

Piggery at Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble,
Cornwall
Historic building record and archaeological
watching brief



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2022R029

Piggery at Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble, Cornwall: Historic Building Record and Watching Brief

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Historic Building Record and Watching Brief

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Connor Motley and Jo Sturgess.

The Project Manager was Jo Sturgess.

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.

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Cover illustration:

Exterior of the piggery, northwest elevation.

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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
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Ian Raspison (Duchy of Cornwall) to carry out a historic building record and archaeological watching brief prior to and during the conversion of a piggery at Rooke Farm near Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, to form a new bakery for the tenants. The piggery (located at NGR: SW 99525 76260) is a single-storey building which adjoins an extension on the northeast side of the farmhouse. Both the piggery and the farmhouse are designated as a single Grade II Listed Building (List Entry Number: 1129867).

Rooke Farm originated in the medieval period and is first referenced in the 13th century (1280) when it is spelt 'Rudgog' (Gover 1948). The piggery is likely to date to the 18th century or first few years of the 19th century but appears to have been constructed before 1805. At the time of the survey the building was in a poor state of repair with its roof partially collapsed. It appeared to have been disused for some time.

Conditional planning permission for the conversion of the Grade II Listed Building (application number PA20/05033) has now been granted. Condition 4 of the planning consent required a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken. The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment, Cornwall Council) requested that a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England Level 2/3 survey) should be made of the building in order to obtain a full record prior to conversion and that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during groundworks and drainage works for the development.

As a result of the historic building record total of four major construction phases were identified and during the watching brief various phases of floors and former internal partitions were identified associated with the piggery.

Piggery at Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble, Cornwall: Historic Building Record and Watching Brief



Fig 1 Location map showing Rooke Farm outlined in red in relation to Wadebridge and surrounding settlements.

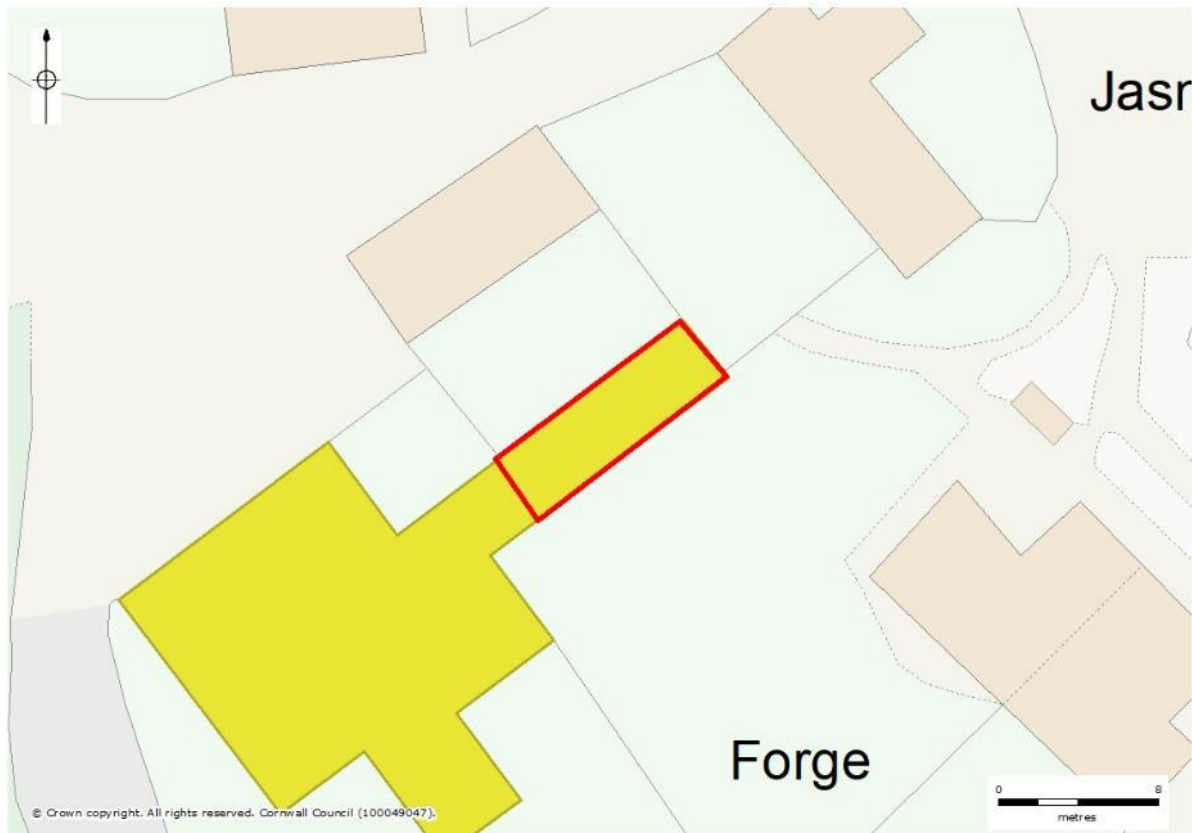


Fig 2 Extent of the piggery outlined in red with listed building shaded yellow.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The historic building record and archaeological watching brief were commissioned by Ian Raspison (Duchy of Cornwall) in advance of the conversion of a piggery at Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble, near Wadebridge (Figs 1 and 2). Condition 4 of the planning consent (application number PA20/05034) required a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken. The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) Cornwall Council requested that a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England Level 2/3 survey) should be made of the building in order to obtain a full record prior to conversion and that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during groundworks and drainage works for the development.

The requirements and methodology for the historic building record and watching brief are outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAU (see Appendix 3).

2.2 Aims

The principal aims of the study were to create a detailed record of the building prior to alterations and a record of any archaeological features exposed during the course of the groundworks for the new development.

The objectives were to:

- Produce an accurate record of the building along with its fabric, fixtures and fittings (Level 2/3 as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the building.
- Produce a record of any archaeological features exposed during the course of the development.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2020c) and Historic England (2016) guidance.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER, as available via Heritage Gateway.
- Images of England online listed buildings database.
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 9.1).
- Published histories (see Section 9.2).
- Websites (see Section 9.3).

2.3.2 Fieldwork: Historic building record

The equivalent of a Level 2/3 Building Survey (as defined by Historic England 2016) was produced.

Recording included a room by room description with external and internal architectural features and detail annotated to copies of existing measured external elevations and floor plans supplied by the client.

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

Photographic recording included digital photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). A photographic archive was produced (Appendix 2 and Fig 47).

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

The photo record comprised:

- General views.
- All external elevations.
- All internal room spaces.
- Examples of structural and architectural detail.

A metric scale was included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

2.3.3 Fieldwork: Watching brief

All groundworks were undertaken under archaeological supervision. This was limited to the excavation of the floor inside the building. The proposed new service trench proved to be unnecessary and was not excavated. Where archaeological features were revealed, excavation was halted, and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to recording or further excavation. A list of contexts is given as Appendix 1.

2.3.4 Post-fieldwork

All site materials were prepared for long term storage. This included:

- Finalisation of measured drawings.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Filing of digital colour photographs and limited image editing (eg, composition, lighting) where appropriate.
- Creation of an archive report.
- Completion of the Historic England OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations).
- Preparation of CAU archive.

3 Location and setting

Rooke Farm is situated at NGR: SW 99525 76260, four kilometres north of Wadebridge and one kilometre north of the village of Chapel Amble. The farm is situated on a gentle west facing slope adjacent to the River Amble at a height of 14m OD (Figs 1 and 2). The piggery now adjoins a northeast-southwest oriented rear wing of Rooke Farmhouse but was originally constructed as a separate detached building. The building lies on the southeast side of a small former yard opposite another, later piggery on the northwest side of the yard. The underlying bedrock at the site is the Polzeath Slate Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (mappapps.bgs.ac.uk).

4 Designations

The piggery at Rooke Farm is included as part of the Grade II Listed farmhouse (List Entry Number 1129867). The listed building description is as follows:

Rooke Farmhouse - GV II Farmhouse. Possibly early to mid C18 extended in circa early and mid C19. Stone rubble with dressed granite quoins. Slate roof with hipped ends to front range, originally with hipped projection to rear and extension to rear with gable ends. Brick chimney stacks on left-hand hipped end and left and right-hand gable ends of rear extensions. The circa early to mid C18 range probably comprised a 2 room and cross passage plan with a rear wing on right, probably for the stair. In circa early C19 the house was extended with a service range of one room-plan to rear left forming an overall double depth plan. In circa

mid C19 the house was further extended with a wing of one-room plan set back, projecting from the right hand side elevation. In circa late C19 a range of service rooms including dairy were added to rear left in a single-storey outshut extension. 2 storeys regular 3:1 window front. Left-hand range with 2 early C19 16-pane hornless sashes. Set back on right-hand side, range with large 16-pane hornless sash on ground floor with tripartite hornless sash on first floor. C19 partly glazed door in right-hand side of front range. Interior Front earlier range with partitions removed to form one large room. Kitchen to rear on left with large C19 kitchen fireplace, plaster ceiling and meat hooks. Rear projecting wing of earlier range with chamfered timber ceiling beams, some with straight cut stops. Roof to main range, rear projecting and service range circa mid to late C19. roof above 1-room range set back on right with lapped and pegged collars and apex.

5 Site history

The settlement of Rooke is first recorded in 1280 when it is spelt 'Rudgog' (Gover 1948, 120). The Cornish elements in the place name are 'ruth' meaning 'red' and 'cok' meaning 'cuckoo' (Padel 1985, 61, 204, 302).

An important event in the history of the site had occurred by the 14th century when Rooke passed into the hands of the Prior of Launceston and became a tenanted Barton farm serving Launceston Priory.

In the 15th century Rooke was acquired by the Kelligrew family of Arwennack, and in 1505 the barton and mill with estate lands were conveyed through marriage to the Treffry family of Fowey. In the early 17th century Mathew Treffry established Rooke as his family seat, which indicates that Rooke's status was elevated at this time, becoming an important, gentrified family home. After the death of Mathew Treffry, his son, Thomas, inherited the family seat and lived at Rooke until inheriting Place House in the mid 17th century after the death of his cousin (John Treffry of Fowey). At that time Thomas moved to Place House, which then became his new residence. Rooke continued to be owned by the Treffry family but was then leased to tenants for the next hundred years or so, until c1770 when it was sold to the Molesworth family of Pencarrow (Maclean 1876). Under the ownership of the Molesworth family Rooke continued to be leased to tenant farmers.

Rooke Farm is first depicted on Martyn's 1748 map of Cornwall (Fig 3) where it is labelled as 'Rook', a seat of 'nobility or gentry' with the property owned by a Mr Trevry (Treffry). The Trevry family coat of arms is listed in the Dictionary of British Arms Medieval Ordinary (1942, 73). A building is shown on the site of the piggery in 1805 (OS Survey of Bodmin, Fig 4), indicating a pre-1805 construction date.

Thomas Sobey is given as the occupier of the farm in the c1840 Tithe apportionment, where it is described as 'homestead' and still spelt as 'Rook'. The piggery is shown on the c1840 St Kew Parish Tithe Map (Fig 5) as a detached building standing against a boundary wall leading from the farmhouse to a building to the northeast. The c1840 census recorded that the farm was occupied at that time by Ann Wilce (farmer), John Wilce, Samuel Runnels (miller), William Hodge and Jane Kellow (servants) and two apprentices (Yates and Barnes 2020, 14). In 1845 Mr Sobey of Rooke Farm won second prize for the best managed farm over 100 acres (Royal Cornwall Gazette). The 1851 census documents Thomas Sobey as the farmer, with wife Amelia, six children and eight labourers. As well as Joseph Wills, a waggoner and four servants. The 1861 census lists Sobey as still occupying the farm with his wife, four children and a grandchild. There was one servant and one cow boy (Yates and Barnes 2020, 14). The farm was taken over by Thomas Sobey's son John by 1871, as recorded in the census. He lived at the farm with a housekeeper, two servants, a carter, ploughman groom and cow boy. In addition to this he employed five men and five women (Yates and Barnes 2020, 14).

A second piggery was added opposite the existing piggery in the mid-late 19th century as shown on the 1881 25" OS map (Fig 6). The new piggery was twice the width of the present structure and fronted the yard to the southeast with four matching door

openings. At this time some repair works and alterations were undertaken to the existing piggery.

In 1881 the farm was referred to as Rook Barton and was occupied by Charles Pollard, his wife and nine children. They also employed one servant and six labourers. The Pollard family were still at the farm in 1891, though only three children remained (Yates and Barnes 2020, 14).

A rear extension was added to the farmhouse in the late 19th or early 20th century, connecting the farmhouse to the piggery, as shown on the c1907 25" OS map (Fig 7). In 1943 the farm was advertised to be let by tender, having formerly been let by a Mr Osborne, and was described as having a dwelling house, a cottage and outbuildings (Cornish Guardian May 1943, 1). Before his widow and son vacated the farm, they advertised for sale the animals and machinery from the farm, which included 22 pigs for sale; one sow, one boar, ten slips and ten farrows, along with two pig feeders (Cornish Guardian September 1943, 1).

At some point in the mid to late 20th century the building appears to have been repurposed with the removal of stall partitions and replacement of earlier doors.

Rooke (which has more recently become known as Rooke Farm) is now owned by the Duchy of Cornwall and continues to be leased to tenant farmers (Rob and Gill Reskelly) who have converted many of the farm buildings as holiday lets over the past few decades. At the time of the survey, the piggery had been disused for some time.

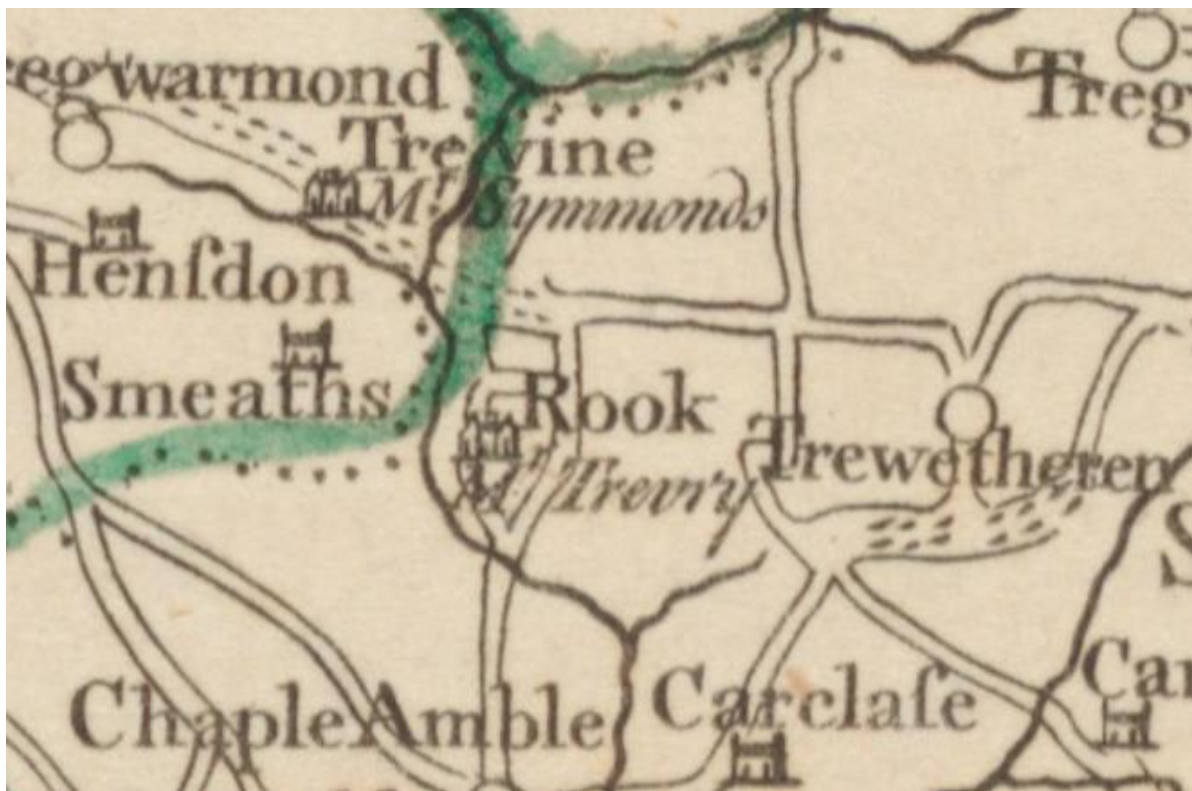


Fig 3 Martyn's Map of Cornwall 1748 showing 'Rook Mr Trevry'.

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Fig 4 1805 Bodmin Ordnance Survey drawing, which appears to show the piggery to the east of the farmhouse.



Fig 5 St Kew Tithe Map, c1840.

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Fig 6 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1881.

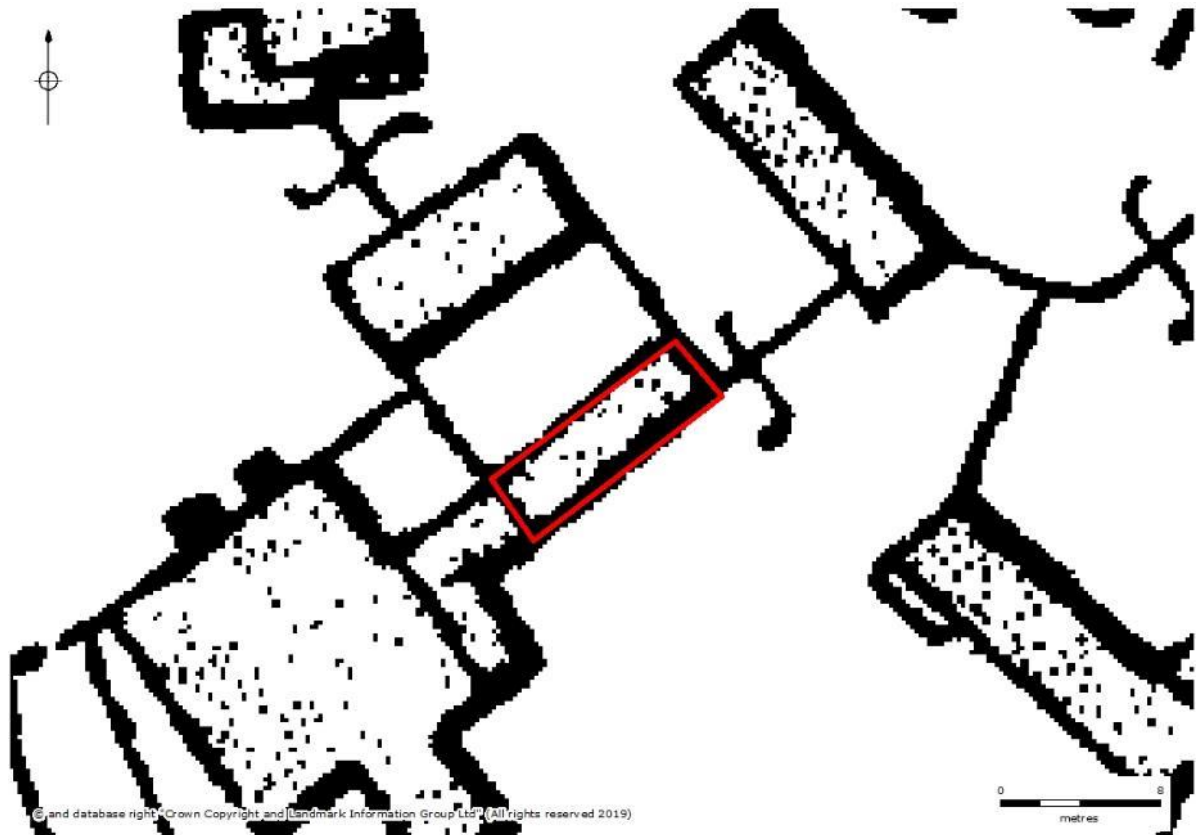


Fig 7 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907.

6 Historic development of the building

(See phase plans, Figs 8 and 41).

Phase 1: 18th century or earlier boundary wall

The c1805 OS Surveyors' drawing (Fig 4) indicates that the piggery had been built by this date. Structural evidence shows that the building had been constructed against a pre-existing boundary wall indicating that the southeast boundary wall is likely to be at least 18th century in date and predates the piggery.

Phase 2: 18th or early 19th century piggery

The piggery is first depicted on the 1805 OS Surveyors' drawing (Fig 4), indicating that it had been constructed at some point before 1805. It was first constructed as a lean-to structure up against the north west side of the phase 1 boundary wall, and appears to have originally designed as a piggery with four door openings on the northwest (front) wall.

Phase 3: mid-late 19th century repairs

The piggery underwent a phase of repair work in the mid-late 19th century, probably when the new piggery was built opposite it on the northwest side of the yard (at some point between c1840 and c1880). At this time there is evidence that all the original doors were replaced, and new horseshoe shaped hinges added which pivoted in a socket in the threshold and another in the lintel. These replaced the original pintles for the earlier doors. Patch repairs of different masonry that match the masonry in the secondary piggery opposite were also undertaken at this time

A little later, at some point between c1880 and c1907, a new single-storey building was added adjoining the southwest end of the building, filling the gap between the house and the piggery.

Phase 4: 20th century alterations

Further alterations and repairs were made to the piggery in the 20th century, including the insertion of an internal concrete block partition wall, the replacement of the 19th century doors (but reusing the horseshoe shaped pivot hinges), the removal of the former vertically set slate partitions separating the pens, the insertion of ceramic ventilator pipes in the rear wall and the insertion of machine bases and electrics inside at the southwest end of the building. In addition, the rag slate roof covering was removed and reset.

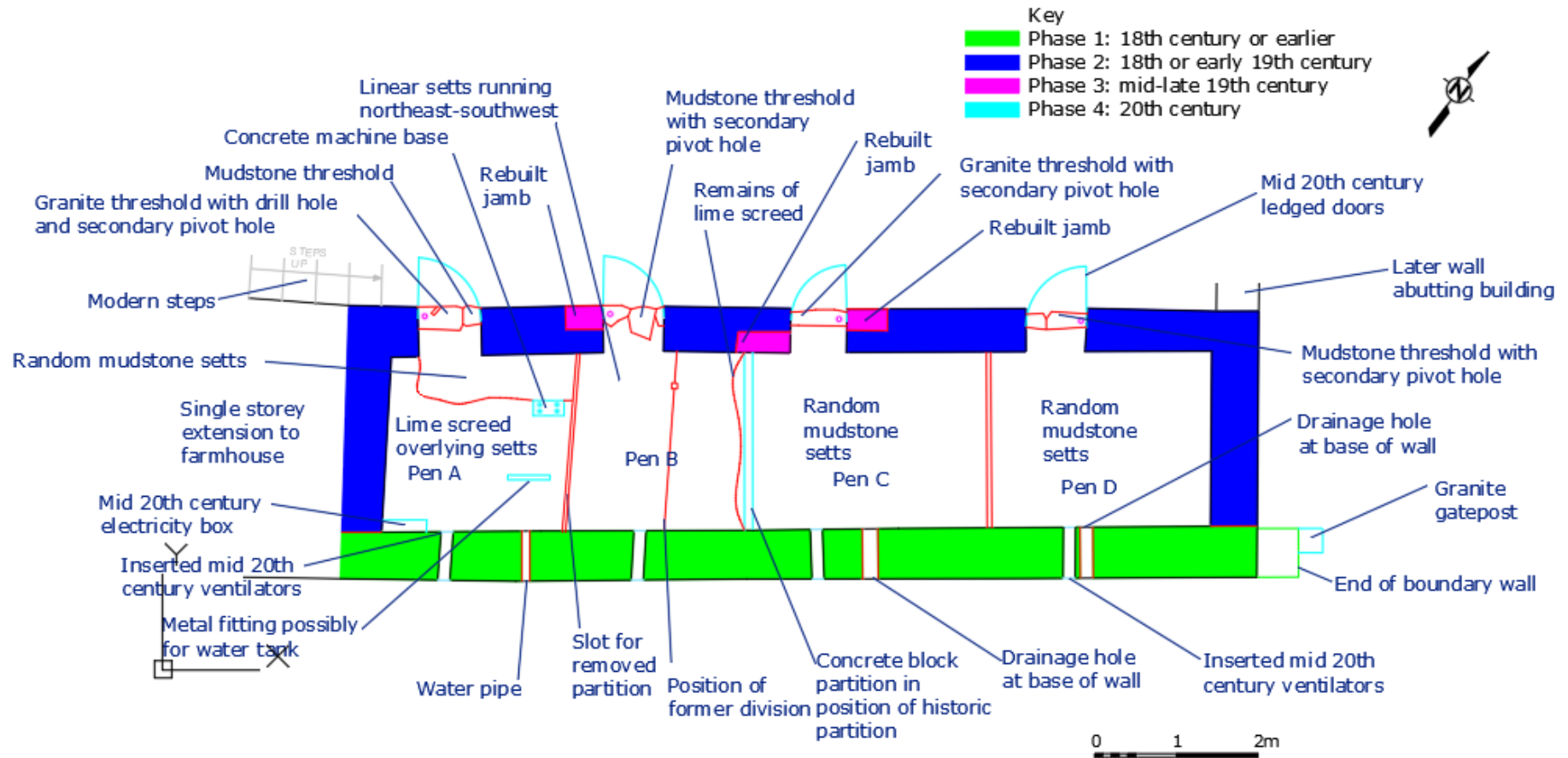


Fig 8 Phase plan of the piggery.

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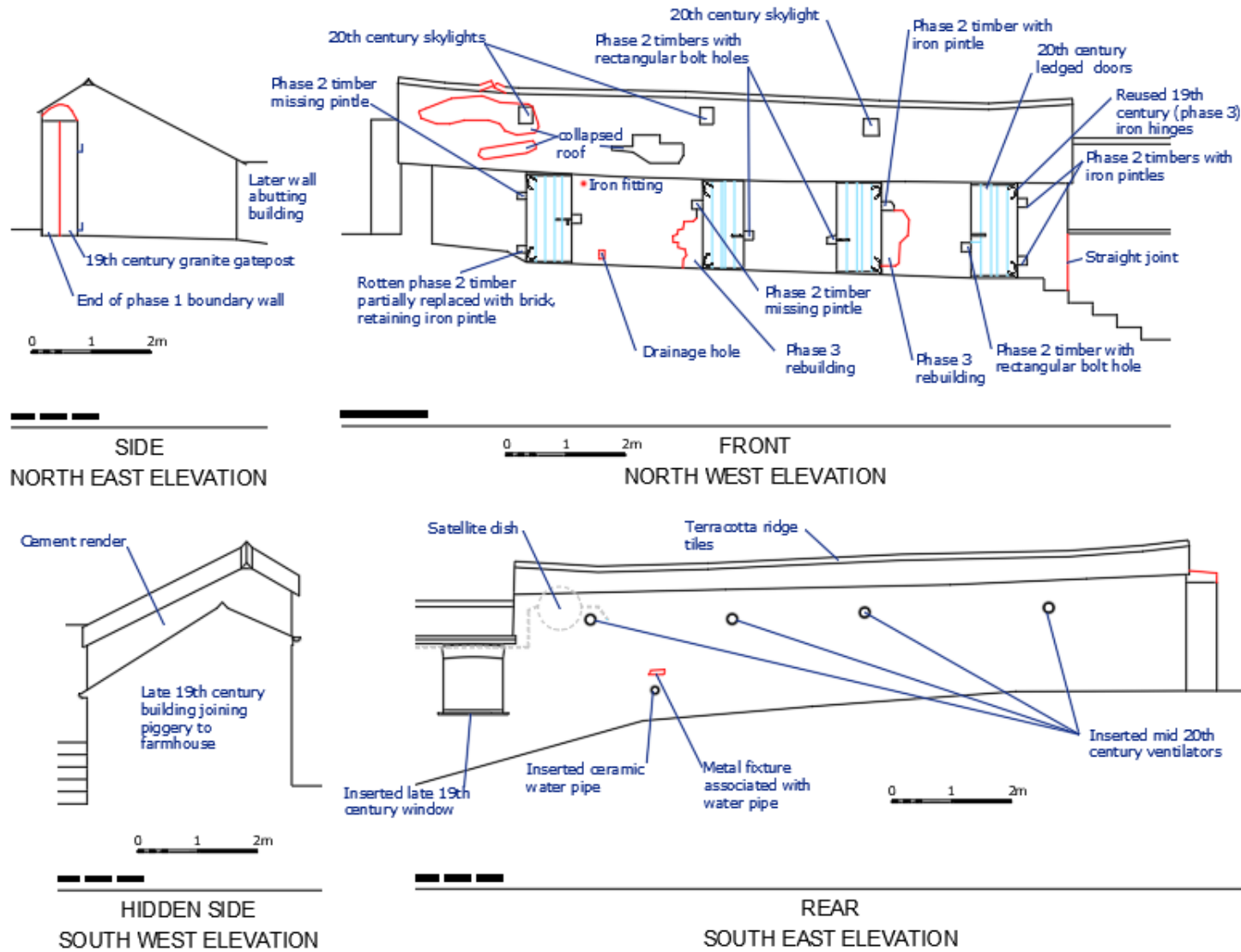


Fig 9 Annotated elevation drawings of the piggery.

7 Building description prior to works

7.1 General description

The piggery is located to the rear (northeast) of the farmhouse on a level, raised area of land (approximately 0.5m higher than the house). It fronts an enclosed yard which it shares with the later (phase 3) piggery opposite.

The building is a single-storey, rectangular, lean-to structure, aligned northeast-southwest. It is constructed from randomly coursed mudstone/siltstone rubble bonded with earth and is built up against a boundary wall (which forms the southeast wall). It has a reset rag slate roof covering.

The front, northwest elevation contains four equally spaced door openings which originally gave access to four pig pens. The three original internal partitions, which would have been constructed from vertically set slate slabs, have now been removed (although one of these was leant up against the rear wall inside the building at the time of the survey). Replacing the earlier pen partitions, one half height concrete block partition wall has been inserted in the 20th century, dividing the interior into two separate spaces. There is evidence at the southwest end of the building (pen A) that the building has been reused, possibly for housing an electricity generator in the mid/late 20th century. At the time of the survey the building had been abandoned for some time.

7.2 Northwest (front) elevation

The northwest (front) elevation (Figs 9 and 10) is constructed from roughly coursed mudstone/siltstone bonded with earth mortar and repointed in places with lime mortar and cement mortar. There are four evenly spaced door openings. The doors are all 20th century (phase 4) replacement ledged doors which have been painted blue. They all have reused 19th century (phase 3) horseshoe shaped pivot hinges, which pivot in sockets in the thresholds and timber lintels above.

Outside the westernmost door (door A) there is a surviving area of historic yard surface comprising stone setts (Fig 11). Door A (Fig 12) has a modern iron bolt. The western jamb of the opening contains two, phase 2, horizontally set timbers in the masonry which retain their original iron pintles associated with the original door. The east jamb contains an original horizontally set timber with a rectangular bolt hole cut into it for the original bolt.

Door B (Fig 13) has a reused 19th century (phase 3) iron bolt. The west jamb of the opening now contains only one horizontally set timber containing an iron pintle. The lower timber was removed when this part of the wall was rebuilt in the mid/late 19th century (phase 3). The eastern jamb contains an original (phase 2) rectangular bolt hole and also a secondary round bolt hole.

Door C (Fig 14) has a reused 19th century (phase 3) iron bolt. The west jamb of the opening contains a single horizontally set timber with an original (phase 2) rectangular bolt hole and also a later round bolt hole. The east jamb contains a single horizontally set timber which is missing its original pintle. The lower timber and pintle are missing as this part of the jamb was repaired in the mid/late 19th century (phase 3).

Door D (Fig 15) to the east has a reused 19th century (phase 3) bolt. The west jamb of the opening contains a single phase 2 horizontally set timber with an original rectangular bolt hole and also a later round bolt hole. The east jamb contains two horizontally set timbers, the lower timber contains a phase 2 iron pintle and in the upper timber the pintle has been removed. The east end of the elevation is abutted by a later stone-built yard wall (Fig 16).

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Fig 10 Northwest elevation showing location of doors A-D.



Fig 11 Stone setts outside Door A.

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Fig 12 Door A at the southwest end of the elevation.



Fig 13 Door B.

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Fig 14 Door C.



Fig 15 Door D.



Fig 16 East end of the northwest elevation, with door D.

7.3 Northeast elevation

The northeast elevation (Figs 9 and 17) is constructed from randomly coursed mudstone/siltstone bonded with earth mortar and repointed in places with lime mortar and cement mortar. The southeast end of this wall has been built up against the phase 1 southeast boundary wall which extends approximately 0.4m further to the northeast. Here, a 19th century granite gatepost has been added at the end of the boundary wall. At the northwest end of the elevation a later stone-built yard wall with soldier coping stones abuts the quoin.



Fig 17 Northeast elevation.

7.4 Southeast elevation

The southeast elevation is a boundary wall which continues beyond the extent of the piggery in both directions (Figs 9 and 18). It is constructed from roughly coursed mudstone/siltstone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed in places with lime mortar and cement mortar. The northeast end of the wall (Fig 19) extends by 0.4m beyond the building and there is a 19th century granite gatepost set against the end. This section of the wall has a modern domed coping comprising mudstone/siltstone bonded with cement. Within the section of the wall that forms the rear wall of the piggery four evenly spaced 20th century ceramic pipes have been inserted horizontally through the upper part of the wall for use as ventilators (Figs 9 and 20-22). Towards the southwestern end of the wall, near the base a small modern ceramic pipe has been inserted. There is an iron plate fitting above the pipe, possibly for a water butt. A modern satellite dish has been fixed to the southwestern end of the wall and here. The base of the wall drops to a lower level and forms the rear of an adjoining late 19th or early 20th century building. The window opening of the adjoining building has been inserted in the pre-existing phase 1 boundary wall.



Fig 18 Southeast elevation.

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Fig 19 Northeast end of the southeast elevation.



Fig 20 Part of the southeast elevation towards the northeast.



Fig 21 Part of the southeast elevation towards the southwest.



Fig 22 Southwest end of the southeast elevation.

7.5 Southwest elevation

Only the top part of the southwest elevation is visible above the adjoining late 19th/early 20th century building (Fig 23). It has been covered with a modern cement render.



Fig 23 Southwest elevation.

7.6 Roof (exterior)

The roof appears as a lean-to roof but has a ridge close to the rear, southeast wall and a narrow pitch on that side. The roof covering (Fig 24) comprises original but re-laid rag slates which have been fixed in position with cement mortar rather than pegged as they were originally. Along the ridge of the roof there are historic terracotta ridge tiles (phase 2 or 3). The roof structure is set on timber wall plates which are partially missing and there are the remains of three inserted late 20th century roof lights containing reinforced glass.



Fig 24 Roof looking east.

7.7 Interior: northwest wall

The northwest (front) wall is constructed from roughly coursed mudstone/siltstone bonded with earth mortar and repointed in areas with lime mortar. It contains four original phase 2 door openings all containing modern ledged doors with reused 19th century (phase 3) iron pivot hinges, and associated pivot sockets cut into the thresholds below and timber lintels above.

At the southwest end of the wall the southwest jamb of door A (Figs 25 and 26) contains two original timbers set horizontally in the masonry. Both timbers contain phase 2 iron pintles for the original door. Next to this jamb is a mid 20th century light switch. In the northeast jamb there is a phase 2 horizontally set timber containing a rectangular bolt hole for the original door bolt. There is a phase 3 patch repair in lime mortar on the wall next to the jamb. The door has a threshold comprising mudstone/siltstone and granite, one of which contains a socket for the mid/late 19th century (phase 3) pivot hinge.



Fig 25 Northwest wall of the piggery, showing door A.



Fig 26 Southwest jamb of door A.

In the southwest jamb of door B (Fig 27) there is a single surviving original timber containing an iron pintle for the original door. The lower timber for a second pintle has been lost when this part of the wall was repaired in the mid/late 19th century (phase 3). In the wall directly adjacent to the timber to the southwest are two sockets for removed timber rails for pen partitions. The partitions would have been aligned northwest-southeast. The larger hole closest to the door is the original, and there is a smaller hole relating to a later replacement. Parts of the jamb have been rebuilt during phase 3 with mid/late 19th century perforated bricks bonded with lime mortar. The threshold is mudstone/slatestone. There is one original horizontally set timber in the northeast jamb containing an original rectangular bolt hole and also a later round bolt hole. Next to the timber is a small socket possibly for a removed, low-level dividing rail, perhaps relating to a feeding passage. Between doors B and C there is a 20th century, inserted, northwest-southeast oriented concrete block partition wall with rounded cement capping (Figs 28 and 29). The wall is located in the position of a historic partition (see watching brief section). The area of the northwest wall that the concrete partition abuts has been rebuilt in slate bonded with lime mortar in the mid/late 19th century (phase 3).



Fig 27 Northwest wall of the piggery showing door B.



Fig 28 Inserted 20th century partition wall inside the piggery, looking northeast.



Fig 29 Inserted 20th century partition inside the piggery, looking southwest.

Below the rebuilt area of walling, in the southwest jamb of door C there is an original horizontally set timber containing a rectangular bolt hole and later round bolt hole. The door opening (Fig 30) has a granite threshold and the northeast jamb of the opening only retains the original upper timber for a pintle, though the pintle is now missing. Internally there is part of an iron chain attached to the end of the timber. The lower timber and pintle were removed when this area of the wall was rebuilt in the mid/late 19th century (phase 3).



Fig 30 Northwest wall of the piggery showing door C.

To the southwest of the southwest jamb of door D (Fig 31) there is a socket for a timber rail for a pen partition. In the southwest door jamb is an original horizontally set timber containing a rectangular bolt hole and also a later round bolt hole. The threshold of the doorway is mudstone/siltstone. The northeast jamb of door D contains two original timbers for iron pintles, however, only the lower pintle survives. There are phase 3 patch repairs to this jamb containing 19th century handmade bricks. At the northeast end of the wall there are remnants of whitewash.



Fig 31 Northwest wall of the piggery showing door D.

7.8 Interior: northeast wall

The northeast wall (Fig 32) is constructed from roughly coursed mudstone/siltstone bonded with earth mortar. There are remains of whitewash on the wall.



Fig 32 Northeast wall of the piggery.

7.9 Interior: southeast wall

The southeast wall (Fig 33) is constructed from randomly coursed mudstone/siltstone rubble bonded with lime mortar with whitewash/ white paint over. There are four 20th century ceramic pipe ventilators which have been inserted horizontally through the upper part of the wall. These are evenly spaced along the length of the wall. In the north-eastern half (Fig 33) there are two small, rectangular drainage holes at the base of the wall. There is a socket for a former timber rail for a pen partition between the two north-eastern ventilators. Towards the centre of the wall a 20th century concrete block-built partition with rounded concrete coping has been inserted, abutting the rear wall. This replaces an original pen partition in the same location (see watching brief results). One of the historic, slate slabs, which would have been set upright with others to form a pen partition wall, is now lent up against the southeast wall (see Fig 33).



Fig 33 Southeast wall of the piggery, northeast end.

The south-western half of the southeast wall (Fig 34) contains two 20th century ceramic pipe ventilators inserted in the upper part. Between and below the two inserted ventilators the end of a sawn off timber is visible. This appears to have been a rail of a removed pen partition. Directly southwest of this there is a small socket for a secondary rail. Southwest of this socket and lower down the wall there is an inserted ceramic pipe, possibly for water. At the south-western end of the wall there are two early/mid 20th century electricity boards, one with ceramic insulators and Bakelite switch. There is also a metal fitting below this board which may relate to associated cables.



Fig 34 Southeast wall of the piggery, southwest end.

7.10 Interior: southwest wall

The southwest wall (Fig 35) is constructed from randomly coursed mudstone/siltstone bonded with earth mortar. There are remnants of whitewash on the wall and the end of an inserted timber associated with the roof of the adjoining late 19th century building is visible towards the top of the wall. There is a long vertical crack towards the southeast end.



*Fig 35 Southwest wall of the piggery.***Floor**

The floor of the building appears to have originally been divided into four roughly equal sized pens, which are identified below using the letters assigned to doors of each pen in the front (northwest) wall.

The floor of pen A (Fig 36) at the southwest end of the building is covered mainly with a lime screed which overlies an original (phase 2) floor surface of stone setts. At the north corner of the former pen there is an inserted 20th century concrete and timber machine base containing four bolts. Directly opposite a small low-level inserted ceramic pipe in the southeast wall there is a metal fitting in the floor, possibly the base for a water feed. Between pens A and B is a narrow slot in the floor, indicating the position of the removed original slate pen partition wall. The floor of pen B comprises stone setts with the remains of a later lime screed over it along the northeast edge. The setts near the door are aligned northwest-southeast, however, the setts in the rest of the room are randomly laid suggesting that the floor has been repaired. To the northeast of the door in pen B there is a square socket containing a rotten, upright timber (former post for the removed partition wall). Close to the southeast wall there is a straight edged stone aligned with the square socket in the floor to the northwest and another socket for a rail in the northwest wall, indicating the position of the former half height pen partition wall.

*Fig 36 The floors of pens A and B looking northeast.*

Between pens B and C there is a 20th century inserted concrete block partition wall with rounded cement capping which has replaced the earlier pen partition in this location. The floors of bay C and D both comprise randomly laid mudstone setts with no indication of a later lime screed. The two pens are divided by a linear slot in the floor indicating the position of a removed slate partition wall. One of the slate slab which once formed this partition is leant up next to it against the southeast wall (Fig 37).



Fig 37 The floors of pens C and D looking northeast.

Ceiling

The roof structure has five bays and four simple collar trusses with very short principal rafters to the southeast (Figs 38-41). The trusses are lap jointed and held together with hand forged nails. The ridge timber, rafters and two sets of purlins to the northwest are all roughly hewn and some retain traces of whitewash. The roof structure appears to be largely original except for several additional modern purlins in the south-western bay and three in the north-eastern bays. The rag slate roof covering is not attached to the roof structure by any visible means and the slates have clearly been re-laid as the peg holes in the slates are not pegged and are not in their correct positions. There are three modern, inserted roof lights containing reinforced glass.



Fig 38 Example of the small collar trusses.



Fig 39 Roof structure at the southwest end of the building.



Fig 40 The roof structure looking southwest.

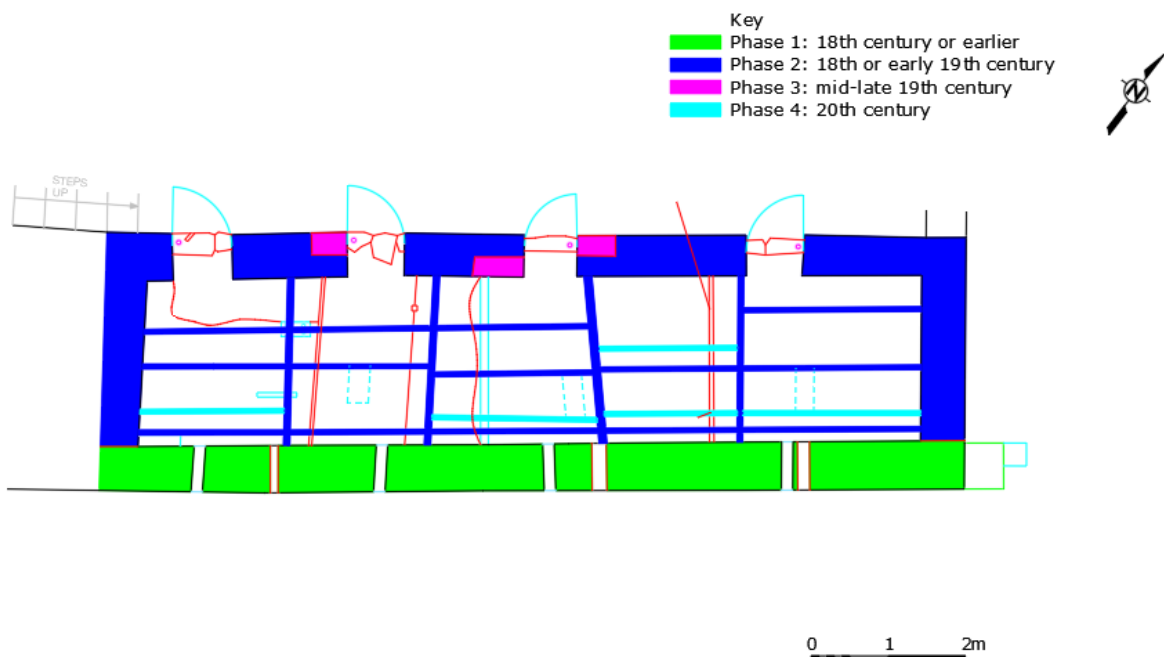


Fig 41 Phase plan including the trusses and purlins of the roof structure.

8 Watching brief during redevelopment

The watching brief was undertaken after the removal of the roof and the demolition of the northeast wall (Figs 42-46). The removal of the floor (including lime floors and stone sets) was undertaken by machine using a toothless bucket and began at the southwest

end of the building working towards the northeast. The resulting contexts discovered during the watching brief are listed and described in Appendix 1.

The lifting of the lime screed floor surface (102) at the southwest end of the building revealed two layers beneath, (104) a dark brown friable silty clay, and beneath this (105), a light reddish brown friable clay layer. These two layers were probably residual debris left on the earlier floor surface prior to laying the lime floor. Beneath these layers a floor of stone setts (103), was exposed, which was present throughout the rest of the building except from pen A. The stone setts were bedded in a light grey plastic clay (106). Other than these layers, a modern hollow filled with sand was uncovered behind door C [107] (108) where the setts were missing. The setts (110) in pen D were larger than elsewhere in the building and were bedded in a loose grey silt and crushed stone (111). Slots for the former pen partition walls were recorded as part of the building record and have been given the context numbers [112] and [113], and the socket for a post supporting another removed partition wall [114].

Natural subsoil (101) was exposed directly below the bedding layers (106) and (111) for the original stone sett floors (103) and (110).

No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

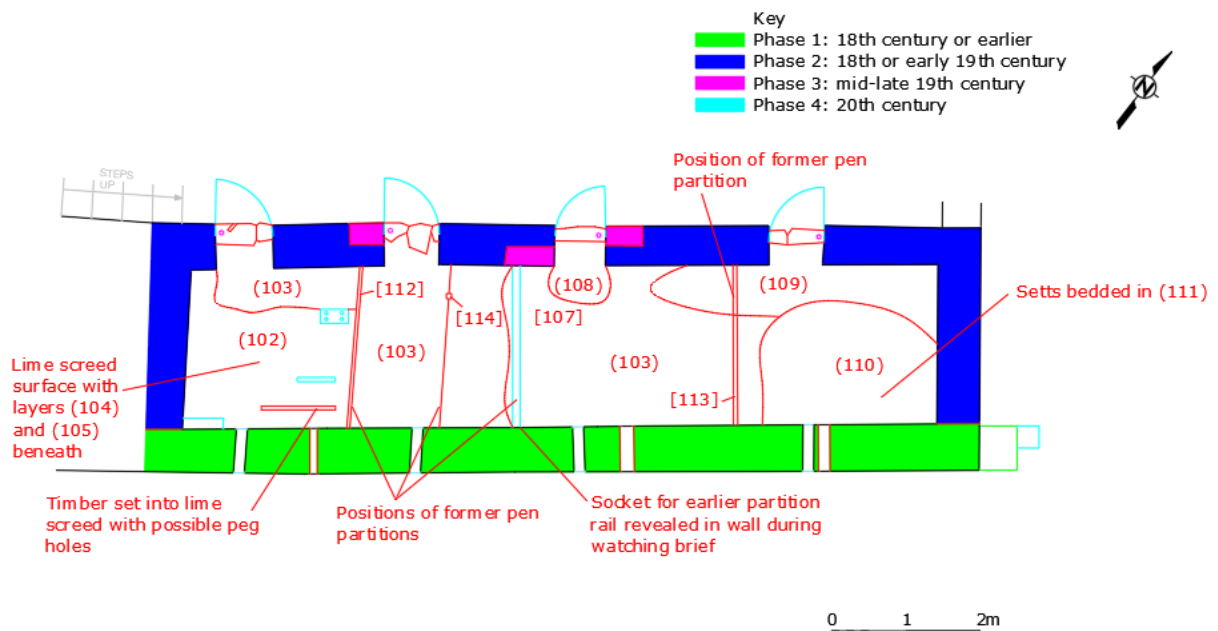


Fig 42 Plan of features revealed during the watching brief.



Fig 43 The timber revealed embedded in the lime screed (102).



Fig 44 Southeast wall showing the position of the removed concrete block-built partition wall and an earlier rail socket (blocked with cement mortar).

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Fig 45 View looking northeast following the removal of the floor.



Fig 46 View looking southwest following the removal of the floor.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

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

9.2 Publications

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CIfA, 2020b. *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Reading, CIfA

CIfA, 2020c. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading, CIfA Gover, JEB, 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall*

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Padel, O J, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*

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Royal Cornwall Gazette - Friday 26 December 1845

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Cornish Guardian - Thursday 09 September 1943

Yates, C & Barnes, J, 2020, *Heritage Statement & Impact Assessment, Proposed Alterations, The Piggery, Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, PL27 6ES*, Silverlake Design Ltd.

Mclean, J, 1876. *A Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor*. VOL 2, 113

9.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

Appendix 1: Context index

Location	Context Number	Type (Cut/Deposit/Build)	Feature	Description
Piggery interior	101	D	Natural	Light yellowish brown friable silty clay containing frequent mudstone/siltstone.
Piggery interior	102	B	Lime screed	Lime screed floor overlying stone setts floor (103) in pen A, and formerly in pen B. Approximately 0.03m deep.
Piggery interior	103	B	Floor of stone setts	Historic stone setts forming the floor of most of the building. These are local mudstone/siltstone with average dimensions of 10x12x8 cm.
Piggery interior	104	D	Layer beneath screed (102)	Dark brown friable silty clay beneath lime screed (102) in pen A, approximately 0.03m deep.
Piggery interior	105	D	Layer beneath (104)	Light reddish brown friable clay beneath layer (104), in pen A, approximately 0.03m deep.
Piggery interior	106	D	Bedding of setts (103)	Light grey friable silt, approximately 0.05m deep.
Piggery interior	107	C	Hollow in floor	A hollow area in the floor filled with sand (108) approximately 0.08m deep.
Piggery interior	108	D	Fill of [107]	Loose yellow sand in hollow [107] approximately 0.08m deep.
Piggery interior	109	D	Natural	Light yellow plastic clay. A natural deposit exposed in pens C and D.
Piggery interior	110	B	Floor of stone setts	Large mudstone/siltstone setts in pen D, set in grey crushed stone bedding material (111). Average dimension 13x11x8 cm
Piggery interior	111	D	Bedding layer	Loose grey silty crushed stone, in which stone setts (110) were bedded, approximately 0.05m deep.
Piggery interior	112	C	Slot for slate partition	Linear, vertical sided cut with flat bottom.
Piggery interior	113	C	Slot for slate partition	Linear, vertical sided cut with flat bottom.
Piggery interior	114	C	Socket for partition post	A small square socket in the floor for a removed pen partition post.

Appendix 2: Photographic archive

Filename	Caption	Subject Keyword 1	Copyright Holder Organisation	Creation Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
RFP01	Northwest elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP02	Yard in front of the northwest elevation looking northeast	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP03	Yard in front of the northwest elevation looking southwest	Exterior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP04	Stone setts in front of door A	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP05	Door A	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP06	Door B	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP07	Door C	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP08	Door D	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP09	Northeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP10	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP11	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP12	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP13	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP14	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP15	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022

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RFP16	Southeast elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP17	Southwest elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP18	Straight joint between the piggery and farmhouse extension	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP19	Roof of the building looking east	Roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP20	Southwest jamb of door A	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP21	Detail of pintle in doorway A	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP22	Door A	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP23	Door B	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP24	Southeast wall, pens A and B	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP25	Southwest wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP26	Looking northeast towards the central partition wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP27	Example of roof structure	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP28	Example of roof structure	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP29	Example of roof structure	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP30	One of the small trusses	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP31	Setts behind door B	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP32	Floor of pen B	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022

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RFP33	Floor of pen A	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP34	Remains of former partition between pens A and B, in southeast wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP35	Door C	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP36	Door D	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP37	Northeast wall	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP38	Southeast wall, pens C and D	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP39	Remains of slate partition	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP40	Interior looking southwest towards internal division	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP41	Floor of pens C and D	Interior	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/01/2022
RFP42	Position of northeast wall, after removal, showing where it abutted the southeast wall	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP43	Remains of the northeast wall after removal	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP44	Timber embedded into the lime screed floor (103)	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP45	Dark brown friable silty clay (104) beneath lime screed (102) in pen A	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP46	Light reddish brown friable clay (105) beneath layer (104), in pen A	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP47	Historic setts (103) forming the floor of most of the building	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP48	Looking northeast in the building after the removal of the floor	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP49	Looking north inside the building after the removal of the roof and floor	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022

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RFP50	Position of the removed internal partition, southeast wall	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP51	Natural (101) against the southwest wall	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP52	Hollow [107]	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP53	Southwest view of the interior after the removal of stone setts	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP54	Light yellow plastic clay (109). A natural deposit found in pen C and D.	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022
RFP55	Northeast view of the interior after the removal of setts	Watching brief	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	25/01/2022

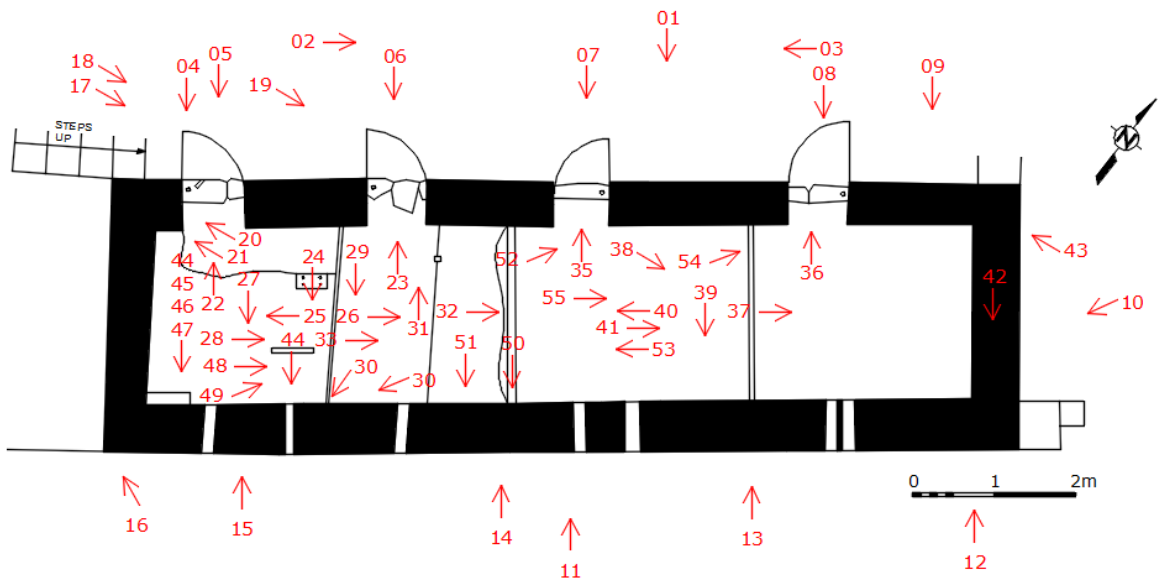


Fig 47 Photo plan of the piggery.

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Piggery at Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording and archaeological watching brief

Client: Duchy of Cornwall
 Client Contact: Ian Raspion (Duchy of Cornwall)
 Planning ref: PA20/05033 and PA20/05034

Project background and site history

Rooke Farm is located in the parish of St Kew, just over 0.5km north of Chapel Amble and 3.2km north of Wadebridge. The piggery at Rooke Farm (located at NGR: SW 99525 76260) is a single-storey building which adjoins an extension on the north-east side of the farmhouse (Figs 1 and 2). Both the piggery and the farmhouse are designated as a single Listed Building (List Entry Number: 1129867).

Rooke Farm originated in the medieval period and is first referenced in the 13th century (1280) when it is spelt 'Rudgog' (Gover 1948).

An important event in the history of the site had occurred by the 14th century when Rooke passed into the hands of the Prior of Launceston and became a tenanted Barton farm serving Launceston Priory. In the 15th century Rooke was acquired by the Kelligrew family of Arwennack, and in 1505 the barton and mill with estate lands were conveyed through marriage to the Treffry family of Fowey. In the early 17th century Mathew Treffry established Rooke as his family seat, which indicates that Rooke's status was elevated at this time, becoming an important, gentrified family home. After the death of Mathew Treffry, his son, Thomas, inherited the family seat and lived at Rooke until inheriting Place House in the mid 17th century after the death of his cousin (John Treffry of Fowey). At that time Thomas moved to Place House which then became his new residence. Rooke continued to be owed by the Treffry family but was then leased to tenants for the next hundred years or so, until c1770 when it was sold to the Molesworth family of Pencarrow (Maclean 1876). Under the ownership of the Molesworth family Rooke continued to be leased to tenant farmers.

Rooke (which has more recently become known as Rooke Farm) is now owned by the Duchy of Cornwall and continues to be leased to tenant farmers (Rob and Gill Reskelly) who have converted many of the farm buildings as holiday lets over the past few decades. The piggery at Rooke Farm was constructed at some point before 1840. The building is presently disused. Conditional planning permission has now been granted to convert the piggery for use as a bakery.

The Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) Cornwall Council has requested that a historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England Level 2/3 survey) should be made of the building in order to obtain a full record prior to conversion and that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during groundworks and drainage works for the development.

Condition 4 of the Planning Permission for PA20/05033 is as follows:

A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*

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4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when ALL elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

Reason: To ensure the works are undertaken in a manner which safeguards the character and fabric of this grade II listed building and in accordance with the aims and intentions of Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030 and paragraph 192 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 and Section 16(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

A pre-commencement condition is necessary due to the need to ensure a programme and methodology of site investigation and recording of archaeological features is undertaken before physical works commence on site, and to properly comply with the requirements of paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.



Fig 1 Location of Rooke Farm circled in red.

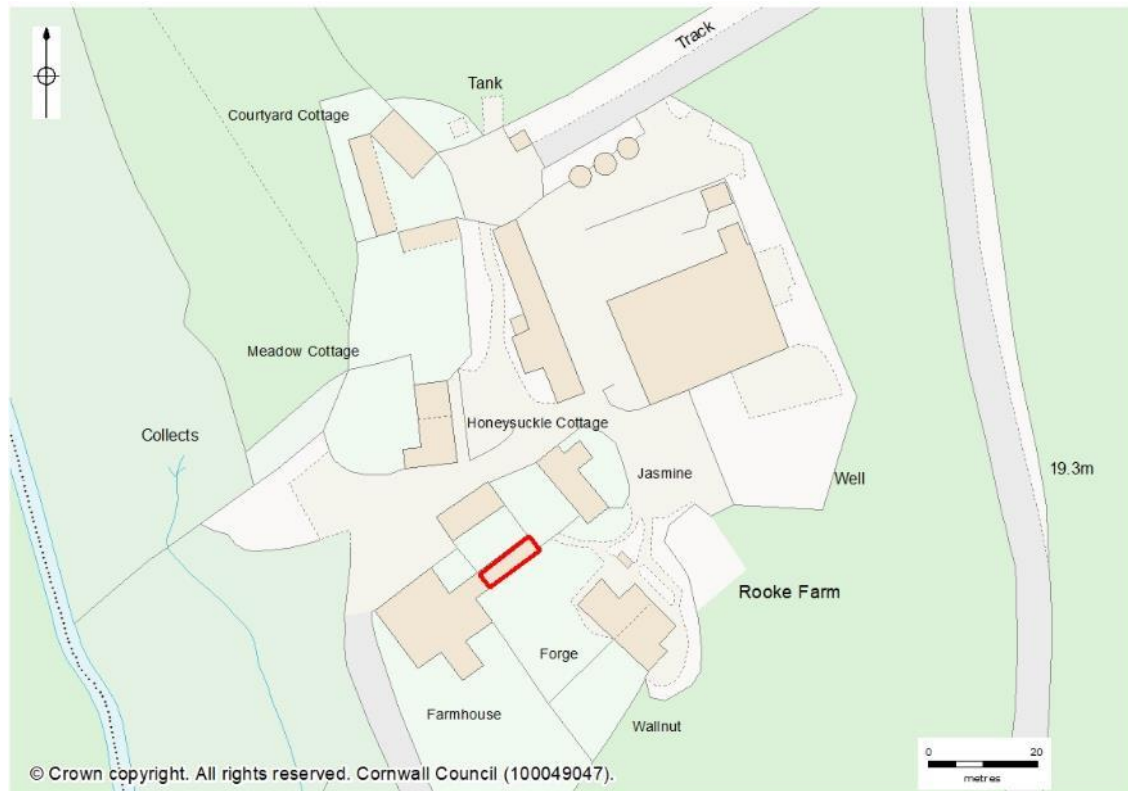


Fig 2 Location of the piggery outlined in red with associated yard to the north-west.

Project extent

The piggery is shown on Figure 2. The watching brief will be undertaken wherever groundworks are necessary both inside the building and in the yard to the north-west.

Aims and objectives

The principal aims of the study are to create a detailed record of the building prior to alterations and a record of any archaeological features exposed during the course of the groundworks for the new development.

The objectives are to:

- Produce an accurate record of the building along with its fabric, fixtures and fittings (Level 2/3 as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the building.
- Produce a record of any archaeological features exposed during the course of the development.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014; 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; 2017). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2014d). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

Archive research

This stage of the project will assemble information from existing archives and records and carry out research on other accessible and relevant primary and secondary documentary and map sources.

Archives to be consulted for documentary sources, including maps and pictorial material, will be limited to those that are directly relevant and available.

Copies of maps from each historic period will be used where available and copyright permits to show the evolution of the building.

Pre-fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Fieldwork: Historic Building record

A historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 survey) will be undertaken.

- Floor plans of the building already exist and therefore do not need to be produced as part of this work. Measured detail will be added to the drawings along with annotations to provide details of both historic development and fabric.
- Colour photographs of all exterior elevations and interior room spaces along with architectural details will be taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). These will form the archive. Photographs will include a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations make this impractical.
- Descriptions of the exterior and interior will be made in note form and by annotation of the plan and elevation drawings to record their fabric and construction, phased development through time and architectural details. The interior will be described room by room.

Fieldwork: Archaeological watching brief

The SDOHE has advised that a watching brief is required on the site during groundworks to fulfil the planning condition. This work will be guided by CIfA's guidance on undertaking watching briefs (CIfA 2014b).

All groundworks which might potentially contain archaeological features will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This will include the excavation of floors, the excavation of service trenches, or other activities which would result in the lowering of the present ground levels. Should archaeological features be revealed, excavation will be halted, and the exposed features cleaned up by hand to determine their significance prior to either their recording or further excavation. The developer will allow reasonable time for the excavation and recording of any features thus revealed. Where a temporary stop of work is required the site archaeologist will request this via the developer and the SDOHE.

Recording

During the archaeological recording the archaeologist will:

- Identify and record any archaeological features that are revealed; the level of recording will be appropriate to the character/importance of the archaeological remains.
- Site drawings (plans and sections) will be made by pencil (4H) on drafting film; all drawings will include standard information: site details, personnel, date, scale, north-point.
- All features and finds will be accurately located at an appropriate scale.
- All archaeological contexts will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Photographic recording will comprise colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher; CAU will follow Historic England (2015) guidance on digital image capture and storage). Photographs will include a record of significant features and general working shots. A metric scale, site and context identifier, and a north arrow where appropriate, will be included in all record shots.

Treatment of finds

The fieldwork may produce artefactual material. The following recording and retention policies will be followed:

- In the event that objects containing precious metal(s) are encountered, the coroner will be informed as per the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.
- Significant finds in stratified contexts will be plotted on a scaled base plan and recorded as small finds.
- All finds will be collected in sealable plastic bags which will be labelled immediately with the site code, the context number or other identifier, the type of material, and the finder's initials. The only exception to this policy will be that large assemblages of modern (post-1800) material may be representatively sampled.
- Modern (post-1800) finds may be disposed of at the cataloguing stage. This process will be reviewed ahead of its implementation.

Treatment of samples

The fieldwork may produce environmental samples. The following collection, recording and processing policies will be followed:

- Sealed/undisturbed archaeological contexts in the form of buried soils, layers or deposits within significant archaeological features that have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled.
- Where bulk samples are taken a minimum of 40 litres will be sampled from these deposits where feasible.
- In the event that significant organic remains are encountered, advice may be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor (South West).
- All samples will be described to a standard format linked to a continuous numbering sequence.
- Bulk samples will be processed using flotation with appropriate mesh sizes.

Creation of the physical and digital archive

The results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All records (drawings, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Measured and phase drawings will be created.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc).

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 project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and at CAU premises until a suitable repository is found.
- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, digital photographs, etc) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.

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

Reporting

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a report. The scope of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project.

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Site history
- Phased historic development
- Building description and results
- Watching brief results
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations, sections, photographs, photo direction plan for the historic building record
- The WSI will be added to the archive report as the final appendix.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during November 2021. CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed within 4 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 and Signing Off Condition

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

- Approval of the WSI is required from the SDOHE before commencement of the works.
- The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given to the SDOHE.
- Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- 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

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014c. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014d. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

Gover, JEB, 1948, *Place-Names of Cornwall*, 120

Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England, Swindon

Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. Historic England, Swindon

Mclean, J, 1876. *A Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor*. VOL 2, 113

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 11 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/Heritage Statements
- 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 Jo Sturgess who will:

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

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

Jo Sturgess BA, MCIfA

Senior Archaeologist at CAU with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation, post-excavation and characterisation. Past historic building works have included Lanhydrock House (Cornwall), Port Eliot (Cornwall), Arlington Court (Devon), Bradley Manor (Devon), Buckland Abbey (Devon), Cutmadoc Farmhouse (Cornwall), the Piggery and Cider House at Godolphin (Cornwall), Poltesco Mill House (Cornwall), Molenick Farmhouse (Tideford), City Wharf (Truro), Harvey's Foundry (Hayle), Boswednack Serpentine works; Porthmeor farm; Bartle's Foundry (Pool), Manor Tannery (Grampound) Duchy Palace (Lostwithiel) and variety of mine buildings, farm buildings and industrial buildings. Other projects include Devon Extensive Urban Survey, Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Treveassa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes use of Total Station, CAD software and GIS. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

Connor Motley BA (Hons)

Assistant Archaeologist Connor joined the team in 2019 after graduating from the University of York with BA (Hons) in Archaeology. Connor is experienced in archival research and has a good working knowledge of architectural and building history. He has a wide range of archaeological experience having partaken in surveys, excavations and post-excavation in England, Wales and Cornwall. Since joining he has been assisting with historic building projects, excavations and watching briefs and using software such as GIS and AutoCAD.

Report distribution

A digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. A paper copy can be supplied on request.

Once verified by Cornwall HER, a digital copy of the report will also be publicly available online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library.

Copyright

Copyright of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. It may only be used/reproduced with permission from Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

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

Piggery at Rooke Farm, Chapel Amble, Cornwall: Historic Building Record and Watching Brief

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 site-specific Risk Assessment tailored to follow Covid-19 restrictions.

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

Senior Archaeologist

10/11/2021

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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