

Trevaney farm buildings, Constantine, Cornwall

Historic Buildings Record



Historic Environment Projects

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Hamish Mcleod and carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

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

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Cover illustration

Trevaney Farmhouse and barn

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Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

Trevaney Farm is an ancient farmstead with a farmhouse that still retains some 17th century fabric and features. An associated irregular grouping of traditional farm buildings is predominantly 19th century in date. Three of the farm buildings are proposed to be converted into dwellings. These buildings are the subject of an archaeological planning condition to record and interpret the buildings before conversion to residential use.

Results of the recording and analysis show that the farm buildings have evolved rather than being a planned group. However, the wash-house and range of loose boxes, the last building to be constructed, appears to have been designed on model-farm lines. The subject group comprises a threshing barn with shippon underneath and a later single-storey shippon, two attached wagon houses that are the result of a probable late 19th century conversion of a former longer building, and a wash-house that has evolved from a 'back-house', attached to a series of four loose boxes. All the buildings retain considerable vernacular character and display competent use of the local granite. The fireplace within the wash-house is particularly notable as is the flight of granite steps at the rear of the barn.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Planning consent has been granted by Cornwall Council (Ref. PA09/00603/F to convert three farm outbuildings into dwellings. The consent is subject to conditions, of which Condition 10 states:

No work shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of recording and analysis of archaeological features has been agreed in writing by the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed written brief and specification.

Reason: To record existing features of archaeological interest.

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

Historic Environment Projects was contacted by the owner and an estimate of costs was agreed. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was then prepared and agreed. This report summarises the results of the study.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the outbuildings. The objective was to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations.

2.3 Methods

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

2.3.1 Desk-based 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
- Early maps (see Section 9)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

An important recording medium was a photographic survey for which cameras were supported on tripods. The survey included black and white photographs using a 35mm single lens reflex camera fitted with appropriate lenses, including shift lenses, and loaded with fine grain archive quality film. As well as traditional negatives, the processing of film photographs included scanning of all exposures in the laboratory to be stored in digital format on CD.

Supporting colour photographs were taken with digital single lens reflex cameras (with resolutions of 10 and 12 million pixels).

Sketch plans were created on site and used in the fieldwork for interpretative annotation and for indicating the directions of the archive photos.

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

The film photographs were processed by a commercial photographic laboratory who provided traditional negatives and also scanned the photos to TIF format images on CD. Post-

processing of digital photographs was carried out using Adobe Photoshop Elements software. A selection of these images has been used to illustrate this report, the images compressed to a printable standard.

All other project materials were prepared for long term storage. This report was prepared to summarise the results of the study.

3 Location and setting

Trevaney is situated north of High Cross in Constantine parish, approximately 1.5km north-east of Constantine (at map reference SW 74661 29522). This rural site is on a hilltop location at an approximate height of 90m above sea level. The bedrock is recorded as being Carnmenellis Intrusion (Granite) underlying soils of Moretonhampstead (Loam over granite).

There are no conservation designations that apply to this site.

4 Site history

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the settlement of Trevaney is first recorded in 1314 when the name was spelt 'Trevagny'. The Cornish place-name element **tre** 'estate, farmstead' suggests a settlement of early medieval origin. The second part of the name is an unknown element. Trevaney has developed as a farmstead through the centuries and a house and scatter of outbuildings (including the subject buildings) are recorded on the First Edition OS 25 Inch Map (published 1880).

5 Building descriptions

The farmstead at Trevaney retains much of its historic grouping of farmhouse and traditional buildings. Trevaney is an ancient site with a farmhouse that contains 17th century fabric and features. The farm buildings that are the subject of this report comprise three groups: a 2-storey barn with later single-storey shippon; a wagon-house range that is the central remnant from a formerly longer building, and a long two-phase building that contains a wash-house and four loose boxes.

5.1 Barn

5.1.1 Building type

The barn is a small former threshing barn with shippon below. A slightly later single-storey shippon adjoins the south-east end of the barn.

5.1.2 Date evidence

The two buildings appear to be shown on the 1841 Tithe map (Fig 2).

5.1.3 Materials

The barn and its adjoining shippon are constructed from local granite rubble with dressed granite used for quoins, jambs and lintels. An external stair at the rear of the barn is also built from granite rubble, with granite quoins and steps dressed to their faces and step surfaces. The roof, half-hipped at both ends, is now clad with corrugated iron (galvanised steel) sheeting, but was probably originally laid with scantle slate.

5.1.4 Plan

The barn and its shippon extension are rectangular on plan and are oriented to face south-west. The barn has a central threshing floor with opposing first-floor threshing/loading doorways. The rear (NE) loading doorway is accessed by stone steps that run parallel to the barn and rise from the south-east. Except for the large landing stone the steps are detached from the barn to prevent water transmission between the two structures. Window openings flank the front loading doorway and a later window opening has been cut into the north-west end wall. At ground-floor level the barn has a central front doorway and flanking window openings directly beneath the first-floor window openings. The shippon extension has two doorways at the front and one doorway at the rear. There is no visible evidence for the original internal layout but it is probable that the front doorway that adjoins the original south corner of the barn originally led to a passage that joined a rear feeding passage also served by a near opposite rear doorway that is conveniently situated near the bottom of the external staircase. The other front doorway is located for near central access to the former range of cow-stalls.

5.1.5 Exterior elevations

The front (SW) elevation of the barn (Fig 7) is symmetrical, with central doorway below loading/threshing doorway, and flanking window openings to each floor. The doorway contains an old ledged door with ventilation slits.

Right of the barn is a single-storey shippon with two front doorways. The left-hand (NW) doorway has the pre-existing right-hand (S) corner of the barn as its left-hand jamb. A quoin has been cut back to create a socket for the left-hand end of the doorway lintel. The other doorway is approximately central to the whole front of the shippon.

The rear elevation (Fig 8) has a doorway at far right of the shippon, its right-hand jamb added to the east corner of the barn. There is a flight of granite steps at the rear of the barn. The steps lead up from the left to a central loading/threshing doorway. The steps are detached from the barn except for the landing stones that meet the wall of the barn. The loading doorway (Fig 17) has an old, possibly original, split ledged door. Brick blocking above the stone jambs of the doorway is evidence for a former shelter hood that was originally supported on timber corbels. Low down in the rear wall left of the steps is a reused granite head or cill of a former mullioned window, probably originally part of the farmhouse (Fig 16).

5.1.6 Interior

Original internal fittings have long been removed. Cobbled flooring on the ground floor survives to the south corner area of the barn extending from an area inside the doorway to the south-east wall and from a former drain at the south-west end of the former stalls to the south-west wall (Figs 13 and 14). A wooden hayrack fitted to the rear wall of the south-east room space is part of fitting out for later use of the shippon as a loose box. The 10-bay floor structure above appears to be original with close-spaced joists and tongue-and groove boards. The barn loft (Fig 18) has a modern ceiling between its probable original six bays of tie-beam roof trusses.

Within the later adjoining shippon (Fig 19) the floor is probably cobbled throughout but was largely obscured by storage at the time of the survey. A wooden hayrack fitted to the rear wall is part of fitting out for later use of the shippon as a loose box. The 2-bay roof structure appears to date from when the present roof covering was added, probably in the mid-late 20th century.

5.2 Wagon houses

5.2.1 Building type

A strong clue to the original function of the building is the wide opening to the south-west end and the former open south-east facing front at the northern end of the building. The present character of the building is the result of mid-late 19th century alteration including truncation at either end since its plan form as shown on the 1841 Tithe Map. The present character of the building is typical of wagon house or cartshed design, or possibly combined storage of wagons and other horse-drawn implements.

5.2.2 Date evidence

The wagon house range is shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (Fig 2) and contains remnants of an earlier building within its north wall. This earliest remnant is likely to be pre-1800; otherwise, most of the present walls are pre-1841. It is likely that the building that was removed from its south-west end was of similar date. The front part of the cross wall, probably the front wall, including the front projection, and the dressed stonework at the front of the north wall appear to be part of a conversion of the building in the late 19th century. Features at the front of the building and also at the south-west end of the building, and relating to an inserted window opening at the rear of the building, including the use of brick jambs, are evidence for a mid-late 19th century conversion of the building together with partial rebuilding that probably included the construction of solid walling to the east front that probably replaced a more open front that would have been necessary for access from the east side of the building.

5.2.3 Materials

The wagon house is constructed from local granite rubble with dressed granite used for combined quoins and jambs at the front of the northern part of the building plus two rough-hewn granite monoliths used to support its open front. There are no visible stone-splitting marks that might help with dating the quarrying of the monoliths. Window jambs are constructed from red brick; the roof is clad with corrugated iron (galvanised steel), but was probably originally laid with scantle slate.

5.2.4 Plan

The building has an overall rectangular plan with the northern end projecting slightly to the east. The present plan has evolved from a former much longer plan that was truncated at its southern end before c1880, and a former older building of narrower plan was removed at its northern end between c1880 and c1907. Between 1841 and c1880 the present southern wing had been extended to the west and the former northern wing had been extended to the east, the east extension removed by c1907 and the west extension removed in recent years. This map evidence also suggests that an inserted window opening to the rear wall of the present northern wagon house was added to the building before the west extension was constructed.

5.2.5 Exterior elevations

The east elevation (Fig 9) is divided into two distinct halves: the stone side wall of the southern wagon house on the left, and the slightly-projecting open front of the northern wagon house to the right. The part to the left has an approximately central window opening fitted with a modern 8-pane fixed light. The open front to the right is divided into three bays: two narrower bays on the left and a wider bay on the right, the bays divided by granite monolith posts and the narrower bays later in-filled with concrete block-work.

The south elevation (Fig 23) is completely open and flanked by the brick combined jambs/quoins of the ends of the side walls.

The west elevation is unpierced walling except for the tumbled remains of a former inserted window opening at far left.

The north elevation (Fig 21) has no openings. The central part of the wall (approximately 2.3 metres in length) projects slightly from the main line of the wall and is very irregular in its construction and includes a projecting stone at far right that may be evidence that this length of wall is the remains of a chimney breast with fireplace on its north side relating to a former building, possibly a small house, demolished between c1880 and c1907.

5.2.6 Interior

See Figs 20 and 22, 25 and 25.

The roof structure of collar trusses appears to be all of one date, probably late 19th or early 20th century, with four bays over the southern end and five bays at the northern end. The cross wall appears to be two phases with its west end coeval with the earlier rear wall and the east end of the wall coeval with the east wall. The internal face of the north wall displays evidence within its central section for the earlier building that used to adjoin to the north end of the northern wagon house. The inserted rear window has remnant brickwork to its northern jamb but otherwise the opening has lost its brickwork leaving ragged stonework.

5.3 Wash-house and loose boxes

5.3.1 Building type

A long building north of the farmhouse contains two distinct building types. The southern end of the building contains what appears to be a kitchen fireplace, and a further flue that probably relates to a former copper. When the copper functioned the building was clearly used as a wash-house but its original function may have been as a multi-function building, perhaps a detached kitchen to provide food for farm workers but also used as a wash-house. This sort of building in Cornwall is often called a back-house because of its situation near the rear of the farmhouse. The west wall of the wash-house was partly rebuilt probably when an extra flue was added to the wall.

Absence of any original internal fittings means that the original design function of the loose boxes cannot be determined with certainty but a likely use can be arrived at by a process of deduction. The doorways are rather low if designed for stables and the holes in the jambs for original hinges and fastenings are designed for full-height doors. Neither is there any clear evidence that the loose boxes were originally pigsties, particularly as there are no separate feeding hatches that had become common usage for pigsty design by the late 19th century. These loose boxes were last used for housing calves and it is possible that this was its original function.

5.3.2 Date evidence

The building is not shown on the Tithe Map (Fig 2) but was constructed before c1880, the date of the First Edition large scale OS map (Fig 3).

5.3.3 Materials

The whole building is constructed from local granite rubble, partly dressed and well-coursed at the front, with dressed granite used for quoins, jambs and lintels. The hip-ended roof is clad with corrugated iron (galvanised steel) sheeting, and was probably originally laid with scantle slate. A tall red brick lateral stack containing two flues stands above the west (front) wall of the wash-house, towards the right. The upper part of the stack is the result of later heightening, presumably to increase the available chimney draught.

5.3.4 Plan

The plan is divided into two rectangular parts, the overall plan much longer to the north-south axis, all with a west entrance front. The wash-house at the south end has a deeper plan (by 1.25 metres) to the east.

The wash-house also has a doorway in its south wall. This is an original doorway that relates to the back of the farmhouse. An original window in the rear (east) wall of the wash-house is located so that it lights the area in front of the fireplace situated in the south-west corner of the building. A flue opening, and other associated features, in the west wall north of the fireplace, is evidence for a probable former copper.

The loose boxes have no original partitions but two existing modern partitions probably replace original partitions in the same location. A central partition has been removed between the central loose boxes. Each original loose box has a doorway in its west wall and there are no other openings. The loose box at the north end is larger than the other three loose boxes.

5.3.5 Exterior elevations

The west (front) elevation (Fig 10) has five doorways. The four doorways of the loose boxes are fairly regularly spaced but the two doorways left of centre have their lintels at a higher level. The wash-house doorway is located towards the left of its front wall. Within the length of walling to the right of the doorway there is a ragged phase joint relating to where some of the upper part of the front wall was rebuilt when an extra flue was added.

The rear (east) elevation of the wash-house has a window opening towards the left, fitted with an original 6-pane tilt-opening window (Fig 29). The rear elevation of the loose boxes (Fig 11) has no openings.

The south elevation of the wash-house includes a granite lintelled doorway, slightly right of centre beneath the hip-ended roof (Fig 12). This doorway provided access to the rear of the farmhouse. The surviving planked door is supported on strap hinges. The north elevation of the loose boxes has no openings.

5.3.6 Interior

See Figs 27-31 and 34-36.

The wash-house fireplace has a dressed granite jamb to its right-hand (north) side and the granite lintel is fitted into the south end wall of the building at the other end. The plan of the fireplace is unusually deep. In the west wall north of the fireplace is a shallow framed recess, probably the site of a former 'copper', and there is a flue opening to its right (north). Five bays of old, possibly original, collar trusses survive with one collar missing from one of the trusses.

The loose boxes have an 8-bay roof structure that has eight old, possibly original, trusses. The northern loose box has its original cobbled floor.

6 Chronology/dating evidence

The barn and wagon houses are shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (Fig 2). The 2-phase wash-house and loose-box building is first shown on the 1880 OS map (Fig 3). The farmhouse contains 17th century features including a chamfered granite window (Fig 38) and chamfered plinth masonry *in situ*. It is possible that parts of the wagon houses are 18th century in origin. The barn probably dates from the early 19th century and its shippon extension was built by 1841. The wash-house is probably mid 19th century and the four loose boxes to its north were added in the mid-late 19th century.

7 Significance

The subject group of farm buildings are part of an evolved farmstead with ancient origins still characterised by the irregular layout of the buildings. The farm buildings at the north end of the group appear to be an attempt at planning a more regular layout based on model farm lines. Though no single building is particularly distinguished Trevaney is a good example of an informal group of 19th century traditional farm buildings with an older farmhouse at its centre and with each of the subject buildings contributing interest to the whole group. It is also a good example of the expert use of granite in one of the granite areas of Cornwall.

8 Conclusions/discussion

The subject buildings at Trevaney farm include key elements of a former working farm. The threshing barn with shippon beneath is the main farm building but this needed additional shippon space and its extension was built early on. The open ended wagon house is a modification of a former longer building of unknown original purpose. The other wagon house (or implement shed) is also the result of modifying an older building and incorporates stonework from a former possible small house or farm cottage at its north end. The wash-house appears to have evolved from a multi-purpose 'back-house' deliberately sited near the back door of the farmhouse. This building is part of the last building to be added to the subject group that includes a range of four loose boxes, three of which were originally of similar size but the northern loose box is larger (longer to the north). Absence of original fittings within all the subject buildings has made confident identification of original function difficult.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841. *Parish of Constantine* (microfiche copy at HE)

9.2 Publications

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

10 Project archive

The HE project number is **2010085**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites T\Trevaney Farm barns 2010085

3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2163
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Trevaney Farm barns 2010085
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-84036

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites T\Trevaney Barns HBR 2010085\Report\Trevaney farm buildings.doc

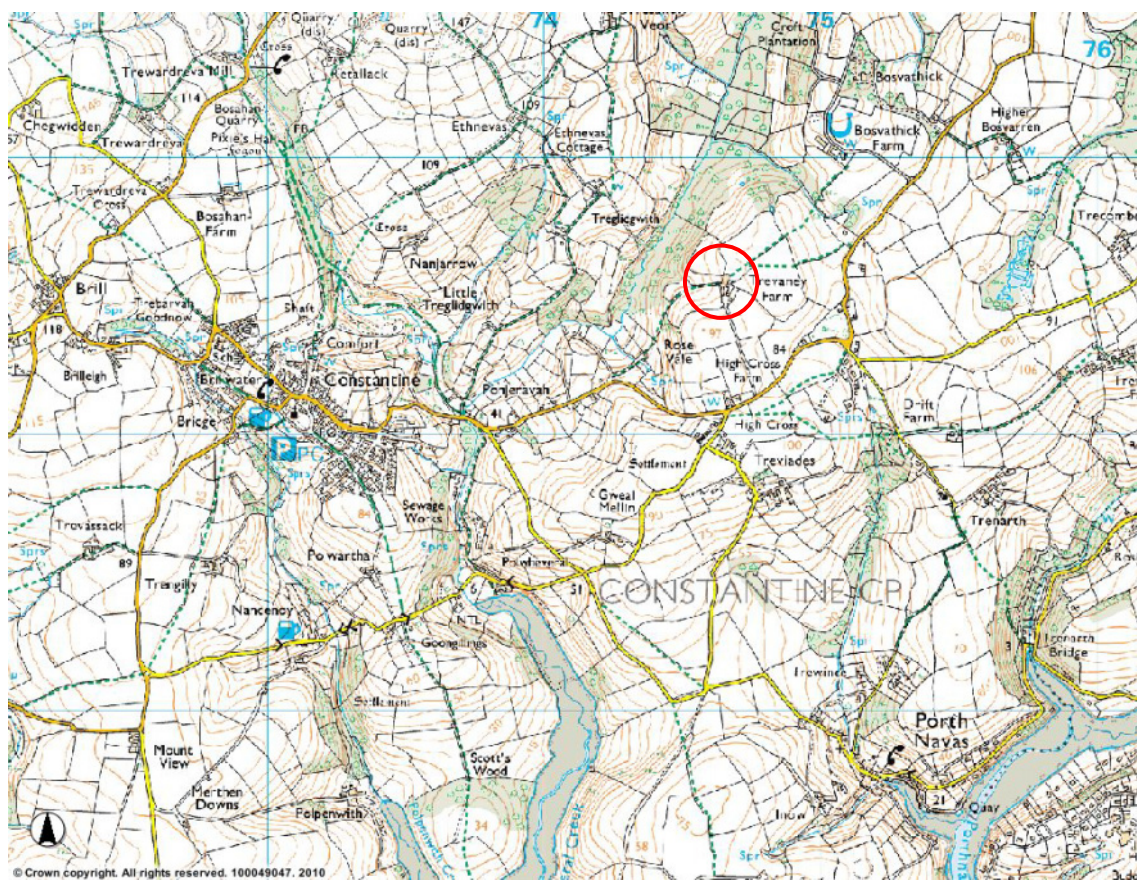


Fig 1 Location map

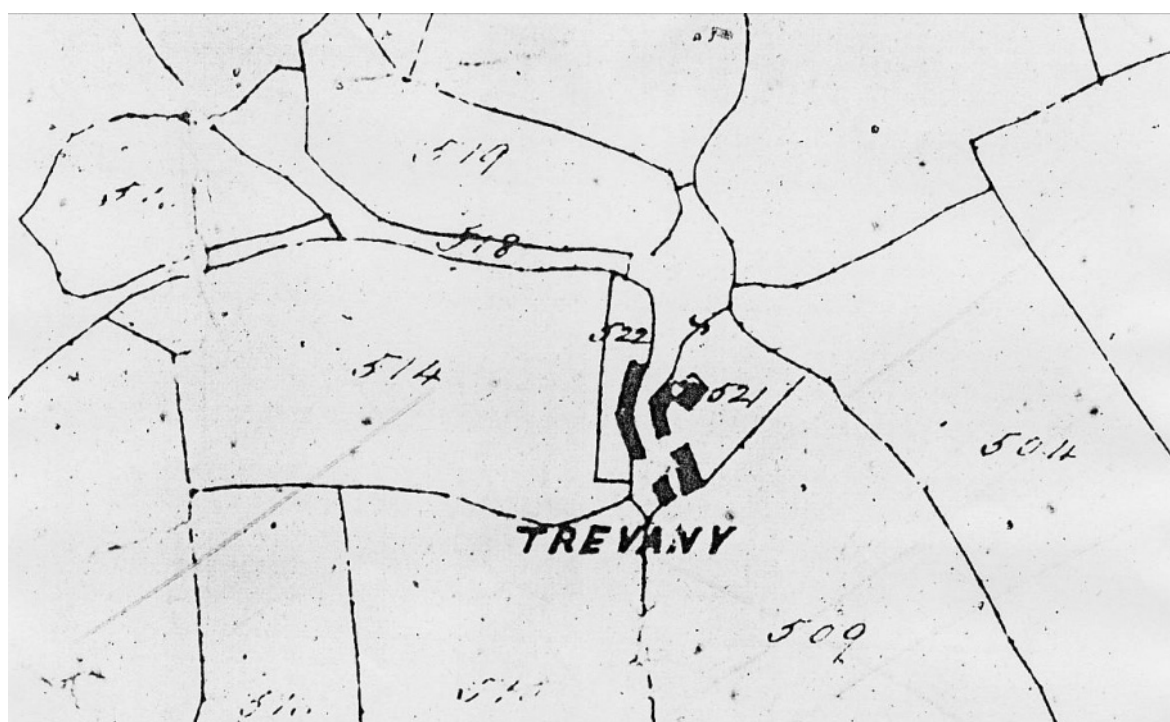


Fig 2 Tithe Map of Constantine, 1841

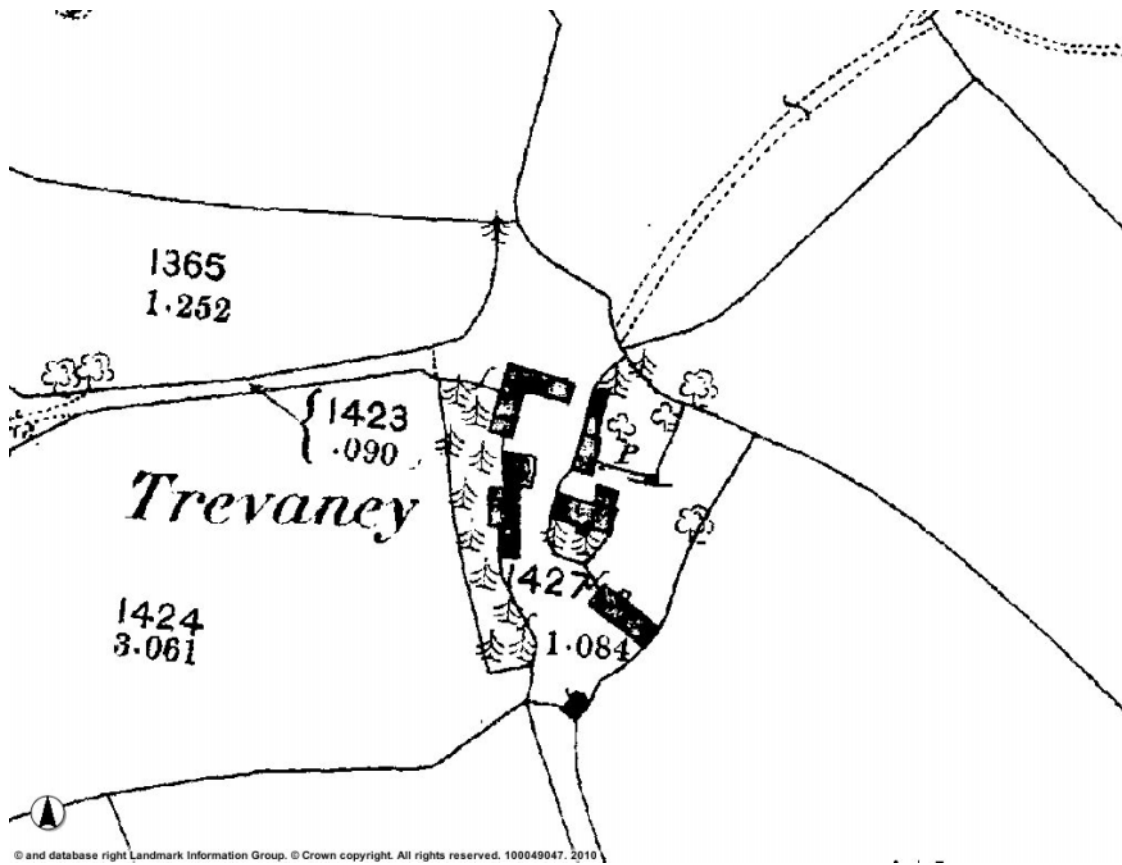


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

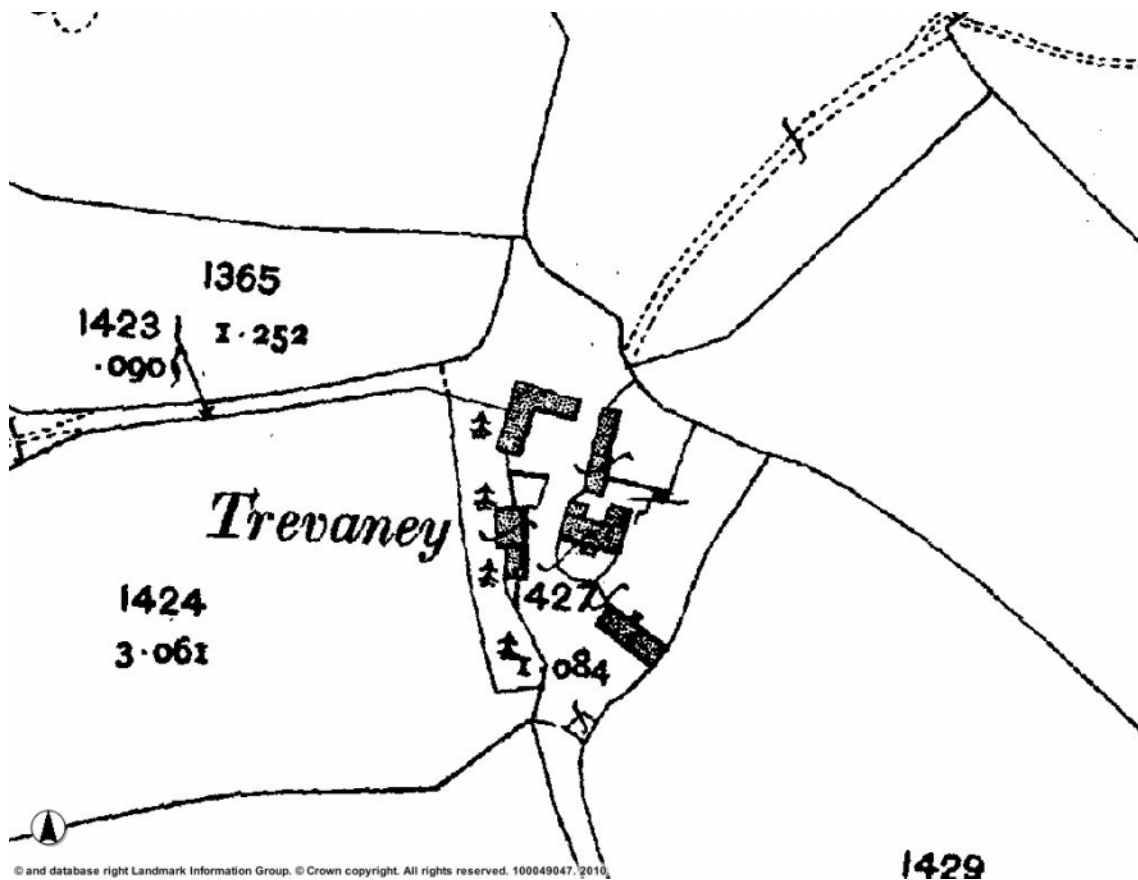


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

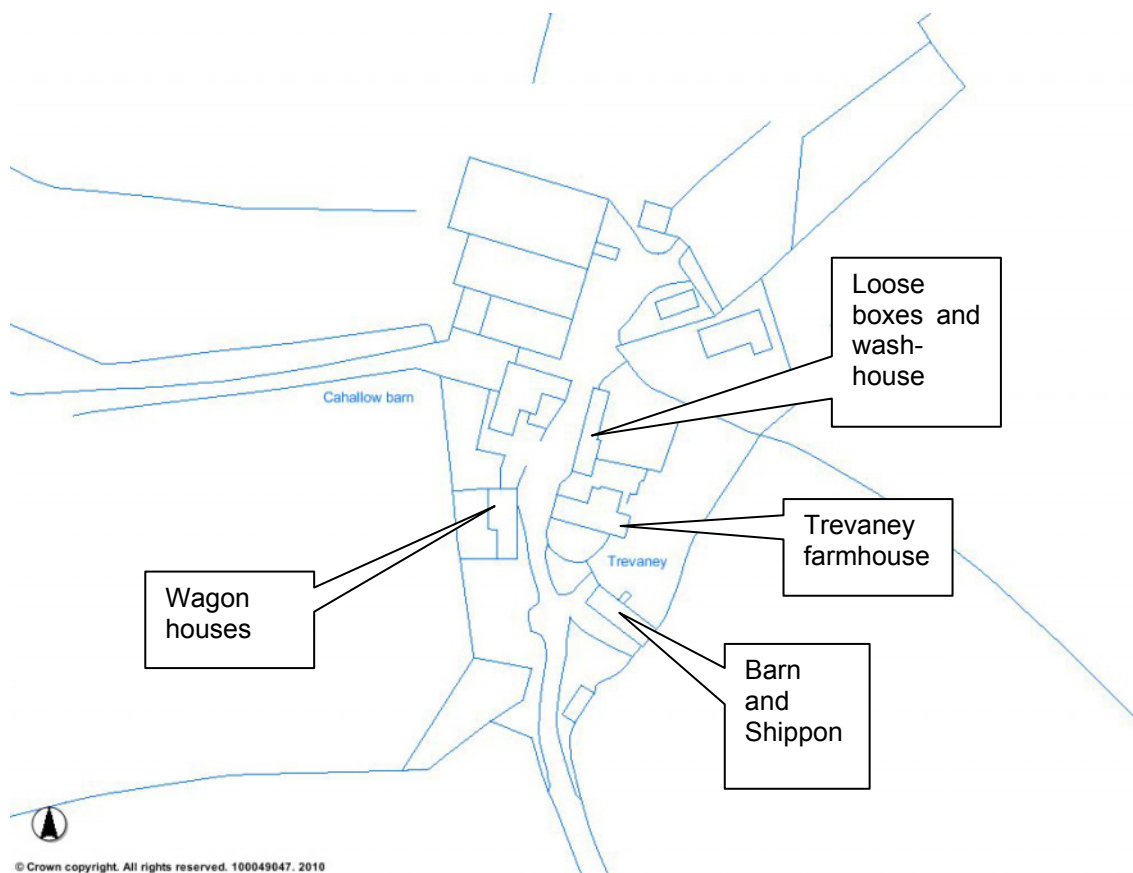


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey digital mapping (2007)

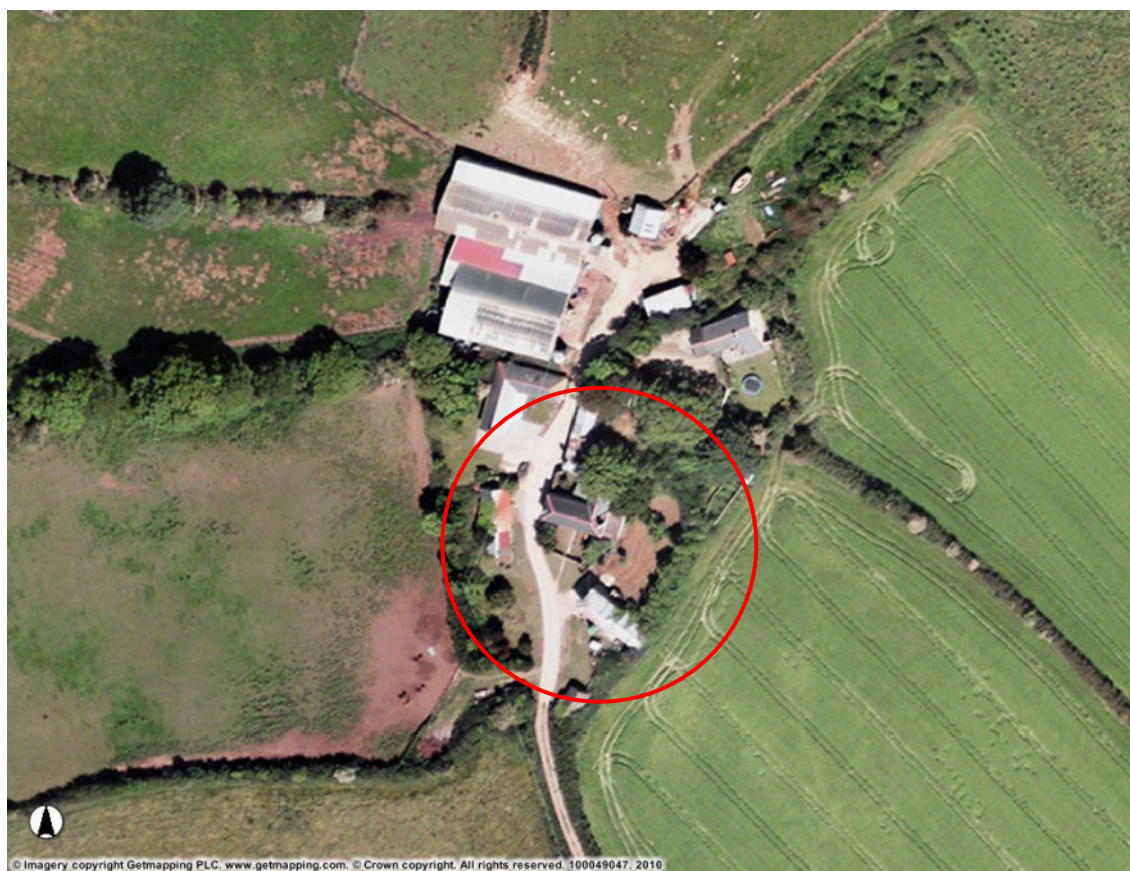


Fig 6 2005 aerial photograph



Fig 7 Barn and attached later shippon (SW front)

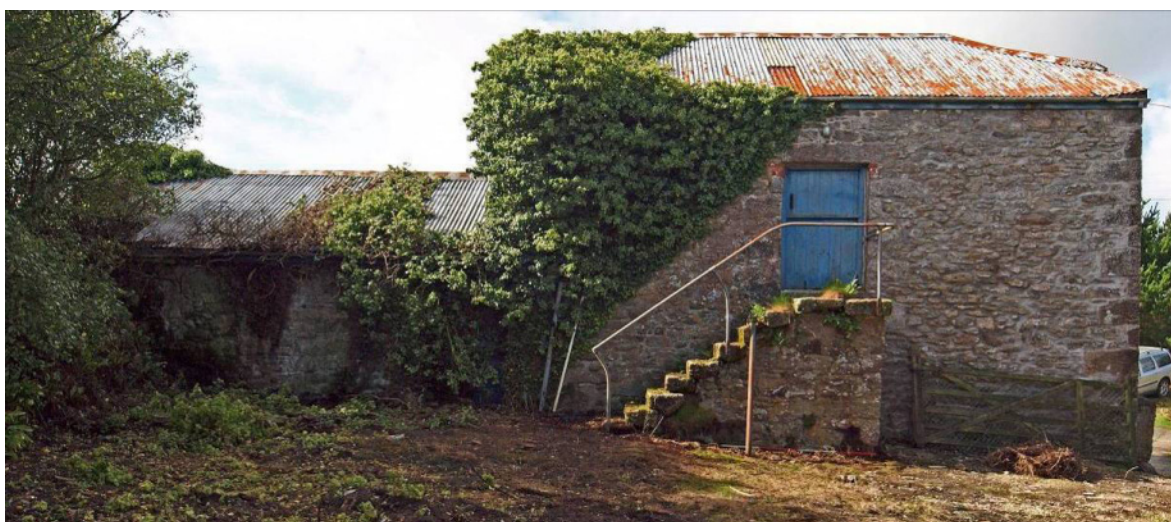


Fig 8 Barn and attached shippon (NE rear)



Fig 9 Wagon houses east elevation



Fig 10 Loose boxes and wash-house west front



Fig 11 Loose boxes rear (east) elevation

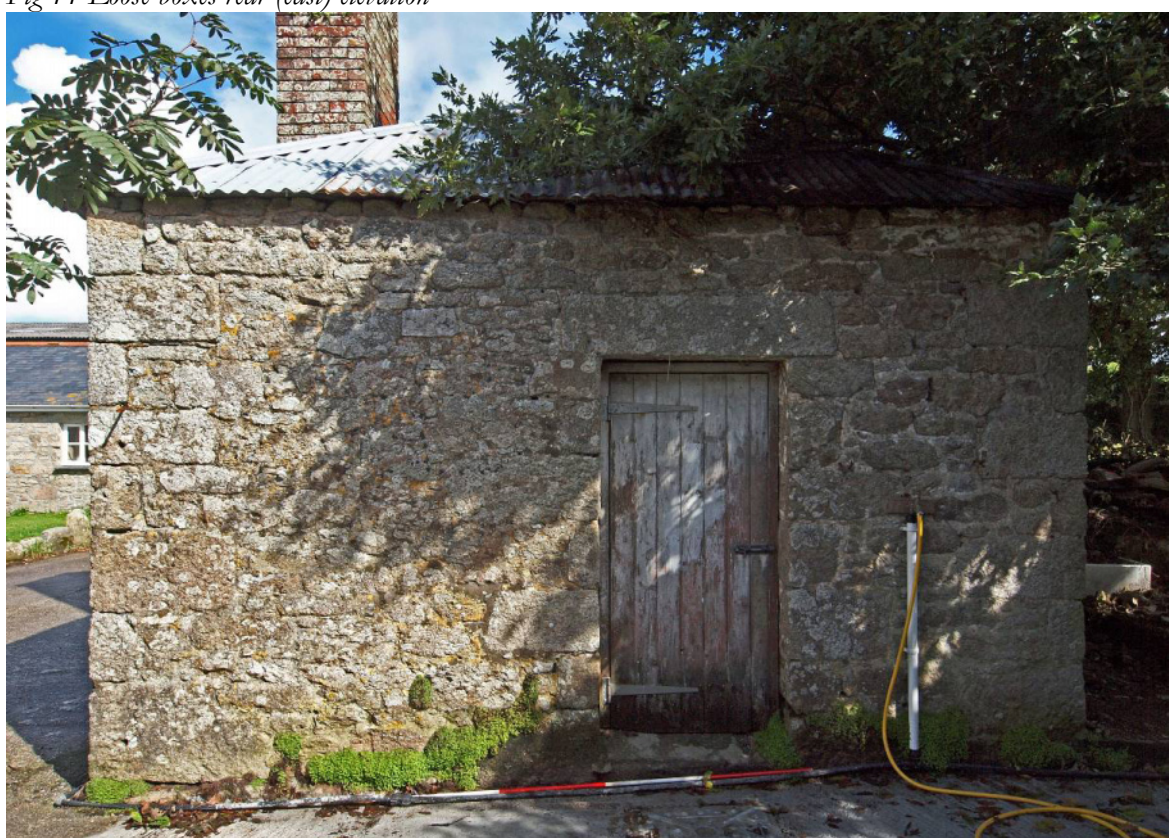


Fig 12 Wash-house south (end) elevation



Fig 13 Barn west corner



Fig 14 Barn interior from east



Fig 15 Barn interior from SSE



Fig 16 Reused 17th C fragment in rear wall of barn



Fig 17 Barn rear (NE) loading doorway



Fig 18 Barn loft from north-west



Fig 19 Shippon interior from SSE



Fig 20 N wagon house from SSE



Fig 21 N wagon house, N wall



Fig 22 N wagon house from NE



Fig 23 S wagon house from south



Fig 24 S wagon house from south



Fig 25 S wagon house interior from S



Fig 26 Front end of partition wall between wagon houses



Fig 27 Wash-house SW corner



Fig 28 Wash-house fireplace from east



Fig 29 Wash-house window from west



Fig 30 Wash-house from SE



Fig 31 Wash-house chimney breast detail



Fig 32 Wash-house: impressive red brick chimney



*Fig 33 Wash-house chimney wall
Note an area of rebuilt walling Phase joint
beneath the chimney relating to insertion of extra
flue*



Fig 34 S loose box from NE



Fig 35 Central loose boxes from SSW



Fig 36 N loose box from north



Fig 37 Context: Trevaney Farmhouse



Fig 38 17th C window in W end of farmhouse



Fig 39 Context: converted farm building NW of house



Fig 40 Context: earth closet N of farmhouse



Fig 41 Context: cartshed and stable S of farmhouse

Historic Environment			Trevaney Farm Barns		Photographic Index B&W	
Cornwall Council			Project Number 2010085		Site Code N/A	
Film Number	Exposure Number	Site sub-div'n	Description	Looking	Date	Init.
GBP 2163	1	n/a	General view of farmstead from south	N	Sept 2010	EB
	2		Barn rear from NE	SW		
	3		Barn steps from E	W		
	4		Barn NW end	SE		
	5		Barn from S	NE		
	6		Barn from SW	E		
	7		Wagon house from NE	SW		
	8		Wagon house from ESE	WNW		
	9		Wagon house N end	S		
	10		Wagon house from NW	SE		
	11		Loose boxes and wash-house from W	E		
	12		Wash-house from S	N		
	13		Wash-house from E	W		
	14		Loose boxes from E	W		
	15		Loose boxes and wash-house from NE	SW		
	16		Wash-house interior NE corner	NE		
	17		Wash-house interior: fireplace from E	W		
	18		Wash-house interior from NW	SE		
	19		Wash-house interior SW corner	SW		
	20		Wash-house interior from SE	NW		
	21		South loose box interior from NW	SE		
	22		South loose box interior from NE	SW		
	23		Central loose boxes interior from NE	SW		
	24		Central loose boxes interior from SW	NE		
	25		North loose box interior from SW	NE		
	26		North loose box interior from N	S		
	27		North Wagon house interior from SE	NW		
	28		South Wagon house interior from S	N		
	29		Barn interior N corner from S	N		
	30		Barn interior E corner from W	E		
	31		Barn interior from E	W		
	32		Barn wing interior from SSE	NNW		
	33		Barn wing interior from E	W		
	34		Barn SW front and wing	NE		
	35		Barn loft from N	S		
	36		Barn loft doorway from E	W		

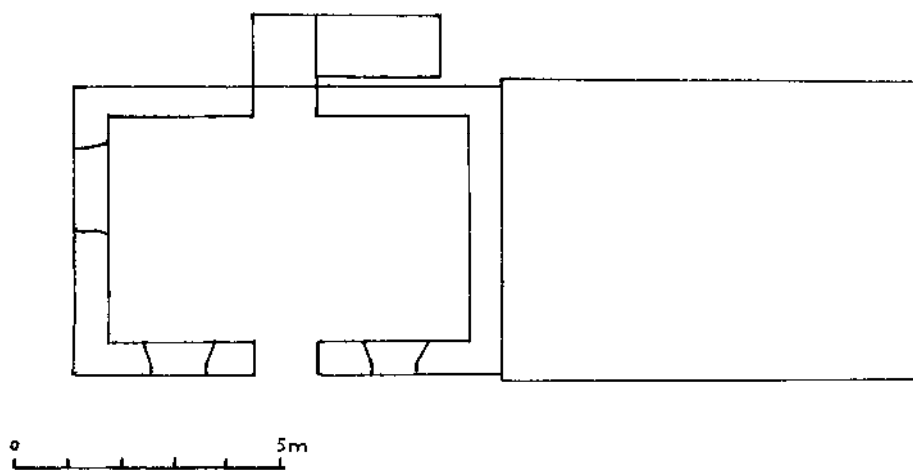


Fig 42 Barn: 1st-floor plan

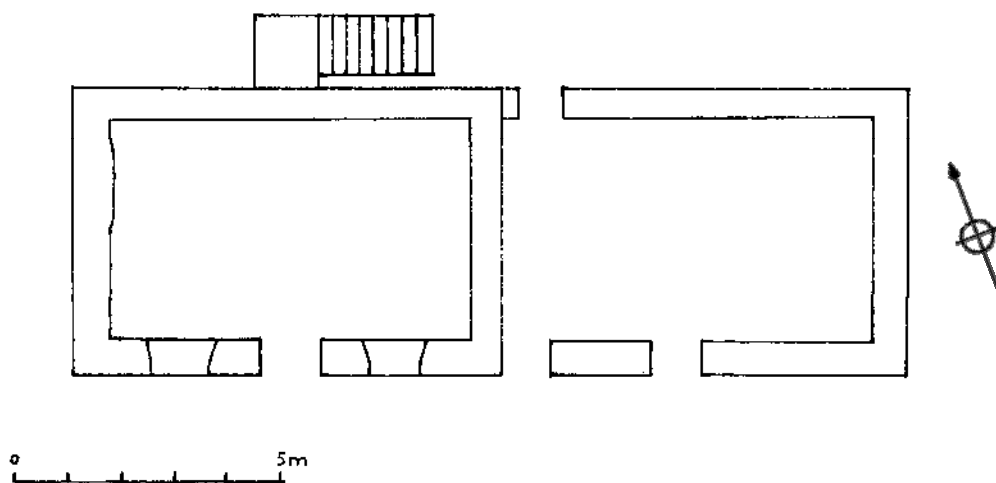


Fig 43 Barn: ground-floor plan

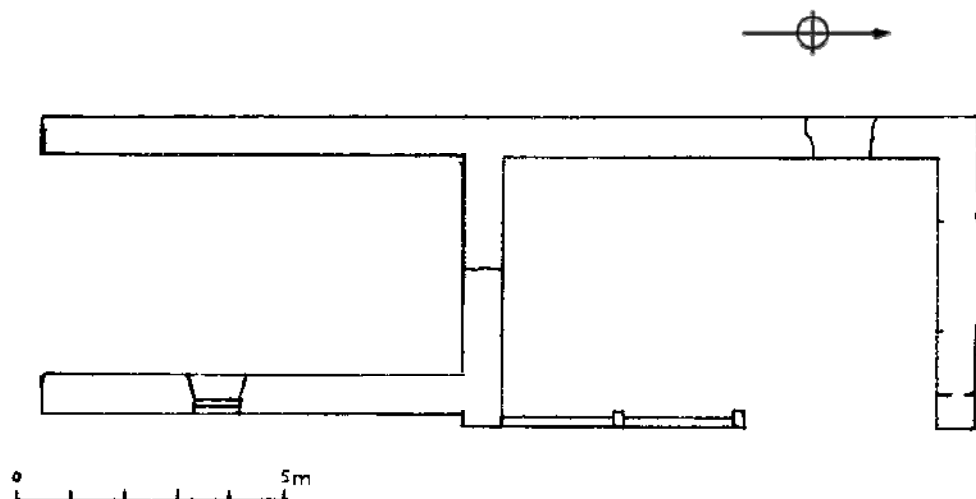


Fig 44 Wagon-house plan

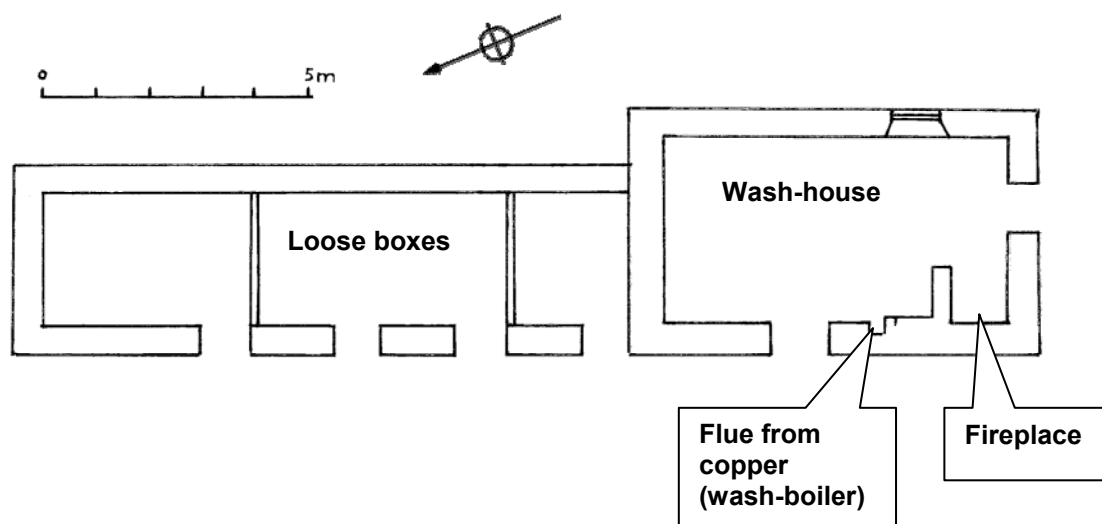


Fig 45 Loose boxes and wash-house plan