



# **Trelean Farm Barn D, St Erth Praze, Cornwall**

## **Historic building record**



**Historic Environment Projects**



# Trelean Farm Barn D, St Erth Praze, Cornwall

## Historic building record

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The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

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

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## **Cover illustration**

Trelean Barn D from south-west

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## **Abbreviations**

CC	Cornwall Council
CRO	Cornwall Record Office, Truro
GIS	geographical information system/electronic mapping
HBR	Historic building record
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey



## **1 Summary**

Trelean is an ancient settlement site that dates back to at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The majority of the farm buildings at Trelean have been given planning consent for conversion to residential units. For the purposes of the application the buildings have been named Barns A-E. The subject of this building record is Barn D, a group of farm buildings in the north-west part of the farmstead. The buildings represent a number of phases of development and include the remains of two former houses. The farm buildings include a small animal house, a cowhouse, cartsheds, a pair of pigsties, and the remains of a shelter shed. Fabric analysis and historic maps show that in 1840 there were two houses and a building (the present animal house and cowhouse) on the site. The cowhouse was later extended and remodelled to include another cartshed.

The traditional farm buildings within the subject group are constructed from predominantly elvan rubble stone bedded in earth mortar. There is also some cob used to the upper levels of the original animal house and to the wall tops of the pigsties. Quoins and jambs are dressed granite or roughly-shaped elvan, except for brick jambs used in later inserted windows. Two of the quoins of the later build incorporate scoria blocks. Roofs are scantle slate in poor condition, except where replaced with corrugated iron over the pigsties, now in very poor condition. Principal historic features recorded include timber cow-stall partitions in the cowhouse on stone foundations.

The subject site includes the remains of two houses, one of which had been extended with rear (west) and north wings by 1840, the other house reduced so that its west gable end had become a boundary wall by c1880.

The significance of Trelean is as a good example of an evolved farmstead, once with six dwellings and associated farm buildings, later with a new larger farmhouse added (Fig 54 and 55). The former houses were then demolished, or reused/reconstructed as farm buildings (Figs 56 and 57). Trelean also exemplifies the way that the buildings relating to mixed farming evolved in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in line with increased use of machinery and the development of a larger scale industry. Trelean is certainly of local interest, and with respect to its evolved nature it is of regional interest.

Trelean Farm Barn D: historic building record

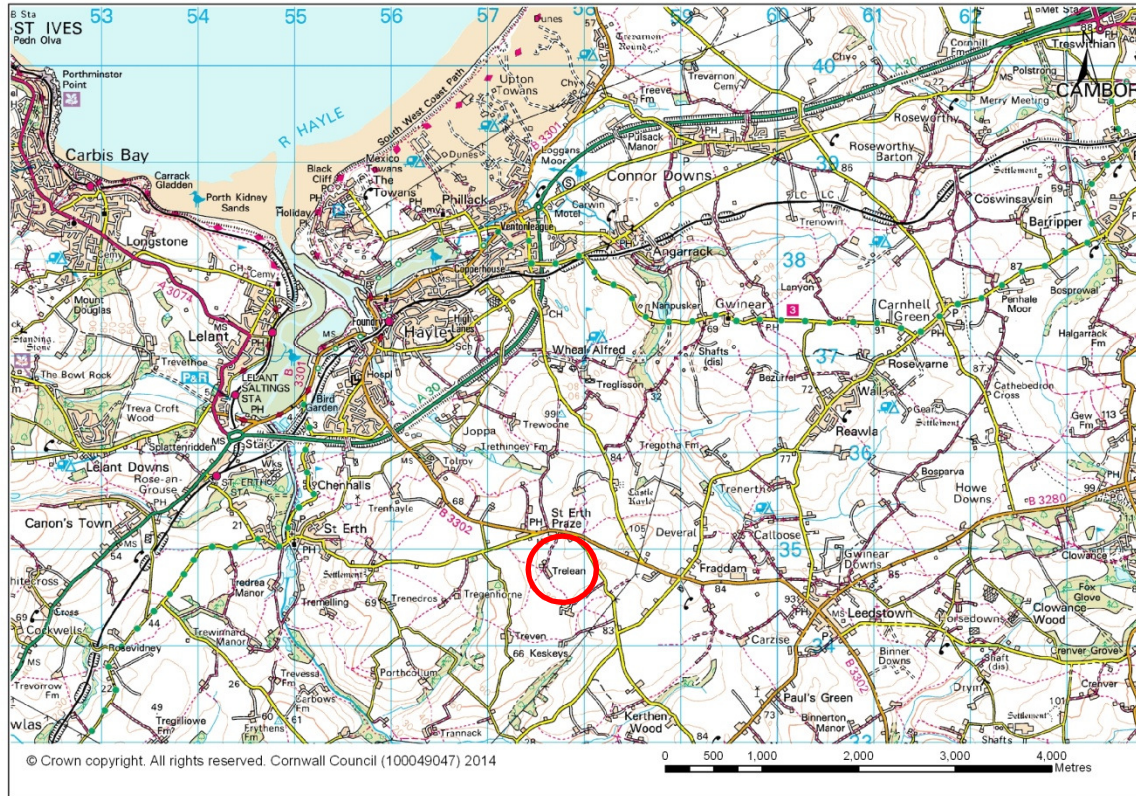


Fig 1 Location map

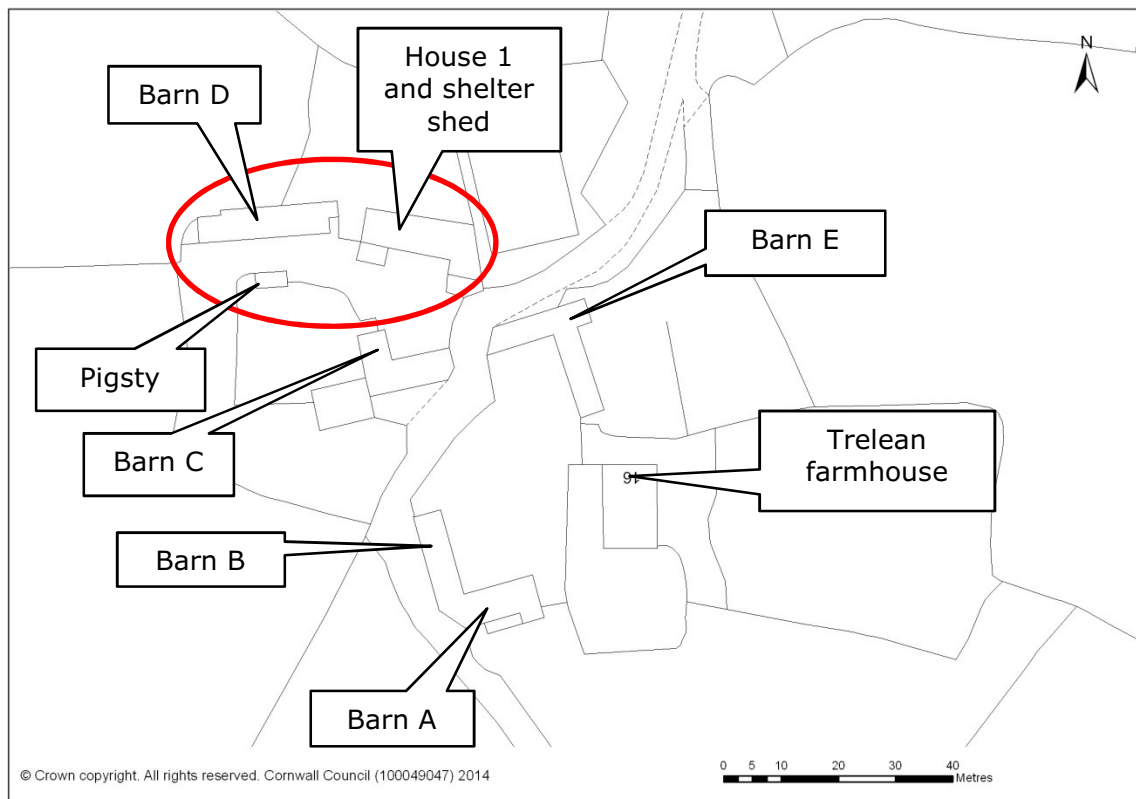


Fig 2 Site extent

## **2 Introduction**

### **2.1 Project background**

A group of redundant farm buildings at Trelean, in St Erth Parish have received planning consent for conversion to residential use. These buildings lie within the curtilage of a Grade II Listed mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse and another large range of Listed two-storey farm buildings to its southwest. The planning consent for Barn D (ref PA12/08051), the most north-westerly structure within the farmstead, is subject to various conditions, including Condition 2 which relates to a requirement for archaeological recording in advance of building works. A brief specifying the type of recording works was produced by the local Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (see Appendix 1). The owners of the property approached Historic Environment Projects with a view to satisfying the planning condition and a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (see Appendix 2). This report summarises the results of the study.

### **2.2 Aims and objectives**

The principal aim of the historic building record was to gain a greater understanding of the origins, use and historic development of Barn D. The objectives were to make a record of its historic fabric, to understand its historic context and to identify phases of development and features that define its character and interest.

### **2.3 Project extent**

Barn D is the name (on planning documents) given to the most north-westerly structure within Trelean farmstead. The proposed residential development of Barn D includes the farm building and also (demolition of) the remains of a house and shelter shed to its east. This study included all these built elements, plus a pigsty on the opposite site of the lane south of Barn D, and which appears to be included within the same property division (see Fig 2).

### **2.4 Methods**

The study comprised several elements; a desk-based appraisal, followed by fieldwork, archiving and reporting.

The recorders have considered the following:

- Available history or information about the building
- Context of the building
- Date(s) of the building
- Materials and methods of construction
- The plan form of the building and any phased development
- External elevations and features
- Internal layout and features
- Significant fixtures and fittings
- Local and regional importance of the building (significance)

#### **2.4.1 Desk-based assessment**

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken to inform the fieldwork. Historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the site and structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Early maps (see Section 10.1)
- Current OS mapping
- Aerial photographs
- Designations, geology, etc (stored as CC GIS layers)



### **2.4.2 Fieldwork**

Recording of the site was undertaken in April 2014. Fieldwork was aided by the availability of architects survey plans supplied by the applicant. The plans were annotated or notes were taken about the orientation of photographs that include: external and internal wall surfaces and individual photographs of architectural features including doorways, windows, floor and roof structure, plus context photographs and general internal photographs, plus historic fittings and character elements. Further notes were taken with respect to date and phase evidence.

The black and white archive photographs were taken using a 35mm single lens reflex (SLR) camera and a variety of lenses as appropriate to the subject matter. The camera was supported on a heavy-duty tripod. A scale was included in all the archive photographs.

Digital colour photography was used as an aide-memoire for writing up and for report illustration. This was carried out using interchangeable-lens cameras each with a resolution of 16 megapixels, and using lenses of appropriate focal length.

The methodology of the photography set out to achieve the following objectives and in the following ways:

- Most photographs were taken straight on to the subject with the back of the camera vertical (or at right angles to the subject matter) and where possible with a similar camera-to-subject distance for each elevation or similar subject matter.
- Some photographs were taken as diagonal views to show spatial relationships.
- Converging verticals were avoided as far as practical (or corrected post-site using software).

### **2.4.3 Post-fieldwork**

Post-fieldwork tasks included: collation of evidence; processing the black and white photographs to provide archive negatives, contact sheets and a CD of the digitised images. The digital images were edited and captioned using Adobe Photoshop Elements software.

The report incorporates the findings of the building analysis and is illustrated with a selection of the photographs.

## **3 Location and setting**

Trelean is located in the eastern part of St Erth parish, West Cornwall at NGR SW5761 3478. The farmstead lies on land that gently slopes west-south-westerly, just above the 82m contour (Figs 1 and 2). Barn D is situated in the north-westerly part of the farmstead, at NGR SW57573 34827.

Geologically the site lies on undifferentiated Upper Devonian mudstones, siltstones and sandstones (BGS 1:625,000 digital mapping).

The historic landscape character at Trelean is Farmland: medieval, a type of Anciently Enclosed Land (CCC 1996).

## **4 Designations**

### **4.1 National**

The buildings within the farmstead at Trelean are in the curtilage of a Grade II listed farmhouse and listed barns southwest of the farmhouse.

### **4.2 Regional/county**

No regional or county conservation designations apply to the site.

### 4.3 Local

No local conservation designations apply to Trelean.

## 5 Site history

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record records that ‘..the settlement of Trelean is first recorded as "Trevelien" in 1363. The name is Cornish and contains the element *tre* “estate, farmstead” (suggesting a settlement of early medieval origin)’. The second part of the place-name is an unknown element, potentially a personal name.

Trelean is indicated by a circle (a hamlet) on Thomas Martyn’s map of 1748. This appears to be borne out by the First Edition OS 1 inch map, which shows a group of buildings at the end of a farm lane (Fig 3). The 1840 St Erth parish Tithe Map (Fig 4) provides much more detail. Six dwellings (of various sizes) are shown, complete with small outbuildings and associated gardens and plots, and a lane passing through the settlement to fields beyond.

By c1880, when Trelean was mapped at large scale by the OS, the settlement pattern had significantly altered as a new larger farmhouse and range of outbuildings had been built in the southeast part of the farmstead (Fig 5). Four of the earlier houses had disappeared and it is likely that others had been converted to become outbuildings. There was little change in the farmstead shown on the OS c1907 map (Fig 6).

The 2005 aerial photograph (Fig 7) shows that two large sheds or covered yards had been added to the north and south of the farmstead. The photo makes it clear that these, along with the remainder of the farmyards and buildings, had already become redundant.

The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse and contemporary buildings are good examples of their type (see Figs 54, 55 and 57) and are now protected as Listed Buildings. Their listed building descriptions are reproduced in the project brief, Appendix 1.

## 6 Building descriptions

Barn D is the oldest farm building in the subject group (Figs 2 and 10). It is a single-storey building and contains three identifiable phases of development. It is built from elvan rubble with elvan dressings to the earliest parts and granite dressings used for the cowhouse and cartshed phases. Brick is also used for window jambs and other features in phase 3. These later phases are roofed with scantle slate on battens (in poor condition) and red clay ridge tiles. Phasing is shown on Figure 58.

### 6.1 Phase 1 (animal house)

At the west end is a small rectangular plan, now roofless, animal house built of local elvan rubble plus some cob surviving high up to its east gable end, now a party wall with phase 2. There are only three openings through the walls. The front (south) wall (Fig 11) has a window opening towards the left and a doorway at far right. The east gable end has a small central window opening fairly high up in the wall (Figs 13 and 14). Internally, there are remains of thin lime plaster on the north and east walls. A probable cobbled floor was obscured by vegetation and debris at the time of survey.

### 6.2 Phase 2 (cowhouse)

Phase 2 is a cowhouse with eight pairs of standings (Figs 31 and 32) plus access from a feed passage and a single cart bay at the eastern end. The phase 2 building has a deeper plan depth than phase 1, the extra area at the rear used to accommodate a feed passage.

This phase of the building was constructed with a mixture of quarried materials including some reused elements. Its walls are predominantly of elvan and the quoins and jamb-stones incorporate some granite blocks.

The front wall (Figs 19-21) has two complete original doorways (left of centre and right of centre) plus the left-hand jamb of a further probable original doorway on the right of the original length of the phase 2 cowhouse (Fig 21). At the eastern end is a single cart bay. The left-hand doorway (Fig 19) has roughly-hewn granite jamb-stones to the left-hand jamb and there is a vertically-set granite monolith forming most of the right-hand jamb. The monolith has evidence for wedge-splitting that was the method used for quarrying granite before 1800. The opening is spanned by a timber lintel. The next opening (Fig 20) is slightly taller, it has roughly-hewn granite jambs and the opening is spanned by a granite lintel. The surviving original jamb of the original right-hand doorway has a granite monolith (also with evidence for pre-1800 wedge splitting) for most of its height and this doorway was originally similar to the left-hand doorway and probably also originally spanned by a timber lintel to a similar level. This arrangement of doorways with a taller central doorway suggests that the central doorway was designed for human access and the other doorways were used as access for the cattle.

The right-hand jamb of the eastern cart doorway is the remains of the original end wall. This wall was mostly removed when phase 3 was added. The truncated wall (Fig 33) survives for a short length and has been made good as a sloping feature resembling a buttress.

There are no original windows but a squat opening (Fig 18) has been cut under the eaves at far left and fitted with a reused early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century overlight with margin panes.

The interior (Figs 30-33) has a cobbled floor in the cowhouse part. Internal wall faces have been lime-washed.

The construction of the standing partitions is very interesting. They have timber uprights, supported on stone plinths and there is horizontal boarding between the posts, the top side of each partition rounded at the feeder end. Some of the stiddle posts retain their original stiddles for attaching vertically sliding tying-up chains. The partitions appear to be genuinely old, arguably pre-dating the re-roofing with braced tie-beam trusses. The tops of the posts are attached to horizontal timbers that bridge between the later trusses. Interpretation that proposes that the partitions are part of a 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of the building is questioned by the way that the concrete troughs fit closely under the timber construction. This evidence favours an interpretation that the current form of the partitions is coeval with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete work. Nevertheless the layout of the stalls (as evidenced by the stone plinths) is undeniably 19<sup>th</sup> century. Slate cow-stall troughs still visible in Barn E were strengthened with concrete, so it is likely that the original troughs in Barn D were also of slate.

A reused plank door at the access to the feeding passage is evidence for later remodelling.

### **6.3 Phase 3 (cartsheds)**

The building was completely re-roofed when it was extended eastwards probably in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or very early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This roof structure of simple nailed A-frames (Figs 31-33) survives and is laid with scantle slate on battens. The roof is twelve bays long including approximately 1.5 bays that cover the phase 3 extension.

At the same time as the re-roofing, part of the rear wall was rebuilt and stone-rubble framed vents were constructed centred between roof trusses under the front eaves. Under the eaves in the rear wall are and there are clay pipe ventilators and there are two rear window openings with brick jambs (Figs 8-9, 11-12 and 15-25) that were inserted when the building was remodelled. Brick jambed ventilators were also included in the apexes of the two gable ends.

A pair of cartsheds (Figs 15 and 16), located at the east end of Barn D, occupy in part, the former plan space of the phase 2 building. The phase 3 scheme involved rebuilding part of the phase 2 rear wall (Figs 26 and 27) and extending it eastwards and returning

it as an gable end (Figs 22-25). At the same time the whole roof structure of the phase 2 cowhouse was replaced as part of the new roof of phase 3.

The front (south) wall has two wide cart doorways (Figs 15 and 16). The left-hand doorway is part of the phase 2 building and the quoin remains of its former gable or hipped end. This opening (which has been raised slightly) is spanned by a reused timber stained with mineral as if from former use in a mining complex. The right hand doorway is created from the part of the end wall of the phase 2 building and a new wall to the right. The phase 3 masonry incorporates quoins created from copper slag (scoria) blocks of the type that was typically cast at nearby Hayle when copper smelting was a major activity in the Copperhouse end of the town (Figs 22 and 25). The opening is spanned by a reused 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier chamfered and stopped timber. The east end of this timber is supported on a reused ship's timber with random spacing of treenail holes.

The east gable end (Fig 23) has a gable vent with brick jambs.

The north-east corner of the phase 3 building contains four scoria blocks used as quoins (Fig 25).

No flooring was visible inside the phase 3 end of the building but this may have been obscured by material deposits at the time of survey.

## **6.4 Pigsties**

South of Barn D is a detached pair of pigsties (Figs 34-40 and 59). This building is in poor condition and its roof structure and corrugated-iron roof covering have mostly collapsed. The building is constructed from elvan rubble plus cob to the upper parts of the walls. Small ventilators are built into the gable ends. The north front of the building has two low doorways with a central jamb made of one massive granite monolith that also forms much of the partition wall. The floors are cobbled and there are original threshold timbers fitted into sockets in the jamb masonry. This building is therefore a very interesting example of vernacular construction. Granite jamb-stone blocks bear drill marks, characteristic of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century quarrying. This supports the historic map evidence as the building is not shown on the 1840 Tithe map and is first depicted c1880.

## **6.5 Remains of farm building east of Barn D**

All that survives of a former shelter shed (Figs 50-52) are a rear (north) wall that links the remains of two former houses, associated south-sloping cobbled floor, plus a surviving granite post towards the former right-hand side of the former open front. Evidence for its former use is the survival of concrete feeders built later against the back wall. The granite post is reused in this location and has wedge marks typical of pre-1800 stone splitting.

## **6.6 Remains of House 1**

House 1 (Figs 41-49) is a surviving fragment of a former two-storey house or cottage. Evidence in the surviving walls together with map evidence suggests that this is a three phase building that was extended to the west and to the north-east, all in existence in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.

This building seems to have been oriented north-south, with its front wall facing east. The original east wall has mostly gone but an original west wall survives together with an original doorway. This wall has an internal ledge above head height, most likely evidence of a former first floor. Also, there is a window or recess that was cut through or enlarged at some time. The south end of the original back wall has combined quoin and jamb evidence that indicates the former location of a doorway. Toward the north end of this wall there is a vertical masonry joint where a north extension (for a shelter shed) was added. Within the surviving lower part of the north east wall (that was later used as the rear wall of a shelter shed already described) there is quoin evidence that

defines the extent of the wing. The north-east corner of the wing also returns slightly to the south.

The masonry of House 1 is predominantly of elvan rubble but with some granite incorporated. This is very similar to the walling of phase 2 of Barn D, and may be contemporary with it

## **6.7 Remains of House 2**

House 2 (Fig 53), at the east end of the site is the former west gable end of a house that is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map. The surviving walling is entirely of elvan blocks, similar in character to the west end (phase 1) of Barn D. A thickening of the wall at its central point on its eastern side suggests it contained a flue. By c1880 the dwelling had mostly disappeared, the remaining wall reused as part of a boundary.

Recent excavations for new building foundations to the east of gable wall exceed the depth of possible archaeological remains but no remains of older walling could be seen in the side of the trench, suggesting any building remains here were probably robbed away.

## **7 Chronology/dating evidence**

The settlement at Trelean has ancient origins. By c1809 the OS map shows five groups of buildings in existence. The 1840 Tithe Map shows six dwellings, although one of them appears to have been very small.

Two former dwellings east of Barn D have been included in this study. These are shown on the Tithe Map and probably have early origins. Evidence within the fabric of the surviving remains together with map evidence shows that the western house (House 1) was the subject of at least three phases of development, all carried out before the date of the Tithe Map. The other dwelling (House 2) had already been abandoned and had largely disappeared before c1880 but House 1 may have remained in use into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although was clearly downgraded to become part of a farm outbuilding.

Barn D has 3 distinct phases of development in its physical remains. Interestingly it is shown on the Tithe Map with a similar footprint to the surviving building, the eastern end extending almost to the side of House 1. This strongly suggests that there was a predecessor building at the east end, most likely a lean-to or lighter structure, which was later replaced by the phase 3 extension.

The first phase of Barn D is a small rectangular structure at the west end. This building has a window to its east gable end and cob to the upper levels of the east and west gable ends. The quoin masonry at the east end also displays clear phase evidence. The farm building was extended to create a cowhouse in phase 2. It was then extended eastwards in phase 3 and part of its rear wall rebuilt, and the whole building re-roofed.

A surviving reused granite post between the remains of the two houses, an extensive area of cobbled flooring and feeders built against the back wall is evidence that this area was roofed over after the date of the c1907 map and used as an open-fronted shelter shed.

Historic map evidence indicates that the pigsties are a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century addition to the complex. Their location close to House 1 suggests that this house was still occupied as a dwelling when the pigsties were built.

## **8 Significance**

Barn D is within the curtilage of Grade II Listed Trelean Farmhouse and similarly Listed barns to the south-west of the farmhouse.

Part of the interest of Barn D is that it is part of an evolved farmstead group that was once a nucleated settlement that contained six houses or cottages and farmbuildings that covered a similar area. It is notable that the study area for Barn D incorporates the remains of two houses, perhaps the only surviving fabric from the former multi-house aspect of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement.

The farmstead appears to have been redeveloped when a fashionable new house was built and most of the other houses demolished or converted to farm buildings during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This is therefore an important example of how many such settlements were adapted to keep pace with an increasingly mechanised agricultural economy. At Trelean now there are examples of many of the agricultural building types that typically constituted a fairly ambitious 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead.

Within the subject site is a small animal house, a cowhouse, cartsheds, pigsties and evidence for a former shelter shed.

The way that materials have been used appears to be very local and to some extent site specific. The local stone combined with some granite and cob has resulted in an unusual blend of materials, the local elvan rubble-stone being a particularly difficult material to use effectively. At Barn D the use of some copper slag (scoria) block is interesting as the port of Hayle is about two miles away.

Though there are no outstanding examples of any particular traditional farm building types it is the survival of the group and the evidence of the evolved nature of the group that makes Trelean interesting in the local context and also as a tangible example of the process of mixed farming in the national context.

## 9 Discussion

There were once six dwellings that pre-dated the present mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. The surviving remains of these earlier habitations are all located in the area of Barn D. One of the houses (House 2) had already been reduced to the function of a boundary wall by c1880 but House 1 clearly continued in use, perhaps until the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century (post-1907) when a shelter shed was constructed here.

Close study of the group of buildings named Barn D at Trelean have yielded some surprising results. What appear to be rather unpretentious and simple farm buildings together with some ruined walls become archaeologically complex with many phases of development, a significant number of different building types, and an unusual blend of local building materials.

The survival of 19<sup>th</sup> century cow-stall partitions is now relatively rare due to changes in farming practice and conversion of agricultural buildings. Within Barns D and Barn E are good examples of such fittings. The comparison of some puzzling results with respect to the stall partitions in Barn D where they might be interpreted as being coeval with concrete feeders appears to have been solved by the evidence in Barn E where the feeders are constructed from slabs of slate later partly sheathed in concrete.

Partitions in the south arm of Barn E are similar in terms of their construction and detail but have slate feeders that have been strengthened by adding concrete to their fabric. This evidence suggests that Barn D also formerly had slate feeders but that they were completely replaced with concrete.

## 10 References

### 10.1 Primary sources

British Geological Survey, (undated). *1:625,000 scale digital mapping* (CC GIS layer)

Martyn, Thomas, 1748. *Map of Cornwall at One Inch Scale* (microfiche copy at HE)

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

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

Ordnance Survey, 2014. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Erth* (licensed digital copy at CRO)

## 10.2 Publications

Cornwall County Council, 1996. *Cornwall: A Landscape Assessment 1994* report produced by Landscape Design Associates in association with Cornwall Archaeological Unit

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, Swindon

## 10.3 Websites

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

## 11 Project archive

The HE project number is **146364**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew 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 R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites T\Trelean farm barn D HBR 2014 146364
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2328, 2329
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Sites T\Trelean Farm Barn D HBR 2014 146364
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-178757

This report text is held in digital form as: ...\\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites T\Trelean Farm barn HBR\Report\Trelean Farm barn D report.docx



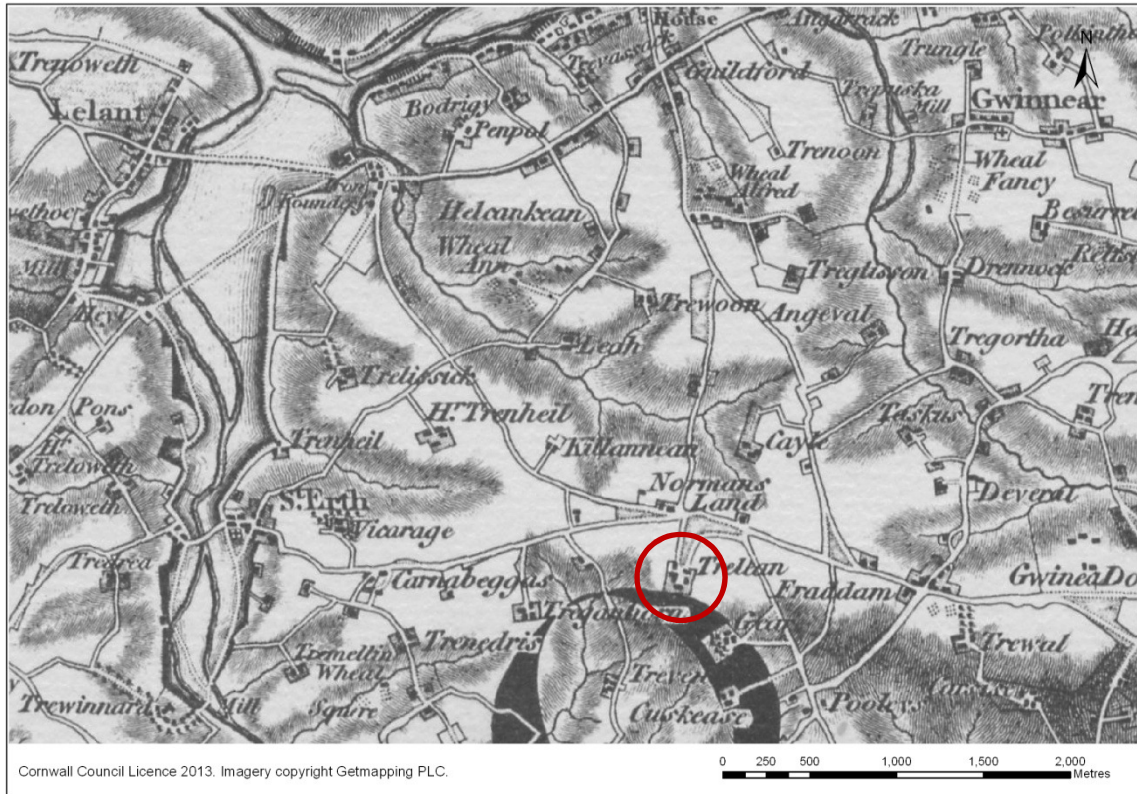


Fig 3 Extract from the OS First Edition One Inch Map c1809

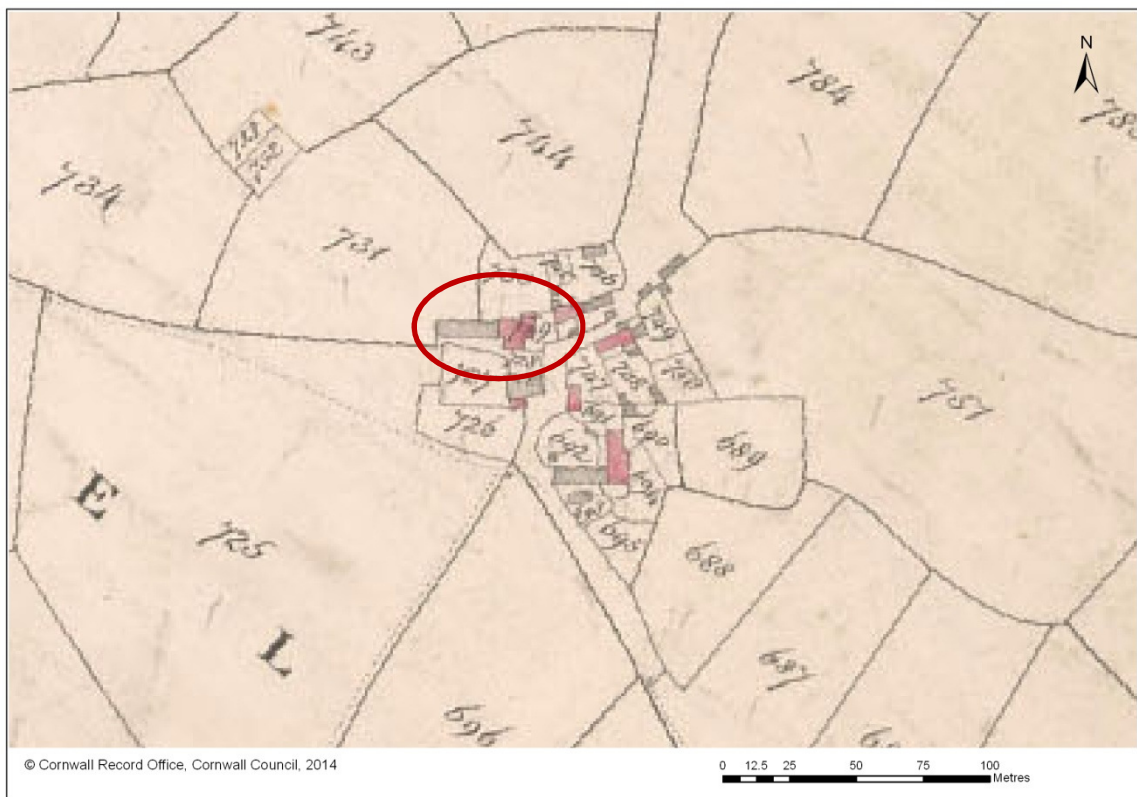


Fig 4 St Erth parish Tithe Map, surveyed in 1840

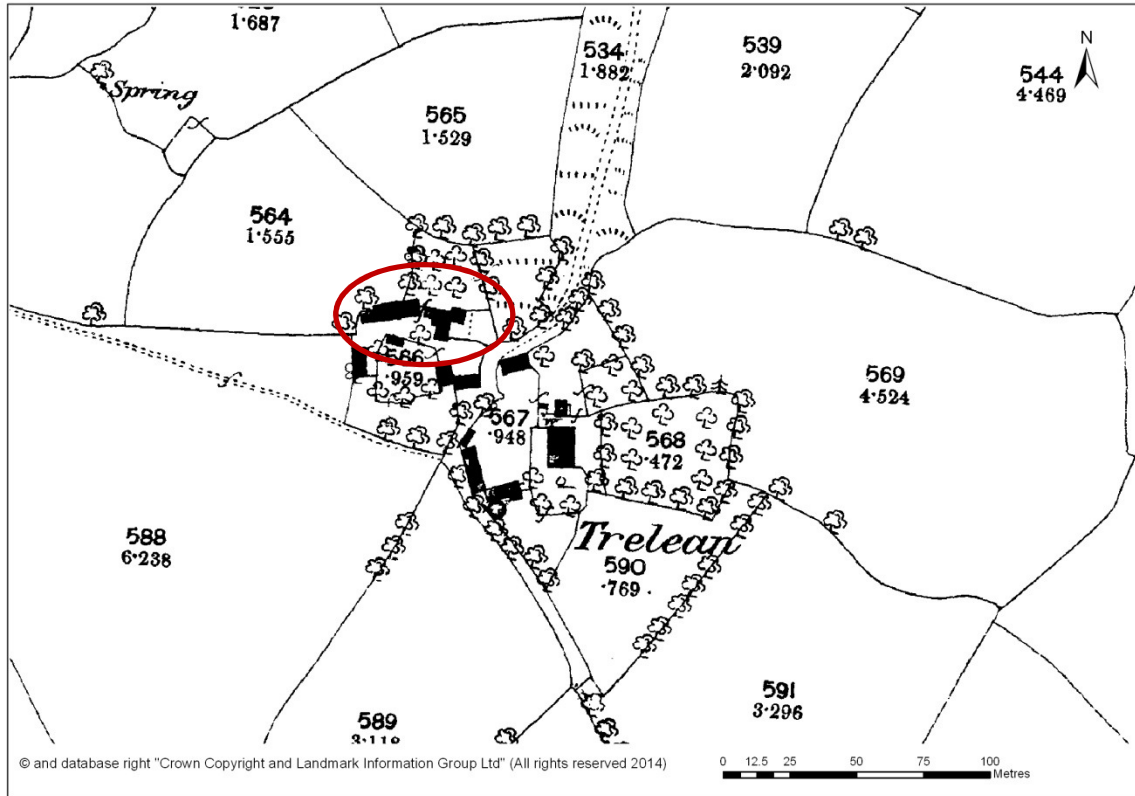


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

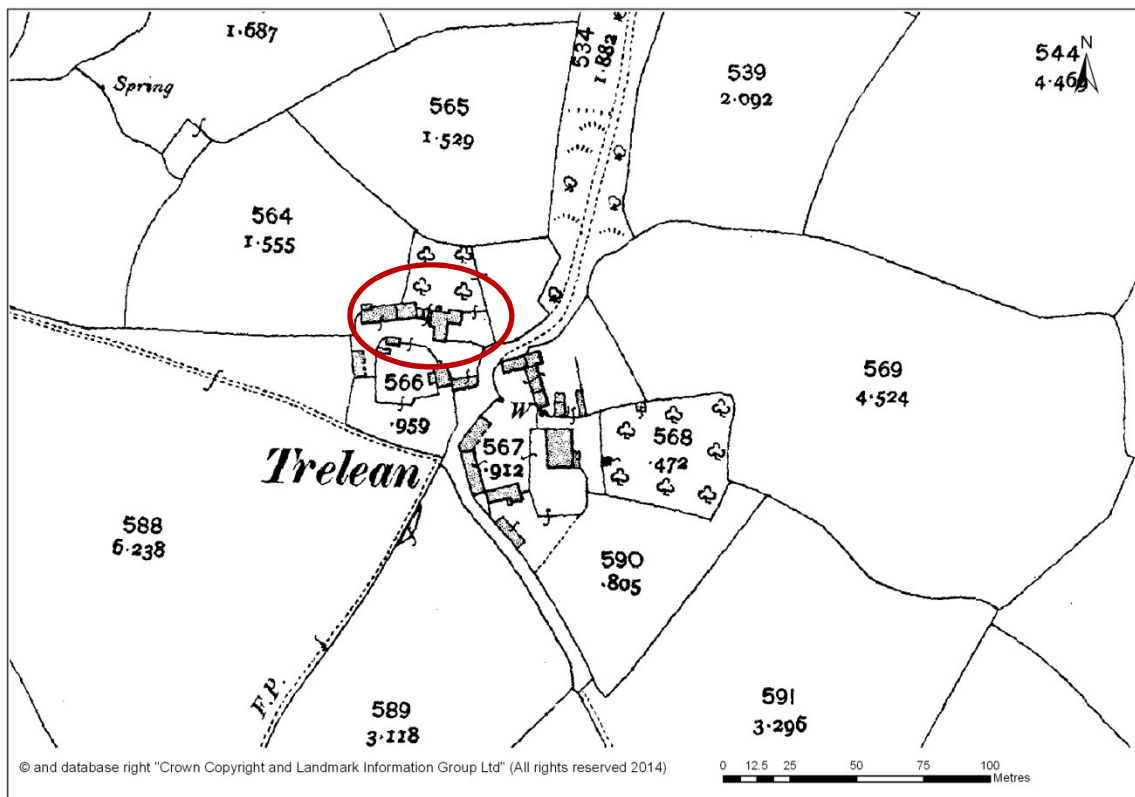


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907



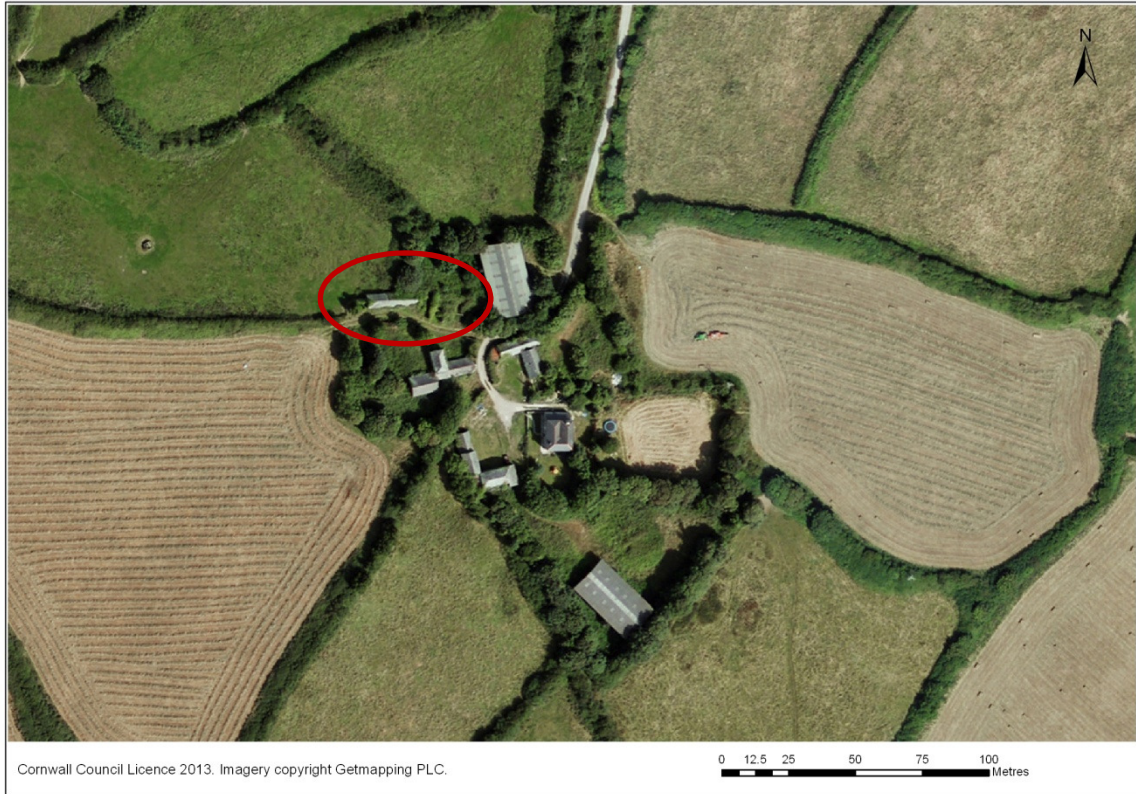


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2005)





Fig 8 Remains of House 1 east of Barn D, looking NW



Fig 9 Remains of House 1 east of Barn D, looking W



Fig 10 Barn D (left and centre) and pigsties (right)





Fig 11 Barn D phase 1 front



Fig 12 Barn D phase 1 rear



Fig 13 Barn D phase 1 interior from SW



Fig 14 Barn D phase 1 E window



Fig 15 Barn D from SE



Fig 16 Barn D phase 2 front



Fig 17 Barn D phase 2 front left



Fig 18 Barn D phase 2 reused overlight





Fig 19 Barn D phase 2 doorway (with reused wedge split gatepost on right)



Fig 20 Barn D phase 2 central doorway



Fig 21 Barn D phase 2 front far right



Fig 22 Barn D phase 3 front



Fig 23 Barn D, E end (note gable vent)



Fig 24 Barn D rear from NE



Fig 25 Barn D phase 3 NE corner (scoria blocks)





Fig 26 Barn D rear (north) elevation



Fig 30 Barn D former external wall of phase 1



Fig 27 Barn D phase 2 rear wall right



Fig 31 Barn D phase 2 interior from SW



Fig 28 Barn D phase 2 rear window left



Fig 32 Barn D phase 2 interior from SE



Fig 29 Barn D phase 2 rear window right

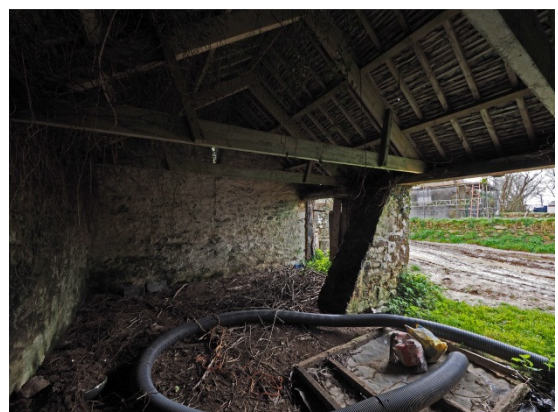


Fig 33 Barn D remains of phase 2 E wall





Fig 34 Pigsties N front



Fig 37 Pigsties interior from NE



Fig 35 Pigsties E end



Fig 38 Pigsties interior from W



Fig 35 Pigsties from SW

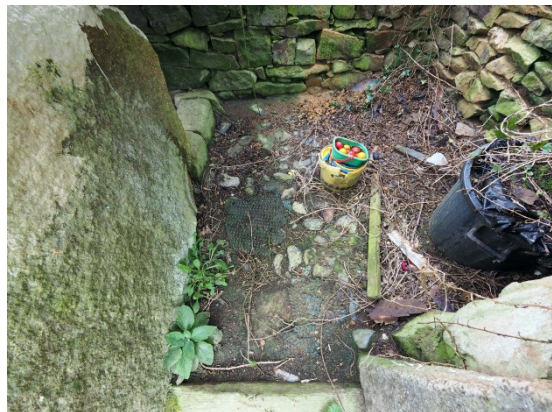


Fig 39 Pigsties floor from N



Fig 36 Pigsties W wall



Fig 40 Pigsties interior rear wall right





Fig 41 Remains of House 1 from SW



Fig 42 Remains of House 1 from W



Fig 43 Remains of House 1 (blocked openings)



Fig 44 Remains of House 1 detail from E



Fig 45 Remains of House 1 from NE



Fig 46 Remains of House 1 from E



Fig 47 Remains of House 1 from NW



Fig 48 Remains of House 1 extension from N



Fig 49 NW corner of House 1 extension from N





*Fig 50 Part of shelter shed (and remains of house extension to left)*



*Fig 51 Cobbled floor of shelter shed*



*Fig 52 Rear wall of shelter shed*



*Fig 53 External W wall of House 2*



*Fig 54 Context: Trelean Farmhouse*



*Fig 55 Context: Trelean Farmhouse*



*Fig 56 Context: Barn E, N of farmhouse*



*Fig 57 Context: Barns A and B, SW of farmhouse*



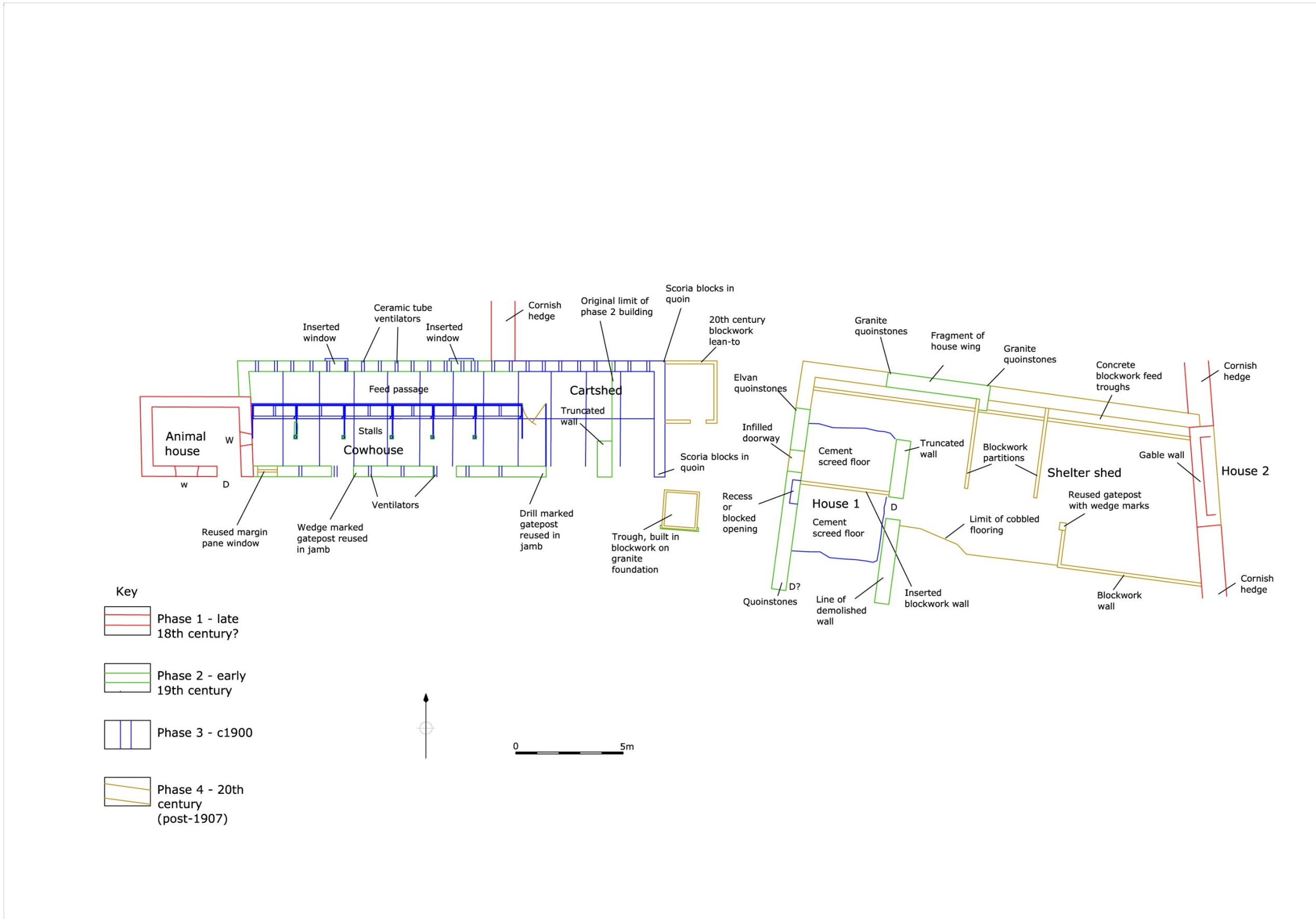


Fig 58 Interpretation plan



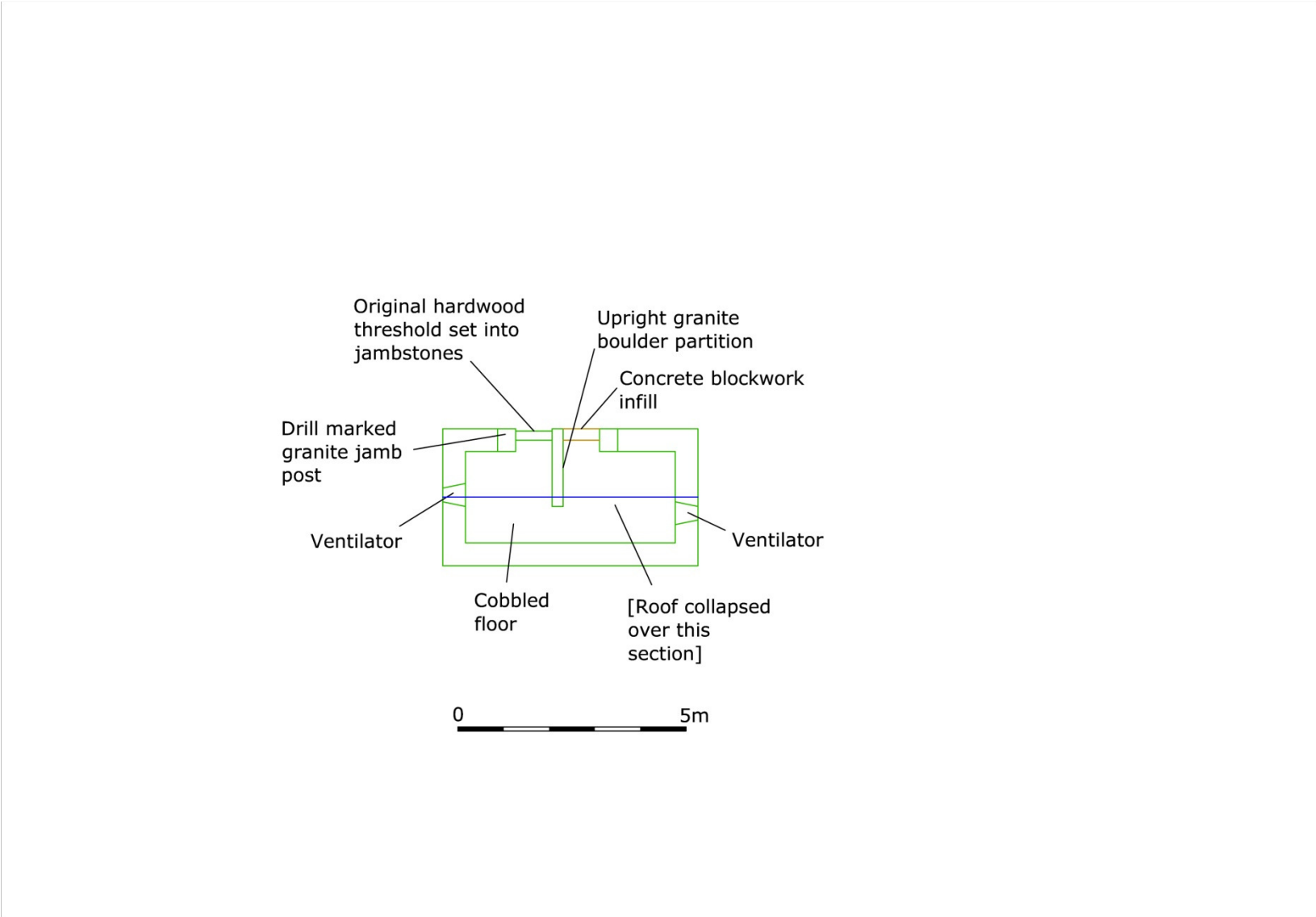


Fig 59 Outline plan of pigsty

## Appendix 1: Planning brief

### BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

**Date:** 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2014

**Address:** Barn D, Trelean Farm, 16 Calais Road, St Erth Praze, Cornwall

**Applicant:** N/A

**Agent:** N/A

**Contact:** [REDACTED]

**Application:** PA12/08051

**HBSMR Ref:** CCO5229

**Planning Case Officer:** Phil Brookes, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614029

e. [Philip.brookes@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:Philip.brookes@cornwall.gov.uk)

**Historic Environment Advice Officer:** Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

t. 07973 813572 e. [pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk)

**Conservation Officer:** Karen Pritchard, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

e. [Karen.pritchard@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:Karen.pritchard@cornwall.gov.uk)

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

#### Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No works on site shall take place until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording of the above site to discharge condition 2 of application PA12/08051.

### 2 Site Location

- 2.1 The site is located approximately 2.5km south-east from Hayle and is approximately 300m south of St Erth Praze at Ordnance survey Grid reference SW57617 34780. The site is a rural farm/settlement on a gentle west facing slope at an approximate height of 85m Ordnance datum. The soils are recorded as being Trusham (Loam over Hard Rock) overlying a geology recorded as being Mylor Slates.

### 3 Planning Background

- 3.1 A number of applications have been submitted for the change of use and conversion of the farm buildings. Some of these have been withdrawn and others have gained consent with archaeological recording conditions.
- 3.2 Planning application PA12/08051 for listed building consent for the conversion and extension of an agricultural barn (Barn D) to a residential dwelling has been approved subject to 5 conditions. Condition 2 states:



- 3.3 No development shall take place within the area of the development until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.4 Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128.
- 3.5 The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

#### **4 Site Background**

- 4.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records the following for the settlement of Trelean: *The settlement of Trelean is first recorded as "Trevelien" in 1363. The name is Cornish and contains the element tre 'estate, farmstead' (suggesting a settlement of early medieval origin) and an unknown second part. Trelean is still occupied.*
- 4.2 The HER records the following for the farmhouse: *ST EARTH SW 53 SE 7/206 Trelean Farmhouse, including adjoining garden walls, gate piers and gate GV II Farmhouse, adjoining garden walls, gate piers and gate. Coursed dressed elvan front with granite dressings. Circa 1830's. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with wide eaves. Brick chimneys over the side walls and at rear left. Cast-iron ogee gutters. Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal-sized front parlours flanking an entrance hall leading to an axial through passage, stair hall behind right-hand room and 2 rear service rooms (probably kitchen/living room on the left and pantry on the right). Later C19 lean-to at rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window south front with central doorway and blind window opening over. Original doors and windows. Pair of 3-panel doors with overlight. 12-pane hornless sashes. Left hand front has 6-panel door with flush beaded panels with overlight and 12-pane sashes. Right hand wall has 4-panel door, tall 12-pane stair sash left of doorway and 16-pane sashes right of doorway. Interior: Not inspected but said to be little altered since built and therefore it must have its original internal joinery including the staircase. Listing NGR: SW5763834778*
- 4.3 The HER records the following for the barns: *ST EARTH SW 53 SE 7/207 Barns at approximately 15 metres west of Trelean Farmhouse G II Granaries over shippens, waggon shed and stables. Circa early-mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roofs. Half-hipped roof over taller principal barn, otherwise gable ends. Plan: L-shaped plan. 2 barns joined at their front corners and facing into the angle plus single storey range (probably 2 pigs sties) and stable adjoining the right-hand end of right-hand barn and later lean-to cartshed adjoining the left-hand end of the other barn. Exterior: 2-storeys. North and east fronts facing a farmyard. Taller left-hand 2- window (north) front is slightly irregular with wide segmental-arched waggon doorway right of middle, small doorways far left and right, first floor loading doorway left of middle and windows towards left and right. Lean-to at far left has wide ground floor doorway and hatch opening to roof space. East front has symmetrical 2 window barn front with central doorway, on left, and*

*single storey range with doorways only at the front, on the right. Original shuttered 2-light windows to all first floor openings, hopper windows to ground floor openings and old ledged doors. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW5760534772*

## **5 Requirement for Work**

- 5.1 Post medieval farm buildings have been identified in the South West Archaeological Research Framework as a significant archaeological resource. They provide information on building techniques, architectural styles and on the changing social and economic nature of agricultural life. The current proposals have the potential to remove or obscure archaeological evidence. It is therefore important that these buildings are recorded to an appropriate level before works to change them and that the results are made available to interested parties. In this particular instance an archive standard photographic record will be made together with an appropriate descriptive 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 should aim to achieve a level of descriptive record somewhere between 'Levels 2 and 3' as described by the EH document '*Understanding Historic Buildings*' (2006). The record will need to consider:
- 5.2 The recorder will need 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
  - Ephemeral evidence of occupation and use for instance any evidence of historic graffiti
  - Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations
- 5.3 The work is not intended to produce a comprehensive analysis of the building but should be produce evidence capable of later further analytical development.

## **6 General Methodology**

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.



6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

## **7 Site Recording Methodology**

7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the Historic building contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 Details of how all buildings and structures are surveyed and recorded shall be provided. The site plan will be tied to the national grid.

7.3 The photographic record shall be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The photographs will be taken with black and white 35mm or medium format film producing archive quality prints and negatives. Colour photography may be utilised for general shots and where it is appropriate for detail shots. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included.

7.4.1 The drawn record will not be comprehensive and act principally to support the photographic and written descriptive record but as a minimum should include measured plans of all floors, a site plan at 1:500, a phased plan if the building's constructional complexity warrants this and a plan annotated to show the location, shot number and direction of all photographs. If the building displays evidence more than two building phases then a phased plan should be produced.

7.5 Plans may be based on existing architectural drawings where these exist but these must be checked in the field to ensure acceptable accuracy and should be recast where necessary to standard archaeological conventions.

## **8 Results**

8.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the historic building contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Records Office. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

8.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

8.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

8.4 The report must contain:

- A table of contents.
- The building's precise location in National Grid and address form.

- A brief history of the site.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- The date of the record, name of recorder(s) and the location and contents of the deposited archive.
- A location map, copies of any plans/drawings and copies of such photographs as necessary to illustrate the written description with appropriate annotation.
- A written description of the building and its structure, materials and layout.
- A full bibliography where external sources have been used.
- A copy of the brief and approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be included as an appendix.
- A digital copy of all photographs (in .TIFF format) making up the archive record to be bound into the rear cover of the HER / HEPAO copy of the report on CDR or DVDR.

## **9 Archive Deposition**

- 9.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project.
- 9.2 The archive including a copy of the written report, all drawn materials and all archive quality photographic prints and negatives shall be deposited with the appropriate organisation within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 9.3 Documentary archives will normally be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office. Photographic archives are normally deposited with the Cornwall Museum.
- 9.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 9.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 9.6 Only on completion of 9.1 to 9.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

## **10 Monitoring**

- 10.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.



## Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

### Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council



### Trelean Farm barn: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building record

Client:

Client contact:

Client tel:

Client email:



### Project background

Trelean Farm is located south of St Erth Praze village at NGR SW 57586 34828. Planning applications have been submitted for the change of use and conversion of the farm buildings. Some of these have been withdrawn and others have gained consent with archaeological recording conditions.

Planning application PA12/08051 for listed building consent for the conversion and extension of an agricultural barn (Barn D) to a residential dwelling has been approved subject to 5 conditions. Condition 2 states:

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128.

The farmhouse, its associated garden walls and a range of farm buildings on the south side of the farmstead are listed at Grade II. Barn D, the subject building, lies on the north side of the farmstead.

A brief setting out requirements for recording Barn D has been prepared by Phil Markham, the local Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. The present owners of the property approached Historic Environment Projects with a view to satisfying the requirements of the brief. This Written Scheme of Investigation sets out Historic Environment Projects' approach and standards to be applied, the working methods to be employed and the arrangements for project monitoring.

### Site history

According to the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record the settlement of Trelean is first recorded as "Trevelien" in 1363. The name is Cornish and contains the element tre 'estate, farmstead' (suggesting a settlement of early medieval origin) and an unknown second part.

The farm buildings are first recorded on the parish tithe map (c1840) and on early OS editions.

## Project extent

Building plans submitted on the CC Planning website indicate that Barn D is adjoined by ruins of another building on its east side. These two buildings will form the subject of the study. The immediate context of the two buildings will also be briefly examined, in order to provide historical and landscape context.

## Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the historic development of the building. The objectives are to obtain an archive quality historic building record of the site prior to alterations. This study will be the equivalent of a Level 2 - 3 historic building record as defined by English Heritage (2006).

## Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow the *IfA Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

### Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment will be carried out to inform the fieldwork stage. This will comprise:

- Published sources, where readily available
- Historic maps, including
  - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748),
  - OS 1 inch survey (c1810)
  - parish Tithe maps (c1840),
  - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (c1880 and c1907)
- Modern maps

### Fieldwork: description

Analysis of the fabric will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive stage. Measured information and detail, as appropriate, will be added to copies of existing contractors drawings.

### Fieldwork: photographic recording

Photography is to include:

1. Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film.
2. Colour photographs taken with a digital camera (with a resolution of 8 million pixels or higher).

Note: as one of the subject structures is ruinous, it may not be possible to record all its remains. As far as possible the photo record will comprise:

- general views
- examples of structural and architectural detail

Methodology for the archive standard photography is set out as follows:

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures

- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash
- A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical

#### **Creation of site archive**

To include:

- Archiving of black and white photographs to HER standards
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client)
- A building description
- Preparation of finished drawings
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index

#### **Archive report**

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations
- Site history
- Archaeological results/building description
- Chronology/dating evidence
- Significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

A paper copy and a digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

#### **Archive deposition**

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with HE standards.

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box
2. A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings)
3. Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the HES system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
4. The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.



## Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during April 2014

The archive report will be completed within a month of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

## Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Local Planning Authority. Where the Authority is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

## Historic Environment Projects

Historic Environment Projects is the contracting arm of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (HEP). HEP employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

HEP is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

## Standards



Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.



As part of Cornwall Council, HEP has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare) and Investors in People.

## Terms and conditions

### Contract

HE Projects is part of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of the HE projects team and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

### Project staff

The project will be managed by a nominated Senior Archaeologist who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.
- Liaise with the client regarding the budget, timetable and related issues.

Work will be carried out by HE field staff, with assistance from qualified specialists and sub-contractors where appropriate. The project team is expected to include:

*Nigel Thomas BA MIFA*

Senior Archaeologist who has worked with HE and its predecessors since 1987. Responsible for management of projects relating to historic building recording and surveys of historic landscapes. Past work has included recording and structural analysis at Launceston and Restormel Castles, medieval chapels at Rame, Bodmin and Hall (Bodinnick), as well as landscape surveys at Lanhydrock park and Godolphin gardens. Project manager for historic building analyses at Tintagel Old Post Office, Cotehele House, St Michael's Mount summit complex and Trerice for the National Trust. Has recorded numerous industrial structures including Harveys Foundry, Loggans Mill (Hayle), Town Mills at St Columb Major, and china-clay area features including the waterwheel at Virginia CC Works, Greensplat engine house and Carrancarrow chapel. Project team leader for the Lostwithiel Town Characterisation Study. Member of the IfA's Buildings Group and Graphic Archaeology Group. An experienced user of AutoCAD and is responsible for HE's survey methodology.

*Eric Berry*

A freelance Historic Buildings Consultant, with extensive experience of Listing reviews for English Heritage and has surveyed and photographed numerous early buildings in Cornwall and beyond. Eric formerly worked as a Conservation Officer for Carrick DC and has served on the committee of the Cornish Buildings Group for many years.

### Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client on CD or other suitable media.

### Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

### **Freedom of Information Act**

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

HE will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received HE may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

### **Health and safety statement**

HE follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. Prior to carrying out on-site work HE will carry out a Risk Assessment.

### **Insurance**

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £5m.

### **References**

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.  
English Heritage, Swindon

*Nigel Thomas*

*Senior Archaeologist*

*2<sup>nd</sup> April 2014*

*Historic Environment Projects*