



# Enys Farm Buildings, Penryn, Cornwall Watching Brief

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R022





# Enys Farm Buildings, Penryn, Cornwall

## Watching Brief

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The CAU Project Managers were Jo Sturgess and Peter Dudley. The watching brief was undertaken by Carl Thorpe, Jo Sturgess and Peter Dudley.

CAU would like to thank James Elleman of 3MS for his assistance and help during the watching brief of the reduction in floor levels.

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

## **Freedom of Information Act**

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Cover illustration

Looking down the rickyard to the rear of South-west range during the construction of the garages in August 2016.

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## **Abbreviations**

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List England
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
SDOHE	Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (Archaeology)
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

# 1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Savills (UK) Ltd on behalf of the Enys Estate to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the conversion of the historic farm buildings. The farm buildings are Grade II Listed (NHLE ID 1142672) and are located at the heart of the Enys estate, near Penryn, Cornwall (SW 79127 36420) (Fig 1).

Listed Building consent required a Level 3 historic building record as defined by Historic England prior to the commencement of work on the buildings (PA16/01655). The report explaining the results of the historic building recording has been completed separately from this report (Thomas and Dudley 2017).

This report outlines the results of the archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief covered four main stages of recording:

- The pre-clearance of Second World War building platforms in the farmyard and rickyard (April 2016).
- The digging of the footings for the new garage block in rickyard (August 2016).
- The reduction in floor levels in the horse-engine house and rooms in Block B (North-east range) (December 2016 and January 2017).
- The results of a test pit at the rear wall of the main part of Block D (January 2017).

No archaeological finds or features were revealed from the pre-farm complex phase (pre-19<sup>th</sup> century); however, the watching brief in the horse engine house revealed the central mellior stone and the footings of a pillar associated with the earlier horse engine house on the site.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Savills (UK) Ltd on behalf of the Enys Estate to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the conversion of the historic farm buildings.

For many years the buildings have been unused and in order to secure their long-term future planning permission was granted for their conversion into nine residential units and a cafe with interpretation area (Planning Application - PA16/01655 and PA16/01654).

The farm buildings are Grade II Listed (NHLE ID 1142672) and are located at the heart of the Enys estate, near Penryn, Cornwall (SW 79127 36420; Fig1). The buildings complex consists of a 'model' arrangement of farm buildings around a central farmyard with a large rickyard (mowhay) to the rear of the south-west range. In total the recording work covered an area of 0.5 hectares (Fig 2).

Little previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the estate but a Heritage Impact Assessment was completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2015 to support the planning application.

Listed Building consent required a Level 3 historic building record as defined by Historic England prior to the commencement of work on the buildings (PA16/01655; Historic England 2016). The report explaining the results of the historic building recording has been completed separately from this report (Thomas and Dudley 2017).

This report outlines the results of the archaeological watching brief (PA16/01654).

## 2.2 Aims

- Identify any below-ground archaeological remains uncovered during groundworks associated with the development.

## 2.3 Methods

The recording work was undertaken in accordance to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Appendix 1 at the end of this report).

### 2.3.1 Archaeological watching brief fieldwork

The watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the conversion. Measured information and detail was added to copies of existing contractors plans.

Fieldwork was undertaken in various stages: Initial recording of the Second World War building platforms in the rickyard was undertaken in April 2016; the creation of the garages in rickyard during August 2016; the reduction in ground floor levels undertaken in December 2016 and January 2017.

Any archaeological remains encountered were recorded.

In late March 2017, based upon the results to date and following consultation with Senior Development Officer Historic Environment (Archaeology) it was agreed that although further ground disturbance would take place on site no further archaeological recording was required.

## 3 Location and setting

Enys is situated at approximately 44m OD on a gently sloping spur of land overlooking a shallow valley and stream that flows to the head of Mylor Creek at Mylor Bridge, a kilometre to the east. The building complex is situated at the core of the Enys estate to the north-west of the house, service wing and clock tower. Together these buildings form an intimate cluster in a secluded position surrounded by formal gardens, parkland and shrouded by plantations of mixed woodland.

The main approach to Enys is currently via a drive from the Penryn – Barras Moor road. The drive crosses a parkland enclosure dotted with parkland trees before passing through a mature plantation until it reaches the edge of a large rectangular rickyard, a gentle sloping area enclosed by a granite stone wall, to the west of the farm buildings. Here the drive splits, looping around the buildings complex.

The farm buildings complex has limited access and its four ranges are arranged to be inward looking, ensuring a feel of separation between the inner farmyard and surrounding grounds.

### 3.1 Geology

The estate is underlain by Upper Devonian mudstone, siltstone and sandstones. It is probable that these rocks have been altered by metamorphism in some way as the large intrusion of the Carnmenellis granite is located 2km to the west. To the south-east of Enys near Trevisson, Landerio and Little Tregew Farm is a dyke of mafic igneous rock, most probably a form of elvan.

## 4 Designations

(All Designation ID numbers relate to National Heritage List England - NHLE)

The buildings complex is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE ID 1142672).

To the south-east of the farm buildings complex is the Grade II Listed Enys House and its adjoining service wing and clock tower (NHLE ID 1328147).

The gardens (which include the area of the site) are Grade II on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, designated for its early 19<sup>th</sup> century park and remains of late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens (NHLE ID 1001295).



## **5 Historical overview**

The settlement of Enys was first recorded in 1301. It is a Cornish place-name meaning 'island' but in the inland sense, 'land beside a river' or 'isolated, remote spot' (Padel 1985; MCO 18483).

The Enys family have held the estate from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century and were an important family in medieval Cornwall, with considerable influence and wealth continuing through to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Enys family archive website). The location of the medieval manor house is uncertain but it is probable that it was in the vicinity of the 16<sup>th</sup> century house, near the present location of Enys House.

A 1779 estate map recorded the site of the farm buildings complex as a series of small enclosures to the rear of the house including a hay meadow, a mowhay (an enclosure for ricks or mows of hay and straw: in essence a rickyard) and a hop garden. It also recorded three small rectangular buildings which could have been storehouses and/or calf houses. The function of the small circular feature in the mowhay is uncertain but it may have been a threshing floor or stand of some kind (Fig 3; Wessex Archaeology 2015, fig 5A).

Estate accounts dating to 1799 and 1800 record the construction of farm buildings at Enys and it is probable that the initial phase of the model farm building complex dates to this time. The records refer to a 'Barne House' and 'hoghouses', a 'cattle feeding house', 'cart house' and a 'feeding house' (Wessex Archaeology 2015, 8).

A late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century plan of Enys, Gwarder and Pencoose, on paper watermarked 1798 is the first to clearly record the farm building complex. It is a rectangular arrangement of four ranges around a central farmyard with the south-eastern ranges forming a double depth plan. The rickyard is shown at its full extent to the west of the complex. However, there are key differences to the present arrangement: the main entrance to the farmyard is located in the south-east corner of the complex; a linhay forms the main building in the north-west range and its rear wall is flush with the flanking pigsties; there is a different room plan in the north-east range; a dotted circular feature in the central part of the south-west range may represent a horse engine (Fig4; Wessex Archaeology 2015, fig 5B).

To the south of the complex the map records the E-shaped 16<sup>th</sup> century house and its rear range of buildings, most probably service buildings. In 1826 the earlier house was destroyed by fire and between 1830 and 1832 the new and present Enys House was built, incorporating elements of the earlier rear service wing. Landscaping was also undertaken to the gardens at this time, with the parkland developed and the existing kitchen garden reduced in size. Tax accounts from 1830 record hay, wheat, barley oats, beans and peas being stored in the rickyard (Wessex 2015).

The 1841 Tithe map for St Gluvias recorded the buildings and rickyard as part of TA 488, the 1844 apportionment recording this as 'Coach House, Stable, Yard and Mowhay' owned by John Samuel Enys (Fig 5). The plan of the farm buildings complex had been altered: the linhay in the North-west Range deepened (and reorganised), the north-east range extended in places including the closure of the original farmyard entrance; a new gateway inserted in the north-west corner of the North-west Range with the removal of a pig sty; the addition of a horse engine house to the rear of the South-west Range.

To the south of the complex the new Enys House is recorded with the surviving elements of the service wing to the rear whilst to the east, are two small buildings and boundary wall.

An estate plan of Enys and Gwarder (dated 1841, Fig 6) shows similar detail to the Tithe Map but is slightly clearer. The horse-engine house on the side of the barn is shown with a typical polygonal outline; this footprint is also borne out by the existing structure. Both this plan and the contemporary Tithe Map show an extension on the

east side of the complex (added to the Stables Range), which juts out as a rectangle on the opposite side of the lane close to the present tea room building.

Further additions of buildings had taken place by the time the 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) map was surveyed (Fig 7). This included the addition of a cart or coach house in the south-west corner of the complex; the construction of a lincay or cart shed abutting the northern, external, side of the rickyard; and a small rectangular building abutting the western internal wall of the rickyard. The OS map recorded the landscape in considerable detail including the yards to the front of the pigsties and the revetted walkway leading to the horse engine house, including the ramp above it. Meanwhile, the two small buildings and boundary wall to the east of the farm buildings complex had been extended to form much of their present extent.

The 1907 OS map recorded the landscape in similar detail but also shows the potential building components and dividing walls, although this should be treated with some caution as it does not show the long division in the south-eastern ranges, a principal feature of the building (Fig 8). Within the central farmyard a rectangular feature is shown, probably a muck collection area. A major change since 1880 is that the horse engine house is now rectangular in plan with no rounded corners to its western side. At the eastern corner of the complex the rectangular extension visible in 1841 and 1880 had disappeared, to be replaced by a shorter and narrower building, with a chamfered corner beside the lane. Opposite the lincay/cart shed recorded on the 1880 OS map a further rectangular building had been added, possibly another lincay or cart shed. Opposite the main external door in the Stables Range the clock tower had been built.

Early in the Second World War, the Enys estate was requisitioned by the British Admiralty for the Royal Netherlands Navy to train officer cadets. They occupied the estate from 1941 until 1946. Five temporary buildings, presumably dormitories and classrooms, were constructed around the periphery of the rickyard and yard surfaced with shuttered concrete, probably to act as a small parade ground. The farm buildings complex became part of the training college with at least two temporary buildings (possibly Nissen huts) built in the centre of the farmyard.

Several of the farm buildings have apparently not been used for farm work for several decades, however, some have certainly seen reuse for storage and wood working more recently. In the past ten years attempts have been made to secure several of the buildings, in particular the western range, with temporary roofing. The rickyard was used for the storage of timber.

## **6 Results**

### **6.1 Pre-clearance of building platforms in the farmyard and rickyard**

*Based on fieldwork notes taken by Carl Thorpe. See Figure 2 for the locations of the building platforms.*

The watching brief recorded the removal of eight concrete platforms and associated structures in the rickyard and farmyard dating to the Second World War use of the Enys estate. Royal Air Force aerial photographs taken in 1946 show a series of buildings built on these platforms. The date when the buildings were removed is uncertain but predates an aerial photograph taken in 2000 (Cornwall County Council 2000). The platforms and structures were recorded prior to demolition.

#### **6.1.1 Farmyard**

##### **Building platform 1**

A level rectangular platform measuring 18.8m by 5.6m and approximately 0.46m high (max), edged with concrete blocks with a cement render. Midway on its northern side was an external concrete step marking the entrance to the former building. A 0.4m wide roughened edge to the platform marked the traces of walls. On the long axis of

the platform were a series of concrete posts or pillars, spaced 1.7m apart, perhaps marking window openings or supports for a roof structure.

Near to the north eastern corner of the platform was a brick-built rectangular tank sunken into the farmyard. The tank measured 1.8m by 1.2 m and was over 1m deep. The bricks were cream in colour and the tank is fed by two ceramic water pipes 0.3m in diameter. Three large granite capstones had been placed over the tank but only partially cover it suggesting others have been removed. One stone has a large diameter drill hole, presumably to enable lifting. This tank remains *in situ*.

### **Building platform 2**

A level rectangular platform measuring 15m by 3m and approximately 0.3m high at its northern end and 0.15m to the south. Concrete block built with cement render. Midway on its eastern end was a concrete step marking the entrance to the former building.

Between platforms 1 and 2, was a rectangular hollow 2.8m wide and 0.2m deep (max) which rose towards its western end to become level with the yard.

### **Platform 3**

A sub-rectangular level platform measuring 6.3m by 4m and approximately 0.2m high. Its north-east corner was curved in plan. Concrete block built with cement render and a shuttered concrete floor. A rough 0.6m wide edge to its eastern and northern sides suggested that a wall once faced on to the yard.

Located within the centre of the platform was a hexagonal setting of six opposing iron bolts standing 0.15m high with each pair set 0.8m apart. Each bolt had a 0.06m (2.5 inch) nut. The bolts stood in a shallow circular depression 0.97m (3 foot) in diameter and 0.01m deep.

#### **6.1.2 Rickyard**

At the time of the site visit the rickyard was used as a timber yard with areas of scrub, weeds and modern debris.

### **Building platform 4**

This structure was located to the north external wall of the rickyard. The footings of the building measured 5.2m by 2.8m with the traces of low walls built with yellow-brown colour bricks.

The floor was of concrete. Running along the central axis of the building from the north-eastern wall was a concrete plinth 4.2m long and 1.4m wide. This raised area was roughly 0.05m above the floor level. Running down the centre of this plinth were two parallel ceramic drains set roughly 0.2m apart which were connected at the south-western end. The easternmost of these drains was angled so that it flowed from north east to south west. This then connected into the westernmost drain which was angled to flow from south-west to north-east and out of the building passing under the north-eastern wall, though how this was achieved was not observed as this area was obscured by debris and vegetation.

There was no evidence as to where the entrance was located, though due to the buildings position this would presumably have been either on the north-western or south-western walls.

The available evidence suggests this was a latrine block.

### **Building 5**

A large rectangular unroofed area marks the former location of a building measuring 18.8m by 5.4m, reusing the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century lincay or cart shed, with an open front formed by seven granite posts, averaging 0.4m wide, 0.2 deep and 2.1m high. Wooden lintels linked pairs of the posts to form a roof plate.

### **Building platform 6**

A level rectangular platform measuring 18.8m by 6m edged by concrete blocks with cement render and a shuttered concrete floor. Due to the hillslope the platform varied

between 0.12m and 0.4m high, increasing in height to the north. A 0.4m wide roughened edge to the platform marked the traces of walls.

There was no evidence for the exact location of the entrance.

#### **Building platform 7**

A level rectangular platform measuring 16m by 6m, edged by concrete blocks with cement render, and with a shuttered concrete floor. A 0.3m wide rough edge to parts of the platform marked the traces of walls.

This platform was still being used as part of the timber yard and a large part of it was obscured by a modern wood shed.

#### **Building platform 8**

A level rectangular platform measuring 18.2m by 6m, edged with concrete blocks with cement render, and with a shuttered concrete floor. Due to the hillslope the eastern side of the platform varied between 0.2m and 1.3m high, increasing in height to the north. The western side of the platform was level with the central yard. A 0.4m wide roughened edge to the platform marked the traces of walls.

Centrally placed along its eastern side a concrete step marks the entrance to the building. A shuttered concrete path 1.6m wide and 4m long leads up to it from the yard/possible parade ground.

#### **Building platform 9**

A level rectangular platform measuring 18.6m by 6m, edged by concrete blocks and bricks, possibly cement rendered and with a shuttered concrete floor. Due to the hillslope the eastern side of the platform varied between 0.2m and 0.6m high, increasing in height to the north. A 0.4m wide roughened edge to the platform marked the traces of walls.

A set of three steps centrally placed on the north-western side of the platform marked the location of the entrance to the building (Fig 10).

Unfortunately this platform was still being used as part of the timber yard and large parts of it were obscured by a modern shed, stockpiles of timber and overgrown vegetation.

#### **Building platform 10**

A level rectangular platform measuring 13m long and approximately 6m wide, edged by concrete blocks with cement render, and with a shuttered concrete floor. Due to the hillslope the eastern side of the platform varied between 0.02m and 0.6m high, increasing in height to the north. A 0.4m wide roughened edge to the southern edge of the platform marked the former location of a wall. Midway along the northern side of the platform was a raised flat-topped concrete ridge running parallel to and some 0.3m from the edge of the platform. This was 4m long, 0.04m wide, and 0.02m high with rounded ends. Though the function is uncertain, it is possible that this may have been a guide for sliding doors (Fig 11).

To the east of the building was a concrete pathway approximately 1.5m width leading to the far south-eastern corner of the rickyard.

Unfortunately this platform was still being used as part of the timber yard and large parts of it were obscured by stockpiles of timber, vegetation and debris.

### **6.1.3 Interpretation**

Tentative interpretation suggests that the buildings in the rickyard could have been the focus for living quarters and those in the farmyard were used for storage and/or class rooms.

In the rickyard, buildings 6 to 10 were arranged around the edge of a central yard formed by laid concrete. The yard may have been a parade ground. The buildings are likely to have been dormitories and possibly offices associated with the officer training facilities for the Dutch Navy, with Building 4 being the latrine.



In the farmyard of the farm buildings complex, the platforms were arranged centrally, occupying and enlarging the central rectangular structure built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As the rickyard appears to have been the focus for the day to day living quarters it is possible that the buildings in the farm complex had more of a service role, perhaps as stores and/or class rooms as part of the training centre.

Platform 3 may have been used for the footings of a crane, leading to the interpretation as an area where equipment and supplies could be easily loaded and offloaded on to lorries. The maintenance of the yard around the centrally placed buildings may have allowed a loop for easy vehicular access.

Cursory analysis of the digital copies of the 1946 aerial photographs suggests that some of the buildings were Nissen huts but without inspection of the original photographs as a stereoscopic pair this is difficult to confirm.

## **6.2 Footings for the new garage block in rickyard**

*Carl Thorpe*

An L-shaped range of garages was constructed on the north-western side of the rickyard. The longer range (roughly 28m long) ran from north east to south west, with the shorter range (some 10m long), situated at it's the western end running from north west to south east. The ranges were 6m wide.

The garages were partly located on the sites of building platforms 7 and 8 described above.

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches the whole area had been cleared of the World War 2 concrete structures and the ground levelled. The levelling had included removal of material from the western side of the rickyard and depositing it on the eastern side in order to build up the ground level.

The foundation trenches were on average 0.6m wide, and varied in depth between 0.3m and 0.7m with the deepest being at the eastern end. Part of the southern foundation footings for building platform 7 was found to survive (the rest having been removed in the site clearance) within one of the trenches. These concrete footings were 0.6m wide 0.2m deep and seen to sit directly on top of the natural bedrock.

No other archaeological features were recorded. It was found that most of the foundation trenches dug on the western side had been excavated into natural ground, while those on the eastern were found to cut through redeposited material up to 0.6m thick before natural was reached (the top 0.3m having been deposited in the landscaping associated with the current project). These lower layers of material probably represented levelling material dumped prior to the construction of the World War 2 building platforms in order to build up the ground to mitigate the natural hillslope that dropped away steeply to the north east. No artefacts were recovered in the course of this work.

## **6.3 Reduction in floor levels**

*Peter Dudley*

### **Block B (North East range)**

*See Figure 9 for the location of the rooms*

The reduction of the floor level in Block B revealed various floor details, adding further information to the results of the historic building recording. Due to the nature of the building works it was not always possible to have an archaeologist on site, however, James Elleman of 3MS, took photos and recorded detail for Rooms 13 and 15. Jo Sturgess recorded the room details for block B on the 14<sup>th</sup> December 2016.

- Room 13 – small cobbles formed by sub-angular fragments of quartz in an earth mortar were found beneath the later concrete floor.
- Room 14 – Beneath the concrete floor was subsoil. It is possible that an earlier cobble floor had previously been removed.
- Room 15 – small cobbles formed by sub-angular fragments of quartz in an earth mortar were found beneath the later concrete floor.

- Room 16 – Beneath the concrete floor was subsoil. It is possible that an earlier cobble floor had previously been removed.
- Room 17 – granite paving to the floor was revealed.
- Room 18 – granite paving to the floor was revealed.

### **Horse engine house (Block D, Room 32; South-west range)**

See Figure 9 for the location of the rooms.

Fieldwork was undertaken on Monday 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017. The existing floor was reduced by approximately 1m in two phases; the first reduced the floor level by approximately 0.3m to 0.45m in depth. At this height the following features were revealed.

In the north east corner of the horse engine house, a brick built footings of a pillar measuring 3 foot long and 2 foot wide (0.91m by 0.6m), bedded in hard lime mortar (Fig 12). This was built on top of the shillet subsoil; possibly redposited? The pillar was associated with the first and smaller horse engine house on the site which was enlarged between 1880 and 1907 (compare Figs 7 and 8).

A hard layer formed by medium sized sub-angular quartz cobbles was found on the northern side of the building to line the circular track for the horses.

In the centre of the horse engine house the central bearing and mellior stone was revealed. The stone was a large rectangular and chamfered dressed piece of granite 1.55m long, 0.64m wide and approximately 0.25 deep with a lip around the entire stone at the depth of 0.14m. The 0.09m square brass bearing-plate was centrally placed with a 2-inch diameter thread for the bearing (to house the vertical drive shaft) (Fig 13).

The mellior stone was centrally set within a rectangular area of stone and brick laid in a hard lime mortar measuring 1.90m long and 1.6m wide with brick work underlying the lip of the mellior stone, presumably to help secure it from rotational forces. Beneath the mellior stone were 2 parallel granite stones laid in a level position separated by an open area 0.46m and 1m long (possibly an access hole?; Fig 14).

It is uncertain where the chamfered stone (the mellior stone) was reused from, but it possible that it was from a wall associated with the earlier house (Fig15).

### **Footings of the rear wall Block D (Rooms 25 and 32; South-west range)**

See Figure 9 for the location of the rooms.

A test pit was dug by 3MS in the rear wall of the main part of Block D, at the rear of room 25 and eastern side of Room 32. This revealed the footings of the main wall to the depth of 0.65m (Fig 16).

## **7 Conclusions/discussion**

The archaeological watching brief has enhanced the understanding of the site, its historical development and later use by the Dutch Royal Navy in the Second World War. No archaeological finds or features were found relating to the earlier, pre-farm buildings, history of Enys.

## **8 References**

### **8.1 Primary sources**

Cornwall County Council, 2000. *Colour vertical aerial photography* (available digitally within Cornwall Council)

British Geological Survey, 2012. *1:25,000 digital geological mapping*, National Environment Research Council

Ordnance Survey, 1880. *25 Inch Map First Edition*

Ordnance Survey, 1907. *25 Inch Map Second Edition*

Ordnance Survey, 2016. *MasterMap Topography*

Royal Air Force, 1946. *Vertical monochrome photograph* (106G/UK/1663 F20 3165, 12th July 1946)

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841. *Parish of St Gluvias*

## **8.2 Publications**

Thomas, N and Dudley, P, 2016. *Enys Farm Buildings, Penryn, Cornwall – Historic Building Record*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Wessex Archaeology, 2015. *Enys Estate Agricultural Buildings, Penryn, Cornwall – Heritage Impact Assessment*, Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

## **8.3 Websites**

Enys Family Archive –

<http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk>

Enys Gardens website –

<http://www.enysgardens.org.uk>

# **9 Project archive**

The CAU project number is **146603**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (GRE 875; GBPs 2391-2394 incl., 2402, 2403).

OASIS online reference: [cornwall2-280665](https://www.oasis-archaeology.com/cornwall2-280665)

## 10 Figures

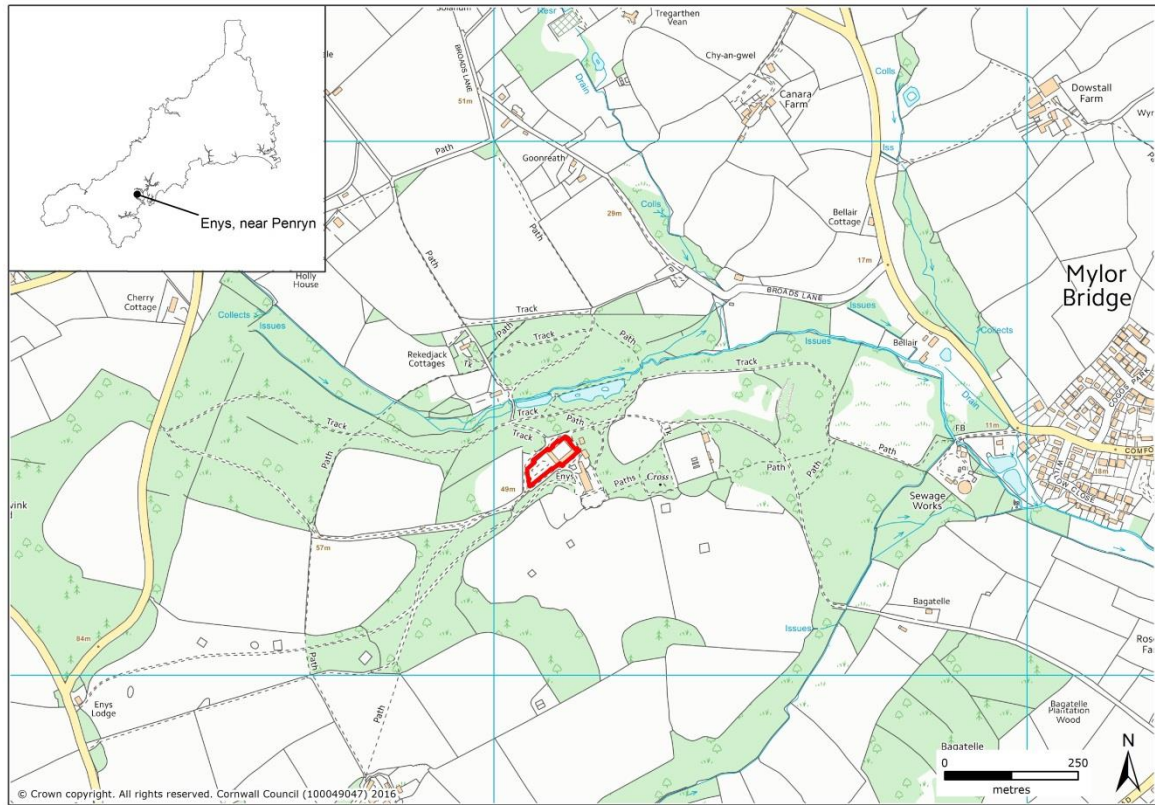


Figure 1 Location map



Figure 2 Detail of assessment area with main buildings and areas named.



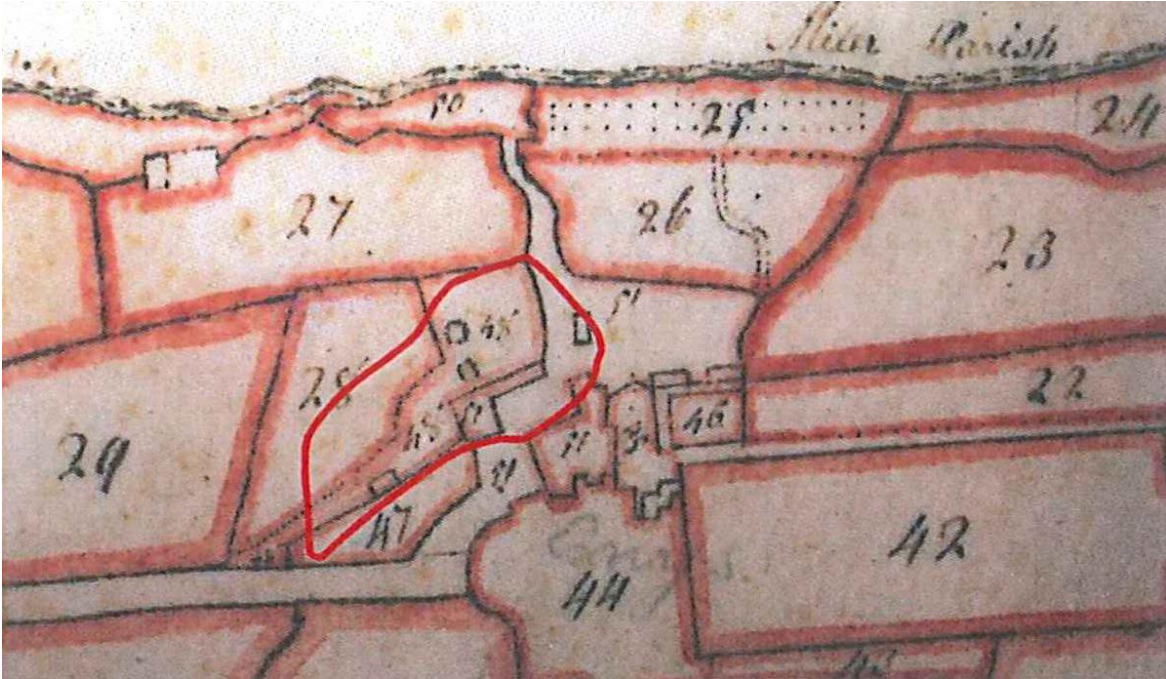


Figure 3 1779 Map of Enys (Reproduced from Wessex Archaeology, 2015, fig 5A).



Figure 4 1798-1826 (1799?) Map of Enys (Reproduced from Wessex Archaeology, 2015, fig 5B).





Figure 5 Tithe Map, 1841.



Figure 6 Estate plan of Enys and Gwarder in St Gluvias, Cornwall 1841.

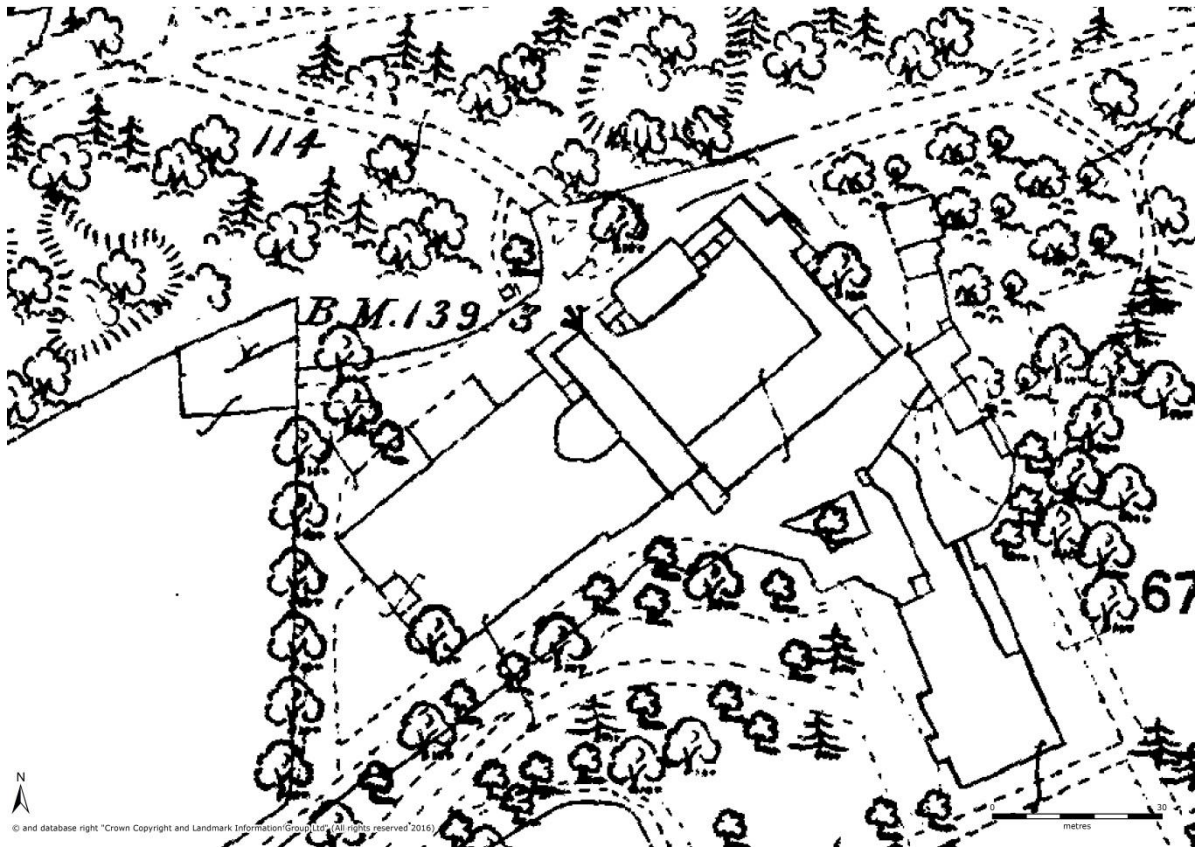


Figure 7 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1880.

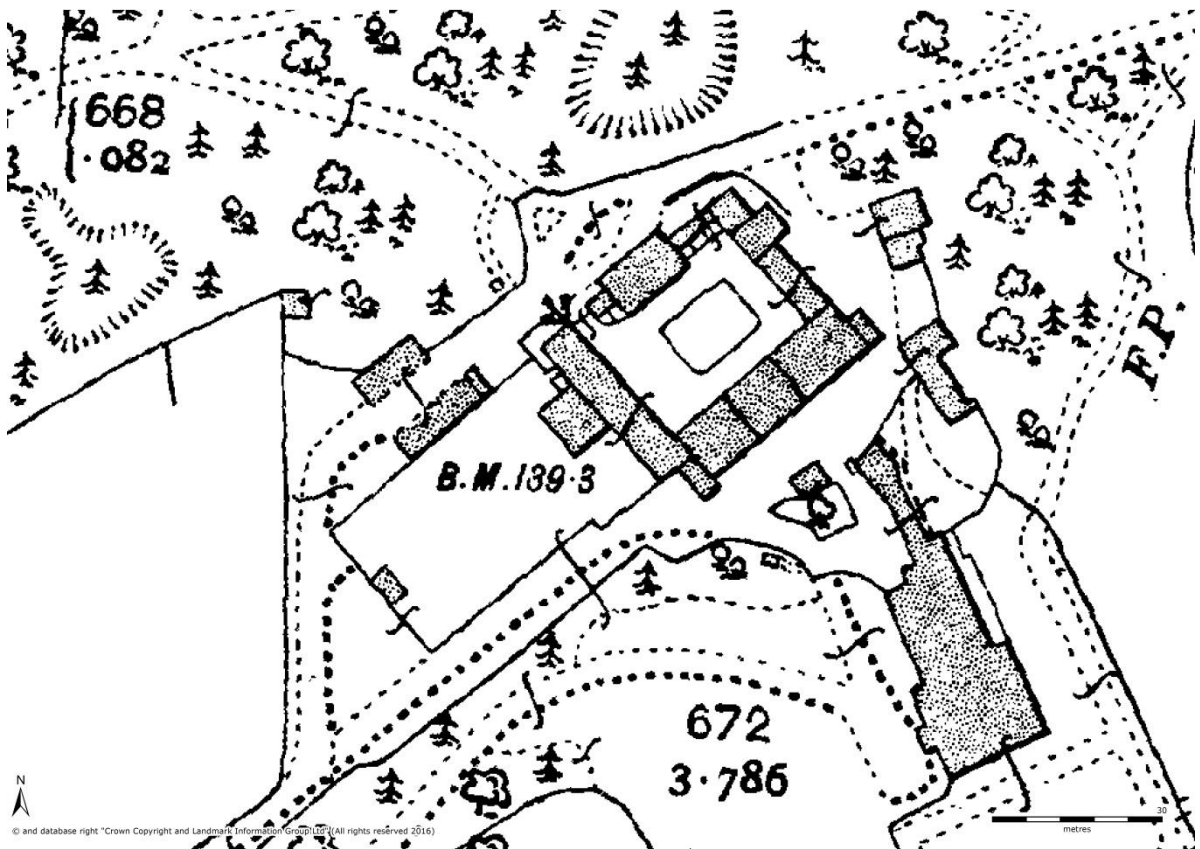


Figure 8 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907.



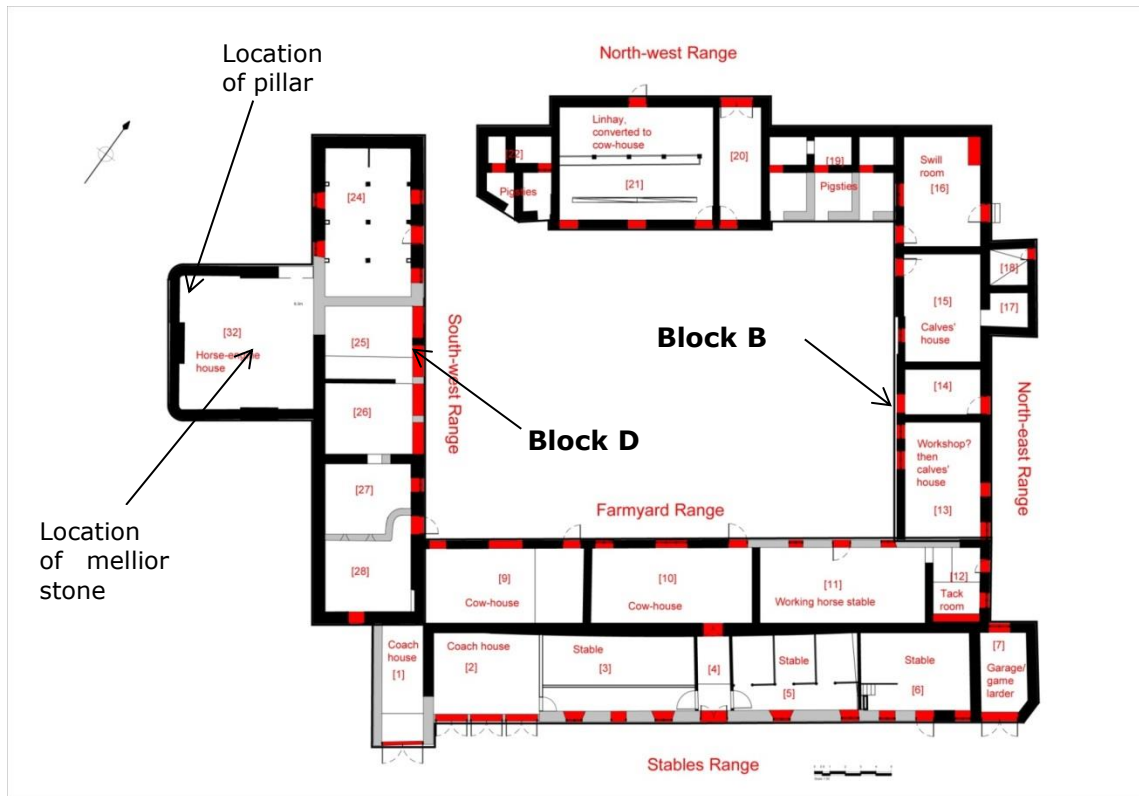


Figure 9 Ground floor room numbers and functions (where known).

Survey drawings provided by Savills UK Ltd, with sketched additions and annotation by CAU.



Figure 10 Rickyard – Building platform 9 showing the steps on the north wall.





*Figure 11 Rickyard – Building platform 10, west side showing detail for the possible door.*



*Figure 12 Block D, Horse engine house (Room 32) – Looking north to the surviving footings of the brick-built pillar for the earlier horse-engine house.*





*Figure 13 Block D, Horse engine house (Room 32) – Looking north west to the centre of the room and the chamfered mellior stone in situ (with the central bearing visible).*



*Figure 14 Block D, Horse engine house (Room 32) – Looking north west to the footings beneath the removed mellior stone.*





*Figure 15 Block D, Horse engine house (Room 32) – the underside of the mellior stone.*



*Figure 16 Block D, Rooms 32 and 25 – test pit showing the depth of the rear wall of the main part of Block D.*

## **Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **Enys Estate farm building complex, Penryn: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building record and archaeological watching brief**

#### **Project background**

Within the Enys Estate the house along with its farm building complex is situated approximately 1.5km to the north-east of Penryn, adjacent to a tributary leading to Mylor Creek and Carrick Roads on the south coast of Cornwall. The buildings lie on north and east facing slopes overlooking the river valley at NGR SW 79127 36421 and at a height of 45m OD in the south-west dropping down to 40m in the north-east. The farm buildings at Enys lie immediately north-west of the house, and collectively form a model farm set around a central yard. They are Grade II listed buildings which were originally built during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Having lain empty and unused for some time, Listed Building Consent is now being sort to convert the buildings into nine residential units and a cafe with interpretation area and also to construct a garage with bat habitat area and a biomass outbuilding (planning application PA16/01655). A Heritage Impact Assessment was completed by Wessex Archaeology in 2015 in which recommendations were made for the completion of a Level 3 historic building record as defined by Historic England prior to the commencement of work on the buildings.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit has been commissioned by Savills (UK) Ltd on behalf of the Enys Estate to carry out a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England level 3 building survey) prior to conversion and alterations and also to carry out a watching brief during any groundworks associated with the development.

#### **Site history**

(Taken from Wessex Archaeology's Heritage Impact Assessment)

The estate developed around Enys in the parish of St Gluvias in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The Enys family have held the estate since this time. A medieval manor house is known to have been constructed on the estate but it was not on the site of the existing house and its exact location is unknown ([http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page\\_id=1021](http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page_id=1021)).

Prior to the existing Enys House there was an Elizabethan property built in a traditional E-plan. Although destroyed by fire in 1826, undamaged elements of this structure have been incorporated into the existing house.

The earlier house was enlarged and the gardens redesigned in 1709 by Samuel Enys with additional improvements to the house over several years until 1745 ([http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page\\_id=1021](http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page_id=1021)).

A 1779 estate map appears to show that the south-east range of the farm buildings had already been constructed by this date. The rest of the site is subdivided into several plots, namely a hay meadow (plot 28– mowhay meadow) and a mowhay (plot 48). The mowhay plot includes a couple of rectangular plan buildings. Other plots that may overlap the development area are a hop garden (plot 47) to the south and part of plot 91 labelled as 'House and townplat'.

The Elizabethan Enys House burned down in 1826. A late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century map of Enys Gwarder and Pencoose Etc. is watermarked 1798 and is the first to show the model farm planned in a quadrangle around a central yard. The map also shows the Elizabethan Enys House, extended from its original E-plan, which indicates that the map

dates to 1798-1826. Therefore the farm buildings must date to the very late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Estate accounts indicate that a 'Barne House' was constructed by John Treloar between 1799 and January 1800 ([http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page\\_id=1021](http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page_id=1021)), which probably refers to the south-west farm building range. Further entries state that in June 1800 John Enys paid Wm. Harvey & Son of Falmouth for work and supplies to farm buildings. This included "roofing hogshouses, a cattle feeding house, balk for the cart house, 4 gates to feeding house, 1 large window frame with oak cill, a 1½ inch fine plate lock, and another with the key cut to turn down." ([http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page\\_id=1021](http://enysfamilyarchive.co.uk/?page_id=1021)). This indicates that as well as a 'Barne House' there was also hoghouses, a cattle feeding house and cart house, all of which are represented in the existing farm buildings indicating they were constructed *circa* 1800.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century further buildings were added to the farm building complex. Other structures were also added during WWII when the Royal Netherlands Navy were stationed/trained here.

### **Project extent**

The study area covers approximately 0.5 HA and consists of ranges of buildings set around a square yard and a concrete yard area to the south-west.

### **Aims and objectives**

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the function and historic development of the farm buildings and identify any below-ground archaeological remains. The objectives are to obtain a record of the buildings and structures prior to alterations and obtain a record of any archaeological features uncovered during groundworks associated with the development.

The equivalent of a Level 3 building survey (as defined by Historic England 2006) will be produced.

### **Working methods**

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

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

A heritage impact assessment was carried out in 2015 (Wessex 2015) which will be used to inform the fieldwork stage. Historic maps and archives will be studied to be used as supporting information.

#### **Fieldwork: historic building record**

The equivalent of a Level 3 building survey (as defined by Historic England 2006) will be produced.

Archaeological recording will include architectural features and details of sub-surface elements. Measured information and detail, as appropriate, will be added to copies of existing drawings supplied by the client.

Measured floor plans and elevations of the buildings will be annotated to show phased development and architectural detail.

Analysis of the fabric will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive stage.

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). Supporting black and white photographs will be taken to form a stable archive.

CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

The photo record will comprise:

- General views.
- All external elevations.
- All internal room spaces.
- 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.

### **Fieldwork: Watching brief**

The watching brief will be carried out during groundworks associated with the new build. Measured information and detail, as appropriate, will be added to copies of existing contractors drawings.

Any archaeological remains encountered will be archaeologically excavated and recorded.

#### *Recording methodology - general*

- Site drawings (plans, sections, locations of finds) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all plans will be linked to the Ordnance Survey landline map; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- Plans and sections will be made of significant features, at an appropriate scale (preferably 1:20 or 1:10).
- All areas excavated as part of the groundworks will be accurately located on a site location plan at an appropriate scale.
- All finds from significant stratified contexts will be collected.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence. All contexts recorded will be recorded via the medium of HE pro-forma context recording sheets.
- Registers of drawings, photographs, finds, samples and contexts will be maintained during the fieldwork.
- The excavated spoil will be carefully inspected for finds.

**Note:** If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, works will be temporarily halted and a meeting will be convened with the client to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered a further stage of post excavation analysis and publication may be required. The scope of any such recording would first need to be agreed between CAU, the Client and the Local Planning Authority.

#### *Photography*

Photographic recording will include colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). Supporting black and white photographs of



significant archaeological features and / or structures will be taken to form a long term, stable archive.

CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

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.

#### *Finds*

- All finds will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- All pottery, and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' Guidelines.

#### *Sampling*

- The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will assess the potential for environmental sampling.
- Environmental sampling will be guided by Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2001/02)
- Other Historic England guidance such as Geoarchaeology (2004) and Archaeometallurgy (2001) will be consulted if required.

### **Creation of site archive**

To include:

- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).
- Black and white negatives (stored according to HER guidelines)
- A detailed site/building description.
- Preparation of finished drawings.
- Processing and cataloguing of finds and samples.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- Completion of paper, digital, photographic and artefactual archive.

### **Archive report**

A written report will include:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Designations

- Site history
- Building record results
- Archaeological results
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations/sections, photographs

A digital (PDF) copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER. Digital and 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 CAU 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. The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.
4. Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

- DOCX Word processed documents
- XLSX Spreadsheets
- PDF Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
- JPG Site graphics and scanned information
- DNG or TIF Digital photographs
- DWG AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys
- MXD ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
- AI Adobe Illustrator graphics

### **Timetable**

The study is anticipated to be commenced during July 2016. CAU will require at least one weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 3 months 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**

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment). Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the corresponding planning condition will be expected.

1. The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
2. Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the SDOHE at least one week in advance of its commencement.
3. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
4. If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

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

### **References**

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

English Heritage, 2007. *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, Swindon

Wessex Archaeology, 2015. *Enys Estate Agricultural Buildings, Penryn, Cornwall, Heritage Impact Assessment*, Salisbury

## **Cornwall Archaeological Unit**

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU 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
- Heritage Impact Assessments
- 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



CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

## Terms and conditions

### Contract

CAU is part of 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 CAU 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 Archaeology Projects Officer 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 and related issues.

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

*Joanna Sturgess BA*

Project Officer at CAU with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation, post-excavation and characterisation. Past historic building works have included City Wharf, Truro; Harvey's Foundry, Hayle; Boswednack Serpentine works; Porthmeor farm; Bartle's Foundry, Pool; Manor Tannery, Grampond; Duchy Palace, Lostwithiel, Cutmadoc Farmhouse, Lanhydrock, the Piggery and Cider House at Godolphin, Poltesco Mill House and variety of domestic buildings, mine sites, farm buildings and industrial buildings. Other projects include Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscawell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes use of Total Station, CAD software and GIS. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

*Cathy Parkes BA MCiFA*

Archaeologist Cathy Parkes has worked on a variety of projects with CAU over some 20 years and has a particular interest and experience in landscape archaeology. Projects undertaken have involved recording and assessing landscapes including coastline, ancient woodland, and ornamental parkland; among them the Fowey Estuary, Newquay Barrowfields, Trewarthenick Park, and Cornish National Trust properties such as Trerice, Dodman and St Austell Bay, and Turnaware on the Fal. Other major work carried out includes designation for the Monuments Protection Programme, scheduling sites of varied types and periods across the former Carrick district, and elsewhere in Cornwall; English Heritage's Scheduled Monuments at Risk survey for the county; and archaeological evaluations of road and pipeline schemes in varied areas - Bodmin Moor,

Boscastle-Tintagel, Camborne, Pool and Redruth, St Austell-A30, and Truro. Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

*Nigel Thomas BA MCiFA*

Independent archaeologist and historic buildings consultant. 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. Project team leader for the Lostwithiel Town Characterisation Study. Member of the CifA Buildings Group and Graphic Archaeology Group.

### **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 Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 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.

CAU 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 CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

### **Health and safety statement**

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a Risk Assessment.

### **Insurance**

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

*Jo Sturgess*

*Archaeology Projects Officer*

*27/6/2016*

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