



Trewothack farm buildings, Gillan, Cornwall

Historic building record



Historic Environment Projects

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The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

Copies of measured drawings of the buildings were supplied by Tim Pickett.

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.

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Cover illustration

Farm building 2 taken from the yard looking north-east (taken on 2/8/2011)

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Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

HE Projects, Cornwall Council were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Hosken to carry out an historic building record of the farm building complex at Trewothack, near Manaccan, located at NGR SW 77851 24229. The record was carried out as part of the condition for planning consent (Planning application PA09/00046/F) in advance of the expected future conversion of the buildings to form seven separate dwellings.

The present farmhouse and farm building complex at Trewothack was planned and constructed from scratch between 1880 and 1907 on the site of a former orchard. It entirely replaced the earlier (medieval) settlement of Trewothack with its mansion and chapel which was located to the south-west of the present site. It seems likely that the old buildings continued in use in the late 19th century until the completion of the new farm at which point they were demolished and their masonry probably reused elsewhere.

This new model farm was designed with the farmhouse set aside to the south-east and all its farm buildings grouped in a quadrangle around a square, enclosed farmyard to the west with its main entrance to the south. The buildings were designed at a time when Britain had started to import the majority of its wheat from abroad and farmers were forced to diversify. Improved transport links provided by railways, etc meant that milk could be delivered to towns rapidly which created a shift from arable to dairy farming (Barnwell and Giles, 1997). The emphasis on dairy farming can clearly be seen in the design of this model farm which provides two large cow houses with root stores, hay/fodder lofts and loose boxes/calf houses. Other buildings include a stable block, a cart and trap house, a drying room and a covered manure store which lies at the centre of the enclosed farmyard.

Significantly this is a complete example of a late 19th / early 20th century Cornish farmstead. All the buildings forming the original planned design survive with many original features intact and the covered manure store in the central yard is a rare feature.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Planning application PA09/00046/F was submitted on the 12th January 2009 and was for the conversion of the existing farm building complex to form seven dwellings. This application was approved subject to 13 conditions. Condition 10 states:

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.

Reason: In the interests of the archaeological value of the site.

A brief outlining the required recording works was prepared by Philip Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO), on behalf of the County Archaeologist. This brief stated:

The present proposals will culminate in the modification of the material remains of the barns. It is therefore important that the barns are recorded to an appropriate level and that the results are made available to interested parties. In this particular instance an archive standard photographic record will be made together with a brief report. This recording needs to be conducted by a building archaeologist or architectural historian that will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The recorder needs to consider:

- *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*

Historic Environment Projects was subsequently contacted by Tim Pickett (architectural designer) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Hosken and an estimate of costs was prepared and agreed. 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 study was put in hand.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the design and functions of the planned farmstead. The objectives were to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations.

2.3 Methods

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

2.3.1 Desk-based research

Before the site visit was undertaken, readily available historic material was consulted, including the Cornwall Historic Environment Record and historic maps (see Section 10).

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 (supplied to HE by Tim Pickett).

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

A metric scale was included in all shots where possible.

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

Trewothack farmstead is located in St Anthony in Meneage parish on the Lizard Peninsula, approximately 1.5km to the south-east of Manaccan at NGR SW 77851 24229 (Fig 1).

The Cornish historian Charles Henderson recorded a mansion at Trewothack belonging to the Tregose family from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The old house and outbuildings (including the remains of a chapel) were all demolished between 1880 and 1906, when the farmstead was relocated on the site of a former orchard immediately to the north-east. The Second Edition OS map of c1907 shows the new farmhouse and planned farm complex (Fig 4). The farm buildings are arranged in a quadrangle around a yard with a central covered manure store.

The farmstead is accessed via a long farm track from the north and is set in open farmland gently sloping down to the south at a height of 75m OD. Bedrock in the area comprises conglomerate, slaty mudstone and basalt lava (Cornwall Council GIS data).

4 Designations

Trewothack lies within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and is also within an Area of Great Scientific Value (AGSV). There are no listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments within the settlement.

5 Site history

According to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record the settlement and manor of Trewothack is first recorded in 1284 when the name was spelt "Trewotheck". The name is Cornish and contains the elements 'tre' meaning 'estate or farmstead', and 'goth' meaning 'water-course' (Padel, 1985). The element tre implies a settlement of early medieval origin.

The Cornish historian Charles Henderson recorded that there was a mansion at Trewothack which belonged to the Tregose family from the 14th to the 17th century. He noted that the site of the old house was on a piece of waste ground where foundations were still traceable (Henderson, 1955-60).

The early history of Trewothack is summarised in Daniel and Samuel Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, Vol 3 published in 1814. They note that '*Trewothike or Trewothick, in this parish, was a seat of the ancient family of Tregose, supposed by Hals to be quite extinct in the reign of Charles II.*' Following the death of John Tregose, Trewothack passed into hands of Leonard Yeo in the 17th century. After this the mansion house and lands then passed to the Vaughan family of Ottery St. Mary, in Devon. In 1736, the property was sold by the Vaughans to Robert Trefusis, whose descendant sold it on in 1786 to Sir William Lemon of Carclew. In 1814, during Sir William Lemon's ownership, Daniel and Samuel Lysons state that the mansion was in use as a tenanted farmhouse (Lysons, 1814).

The Tithe Apportionment of c1840 shows that Trewothack was still in the ownership of Sir Charles Lemon as part of the Carclew estate at this date. It also indicates that the site of the present farm house and buildings was in use as an orchard. The Tithe Map c1840 (Fig 2) shows the settlement as a group of buildings in the field immediately to the south-west of the present farm buildings. This group of buildings along with the remains of a chapel and a smithy are also shown on the First Edition OS map c1880 (Fig 3). By c1907 when the Second Edition OS map was surveyed the old mansion and chapel with associated buildings had been demolished, possibly as the result of a fire (E Hosken pers comm.) and a new farm house and planned model farm had been built on the site of the old orchard immediately north-east of the old settlement (Fig 4).

The modern OS landline (Fig 5) shows that few alterations have been undertaken within the farmstead since c1907 apart from the addition of a few modern farm structures. The original farm buildings are still currently in use as part of a working dairy farm.

6 Archaeological results

6.1 General description of farm building complex

(Plans: Figs 37 and 38)

There are eight farm buildings at Trewothack arranged in a quadrangle around a farmyard containing a central covered manure store (see Fig 6 for locations). All the buildings are of a single construction phase and lie immediately to the west of the farmhouse which is also contemporary. The main entrance to the enclosed yard is from the south although there is also access between the buildings closest to the farmhouse to the east. This farmstead was constructed as a model farm at some point between 1880 and 1907 and completely replaced the earlier settlement of Trewothack which lay to the south-west. It seems likely that the old house and farm buildings continued in use during the construction of the new farm and that they were only demolished once the new buildings were completed. This can be argued by the absence of any distinguishable reused masonry; if the old buildings had been demolished before the new construction it would be expected to see fragments of old masonry, including dressed stonework, reused in the new build.

In general terms all the buildings are constructed from slate rubble with granite quoins, jambs and lintels and they all have hipped roofs with slate covering. They include buildings that originally functioned as an implement store/cart shed, trap house, a drying room/wash house, loose boxes/calf house, cow houses, milking parlour, hay lofts, grain and fodder processing and storage, stables and a manure store.

6.2 Building 1

6.2.1 General description

This detached, single storey, hipped roof building stands at the south-east corner of the yard and is aligned east-west. It was designed originally to contain two trap houses in the eastern half with doors accessed from outside the yard to the south, and an open

fronted cart shed and implement store in the western half fronting the yard to the north. It is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and has granite quoins, lintels and pillars (supporting the open-fronted north elevation). The roof structure is original and comprises simple braced A-frame trusses (Fig 10) which are lap-jointed and nailed whilst the slate covering is a 20th century replacement of the original. Internally the floors have been covered with a concrete screed. Adjoining the west elevation is a short section of later yard wall constructed from slate rubble with a granite gate post at its western end.

6.2.2 Elevations

North (Figs 7 and 40)

The western half of this elevation is open fronted. Here a timber lintel supports the roof, itself supported by granite quoins at either end and a centrally set granite pillar. The pillar has drill marks typical of late 19th century quarrying. The eastern half of the elevation is a slate rubble wall which has been repointed with a cement mortar. This is the rear wall of the two trap/cart houses. There is a single, small, breached window opening in the western part of this wall.

East (Fig 39)

This is a hipped end elevation. It comprises a slate rubble wall with granite quoins which has been repointed with cement mortar. There are no openings.

South (Figs 8 and 41)

This is a slate rubble wall with granite quoins. There are two double door openings in the eastern half of the wall giving access to two probable trap houses. Both openings have granite jambs and lintels. Much of the western half of the elevation is covered in ivy.

West (Figs 9 and 40)

This is a hipped end elevation. It comprises a slate rubble wall with granite quoins which has been repointed with cement mortar. There are no openings but a later yard wall with granite gate post adjoins the centre of the elevation.

6.2.3 Interior

(Fig 37)

The interior of the building is divided into three room spaces by two north-south rubble-built partition walls; one dividing the building in half and the other dividing the eastern end in half. The floor surfaces in all the rooms have been covered with a concrete screed.

Room 1

This open-fronted room is located in the western half of the building fronting the enclosed farmyard. It is likely to have been used as a cart shed and for implement storage. There are two small recesses in the west wall used as keeping places and another in the east wall to the south of an inserted door opening giving access to room 2.

Room 2

This narrow room is located to the east of room 1 and is accessed via double doors to the south (outside the farmyard). At a later date a doorway has been breached through the northern half of the partition wall with room 1, and also a window opening inserted in the north wall. The fact that this room is so similar to room 3 suggests that they both had the same function. It seems likely that both these rooms were used as trap houses since they do not front the enclosed yard and are located close to the farmhouse. During the 20th century this part of the building was used as a slaughterhouse (E Hosken pers comm.).

Room 3

This narrow room is located at the east end of the building and is accessed via double doors to the south (outside the farmyard). The fact that this room is so similar to room 3 suggests that they both had the same function. It seems likely that both these rooms were used as trap houses since they do not front the enclosed yard and are located close to the farmhouse.

6.3 Building 2

6.3.1 General description

This building forms the east range of the quadrangle. It is a long, single storey, hipped roof building aligned north-south and is the closest range to the farmhouse. Internally it is divided into four room spaces by rubble-built partition walls with a drying room at the southern end and loose boxes/ calf and animal houses and storage in the rest of the building. All of the rooms are accessed from both the east (outside the yard) and the west (inside the yard). It is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and has granite quoins, jambs and lintels. The roof structure is original (the same as building 1) and comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed whilst the slate covering is a 20th century replacement of the original. The chimney servicing the drying room at the southern end of the building is brick-built. Internally the floors have been covered with a concrete screed. Adjoining the northern end at right angles to it is building 3, separated by a rubble-built partition wall.

6.3.2 Elevations

East (Figs 11 and 39)

This elevation now fronts the current access road to the farmhouse which is not an original feature. It comprises a slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar which has been repointed with a cement mortar. All the openings are original and have granite jambs and the majority have granite lintels. At the southern end there is a wide double door opening giving access to room 1 (the drying room/wash house). The door itself has been replaced by a modern sliding door. To the north of this there is a window opening with slate sill and a door opening servicing room 2. Both are now blocked internally but the original window and door remain *in situ* and both have granite lintels. To the north of this is another door opening with a granite lintel and original planked door giving access to room 3. At the northern end of the building is a door and window opening servicing room 4. The door opening has a granite lintel with the original planked door and the window opening has a timber lintel, slate sill and is boarded up.

South (Fig 39)

This is a hipped end elevation fronting the east passage into the enclosed yard (now roofed over). It comprises a slate rubble wall with granite quoins which has been repointed with cement mortar. There is a centrally set original window opening with slate sill, granite jambs and lintel and an original eight-pane window.

West (Figs 12 and 40)

This elevation fronts the enclosed farmyard. It comprises a slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar which has been repointed. All the openings are original (except the door opening at the northern end which has been widened) and have granite jambs and the majority have granite lintels. At the southern end there is a door opening giving access from the yard to room 1 (the drying room/ wash house). The door itself is an original planked door. To the north of this there is a small door opening and a double door opening giving access to room 2. The small door opening has a granite lintel but the door is missing and the double door opening also has no doors and has had its lintel removed and replaced by a piece of reused timber (possibly a section of ship's planking). To the north of this is another double door opening with a granite

lintel and doors removed giving access to room 3. At the northern end of the building is a door opening (with no door) which has been widened at a later date to create a double door giving access to room 4. The lintel has been replaced with a timber lintel.

6.3.3 Interior

(Fig 37)

The interior of the building is divided into four room spaces by three east-west rubble-built partition walls. The floor surfaces in all the rooms have been covered with a concrete screed and all the rooms are open to the roof space.

Room 1 (Figs 13 and 14)

This room is located at the southern end of the range and can be accessed from both outside and inside the enclosed farmyard. It is likely to have been used as a drying room since it contains a large fireplace with original timber overmantel in its north wall, but has also been used as a wash room (E Hoskin pers comm.). To the east of the fireplace in the north partition wall is an original door opening with an original planked door giving access to a cupboard or possibly originally through to room 2. To the north of the door opening in the west wall a concrete block-built wall has been inserted. The walls are painted white.

Room 2 (Fig 15)

This room is located to the north of room 1 and could be accessed originally from both outside and inside the enclosed farmyard. However, all the openings except the two doors in the west wall have been blocked and the walls covered with a cement render up to the level of the eaves. The original function is unclear but likely that it was used as a calf/animal house.

Room 3 (Fig 16)

This room is located to the north of room 2 and could be accessed originally from both outside and inside the enclosed farmyard. The original function is unclear but likely that it was used as a calf/animal house or loose box. The walls are painted white.

Room 4 (Fig 16)

This room is located at the northern end of the range where it adjoins building 3. It can be accessed from both outside and inside the enclosed farmyard. In the north-east corner there is an original door opening through to building 3. The original function is unclear but likely that it was used as a calf/animal house or loose box. The walls are painted white and it is currently in use as a stable.

6.4 Building 3

6.4.1 General description

This building forms the north range of the quadrangle. It is a long, two storey, hipped roof building aligned east-west and adjoins building 2 to the east and building 4 to the west. Internally it is now a single room space since the first floor structure has been removed (except a short section that remains *in situ* at the far east end) and the original partition walls separating it from buildings 4 and 5 have also been removed. Originally the building functioned as a cow house on the ground floor with hay loft/fodder storage and preparation on the first floor. It is currently in use as a cow house. It is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and has granite quoins, jambs and lintels. The roof structure is original (the same as buildings 1 and 2) and comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed. The slate roof covering at the east end of the building is a 20th century replacement of the original and the rest of the roof has a modern onduline covering. Internally the floors have been covered with a concrete screed. Adjoining the east end at right angles to the south is building 2, separated by a rubble-built partition wall.

6.4.2 Elevations

North (Figs 20 and 39)

This is a slate rubble wall which has been repointed with a cement mortar. It is the rear wall of the cow house and hay loft and much of it is currently obscured by ivy. There are two blocked openings at ground floor level. The opening to the east may have served as a chute to tip root crops into a possible storage area at this end of the building. This opening has granite lintel, sill and jambs. The blocked opening to the west is a window opening with granite lintel and jambs and a slate sill. Immediately above this window is a modern inserted pipe. At first floor level there is a single loading door opening towards the west end of the elevation with a timber lintel, granite threshold and jambs and original planked door.

East (Fig 39)

This hipped end elevation now fronts the current access road to the farmhouse which is not an original feature. It comprises a slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar which has been repointed with a cement mortar. Much of the elevation is covered in ivy but no openings were evident.

South (Figs 19 and 39)

This is a slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar. It fronts the enclosed farmyard from where the building was accessed. At the east end of the elevation there is a large two-storey door opening. This was originally a wide single storey opening but has been heightened incorporating the east granite jamb of a former first floor loading door. To the west of this at ground floor level are two window openings and two door openings set alternately. The window openings have granite lintels, jambs and slate sills and the door openings have granite lintels and jambs and original 'hit and miss' ventilators in the wooden doors. At first floor level to the west of the wide eastern door opening there are two window openings with a loading door set centrally in-between. The window openings have timber lintels, granite jambs and slate sills and retain their original shuttered windows whilst the loading door has granite jambs and threshold, a timber lintel and original planked door.

6.4.3 Interior

(Figs 21, 22, 37 and 38)

The interior of the building is now a single open room space. The joists and boards of the first floor structure have been removed except for a short section at the east end of the building. The original partition wall at the west end of the building dividing building 3 from building 4 has also been removed. There is no evidence on the ground floor for a former feeding passage or stalls. The ground floor surface has been covered with a concrete screed and the room space is open to the roof with painted white walls. At the south-east corner of the building there is a door opening giving access through to room 4 of building 2. At first floor level there are no threshing doors or any evidence for the existence of a former threshing machine.

6.5 Building 4

6.5.1 General description

This building forms the north-west corner of the quadrangle. It is a two storey building which shares a hipped roof with, and is now part of building 5 to the west. On the c1907 OS map (Fig 4), however, it is shown as the northern end of building 6 (although there is a surviving original partition wall between the two) with two former north-south partition walls (since removed) dividing it from building 3 to the east and building 5 to the west. The first floor structure has also been removed leaving a single room space open to the roof. The original function of the ground floor room is likely to have been a root house or fodder store since it is located at the corner linking the two cow houses in

buildings 3 and 6 and has a wide cart opening in the north wall. The function of the first floor room is unclear but likely to have been used for fodder or hay/straw storage.

The building is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar. The roof structure is original and shared with building 5 since both these buildings are considerably wider than building 3. It comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed. The slate roof covering is a 20th century replacement of the original. Internally the ground floor has been covered with a concrete screed.

6.5.2 Elevations

North (Figs 23, 25 and 39)

This is a slate rubble wall which has been repointed with a cement mortar. It is part of a continuous north wall shared with building 3 to the east and building 5 to the west. The section belonging to building 4 has a wide double door opening on the ground floor. This opening has granite jambs and a brick arch and a rail for a sliding door has been inserted above it. At first floor level there is an original window opening directly above the wide arched door which has granite jambs, a timber lintel, slate sill and original shuttered window.

East (Figs 28 and 39)

This is a slate rubble wall which has been repointed with a cement mortar. The very short length of elevation is located at the northern end of the east elevation of building 6 and is a continuous part of it although the level of the eaves is slightly higher. There is a single wide door opening at ground floor level with granite lintel and jambs.

6.5.3 Interior

(Figs 24, 37 and 38)

The interior of the building is now an open room space shared by buildings 3 and 5. The joists and boards of the first floor structure have been removed. The original partition walls dividing building 4 from buildings 3 and 5 has been removed leaving visible scars in the north and south walls. In the western half of the south partition wall there are two door openings (one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor) giving access through to building 6. The first floor opening retains its original planked door.

The ground floor surface has been covered with a concrete screed and the room space is open to the roof with painted white walls. This corner building is likely to have been a root/fodder house with storage on the first floor.

6.6 Building 5

6.6.1 General description

This building protrudes to the west from the north-west corner of the quadrangle. It is a two storey building which shares a hipped roof with, and is now part of building 4 to the east. The north-south partition wall dividing it from building 4 to the east has been removed and the building is open internally to buildings 4 and 3. As with buildings 3 and 4, the first floor structure has been removed leaving a single room space open to the roof. In addition, a former partition wall aligned north-south and dividing the building internally has also been removed. This wall once separated the function in the west half of the building (in which there was no first floor level) from those in the eastern half (two-storey). The original function of the western half of the building is indicated by the two very large two-storey opposing doors located right at the west end of the building. The great height of these double doors suggests that they were either for cart access to load straw, etc from the first floor or to allow access for a portable steam engine (barn engine) or traction engine (or belt drive from it) to drive a threshing machine/ chaff cutter/ winnower within the building.

The building is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar with granite quoins, jambs and lintels. The hipped roof structure is original and shared with building 4. It comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed. The slate roof covering is a 20th century replacement of the original. Internally the ground floor has been covered with a concrete screed.

6.6.2 Elevations

North (Figs 25 and 39)

This is a slate rubble wall which has been repointed with a cement mortar and has a granite quoin at the west end. It is part of a continuous north wall shared with building 4 to the east. The section belonging to building 5 has a large two-storey double door opening at the western end. This opening has granite jambs and lintel with the original double doors. To the east of the large door opening there is a partially blocked window opening at ground floor level with granite lintel, sill and jambs.

South (Figs 26 and 39)

This is a slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar with a granite quoin at the west end. At the western end there is a large two-storey double door opening directly opposing one of the same design in the north wall. This opening has granite jambs and lintel with the original double doors. To the east of the large door opening there is a single door opening at ground floor level with a granite lintel. This door opening has been widened to the east and the height lowered slightly. To the east of this is another door opening at ground floor level with granite lintel and jambs and an original planked door. Directly above it at first floor level is a window opening with timber lintel, granite jambs, slate sill and original shuttered window. Directly east of this window at first floor level and at the eastern end of building 5, is a door opening originally accessed by a flight of external steps shown on the c1907 OS map (Fig 4) but now removed. The door opening has a timber lintel and granite jambs and retains its original door.

West (Fig 40)

This is the hipped end wall comprising slate rubble which has been repointed with a cement mortar and has granite quoins. A large two-storey door opening has been breached through the original wall in the late 20th century.

6.6.3 Interior

(Figs 24, 37 and 38)

The interior of the building is now an open room space shared by buildings 3 and 4. The joists and boards of the first floor structure have been removed. The original partition wall dividing building 5 from building 4 has been removed along with a partition wall within building 5 adjoining the south wall. The removal of these walls has left visible scars in the north and south walls.

The ground floor surface has been covered with a concrete screed and the room space is open to the roof with painted white walls. At the western end of the building the absence of cut off joists or sockets at first floor level indicates that there was never a first floor at this end of the building. The two large, opposing two-storey doors in the north and south walls at this end of the building confirm that there was never a first floor at the western end. It is likely that this end of the building accommodated a steam engine (barn engine).

6.7 Building 6

6.7.1 General description

This building forms the west range of the quadrangle. It is a long, two storey building aligned north-south and adjoins building 4 to the north and building 7 to the south. Internally it is now a single room space since the first floor structure has been removed

except at the far southern end where the original stone rubble partition wall separating it from building 7 has been partially removed extending the room space into what was once the western end of the ground floor of building 7 (the stables). A modern viewing gallery has also been created at first floor level within what was originally the hay loft of building 7. Originally the building functioned as a cow house on the ground floor with hay loft/fodder storage and preparation on the first floor. It is currently in use as a milking parlour. It is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and has granite quoins, jambs and lintels. The roof structure is likely to be original (the same as buildings 1, 2 and 3) comprising simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed, although a ceiling has been inserted (probably as part of the conversion to a milking parlour) which now obscures the structure. The slate roof covering of the building is a 20th century replacement of the original. Internally the ground floor has been replaced or overlain with concrete. Adjoining the south end at right angles to the east is building 7, separated by the remains of a rubble-built partition wall at ground floor level and modern inserted partitions.

6.7.2 Elevations

East (Figs 28 and 40)

This is a slate rubble wall which has been repointed with a cement mortar. It is the front wall of the cow house and hay loft and faces the enclosed yard. At the southern end of the elevation there are two original door openings, one at ground floor level with granite lintel and jambs, and the other directly above it at first floor level with granite jambs, timber lintel and slate threshold. To the north of these door openings there are two window openings. The one at ground floor level has a granite lintel and jambs but has been blocked, whilst the first floor opening has granite jambs, timber lintel, slate sill and an original shuttered window. At the centre of the elevation there are two door openings. The ground floor opening has a granite lintel and jambs but has been blocked whilst the first floor loading door above has a granite threshold and jambs with plastic window inserted. To the north of the central door openings there are two window openings. The one at ground floor level has a granite lintel and jambs but has been blocked, whilst the first floor opening has granite jambs, timber lintel, slate sill and an original shuttered window. To the north of the ground floor window opening at the end of building 6 (where it meets the short east elevation of building 4) is a door opening with granite jambs and lintel and an original door with 'hit and miss' ventilator. The elevation continues to the north as part of building 4.

West (Fig 41)

This is a slate rubble wall bonded with lime mortar. It forms the rear of the cow house and hay loft (now the milking parlour) and is partially obscured by a modern covered yard to the west, a timber structure with corrugated cement roof. At the north end of the elevation at ground floor level there is a wide door opening inserted as part of the conversion to a milking parlour. To the south of this in the northern half of the elevation there is an original loading door opening at first floor level with granite jambs and a timber lintel. There is another original loading door opening at first floor level at the south end of the building (originally part of building 7) the lower half of which has been blocked and a plastic window inserted in the upper half. Immediately below this loading door at ground floor level is another door opening which is likely to have been inserted.

6.7.3 Interior

(Figs 29, 37 and 38)

The interior of the building is now a single room space since the first floor structure has been removed except at the far southern end where the original stone rubble partition wall separating it from building 7 has been partially removed extending the room space into what was once the western end of the ground floor of building 7 (the stables). Also, a modern viewing gallery has been created at first floor level within what was

originally the north-western part of the hay loft of building 7. Originally the building functioned as a cow house on the ground floor with hay loft/fodder storage and preparation on the first floor. It is currently in use as a milking parlour. There is no evidence on the ground floor for a former feeding passage or stalls. The ground floor surface has been replaced with concrete and milking apparatus inserted, the walls are painted white and a ceiling has also been inserted. At the north-west corner of the building there are two door openings, one at ground floor level and the other above it at first floor level giving access through to building 4. At first floor level there are no threshing doors or any evidence for the existence of a former threshing machine and it is likely to have served as a fodder/bedding loft.

6.8 Building 7

6.8.1 General description

This building lies at the south-west corner of the quadrangle. It is a two-storey, hipped roof building aligned east-west and adjoins building 6 to the north. The building is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar with granite quoins, jambs and lintels. The hipped roof structure is original and shared with building 6. It comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed. The slate roof covering is a 20th century replacement of the original. Internally the ground floor has been covered with a concrete surface but it is the only building within the complex that retains its first floor structure. The original stone rubble partition wall separating it to the north from building 6 has now mostly been removed in order to extend the milking parlour into the western end of the building. Originally the interior probably comprised two rooms; one on the ground floor in use as a stable block and one on the first floor in use as a hay loft. It is now divided with modern inserted partitions into two rooms on the ground floor along with the south-west corner of the present milking parlour and two rooms on the first floor with the addition of the milking parlour viewing gallery.

6.8.2 Elevations

North (Figs 30 and 40)

This is a slate rubble wall with a granite quoin at its eastern end which has been repointed with a cement mortar. It is the front wall of the stable block and hay loft and faces the enclosed yard. At ground floor level there are two original door openings, both with granite lintels, jambs and thresholds. The opening to the east has an inserted c1930s door. Directly above it there is a window opening with slate sill, granite jambs, a timber lintel and original shuttered window. To the west of this at first floor level directly above the ground floor door is a loading door opening for the hay loft. This opening has a granite threshold and jambs, a timber lintel and original planked door.

East (Figs 31 and 40)

This is a slate rubble, hipped end wall with a granite quoins at either end which has been repointed with a cement mortar. There is a wide inserted opening with concrete lintel and modern sliding door at ground floor level. There are no original openings in this wall. This elevation has been entirely obscured by the construction of a modern building up against it. It continues to the east as the south elevation of building 7.

South (Fig 41)

This elevation has been entirely obscured by the construction of a modern building up against it. However, from the interior elevation of the wall it can be seen as a slate rubble wall with no apparent openings.

West (Fig 41)

This forms the southern end of the west elevation of building 6. There is an original loading door opening at first floor level (see also west elevation of building 6) the lower

half of which has been blocked and a modern UPVC window inserted in the upper half. Immediately below this loading door at ground floor level is another door opening which is likely to have been inserted.

6.8.3 Interior

(Figs 32, 33, 37 and 38)

Internally the ground floor has been covered with a concrete surface but it is the only building within the complex that retains its first floor structure. The original stone rubble partition wall separating it to the north from building 6 has now mostly been removed in order to extend the milking parlour into the western end of the building. Originally the interior probably comprised two rooms; one on the ground floor in use as a stable block and one on the first floor in use as a hay loft. It is now divided with modern inserted partitions into two rooms on the ground floor along with the south-west corner of the present milking parlour and two rooms on the first floor with the addition of the milking parlour viewing gallery along the north side. The first floor is open to the hipped roof structure which is original and shared with building 6. It comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed. All the interior walls are painted white.

Ground floor

The whole of the ground floor was originally a stable block. The eastern half is now partitioned off from the rest of the building with an inserted wall. In this part of the building there are five stalls set along the south wall with cement rendered divisions which are replacements of the originals. These stalls would have continued along the south wall to the west before the insertion of the modern partition. In the north-east corner of this room there is an inserted timber stair case to the first floor replacing the original. Beyond the partition wall to the west is a small room created by the insertion of another modern stud partition to the west from which it is accessed. To the west of this room the original north partition wall has been removed and the space has been converted to become access for the milking parlour.

First floor

The first floor structure comprises plain timber joists aligned north-south covered by timber boards. This floor would have comprised a single room space providing a hay loft above the stables. However, it is now divided into east and west rooms by a modern stud wall and a gallery has been created overlooking the milking parlour to the north of the western room by the insertion of another stud wall. In the south-west corner of the west room there is a blocked hatch, either for ladder access or a feeding hatch. This is divided from the rest of the room to the east by an original low timber partition.

6.9 Building 8

6.9.1 General description

This detached, single storey, hipped roof building stands to the north of the centre of the enclosed farmyard. It was designed originally as a covered manure store (a rare feature in Cornish farmyards). It is constructed from randomly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and has granite and brick quoins, granite jambs and timber lintels. Originally the structure would have had two wide openings in both the north and south walls plus one single wide opening in both the east and west walls. There is no evidence that any of these openings had doors or gates. The distinctive double hipped roof structure is original and comprises simple braced A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed whilst the slate covering is a 20th century replacement of the original. Internally the floors have been covered with a concrete screed. The building is currently used as a calf house.

6.9.2 Elevations

North (Figs 34 and 40)

This elevation comprises a slate rubble wall with granite quoins. It retains its original form with two wide openings which have granite jambs and timber lintels.

East (Figs 34 and 40)

This elevation comprises a slate rubble wall with a granite quoin to the north and granite and brick quoin to the south. It retains its original form with a single wide central opening which has granite jambs and timber lintel, but the lower half of the opening has been blocked with a concrete block-built wall.

South (Figs 35 and 40)

This is a slate rubble wall with granite and brick quoins. Originally there were two wide openings, but the central section of wall has been demolished and a concrete block-built wall now fills the eastern opening leaving a single wide opening in the western half of the elevation.

West (Fig 40)

This elevation comprises a slate rubble wall with a granite quoin to the north and granite and brick quoin to the south. It retains its original form with a single wide central opening which has granite jambs and timber lintel, but the southern half of the opening has been blocked with a concrete block-built wall and a timber door has been inserted in the northern half of the opening.

6.9.3 Interior

(Figs 36 and 37)

The interior of the building is a single open space. The floor surface has been covered with a concrete screed and the roof structure is exposed.

7 Chronology/dating evidence

The farm buildings were all built as a planned single phase development at some point between c1880 and c1907 at a time when the old settlement of Trewothack which lay to the south-west was completely abandoned. Alterations to the structures since that date have included the removal of some internal walls and floor structures, the widening, heightening and blocking of some of the door openings and the insertion of some new doors. Modern covered yards and structure have been added in the late 20th century to the north-west, west and south-west of the original buildings.

8 Significance

This farm is a complete example of a late 19th / early 20th century Cornish planned farmstead with its farmyard enclosed by a quadrangle of surrounding farm buildings. All the buildings forming the original design survive with many original features intact. The covered manure store in the central yard is a rare feature.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

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9.2 Publications

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Henderson, C, 1955-60. *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar*. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4)

Lysons, D and S, 1814. *Magna Britannia Vol 3* London

Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements* Truro

10 Project archive

The HE project number is **2011066**

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 T\Trewothack farm buildings 2011066
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2202 and 2203
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites Q-T\Trewothack farm buildings HBR 2011066
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-110120

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites T\ Trewothack farm buildings 2011066\ Trewothack farm buildings report 2011066



Fig 1: Location map



Fig 2: Tithe Map, c1840

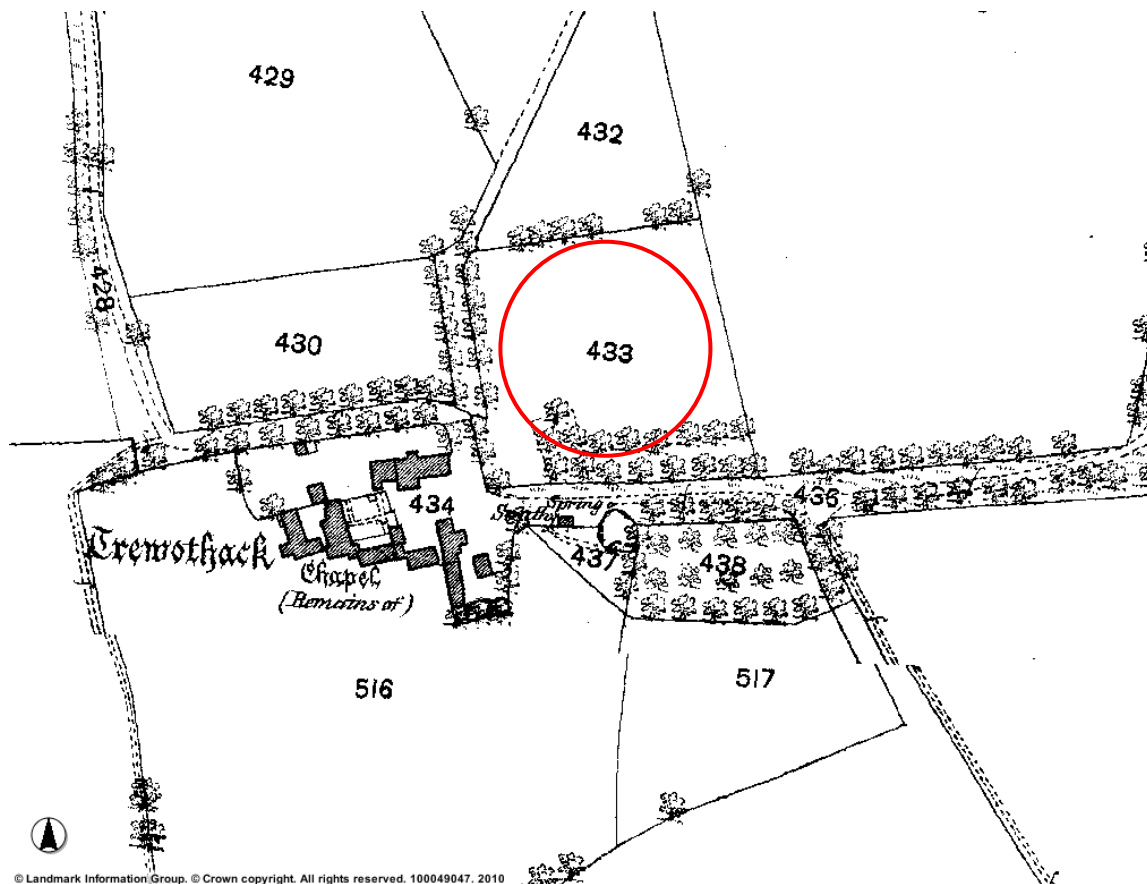


Fig 3: First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

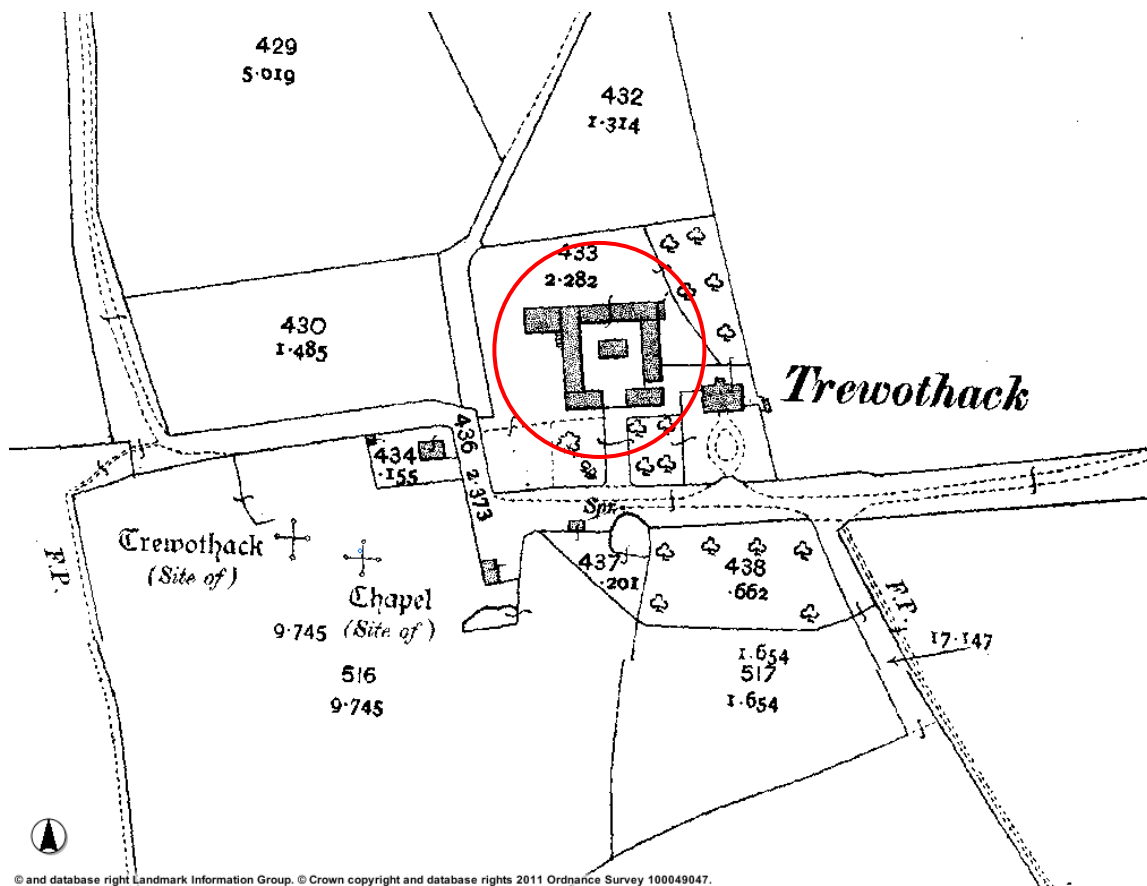


Fig 4: Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

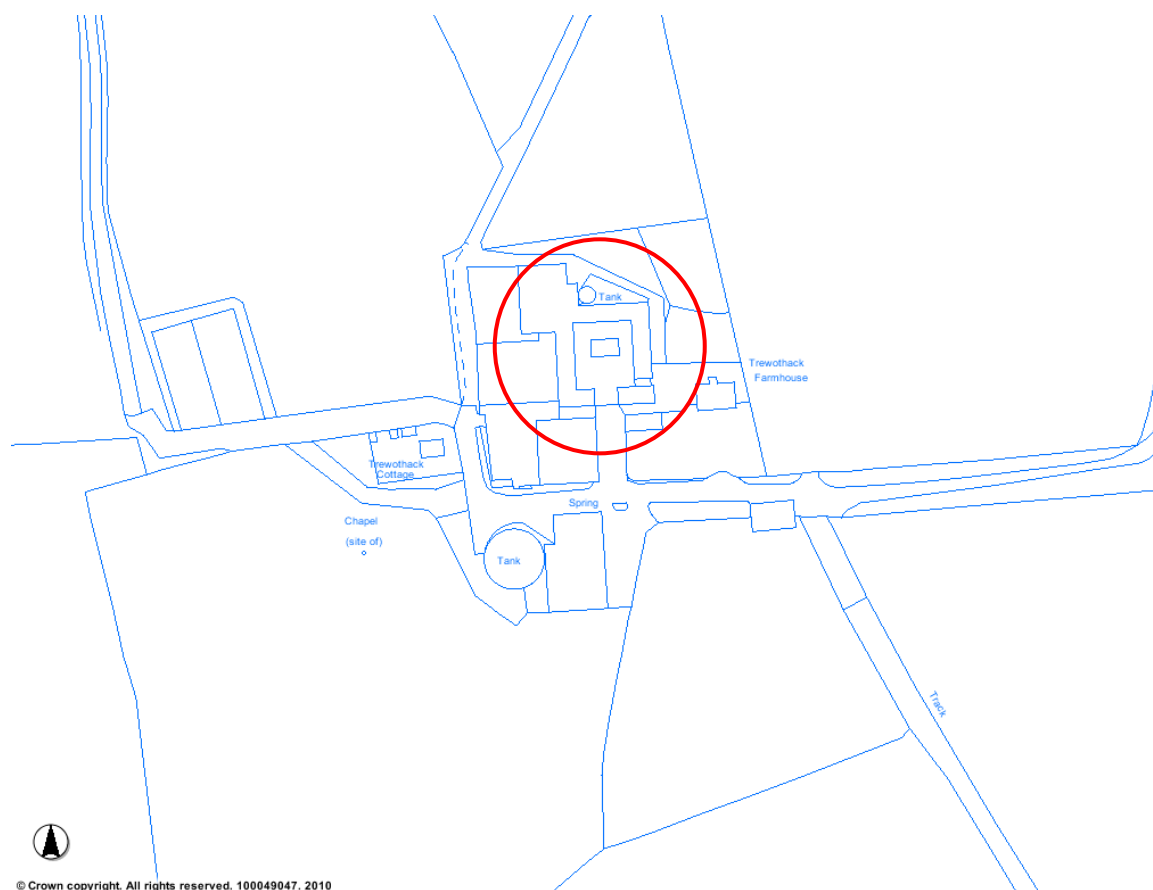


Fig 5: Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009)

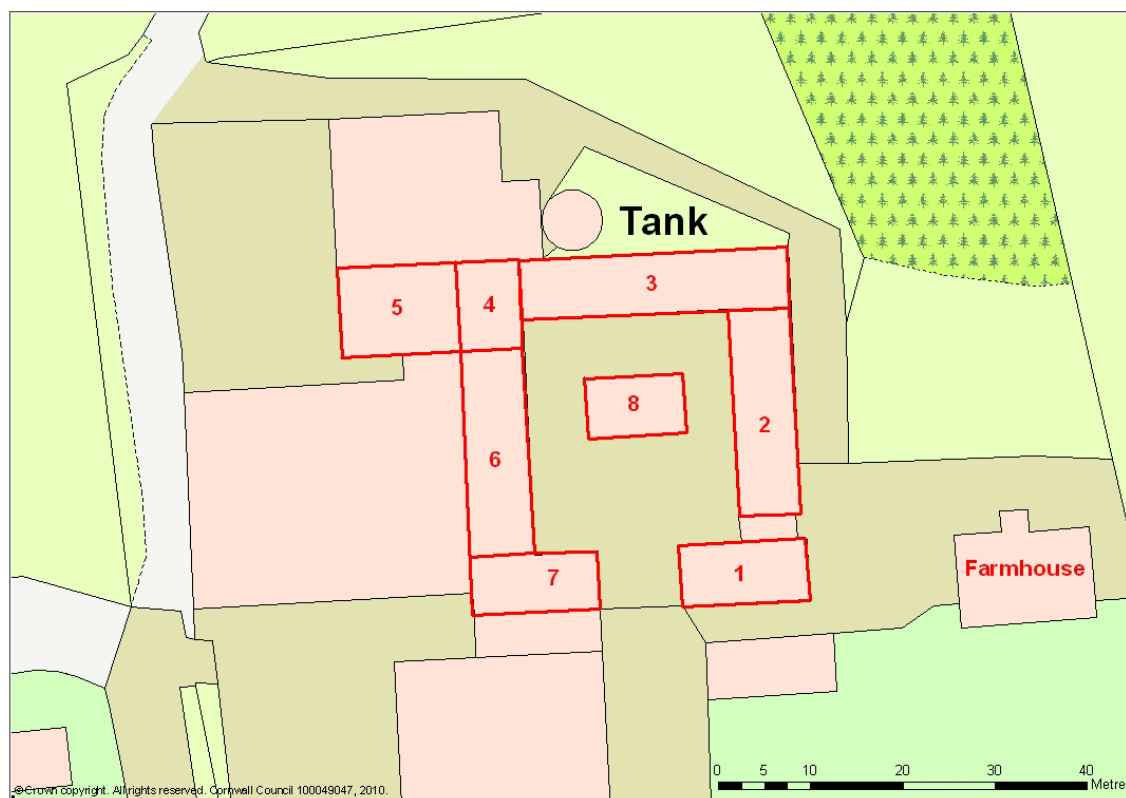


Fig 6: Location plan of numbered buildings



Fig 7: Building 1, north elevation



Fig 8: Building 1, south elevation



Fig 9: Building 1, west elevation



Fig 10: Building 1, roof structure in western half



Fig 11: Building 2, east elevation



Fig 12: Building 2, west elevation



Fig 13: Building 2, room 1



Fig 14: Building 2, room 1 fireplace in north partition wall



Fig 15: Building 2, room 2 looking south



Fig 16: Building 2, room 3 looking north-east



Fig 17: Building 2, room 4 looking north-east



Fig 18: Building 3, north elevation



Fig 19: Building 3, south elevation



Fig 20: Building 3, original 'hit and miss' ventilated door at west end of south elevation



Fig 21: Building 3, interior of east end



Fig 22: Building 3, interior looking north-east



Fig 23: Building 4, north elevation

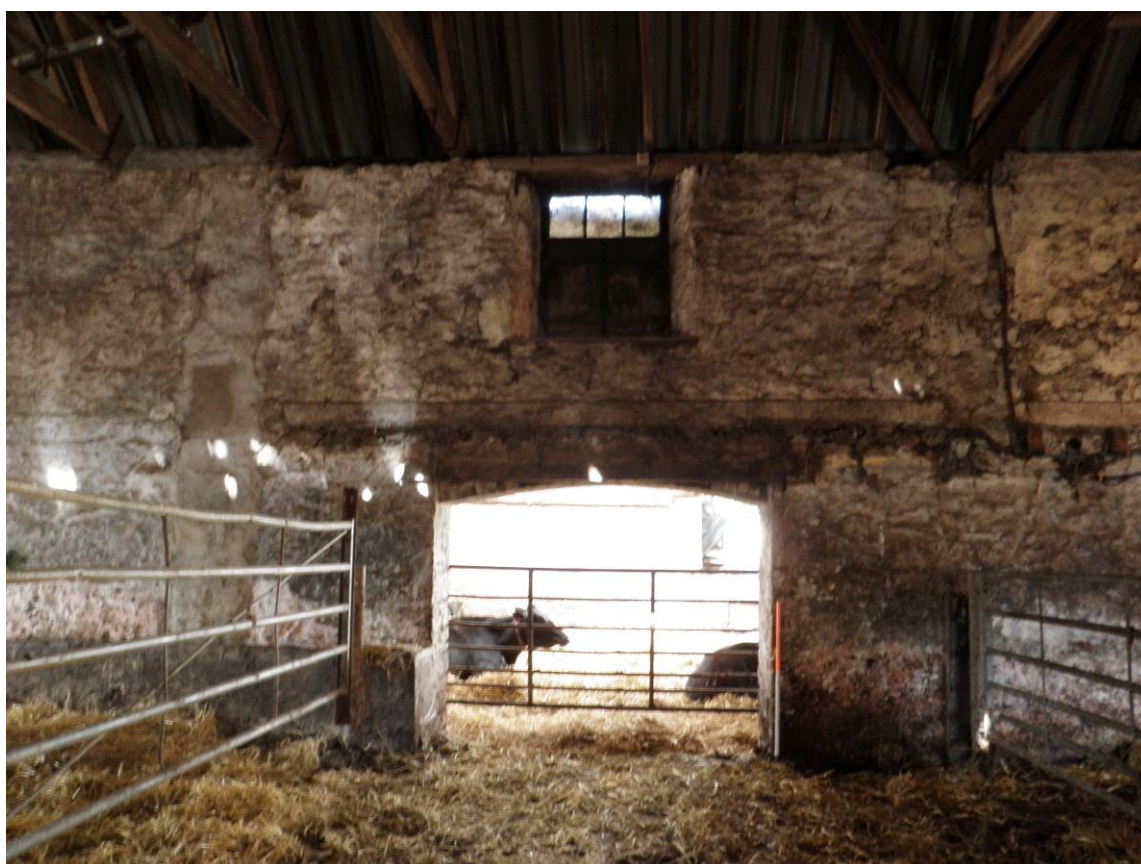


Fig 24: Building 4, interior looking north, showing scars of removed partition walls



Fig 25: Buildings 4 and 5, North elevation



Fig 26: Building 5, west end of south elevation



Fig 27: Building 5, interior looking south-west



Fig 28: Building 6, east elevation



Fig 29: Building 6, interior looking north



Fig 30: Building 7, north elevation



Fig 31: Building 7, east elevation



Fig 32: Building 7, ground floor interior looking south-west



Fig 33: Building 7, first floor interior looking east



Fig 34: Building 8 (manure store), north and east elevations



Fig 35: Building 8 (manure store), south elevation



Fig 36: Building 8 (manure store), interior looking south-west

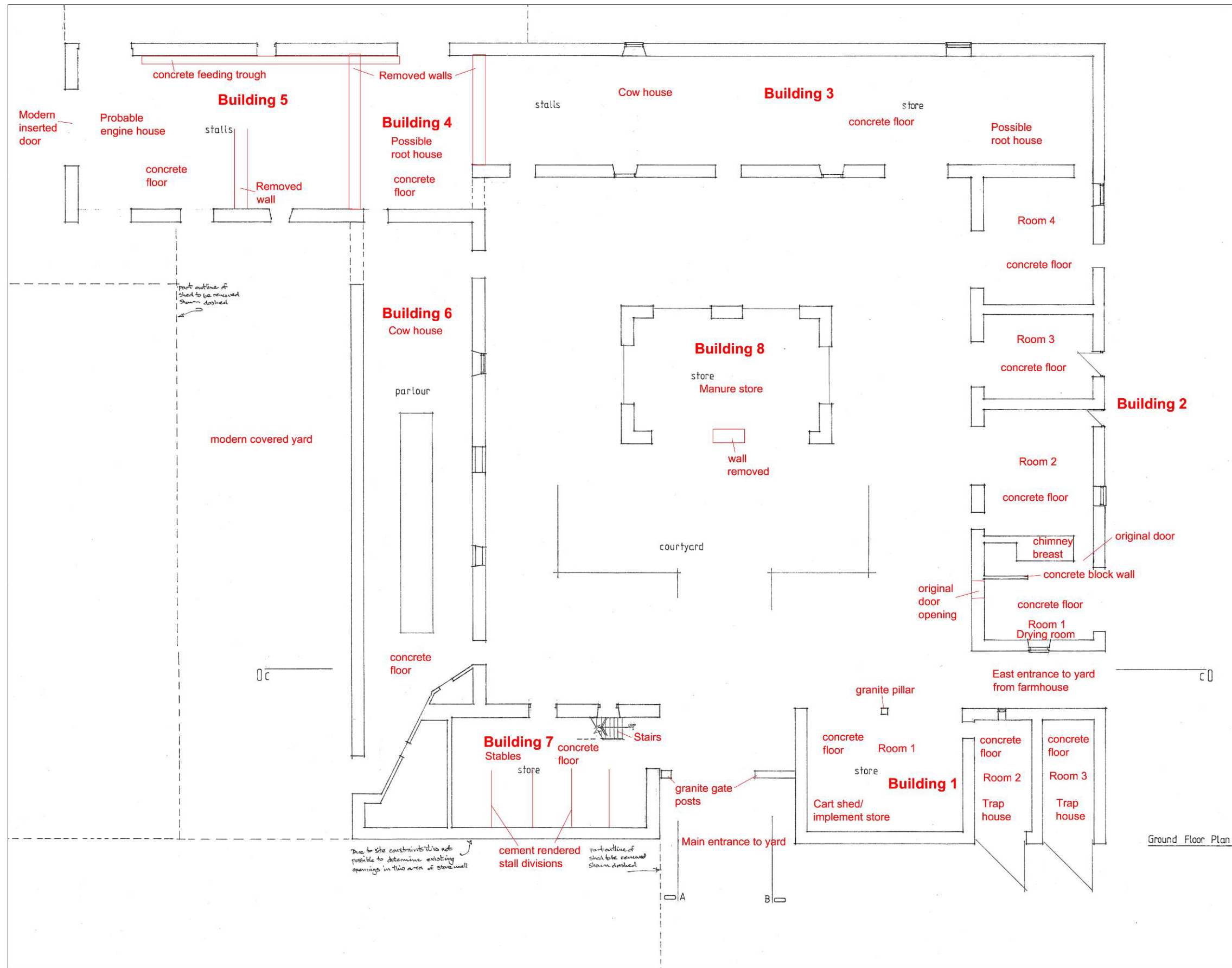


Fig 37: Ground floor plan of buildings 1-8

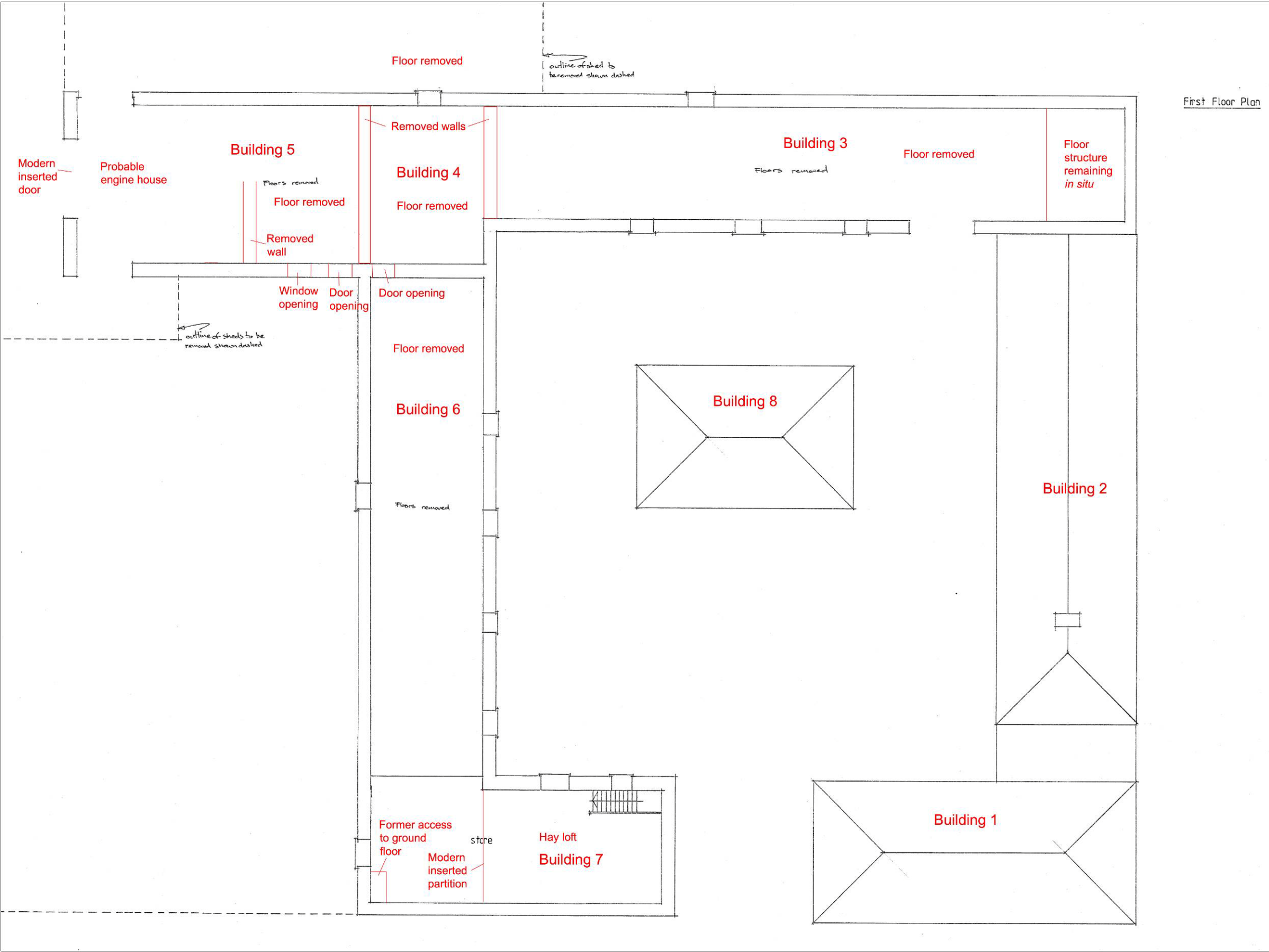


Fig 38: First floor plan of buildings 1-8

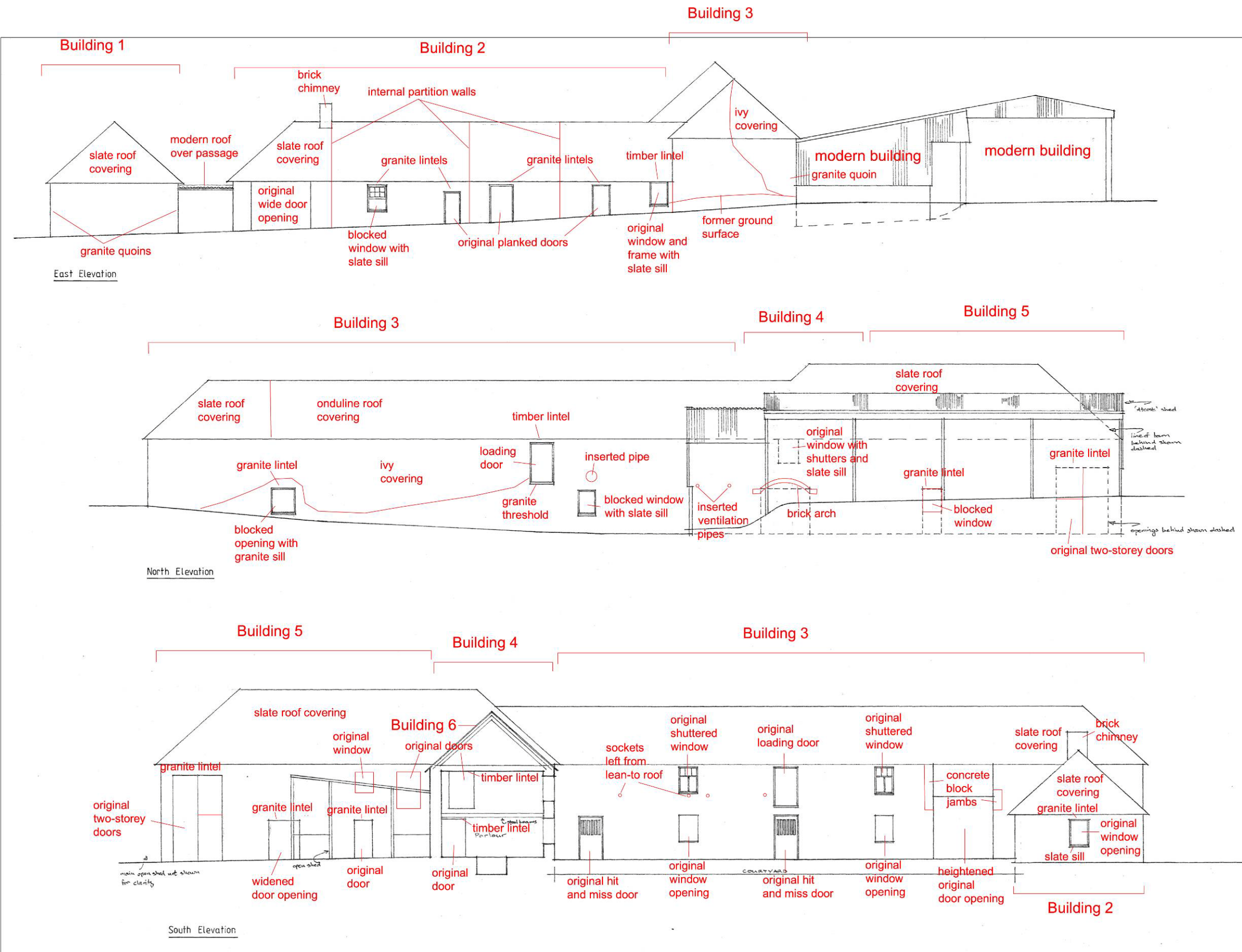


Fig 39: East, North and South elevations of buildings 1-5

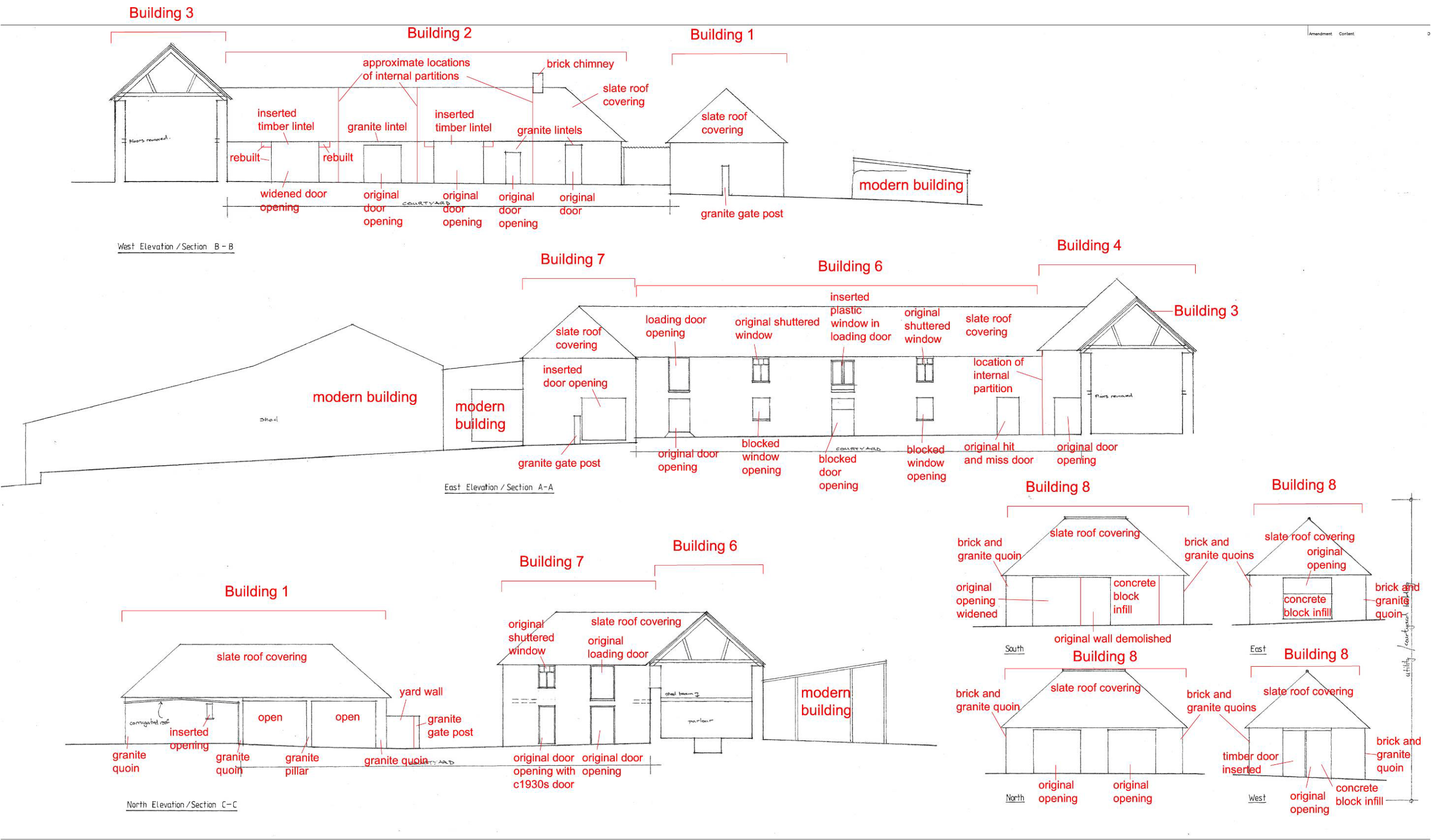


Fig 40: West, East and North elevations of buildings 1-7 and all elevations of building 8

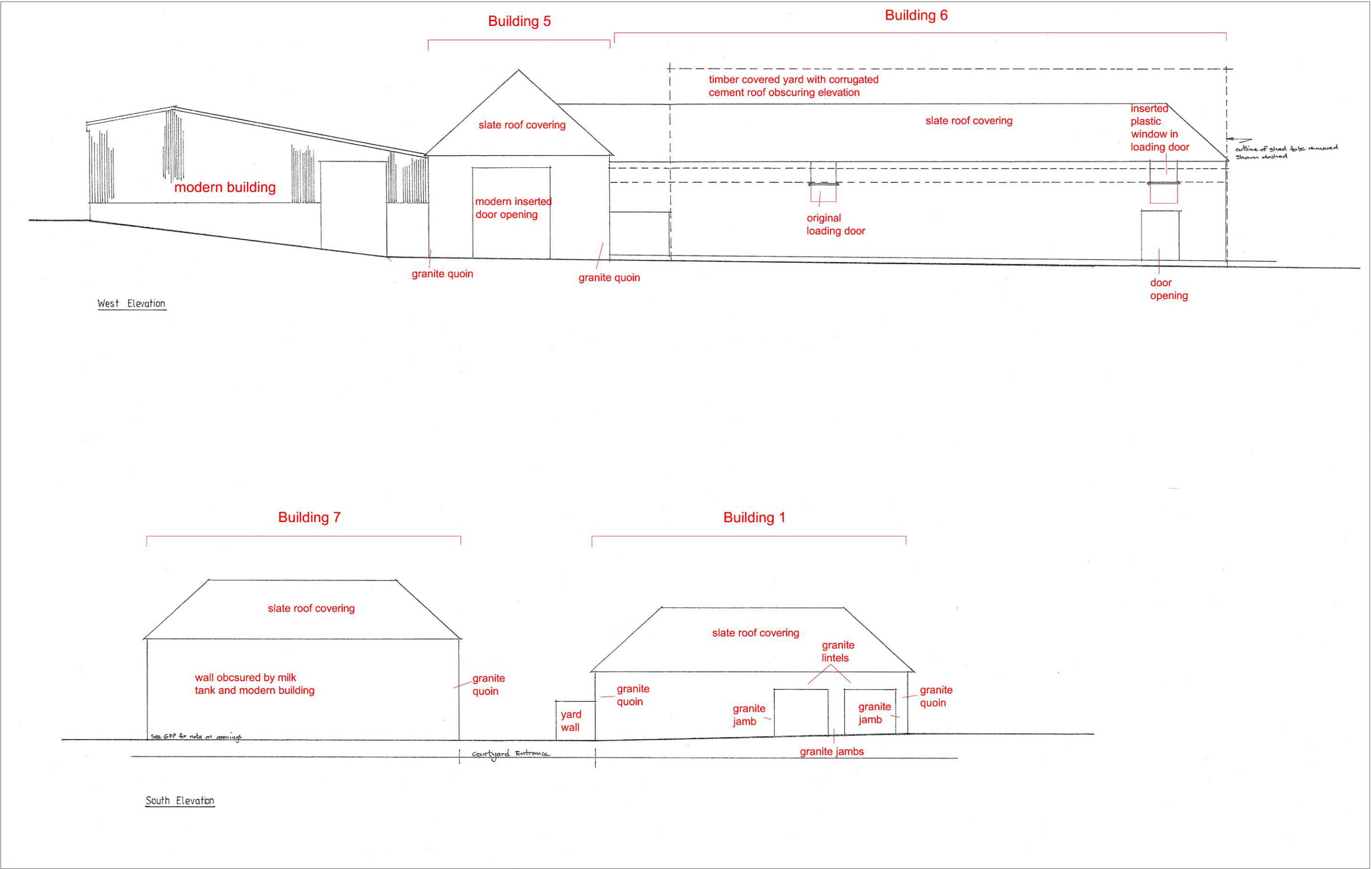


Fig 41: West elevations of buildings 5 and 6 and south elevations of buildings 7 and 1