



Hallgarden Farm outbuildings, Otterham, Cornwall

Historic building record



Historic Environment Projects

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Help with the historical research and site fieldwork was provided by Jo Sturgess.

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

Cover photograph: Building 1 (former probable farmhouse)

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Contents

1	Summary	9
2	Introduction	9
2.1	Project background	9
2.2	Aims	9
2.3	Methods	10
3	Location and setting	10
3.1	Historic Landscape Characterisation	10
3.2	Geology and soils	11
4	Designations	11
5	Brief site history	11
6	Building descriptions	12
6.1	Farmstead group	12
6.2	Building 1	12
6.3	Building 2	15
6.4	Building 3	16
6.5	Building 4	18
6.6	Building 5	19
7	Chronology/dating evidence	20
8	Statement of significance	21
9	Conclusions/discussion	21
10	References	22
10.1	Primary sources	22
10.2	Publications	22
10.3	Websites	23
11	Project archive	23
Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation		

List of Figures

Fig 1	Location map
Fig 2	Tithe Map, c1840
Fig 3	First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880
Fig 4	Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907
Fig 5	Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009), annotated to show building numbers as used in the report
Fig 6	Context: Buildings 3,4 and 5 plus farmhouse at far right, from west
Fig 7	Context: Buildings 2, 3, 4 and 5 from west
Fig 8	Context: Buildings 4, 1 and 2 from east
Fig 9	Building 1 (probable former house): east front

- Fig 10 Building 1: rear (west) elevation (right-hand end and eaves walling rebuilt)
- Fig 11 Building 1: lean-to E wall detail
- Fig 12 Building 2 (shippon with loft above and cartshed/feed store): front elevation
- Fig 13 Building 3: cart-sheds and shippon, built in at least 2 principal phases
- Fig 14 Building 4: shippon, built in 2 phases
- Fig 15 Building 5: north front (single-phase probable pigsties)
- Fig 16 Building 1: front left (4 building phases)
- Fig 17 Building 1 from SW (rebuilt end wall)
- Fig 18 Building 1: lean-to (phase joint)
- Fig 19 Building 1: from NNE
- Fig 20 Building 1 from SSE
- Fig 21 Building 1: S end
- Fig 22 Building 1: S end
- Fig 23 Building 1: S end blocked vent detail
- Fig 24 Building 1: rear wall, left
- Fig 25 Building 1 from east
- Fig 26 Building 1: rear wall, right
- Fig 27 Building 1: north wall
- Fig 28 Building 1: ceiling, south end
- Fig 29 Building 1: ceiling, centre
- Fig 30 Building 1: ceiling, right
- Fig 31 Building 1: E wall, joist over S window
- Fig 32 Building 1: E wall, joist towards right
- Fig 33 Building 1: E wall, doorway lintel
- Fig 34 Building 1: rear wall detail, towards right
- Fig 35 Building 1: rear wall detail, towards right
- Fig 36 Building 1: rear wall detail, far right
- Fig 37 Building 1: E wall, right of doorway
- Fig 38 Building 1: east wall, S window jamb rebuilt
- Fig 39 Building 1: E wall, left
- Fig 40 Building 1: loft from NE
- Fig 41 Building 1: loft from E
- Fig 42 Building 1: loft from SE
- Fig 43 Building 1: NE corner, inserted doorway
- Fig 44 Building 1: lean-to from N
- Fig 45 Building 1: lean-to W wall
- Fig 46 Building 1: lean-to from SE
- Fig 47 Building 1: lean-to E wall

- Fig 48 Building 1: lean-to from NE
- Fig 49 Building 1: lean-to: tethering ring
- Fig 50 Building 2: front wall towards right
- Fig 51 Building 2: front wall, far right
- Fig 52 Building 2: E end
- Fig 53 Building 2: E end doorway
- Fig 54 Building 2: E doorway (ship's timber)
- Fig 55 Building 2 and context from NE
- Fig 56 Building 2: rear wall
- Fig 57 Building 2: rear wall loading doorway
- Fig 58 Building 2: cartshed interior from E
- Fig 59 Building 2 from SW
- Fig 60 Building 2 from SE
- Fig 61 Building 2 from NE
- Fig 62 Building 2: centre, from S
- Fig 63 Building 2: NE corner
- Fig 64 Building 2: loft W end
- Fig 65 Building 2: loft from SW
- Fig 66 Building 2: loft from W
- Fig 67 Building 2: loft E end
- Fig 68 Building 2: loft N loading doorway
- Fig 69 Building 2: loft E end
- Fig 70 Building 2: cart-shed roof from loft
- Fig 71 Building 3: W wall detail (centre)
- Fig 72 Building 3 N end
- Fig 73 Building 3: E wall, right
- Fig 74 Building 3 from SE
- Fig 75 Building 3: S wall
- Fig 76 Building 3: cart-shed from NW
- Fig 77 Building 3: cart-shed from N
- Fig 78 Building 3: shelter shed from N
- Fig 79 Building 3: shelter shed from S
- Fig 80 Building 4: N wall detail
- Fig 81 Building 4: E end
- Fig 82 Building 4: rear wall
- Fig 83 Building 4: rear wall phase joint
- Fig 84 Building 4 from W
- Fig 85 Building 4: W end

- Fig 86 Building 4: E end
- Fig 87 Building 4: rear wall phase evidence
- Fig 88 Building 4: N wall, altered door
- Fig 89 Building 5: rear wall
- Fig 90 Building 5: rear wall phase joint
- Fig 91 Building 5: rear doorway
- Fig 92 Building 4: W wall
- Fig 93 Building 4: from NW
- Fig 94 Buildings 4 and 5: phase evidence
- Fig 95 Building 5 from W
- Fig 96 Building 5: E end
- Fig 97 Building 5 from E
- Fig 98 Building 5: W end
- Fig 99 Building 5: rear doorway from NE
- Fig 100 Building 5: roof above pigsties
- Fig 101 Building 5: roof purlin detail
- Fig 102 Building 5: roof collar detail
- Fig 103 Building 5: doorway, E end of passage
- Fig 104 Hallgarden farmhouse: side view
- Fig 105 Hallgarden farmhouse: front view
- Fig 106 Rear of Hallgarden farmhouse, with buildings 2 and 5 beyond
- Fig 107 Site plan, showing photo locations
- Fig 108 Building 1, showing photo locations
- Fig 109 Building 2, showing photo locations
- Fig 110 Buildings 3, 4 and 5, showing photo locations
- Fig 111 Building 1 – floor plans
- Fig 112 Building 2 – floor plans
- Fig 113 Buildings 3, 4 and 5 – floor plans

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

Hallgarden is an isolated farmstead near Otterham Station. This informal and evolved group of traditional farm buildings ranged around an irregular farmyard is the subject of a planning application to convert two of the farm buildings to residential units and to adapt the other buildings to ancillary use. The conversion will inevitably result in changes to the buildings and so an archaeological recording condition has been attached to the consent to enable a record and analysis of the buildings to be made prior to commencement of building works.

Examination of the buildings combined with map evidence shows that the buildings span a wide date range, starting with a very simple house and expanded to become a farmstead with a good range of building types. The place-name of Hallgarden was first documented in the mid 13th century so there may have been some form of occupation here from this time. Based on the probable date of its oldest surviving building, the site has been occupied as a farmstead since about 1700.

About a century later the oldest farm building within the group (Building 3, a probable shelter shed) was added as a simple structure that used pre-existing hedgerows as two of its four walls. Probably in the 1840s a new farmhouse was constructed (in very traditional style) and the earlier dwelling (Building 1) was converted to become a farm building, probably stabling. Next to be constructed was a pigsty range close to the new farmhouse (Building 5); then a shippon was added between the pigsties and the pre-1840 farm building (Building 4). The final building added to the group is a barn/shippon with an integral wagon house/feed store (Building 2). The original farmhouse had been extended before 1840; the shelter shed had been extended with a pair of probable cart-sheds by 1880, and the older shippon extended after 1907. A later 20th century large pole barn and other buildings of similar date were not included in the study.

The analysis of the subject buildings at Hallgarden produced some interesting results. One of these is the significance of the original farmhouse, an unusual beginning to what became a substantial farmstead.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Planning Permission has been granted by Cornwall Council for conversion of barns at Hallgarden Farm to residential use (ref. 2008/009578). Planning Condition 14 states:

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

No brief was issued by the Local Planning Authority but the usual requirement in such instances is the equivalent of an English Heritage Level 2 building survey (photographic recording and description). Historic Environment Projects was contacted by Alf Trewin of Trewin Design Partnership on behalf of the owners and an estimate of costs was prepared and agreed. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared to set out the intended works, methodology to be employed and arrangements for project monitoring. This document was subsequently approved by Phil Copleston, the local Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

2.2 Aims

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

2.3 Methods

The study was designed to be equivalent to a English Heritage Level 2 survey (see English Heritage 2006). It comprised a brief resume of historical records, followed by a site visit including a photographic survey, annotation of existing measured survey drawings and the production of brief building descriptions.

2.3.1 Desk-based research

Before site visits were undertaken, readily available historic material was consulted, including the Historic Environment Record, historic maps, and online searches of indexes of archives, including Cornwall Record Office (Truro) and the National Monuments Record (held by English Heritage, Swindon).

The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Early maps (see Section 10)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

The two principal recording media were a photographic survey and annotation of existing measured survey drawings. The photographic survey included archive quality monochrome photography using a 35mm film SLR camera mounted on a tripod and loaded with fine grain quality film. The archive quality photography was supported by colour photographs taken with digital SLR cameras of 10 and 12 million pixel resolution. A selection of these images has been used to illustrate this report.

A measured survey of the subject buildings was supplied by Trewin Design Partnership. Copies of the drawings were printed out, and annotated on site with historic details including materials, changes of build, architectural/diagnostic features and dating evidence.

Brief analysis of the building fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes on vernacular building record forms).

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

The film photographs were processed by a commercial photographic laboratory that provided traditional negatives. 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

Hallgarden is situated northeast of Otterham Station (at NGR SX 16468 89792), a settlement based on a former railway station that once served the North Cornwall Railway (Figure 1). Otterham Station lies on the stretch that ran from Launceston to Wadebridge. The farmstead is accessed via a long farm track which heads northwards from the B3262. It is set in open farmland on the 210m contour. The land slopes gently away towards the north east, where a stream valley runs to the east of Otterham churchtown. A well is shown close to the post-1840 farmhouse on the c1880 and c1907 OS maps.

3.1 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Hallgarden farmstead is located within Anciently Enclosed Land, which is defined as:

The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD (source, Institute of Cornish Studies place-names index) and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins. Tends to be on relatively sheltered land, not too steep and not too poorly drained, but can extend onto the edges of high downs. Networks of winding lanes and roads, often deeply cut by the passage of people, animals and vehicles over centuries or thousands of years. These connect farming settlements whose layouts are typically irregular, often clearly shrunken from hamlets; some are still hamlets. Churchtowns and a few larger villages are scattered through the Type which also contains, or surrounds, most of the county's ancient towns. (Herring and Tapper 2002).

Land to the south of the farmstead (crossed by the farm access lane and the former railway line), as well as a considerable tract to the west, is Post-medieval Enclosed Land, defined as:

Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons. Generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county.

This area includes prehistoric burial mounds that indicate ancient human settlement within the locality. Approximately 60 small pits, probably extractive pits of post-medieval origin, are visible as earthworks on 1946 RAF aerial photographs to the south of Hallgarden.

3.2 Geology and soils

The bedrock geology of the area is mudstone and siltstone of the Boscastle Formation. This rock has been used in the local vernacular buildings. The local soil type is Hafren, i.e. peat to loam over shale.

4 Designations

No conservation designations appear to apply to the farmstead site. Land within the stream valleys encircling the north side of the farm are part of the Ottery Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest. This is also a Cornwall Nature Conservation Site.

5 Brief site history

The place-name of Hallgarden is first documented in 1244 (Gover 1948, 77). The name is Cornish and contains the elements **hal** meaning 'moor' and **garden** meaning 'crane' (Padel 1985, 101, 125).

The c1840 Tithe Map for Otterham parish (Figure 2) shows that an earlier farm lane led in from the north-west side. The accompanying Apportionment records that 'Hall Garden' was owned Thomas Bewes and occupied by John and Edward Moyse. The numbered plots within the farmstead or in the immediate vicinity had the following descriptions:

- 140 Mowhay
- 141 Houses and yard
- 142 Gardens
- 143 Meadow

The present southern farm lane was added in the mid 19th century and was first mapped by the OS in c1880 (Figure 3). Comparison of the Tithe Map and c1880 map also shows that the present farmhouse (not part of this study) was added to the south side of the farmstead in the mid 19th century. The original farmhouse appears to correspond with Building 1 (see Figure 5 and description below) and the only other significant structure at this time was Building 3 on the east side of the farmstead. By c1880 Buildings 4 and 5 had been added, with the more substantial barn on the north side (Building 2) added before c1907.

The North Cornwall Railway between Tresmeer and Delabole was opened in 1893. This necessitated creation of a level crossing at Hallgarden for the farm access lane.

6 Building descriptions

6.1 Farmstead group

The subject buildings at Hallgarden are an evolved group of traditional farm buildings ranged around an irregular-plan farmyard. To assist in identifying individual buildings each building range has been given a number (see Figure 5), the numbers running clockwise around the yard.

6.2 Building 1

6.2.1 Building type

Building 1 is a probable former farmhouse. It was converted to a farm building (probably stables with a loft over) with a lean-to addition at its north end last used as an animal house.

Its original use as a farmhouse is supported by map evidence. The Otterham Tithe Map (Figure 2) shows the building within an enclosed garden. Two farm buildings, also shown at this time are within a separate enclosure.

6.2.2 Date evidence

Based on the chamfered and stopped ceiling joists (together with many original floor boards) that survive, the building may be pre-1700, but possibly the design of the ceiling beams is a slightly archaic feature and the building may date from the early 18th century. Building 1 is one of only two subject buildings shown on the c1840 Tithe Map. Alterations that were carried out when the house was converted to a farm building included the rebuilding of the south wall that may have originally incorporated a fireplace. Gable ends are often the strongest parts of a house due to absence of openings through them. However, in areas where timber lintels are used to span openings it is often their failure, typically due to chimney fires, rot, or deflection that can cause structural problems in the whole gable end. Also, sometimes due to differential settlement caused by the extra weight of a relatively tall wall, gable ends can move outwards, cracking away from the main building.

The most likely date for conversion to a farm building is probably the late 1840s, the probable construction date of the present farmhouse. The front wall has been mostly rebuilt in at least 3 phases and eaves walling at the rear is also later reconstruction, probably coeval with the present probable mid 19th century roof structure. Based on the map evidence, and by its general character and construction, a lean-to at the north end of the building is pre-1840. The Tithe Map also shows a small wing approximately central to the east front of the building, probably a porch. This feature appears to have been demolished when the front wall was partly rebuilt. The c1880 OS map (Figure 3) shows a small building attached to the rear (west) wall central to the original walling. This building may have been an earth closet. This building had been removed by c1907 (Figure 4).

6.2.3 Materials

Building 1 is constructed from a variety of local stone rubble. The predominant material is slatestone but original walling contains a significant proportion of local spar-stone (Figures 9 and 10). This material has also been used in much of the rebuilt walling. The use of this material gives the original walling a distinctive character that enables accurate identification of original areas of stonework. The front (east) wall of the lean-to is mostly constructed from cob (Figures 11 and 47). The floor of the original building is laid with stone cobbles arranged to serve standings for horses. The floor of the lean-to (Figures 44-46) is laid with irregularly-shaped floor slabs, probably surviving from its former probable use as a dairy. The front roof slope of the building (Figure 9) is entirely roofed with rag slate surmounted by terra-cotta ridge tiles. The rear slope (Figure 10) is rag slate for its southern approx 60% but this is replaced with corrugated iron (corrugated galvanised steel) for the northern part. The lean-to is also roofed with corrugated iron.

6.2.4 Plan and plan development

Building 1 is the most complicated structure of all the subject buildings. It has an overall rectangular plan that comprises two distinct phase elements. The original building forms the southern major plan element. This is the original probable farmhouse that was probably a 2-room-plan building. Rebuilding of the south end when the building was converted to a farm building means that a possible former fireplace at this end was removed. There is no evidence for a fireplace at the north end but this room may have been served by a lateral stack to the front wall that has been mostly rebuilt. Substantial survival of original flooring (Figures 28-30) shows no clear evidence for the location of a former staircase. However, a short length of replaced flooring at the south end offers the possibility that there was formerly a straight flight of stairs in this location. If this was so then it is likely that any original fireplaces would have related to lateral stacks in the front wall. At the north end there are no surviving original floor boards for the last two joist bays. Also, there are three joist sockets at a lower level and reset stonework relating to the existing joists. One possibility that might explain this evidence is that there was once a stair landing against the rear wall at a lower level than the present floor. The lean-to was built probably originally as a dairy or pantry but was used as an animal house when the building was converted to agricultural use.

6.2.5 Exterior elevations

The original part of Building 1 has nearly symmetrical east front (Figure 9) with central doorway and small window openings at left and right. There is a window opening directly above the left-hand ground-floor window opening and a larger loading hatch above the right-hand window opening. This elevation displays many phases of remodelling and rebuilding. Original wall facing (with spar blocks in their original context) survives low down left of the doorway and in a similar way from midway of the right-hand window opening to the original right-hand corner where the original front adjoins the later lean-to.

All other masonry belongs to successive rebuilding or re-facing. At far left the corner was cut back in the mid 20th century when the Nissen-style corrugated asbestos building was erected, encroaching on the plan of the old house, the masonry made good as a splayed corner following the rounded shape of the new building, a few courses of the corner masonry relating to the earlier walling surviving at the top of the wall. The remaining walling between the corner and the left-hand window openings belongs to the same phase as the south wall that was rebuilt probably when the house was converted to a farm building. The left-hand jamb (Figures 16 and 28) of the ground floor window, and part of the left-hand jamb of the first-floor window, are constructed of brick. This relates to a phase when most of the walling above the ground-floor window opening and right of the window opening as far as the doorway was rebuilt or re-faced, probably in the late 19th century. The doorway has an old frame pegged at

the corner joints. Above the doorway and to the right the walling was mostly rebuilt, probably in the early 20th century at which time the former first-floor window opening was enlarged as a loading hatch. This opening contains inward-opening ledged shutters and has a slate monolith threshold. The window opening below this has the rebated outer frame and hinges from former outward-opening shutters.

Right of the original front the eroded cob walling of the lean-to stands on an irregular plinth of rubble walling that includes spar rubble blocks. At far right the corner masonry is rebuilt from slatestone rubble.

The south gable end (Figure 17) was rebuilt, as already described, probably when the present farmhouse was constructed. The walling incorporates blocks of spar-stone probably reused from the original walling; there are no openings. The left-hand (SE) corner incorporates some, probably reused, granite quoins midway to its height. The right-hand (SW) corner has been cut back and rebuilt following the shape of the mid 20th century outbuilding, as already described relating to the front wall.

The rear wall of the original building has original walling for most of its length but was rebuilt under the eaves and at far right when the south gable end was rebuilt. The original walling contains the best survival of original mixed slatestone and spar-stone construction including some spar-stone quoins to the original left-hand corner. There are no openings in the rear wall. Left of the original building the rear walling of the later lean-to (Figure 18) is also of mixed construction but with only a small proportion of spar-stone.

The north gable of the original building has been rebuilt, probably when converted to a farm building.

The north wall of the lean-to has a doorway, with old planked and ledged door (Figure 46) on the left and a small window opening towards the right. The walling incorporates a small proportion of spar-stone.

6.2.6 Interior

At ground-floor level the internal wall surfaces of the original building are mostly lime-washed over stone rubble construction. The loft has exposed rubble walling with generous lime pointing. The floor is cobbled to drain downwards from the rear and front walls to a linear surface drain aligned with the rear of the standings. The flooring addresses the rear wall at below foundation level, evidence that the floor has been lowered from its original position. The original ceiling construction (Figures 19-22, 24-32, 32-37 and 39) is the most interesting surviving historic fabric within the building. It is strong evidence for the building having been constructed as a domestic dwelling, presumably a small farmhouse. Seven original ceiling joists (at approx. 0.7 m apart) are chamfered and have run-out stops near their ends. Most of the floorboards are also original. The ceiling generally slopes down from the rear, a probable consequence of former structural failure of the front wall before rebuilding. At far right, corresponding to the north standing, the greater amount of displacement downwards towards the front of the building gives the impression that this area of flooring was constructed at a lower level. Blocked timber sockets (Figures 34-36) in the rear wall relating to the north standing, slightly below original floor level, possibly relate to a former landing level (see plan description) or possibly they may relate to former machinery. Towards the left in the south wall (Figure 23) is a probably blocked ventilator opening. There is one partly enclosed standing (Figure 25), in front of, and to the right of the doorway. Left of this, two open standings are separated by a vertical tethering post (Figure 24). A further post has been added right of the tethering post, probably as a floor support. There is a further standing at far right (Figure 26). A chamfered and stopped timber lintel (Figure 33) over the front doorway is a probable 19th century feature. Its right-hand (south) end is carried on a timber corbel. At the north end of the original building a doorway has been cut through at far right to access the later lean-to. Evidence in the masonry of the walling to either side of the doorway (Figures 43, 47 and 48) is consistent with making good after the cutting-through.

The loft has a mid 19th century 5-bay roof structure (Figures 40-42) with four original collar trusses, original purlins and original common rafters, except where the rear slope has been re-roofed with corrugated iron for the two northern bays.

The interior of the lean-to (Figures 44-49) is lime-washed only to its south wall, the original external north wall of the probable house. The other walls are lime-pointed on stone rubble, except for the east wall that is built of cob on a stone rubble plinth. The inner face of the cob has been much eroded, probably through animal rubbing, and some rubble stonework has been added to protect the lower part of the wall and at far left there has been later repair using concrete blocks as re-facing. Some irregular vertical slate against the south wall was added to form the back of a feeder, the floor of the feeder, part of the original slate floor formed from irregular slate slabs. There is a tethering post with tethering ring right of the doorway that leads to the original building.

6.3 Building 2

Building 2 is the largest single traditional building at Hallgarden, and this has been extended with pole barns in the mid-late 20th century. Building 2 is oriented so that it has a WSW front. However, this variation from the cardinal points of the compass is ignored for the purposes of simpler description and the building is described as if facing true south.

6.3.1 Building type

Building 2 is a single-phase barn but has been rebuilt for structural reasons for much of its front. The building is in two parts. The much larger 2-storey western end is a shippon with loft above with threshing floor, and the smaller single-storey eastern end has a large doorway at its east end and is a probable wagon house or cart-shed and feed store with doorway at ground-floor level connecting with the feeding passage of the shippon, and a loading doorway between the roof area and the loft over the shippon.

6.3.2 Date evidence

Except for an early 20th century extension to Building 4, Building 2 is the last traditional building to be added to the subject group. The building is first shown on the c1907 OS map (Figure 4). It is therefore surprising that the structure has experienced so much distortion and failure. The combined structural and map evidence suggests the building was constructed in probably the late 19th century.

6.3.3 Materials

Building 2 is constructed from slatestone rubble with red brick jambs and quoins, except for dressed granite jamb-stones used to support pintails in the jambs of the east doorway, and the threshold stones are also granite. Openings are spanned by timber lintels, including a heavy oak lintel over the east doorway that is a reused ship's timber. The roofs are rag slate, with particularly large slates used near the eaves to the single-storey part (now partly fallen). There are black-glazed ridge tiles.

6.3.4 Plan and plan development

Building 2 has an overall rectangular plan divided into two plan elements. The larger west end has a large shippon at ground-floor level and a large loft with opposing loading/threshing doorways towards the right. The east end of the building is a probable wagon house and/or feed store, its only external opening a large doorway at its east end.

6.3.5 Exterior elevations

The front elevation (Figures 12, 50 and 51) has been mostly rebuilt in concrete. The only complete original opening is a window opening at far right of the 2-storey part

(Figure 50). Left of this is the original right-hand (east) jamb of a doorway, probably widened to the left since rebuilt. Directly above this doorway at first-floor level the right-hand (east) jamb of the former loading doorway also survives. All the other openings are within the rebuilt part of the front wall but many of the present openings may be in the position of former openings. The east wall (Figures 52-54) has a large doorway fitted with ledged and braced doors with offset hinges, designed so that the doors can fold back against the wall when opened.

The rear wall has (Figures 55-57) been reinforced with vertically-set RSJs (reinforced steel joists) backed with concrete block piers, designed to support an outward-leaning wall but also to support a shelter roof. The only original opening is a first-floor loading/threshing doorway towards the left of the 2-storey part. The loading doorway contains its original ledged and braced door-over-door (like a stable door).

The west gable end is now within a mid-late 20th century pole barn. The lower part of the wall has been buttressed with concrete blocks. There is also a pier of concrete blocks at far right.

6.3.6 Interior

The interior of the shippon (Figures 59-63) has lime-wash over stone rubble to the original walls. The shippon was probably originally divided into seven or eight stalls. Five of these can still be identified at the east end, and cobbled floors survive within the four most eastern stalls. The western stall (Figure 62) of the four has an original slate partition (vertical slate monoliths) against the feeding passage that runs along the front of the stalls (against the rear wall). Other floors are laid with concrete. Stiddle (tethering) posts are mostly modern, made from reused railway sleepers cut in half along their length. These may have come from the North Cornwall Railway after it was closed in the 1960s. Former stalls at the west end of the building have been removed, and they have been replaced with a loose box, at far left, and an unloading bay to the east of this. The original joists support modern floor covering to the loft.

The loft (Figures 65-69) has walls that are exposed rubble stone that do not appear to have been lime-washed. The original 6-bay roof structure has scissor trusses with crown posts and original purlins and common rafters. The trusses slope down towards the front, a consequence of former structural failure to the front wall. The north doorway has its original ledge and braced door-over-door.

The interior of the single-storey part (Figures 58 and 70) also has a scissor-truss roof structure, of three bays with two trusses, also with original purlins and common rafters. The walls are exposed rubble with no lime-wash. The floor is laid with cobbles.

6.4 Building 3

Building 3 is an oddity, the original part built partly against pre-existing spar-stone faced (Cornish) hedges. The original part of this building, and Building 1 are the only subject buildings to be shown on the c1840 Tithe Map.

6.4.1 Building type

The original part of Building 3 has probably always been a shelter shed as is suggested by the location of its only doorway and by the layout of the cobbled floor. The later extension at the north end of the building has a pair of wide doorways at its west side and appears to have been designed as a cart-shed and/or feed store.

6.4.2 Date evidence

The original part of Building 3 is shown on the c1840 Tithe Map, at which time there appears to be a small wing central to the front. The north extension had been built by the time of the c1880 OS map

6.4.3 Materials

The hedges against which Building 3 is built, and the oldest parts of its original wall construction, are predominantly local spar-stone rubble, laid in a very irregular way that is determined by the difficult shapes of the stones. Later walling and rebuilding is mostly slatestone. The roofs are laid with corrugated iron. The roof over the original building has very irregular corrugated iron laid onto boarding laid as a continuous rafter construction.

6.4.4 Plan and plan development

The original part of Building 3 is a rectangular plan. Pre-existing hedges form the east and south walls. Only the west wall is purpose-built for the building and this has a wide doorway towards its south end. The original north wall was rebuilt when the building was extended to the north. There is a doorway at either end of the wall, the west doorway for access to the main part of the original building, the east doorway cut later, to serve a later feeding passage along the east side of the original building. The northern extension has a deeper internal plan towards the east, benefitting from the use of a purpose-built stone wall as its rear wall rather than a very wide Cornish hedge as with the original building.

6.4.5 Exterior elevations

The front (west) elevation (Figures 13 and 71) has a pair of wide doorways to the left, fronting the mid 19th century extension. Stonework associated with this extension is well-built rubble masonry. This is in stark contrast to the irregular pre-1840 masonry of the original frontage to the right. The original wide doorway has been repaired to its jambs with slatestone used for the repairs, plus a small patch of concrete block to the upper part of the left-hand jamb. Also, within the original wall-face, both externally and internally, there is evidence for some re-facing, plus repairs at either end of the main wall length.

The south wall is a Cornish hedge.

The later north wall has no openings.

The rear wall of the original building is a Cornish hedge (mostly overgrown with vegetation at the time of inspection). An extension of Building 3 to the north has a small opening built into its wall.

6.4.6 Interior

The interior of the original part of Building 3 (Figures 78 and 79) has exposed Cornish hedge built from spar-stone to the rear wall and south wall. The front (west) wall is exposed mostly spar-stone rubble construction. The north (now partition) wall was rebuilt in slatestone (plus some reused spar-stone) up to the equivalent of eaves level and is constructed of vertical boarding above this. The floor is laid with cobbles with a drain at the rear of the standings area. The 5-bay roof structure has collar trusses that slope down towards the rear of the building. Old purlins support old close boarding, as probable insulation, under corrugated iron. A feeder built of large vertical slates along the east side of the building is a mid-late 20th century feature.

The interior of the later northern end of Building 3 (Figures 76 and 77) has some cobbled flooring that drains towards the doorways in the west wall. The walls are exposed slatestone rubble with no lime-wash. There is a low articulated concrete block wall that now partly divides the interior into approximately equal north and south areas. The 3-bay roof structure has two collar trusses with nailed and bolted joints that are similar in design to those that roof the original part of the building.

6.5 Building 4

Building 4 is oriented so that it has an approximate NNW front. However, this variation from the cardinal points of the compass is ignored for the purposes of simpler description and the building is described as if facing true north.

6.5.1 Building type

The older (east) end of Building 4 was last remodelled as a shippon, probably a re-working of its original layout. This re-working appears to date from when the building was extended westwards so that it adjoined Building 5 after 1907. This extension was remodelled as a shelter or tractor shed in the late 20th century.

6.5.2 Date evidence

Map evidence shows that the original part of Building 4 was constructed between c1840 and c1880. The general construction of the building and its features suggest that it was built just before 1880. Probably soon after 1907 the building was extended to the west to adjoin Building 5.

6.5.3 Materials

The original part of Building 4 is constructed of slatestone rubble. There is a slatestone lintel over the feeding passage doorway at the east end of the building and a reused oak lintel, perhaps a ship's timber, over the original north doorway.

The later extension is constructed from slatestone with red brick quoins and jamb-stones. The whole building has been re-roofed with a covering of corrugated iron.

6.5.4 Plan and plan development

The original building had a rectangular plan; the extension has an angled end where it meets the older Building 5. The original internal layout appears to have been a series of cow stalls with a feeding passage along the southern side and a drain behind (north of) the stalls. The interior layout was remodelled when the building was extended. Evidence for this is that the most westerly surviving stall extends beyond the original inner face of the former original west wall.

6.5.5 Exterior elevations

The front (north) elevation (Figures 14 and 80) is in two parts. The original frontage survives on the left, but this has been truncated to the right when most of the walling right of this was removed, probably in the mid-late 20th century. There is an original doorway to the original wall, right of centre to the surviving original walling. The doorway is fitted with a probable original ledged and braced door but this has been cut vertically in half so that it opens as a pair of doors (Figures 80 and 88).

The east gable end (Figure 81) has an original doorway on the left fitted with a ledged and braced door within an original frame with pegged joints.

The rear wall (Figures 82 and 83) has no openings but there is a vertical joint between the original building and its extension to the left.

The west wall (Figure 84) is mostly the original east end wall of Building 5. There is a ventilator slit central to the gable. This wall was extended to the north as part of the extension to Building 4. The upper part of this part of the wall is clad with rag slate (Figure 94).

6.5.6 Interior

The interior displays the many phases of the building (Figures 84-88). Internal wall faces are lime-washed on rubble stone. An area of walling in the rear wall is a making-good following removal of the original west wall of the original building. The floors of the stalls are cobbled but the drain edges have been reinforced with cement-based mortar. There is some slate flooring in the most western surviving feeder, and there

are three isolated vertical slates at the backs of the feeders that have survived a general robbing-out exercise. Remains of feeders and stiddle posts relate to the early 20th century phase of the building. At least two of these are reused timbers with carpentry joints and other features that have no relevance to their shippon function. The 5-bay roof structure at the original end has five collar trusses with nailed and bolted joints. Spacing of the trusses shows that this roof structure was replaced or remodelled when the building was extended. Three less substantial trusses at the west end must date from when the front walling was removed from this part of the building.

6.6 Building 5

6.6.1 Building type

Building 5 appears to have been designed as pigsties with associated feed store, and probably remained as such until it finally fell into disuse.

6.6.2 Date evidence

Map evidence shows that Building 5 was built between c1840 and c1880. Its general construction suggests that it is older than building 4 and was probably built in the 1840s.

6.6.3 Materials

The principal building material used is slatestone rubble but some dressed elvan quoins have been used and there is what appears to be reused volcanic agglomerate near the south-east corner of the building. One of these stones has what looks like a man-made chamfer. The roof covering is the original rag slate with black-glazed clay ridge tiles.

6.6.4 Plan and plan development

The building is an overall rectangular plan. A stone cross wall divides an original square-plan feed store at the east end from pigsties in the rectangular-plan part at the west end. Within the larger part there is a series of three pigsties with a feeding passage in front (against the rear wall). At the east end is a square area that occupies the full plan depth of the building, probably used to store straw for bedding. The widths of the doorways at the front of the building reinforce this interpretation. There are doorways at either end of the front, slightly wider than a single doorway that serves the east pigsty and much narrower than the wide double doorway that serves the other two sties. The only original lighting is from a small rear window near the west end of the feeding passage. Pigs rest more and get fat in darkened conditions!

6.6.5 Exterior elevations

The north front (Figure 15) has four doorways, as described in plan (section 6.6.4). Old planked and ledged doors open outwards. The left-hand doorway incorporates a rebated granite jamb-block at its closing side plus granite blocks in the left-hand jamb to support pintails.

The east wall (Figure 85) has been described as part of the interior description of Building 4 (section 6.5.6).

The rear wall (Figures 89-91) has an original doorway left of centre. The planked door is carried from pintails in blocks of dressed granite to the right-hand jamb and closes on a rebated block of dressed granite (Figures 91 and 95) to the left-hand jamb. This is one of only two examples of this design feature at Hallgarden, both within this building. Left of the doorway is a squat window opening tucked under the eaves. The opening has a slate monolith cill. Within the opening is a 4-pane fixed casement.

The west gable end (Figure 92) is asymmetrical with the roof sweeping lower to the left. There are no openings in this wall.

6.6.6 Interior

The interior of Building 5 (Figures 95-103) has lime-washed walls. Cobbled floors have been damaged when original slate slab partitions relating to the pig pens have been robbed-out of their foundations, now leaving cobbles loose on the surface where the slate monoliths formerly stood. A single vertical slate monolith (figure 95) survives at the south-west corner of the western sty. The original roof structure has asymmetrical trusses with longer rafters to the north side. This design exploits the existing slope of the land and allows greater headroom for the feeding passage. Where the roof runs lower there is still plenty of headroom for the pigs! Original purlins and common rafters also survive, some of the purlins staggered where they meet over the trusses. The trusses are nailed at their joints and also bolted, the bolts probably added later. There are five trusses to the 6-bay roof at the long end of the building and one truss to the 2-bay roof over the feed store.

7 Chronology/dating evidence

The subject farm buildings at Hallgarden have presented some interesting dating challenges. They are an evolved group and the later buildings display influence from the more scientific ideas that were adopted based on model farms. However, the layout of the building never became a formal courtyard, the orientation, location and relationship one with the other being more dependent upon pre-existing boundaries and priority of need and farming practice.

Building 1 and most of Building 3 are shown on the c1840 Tithe Map. Each of these buildings is shown with a small wing near the centre of its front elevation. There are three buildings shown at Hallgarden at this time but buildings 1 and 3 are the only ones that are large enough to have been a farmhouse. Building 1 is the larger of the two, providing further evidence that it may have been a farmhouse. The Tithe Map shows Building 1 within its own plot, probably a garden, strong evidence for enclosure for a farmhouse. Archaeological examination and interpretation of the buildings provides strong evidence that supports the map evidence. Building 1 contains many features that support its former function as a small farmhouse but none of these is definitive. The feature that is the strongest evidence for former domestic use is the design of the ceiling that has original joists with stopped chamfers. Stylistically, the ceiling joists appear to be late 17th century but traditional features are more likely to endure longer in such rural locations and the building is therefore as likely to be early 18th century in date. Clear diagnostic features such as fireplaces were probably removed when the building was partly rebuilt and converted to a farm building. These alterations probably followed on from the construction of the present farmhouse. This later farmhouse is first shown on the c1880 OS map but in terms of its general character it appears to be much older than the probable 1840s date of its construction.

Building 3 has no evidence for former domestic use. The earliest part is pre-1840 but it is unlikely to be much older than this. Its primitive construction and the incorporation of two pre-existing hedges as side and end walls indicate a hastily-built low-budget structure. The use of irregular spar-stone to its front wall, the only surviving original purpose-built part of the building, is probably evidence for re-use of hedgerow stone. The hedges upon which the building is constructed are built from similar stone. By 1880 the map evidence shows that the building has been extended at its north end. Archaeological evidence shows that when the extension was built the original north wall was demolished and rebuilt in a more conventional way, stylistically matching the extension.

Building 5 (pigsties) is first shown on the c1880 map and stylistically appears to be the third oldest building of the subject group. This was probably built soon after the present farmhouse, probably in the 1840s. Its location as the subject building that is nearest to the farmhouse is in accord with common practice with the pigsties sited near the farmhouse so that the farmer's wife could feed the pigs. A doorway in the south wall of

the building leads directly into the feeding passage. This doorway is not far away from the farmhouse entrance porch doorway. The design of the pigsties is very advanced for its suggested date. The incorporation of a feeding passage in its design enables the feeding to take place under cover and without having to enter the pig pens. The earliest pigsties in Cornwall had no way of feeding pigs under cover without entering their living space. A later development of the pigsty was to provide external feeding hatches, but with this design the person who fed the pigs still had no shelter in bad weather conditions. The more advanced design with an integral feeding passage finally solved the problem and this design is still commonly used today.

The oldest part of Building 4 (shippon) also first appears on the c1880 map but in terms of its general character appears to be of slightly later date than the pigsties (Building 5). However, its extension, to adjoin the pigsties, is not shown on the c1907 map and this is therefore the last of the subject buildings to be added to the group. Its construction appears to have coincided with an updating of the shippon, probably to provide wider stalls and to add more stalls within the extension. In the mid-late 20th century the extension was heavily altered, its front wall demolished and its floor levels changed to convert it into a shelter shed or a tractor and implement shed.

Building 2 (barn with shippon and wagon-house/feed store) is the last building range to be added to the subject group, and according to map evidence this was built between c1880 and c1907. This building is constructed from slatestone and has mostly brick dressings, the wall facing appears to be good but the building has been the subject of extensive structural failure, probably due to inadequate foundations. The rear wall leans outwards and this must have dragged the top of the front wall inwards via the linking roof structure until most of the front wall had to be rebuilt. This distortion can be seen on the remaining length of front wall to the barn, and the front wall of the wagon house is now mostly fallen. The building is a good example of where date relationship with other buildings does not correspond to relative condition.

8 Statement of significance

Every farmstead is different, but even within the variation that is normally expected Hallgarden is unusual. Most large farms in Cornwall have early origins and have a substantial farmhouse that reflects a long and established period of occupation. The origins of the farmstead at Hallgarden are very modest by comparison, either by ambition or determined by economics, but this constraint has resulted in the survival of a very small probable farmhouse, later converted to a farm building, now seen as the survival of a rarer type of small farmhouse. That it has survived at all after the construction of the later farmhouse is because it was reused as a farm building.

The two earlier buildings (1 and 3) at Hallgarden display considerable vernacular character, by virtue of the use of local materials and their general character.

The three later buildings (together with the construction of a new, slightly larger, farmhouse) are less unusual but nevertheless help to tell the story of evolving farming practice through the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century. This study has shown the desirability of examining a group of farm buildings within their context. The result of this approach is to have been able to identify that this group at Hallgarden is significant, partly due to the unusual farmhouse survival, but also with respect to the way that the whole group evolved.

9 Conclusions/discussion

Archaeological analysis at Hallgarden has shown that its development as a farmstead is unusual. It is possible that the small probable c1700 farmhouse was the only significant building at Hallgarden for at least a century, so what was it doing in such an isolated location? What was its purpose? It may be significant that the earlier farm lane came

from the northwest where it probably originally linked with a lane from Otterham churchtown. The construction of the older farmhouse in this remote location may have been designed to aid land management within an area where fields were being taken in from former commons and downland. The location suggests Hallgarden originated as a smallholding based upon sheep farming and that other outbuildings were not needed until it gradually developed in later centuries as a mixed farm.

The oldest farm building at Hallgarden (Building 3) is a makeshift construction that incorporates older hedgerows in its construction. This appears to have been designed as a shelter shed, possibly originally intended for sheep rather than cattle. The survival of late 20th century sheep-handling equipment near Building 3 is evidence that sheep were still important to the farm until the end of its function as a viable farmstead. There are no surviving buildings that support arable farming at the time of the construction of Building 3.

The construction of a new farmhouse, probably in the 1840s, appears to be the beginning of more intensive land use at Hallgarden. The old house was then converted to become probable stabling, most likely to support arable farming, and a range of pigsties was constructed close to the new farmhouse. Buildings that supported dairy farming were added in the mid-late and late 19th century, the latter building a fairly large barn with loft above and a threshing floor towards one end. This last traditional building was a multi-purpose structure that combined storage and processing of grain crops and storage of feed and bedding for cattle plus probable shelter for the farm wagon.

What this study shows very clearly is evidence for changing farming practice that is addressed by the construction of more specialist buildings and additions as further needs arose. Farming practice has always had to adapt to survive. This farm shows strong evidence for this struggle, but despite extraordinary efforts to remain competitive the settlement at Hallgarden has now failed as an agricultural centre. It is now increasingly common that land formerly managed by smaller farms is taken over by units that have managed to adapt to larger scale agricultural practices.

10 References

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10.2 Publications

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Padel, OJ, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*, English Place-name Society, Nottingham. 101, 125

10.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online historic environment record

11 Project archive

The HE project number is **2011019**

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 H\Hallgarden Farm barns Camelford 2011019
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2169 - 2171
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.E-H\Hallgarden Farm barns HBR 2011019
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-94438

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\Historic Environment (Documents)\HE Projects\Sites\Sites H\Hallgarden barns Camelford HBR 2011019\Report\Hallgarden Farm outbuildings report.doc

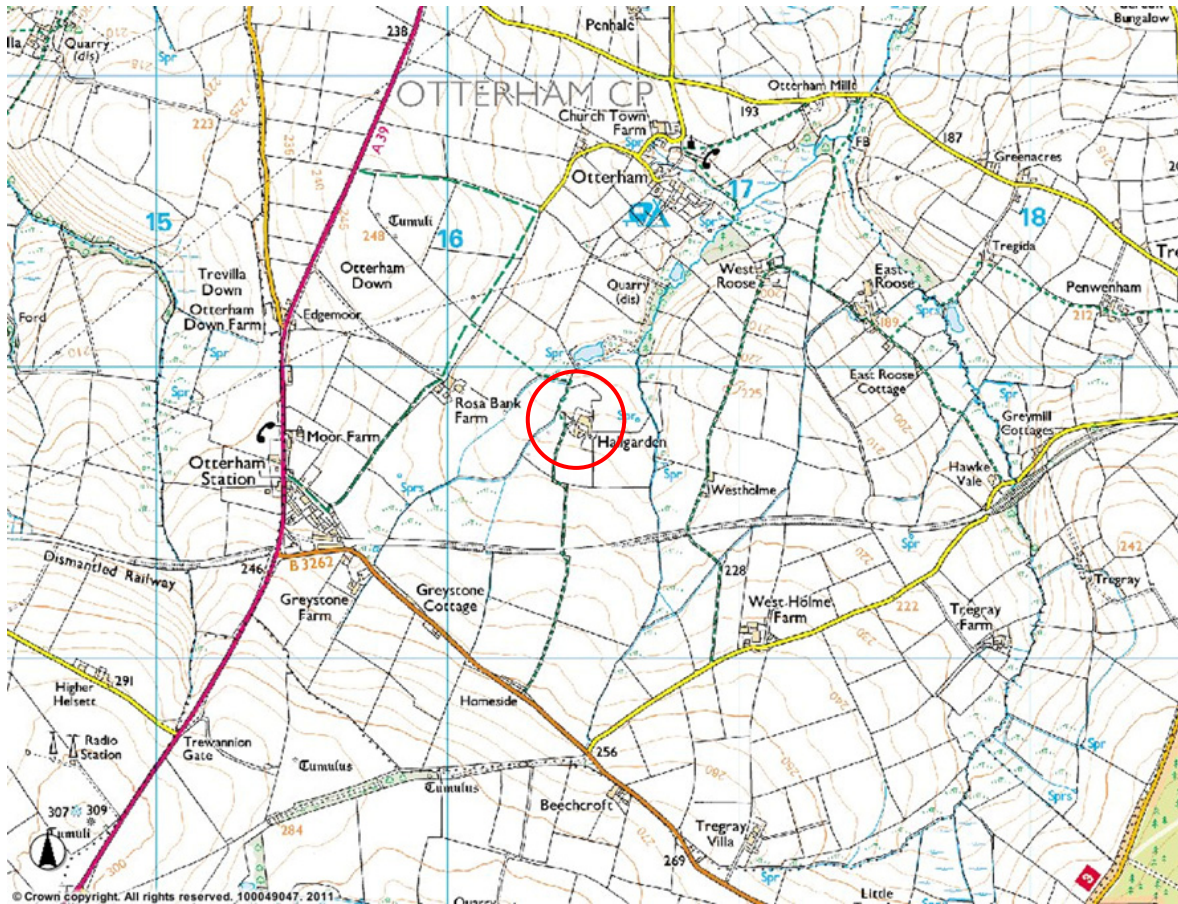


Fig 1 Location map

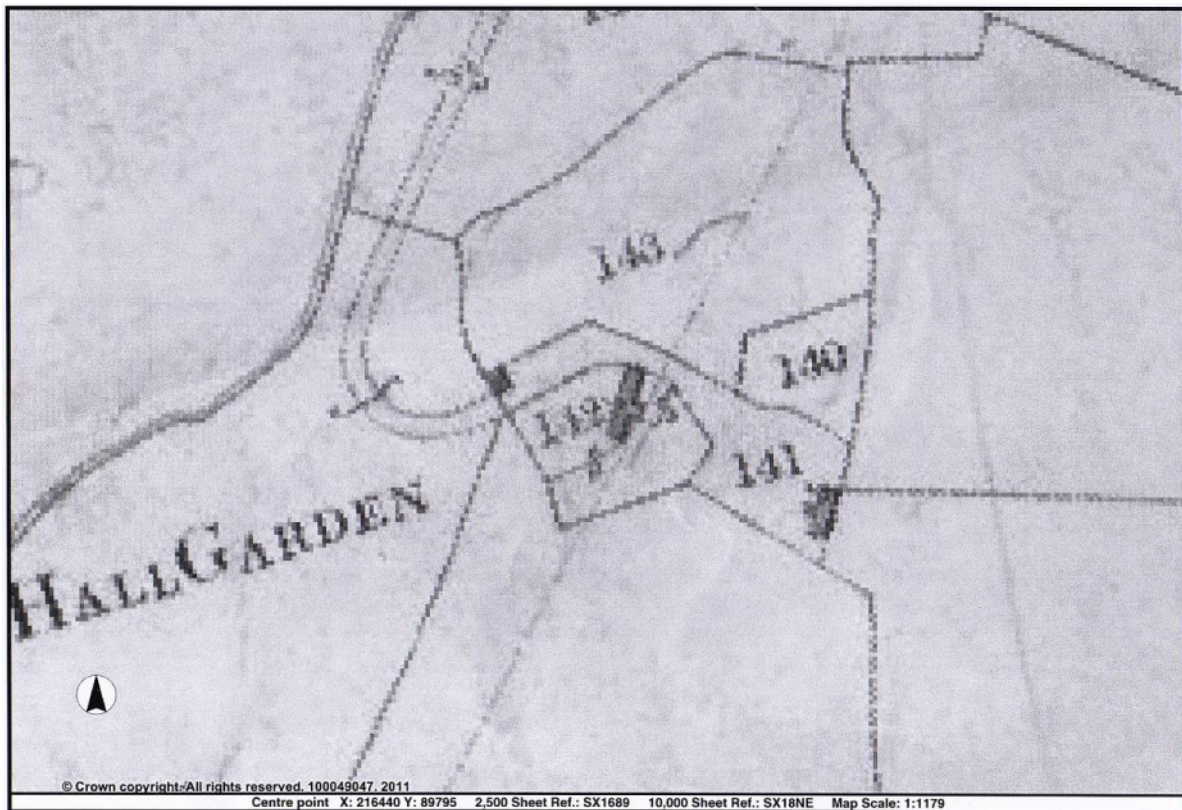


Fig 2 Tithe Map, c1840

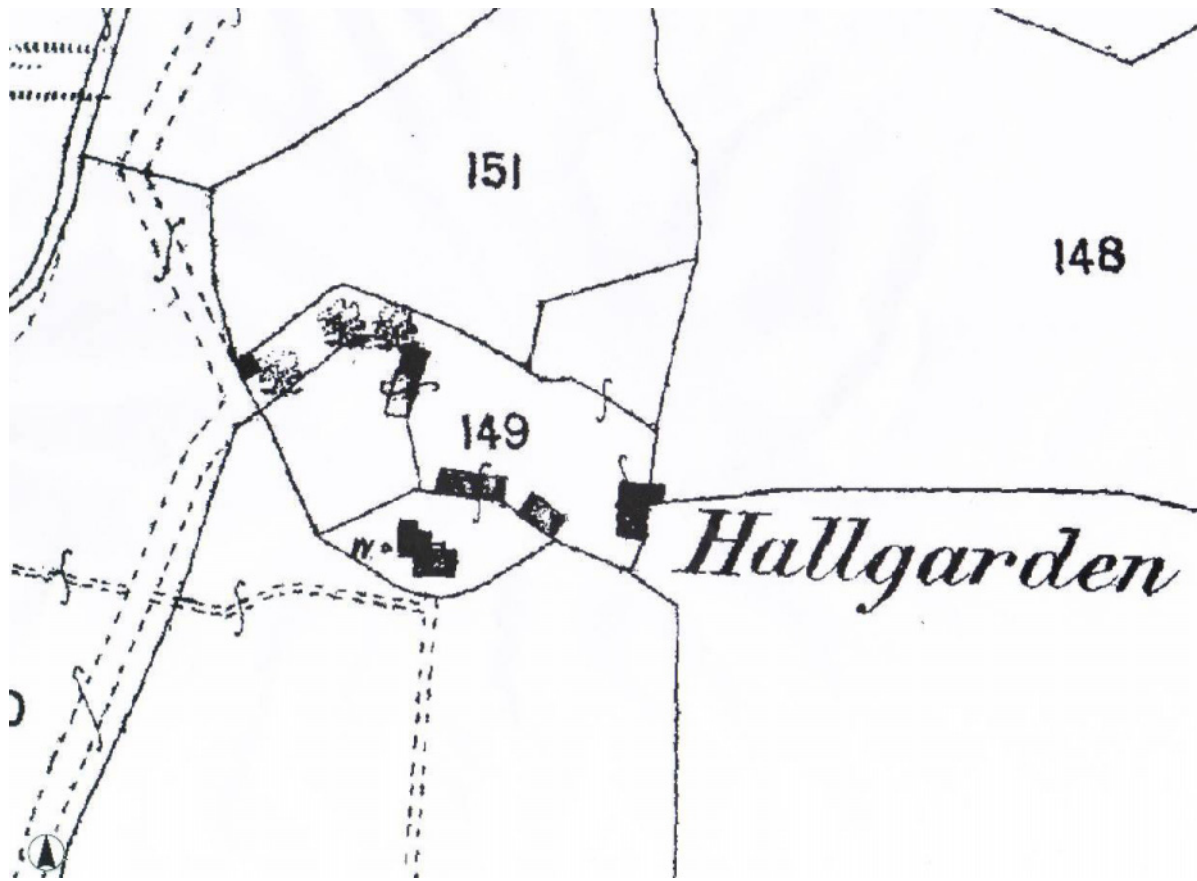


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

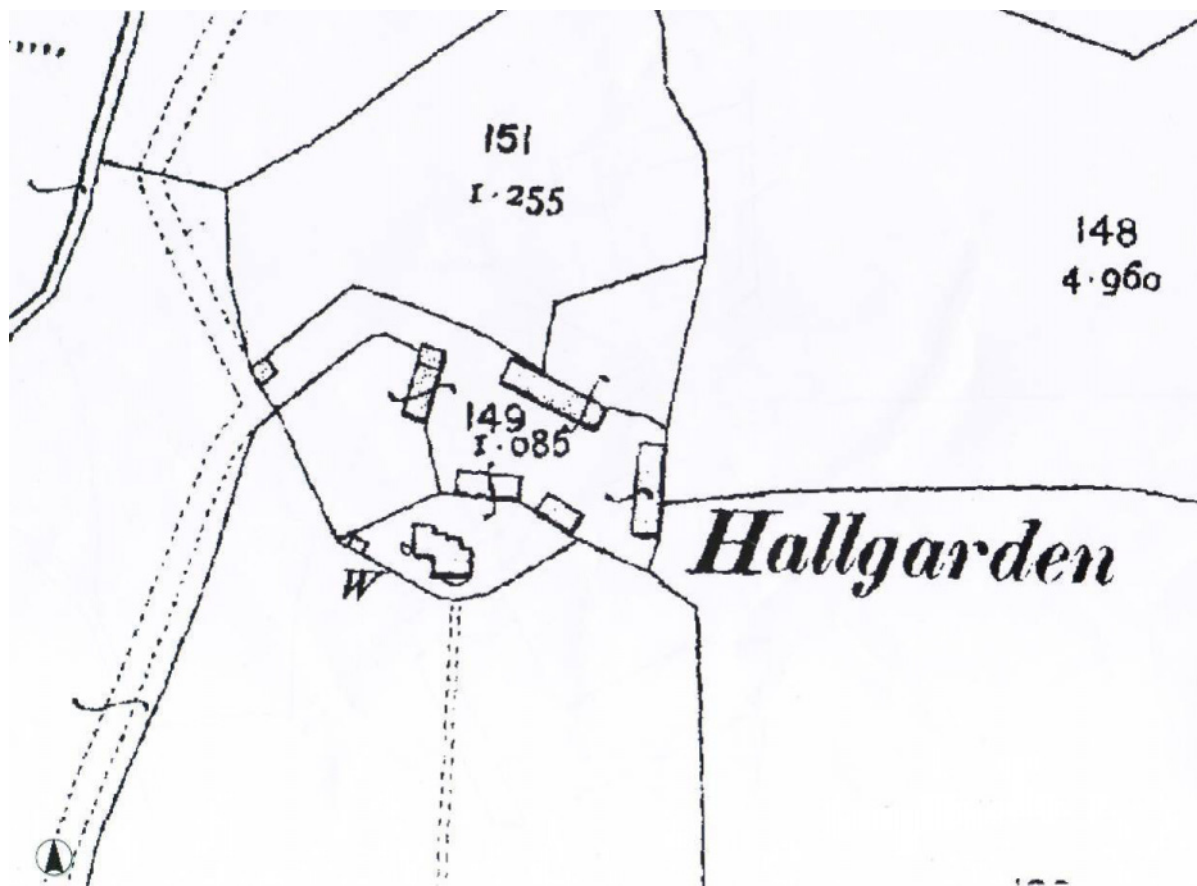


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907

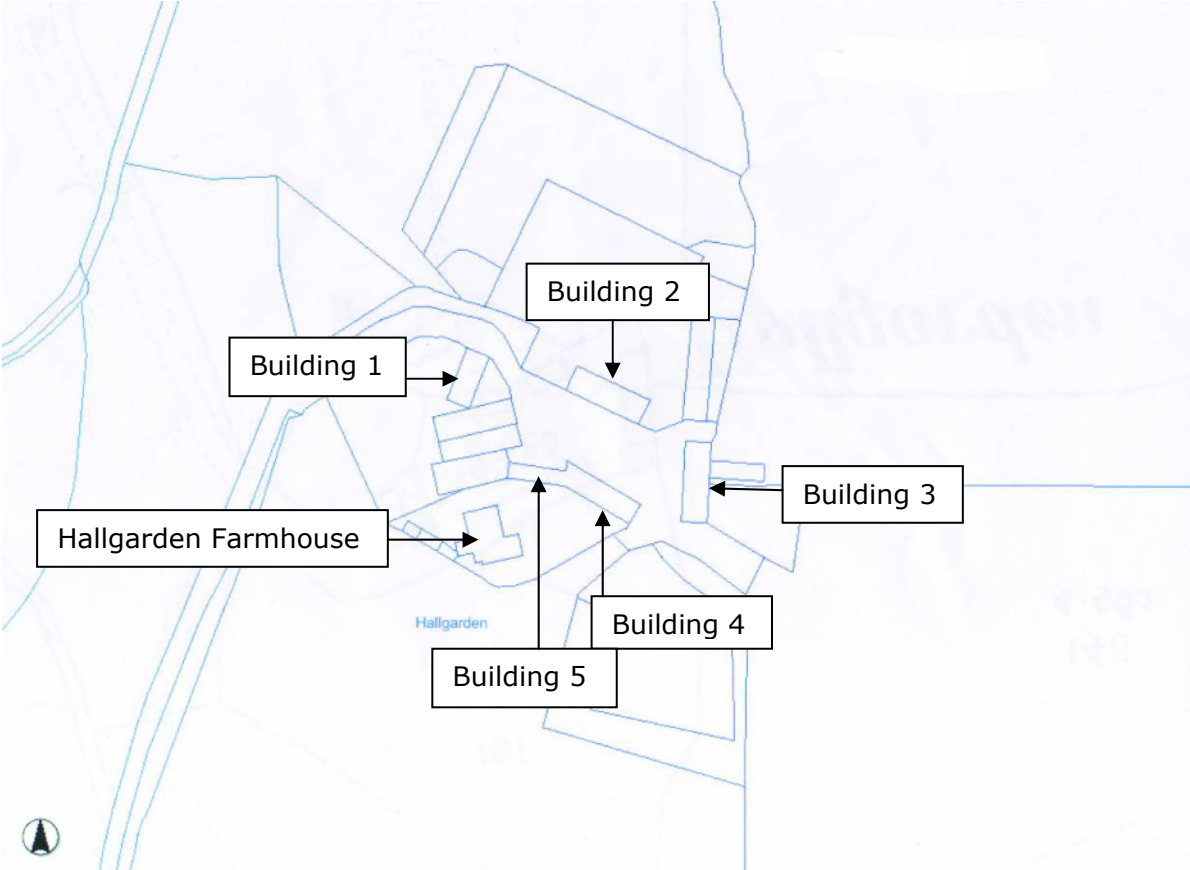


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009), annotated to show building numbers as used in the report



Fig 6 Context: Buildings 3,4 and 5 plus farmhouse at far right, from west



Fig 7 Context: Buildings 2, 3, 4 and 5 from west



Fig 8 Context: Buildings 4, 1 and 2 from east



Fig 9 Building 1 (probable former house): east front



Fig 10 Building 1: rear (west) elevation (right-hand end and eaves walling rebuilt)



Fig 11 Building 1: lean-to E wall detail



Fig 12 Building 2 (shippon with loft above and cartshed/feed store): front elevation



Fig 13 Building 3: cart-sheds and shippon, built in at least 2 principal phases



Fig 14 Building 4: shippon, built in 2 phases



Fig 15 Building 5: north front (single-phase probable pigsties)



Fig 16 Building 1: front left (4 building phases)



Fig 20 Building 1 from SSE



Fig 17 Building 1 from SW (rebuilt end wall)



Fig 21 Building 1: S end



Fig 18 Building 1: lean-to (phase joint)



Fig 22 Building 1: S end



Fig 19 Building 1: from NNE



Fig 23 Building 1: S end blocked vent detail



Fig 24 Building 1: rear wall, left



Fig 25 Building 1 from east



Fig 26 Building 1: rear wall, right



Fig 27 Building 1: north wall



Fig 28 Building 1: ceiling, south end



Fig 29 Building 1: ceiling, centre



Fig 30 Building 1: ceiling, right



Fig 31 Building 1; E wall, joist over S window



Fig 32 Building 1: E wall, joist towards right



Fig 36 Building 1: rear wall detail, far right



Fig 33 Building 1: E wall, doorway lintel



Fig 37 Building 1: E wall, right of doorway



Fig 34 Building 1: rear wall detail, towards right



Fig 35 Building 1: rear wall detail, towards right



Fig 38 Building 1: east wall, S window jamb rebuilt



Fig 39 Building 1: E wall, left



Fig 40 Building 1: loft from NE

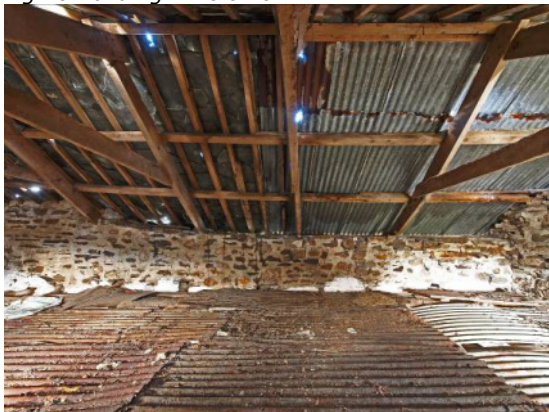


Fig 41 Building 1: loft from E



Fig 42 Building 1: loft from SE



Fig 43 Building 1: NE corner, inserted doorway



Fig 44 Building 1: lean-to from N

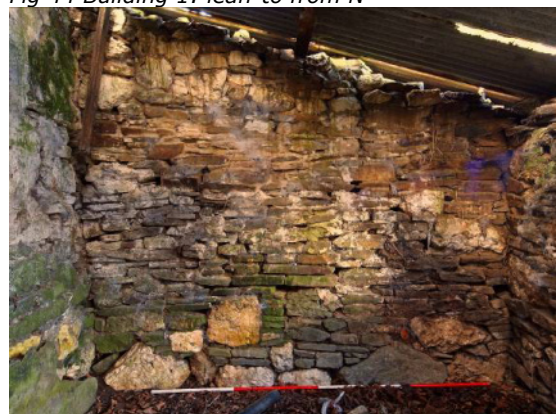


Fig 45 Building 1: lean-to W wall



Fig 46 Building 1: lean-to from SE



Fig 47 Building 1: lean-to E wall



Fig 48 Building 1: lean-to from NE



Fig 49 Building 1: lean-to: tethering ring



Fig 50 Building 2: front wall towards right



Fig 51 Building 2: front wall, far right

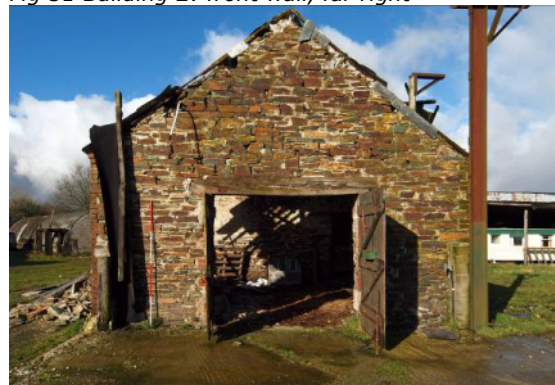


Fig 52 Building 2: E end



Fig 53 Building 2: E end doorway



Fig 54 Building 2: E doorway (ship's timber)



Fig 55 Building 2 and context from NE



Fig 56 Building 2: rear wall



Fig 57 Building 2: rear wall loading doorway



Fig 58 Building 2: cartshed interior from E



Fig 59 Building 2 from SW



Fig 60 Building 2 from SE



Fig 61 Building 2 from NE



Fig 62 Building 2: centre, from S



Fig 63 Building 2: NE corner



Fig 67 Building 2: loft E end



Fig 64 Building 2: loft W end



Fig 68 Building 2: loft N loading doorway



Fig 65 Building 2: loft from SW



Fig 69 Building 2: loft E end



Fig 66 Building 2: loft from W

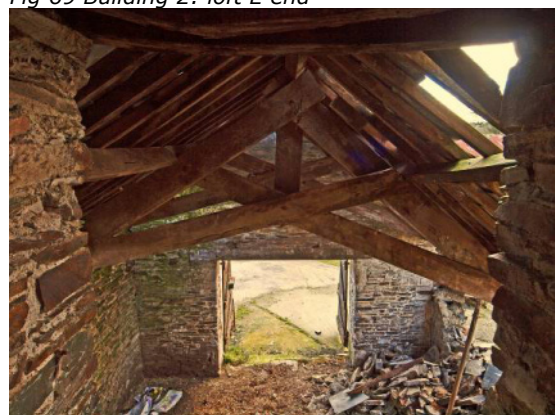


Fig 70 Building 2: cart-shed roof from loft



Fig 71 Building 3: W wall detail (centre)



Fig 72 Building 3 N end



Fig 73 Building 3: E wall, right

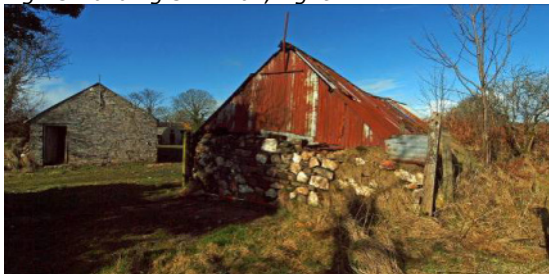


Fig 74 Building 3 from SE



Fig 75 Building 3: S wall



Fig 76 Building 3: cart-shed from NW



Fig 77 Building 3: cart-shed from N



Fig 78 Building 3: shelter shed from N



Fig 79 Building 3: shelter shed from S

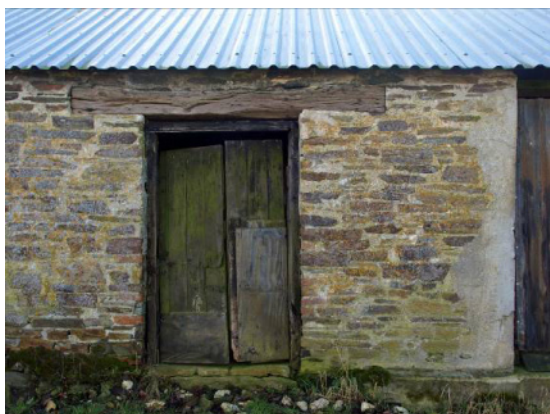


Fig 80 Building 4: N wall detail



Fig 81 Building 4: E end



Fig 82 Building 4: rear wall



Fig 83 Building 4: rear wall phase joint



Fig 84 Building 4 from W



Fig 85 Building 4: W end



Fig 86 Building 4: E end



Fig 87 Building 4: rear wall phase evidence

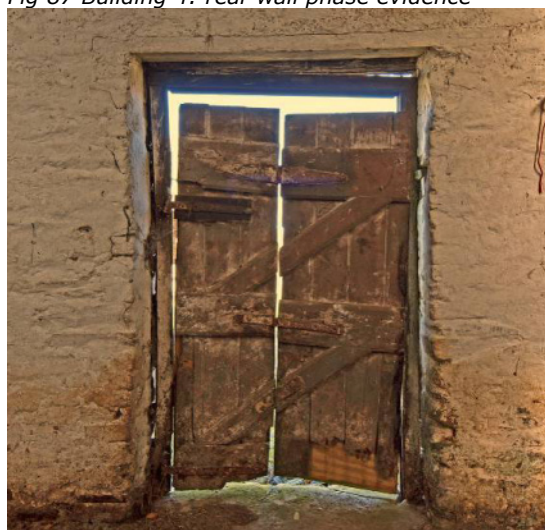


Fig 88 Building 4: N wall, altered door



Fig 89 Building 5: rear wall



Fig 90 Building 5: rear wall phase joint



Fig 91 Building 5: rear doorway



Fig 92 Building 4: W wall



Fig 93 Building 4: from NW



Fig 94 Buildings 4 and 5: phase evidence



Fig 95 Building 5 from W



Fig 96 Building 5: E end



Fig 97 Building 5 from E

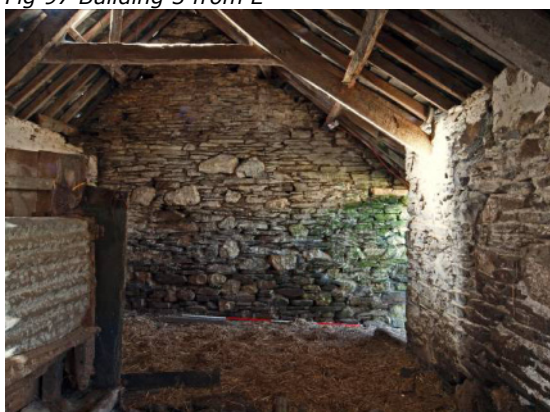


Fig 98 Building 5: W end



Fig 99 Building 5: rear doorway from NE



Fig 100 Building 5: roof above pigsties



Fig 101 Building 5: roof purlin detail



Fig 102 Building 5: roof collar detail



Fig 103 Building 5: doorway, E end of passage



Fig 104 Hallgarden farmhouse: side view



Fig 105 Hallgarden farmhouse: front view



Fig 106 Rear of Hallgarden farmhouse, with buildings 2 and 5 beyond

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council

Hallgarden farm barns, Otterham, Camelford: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording

Client: Mr and Mrs D Thompson
Client contact: Alf Trewin, Trewin Design Partnership
Client contact tel: 01409 253013
Client contact email: awt@trewin-design.co.uk

Project background

Planning Permission has been granted by Cornwall Council for conversion of barns at Hallgarden Farm to residential use (ref. 2008/009578). Planning Condition 14 states:

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

No brief was issued by the Authority but the usual requirement in such instances is the equivalent of an English Heritage Level 2 building survey (photographic recording and description). Historic Environment Projects was subsequently contacted by Alf Trewin of Trewin Design partnership on behalf of the owners and an estimate of costs was prepared and agreed. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the intended works, the methodology to be employed and arrangements for project monitoring.

Project extent

The project includes four traditional farm buildings at Hallgarden that are included within the planning consent. The immediate surroundings of the buildings will also be briefly examined, to place the subject buildings within their historic and functional context.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the historic development and functions of the buildings. The objectives are to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations.

Working methods

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

Fieldwork will be undertaken to be equivalent to a English Heritage Level 2 survey (see English Heritage 2006). It will comprise a brief resume of historical records, followed by

a photographic survey, annotation of existing measured survey drawings and the production of brief building descriptions.

Desk-based research

Before site visits are undertaken, readily available historic material will be consulted, including the Historic Environment Record, historic maps, and online searches of indexes of archives, including Cornwall Record Office (Truro) and the National Monuments Record (held by English Heritage, Swindon).

Fieldwork: photographic recording

A principal recording medium will be a photographic survey. This will include:

1. Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film.
2. Colour photographs taken with a digital camera (5MP or higher), to be used to illustrate the report.

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

- Photographs of details will be taken with lenses of appropriate focal length.
- A tripod will be used to take advantage of natural light and slower exposures.
- Difficulties of back-lighting will be dealt with where necessary by balancing the lighting by the use of flash.
- A metric scale will be included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

The photo record will comprise:

- general views
- principal exterior and interior elevations (where accessible)
- examples of structural and architectural detail.

Fieldwork: description

Brief analysis of the building fabric will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes on vernacular building record forms).

Fieldwork: measured survey

A measured survey supplied by Trewin Design partnership will assist HEP with detailed recording. Copies of the drawings will be printed out, with historic details including changes of build, architectural/diagnostic features and dating evidence added on site where required.

Creation of site archive

After fieldwork is complete the site records will be collated for long term storage. This will include:

- Archiving of black and white photographs to HER standards. All monochrome photographs will be archived using the HE photo database.
- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client).
- Preparation of final drawings, including plans showing the locations and orientation of BW photographs
- Vernacular building records/descriptions

- Completion of the English Heritage OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations)

Archive report

A concise report will include:

- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Brief site history
- Building descriptions
- Statement of significance
- Conclusions
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations including location map, selected photographs

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

Archive deposition

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

The archiving will comprise the following:

1. All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box
2. Archive standard negative holders and archive print holders, to be stored in the HE system until transferred to the Royal Cornwall Museum.
3. The project archive will be deposited initially at Pound and Company, Penryn and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during early February 2011, with the report completed by the end of that month.

Project monitoring and signing off Condition

As the project is being carried out as part of the planning process monitoring of the work will be carried out by Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. Where the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive written discharge of the planning condition will be expected from the local planning authority (LPA).

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork

- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

Historic Environment Projects

Historic Environment Projects is the contracting arm of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (HE). HE employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 100 projects each year.

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

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

Standards



HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Organisation.

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

Terms and conditions

Contract

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

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

Project staff

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

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

The **project team** is expected to include the following:

Nigel Thomas BA MIFA

Senior Archaeologist responsible for management of projects relating to historic building recording and surveys of historic landscapes. Past work has included recording and structural analysis at Launceston and Restormel Castles, medieval chapels at Rame, Bodmin and Hall (Bodinnick), as well as landscape surveys at Lanhydrock park and Godolphin gardens. Project manager for historic building analyses at Tintagel Old Post Office, Cotehele House, St Michael's Mount summit complex and Trerice for the National Trust. Project team leader for the Lostwithiel Town Characterisation Study. Member of the IfA Buildings Group, and Survey and Illustration Group.

Eric Berry

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

Joanna Sturgess BA

Archaeologist with HE, with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation and post-excavation. Past historic building works have included Cutmadoc Farmhouse, Lanhydrock; City Wharf, Truro; Harvey's Foundry, Hayle; Boswednack Serpentine works, Porthmeor farm and various mining sites. Other projects include Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes archaeological use of CAD software and survey.

Report distribution

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

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

Copyright

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

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

Freedom of Information Act

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

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

Health and safety statement

HE follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines HE uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

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

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public and Employers Liability Insurance.

References

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

Nigel Thomas

Senior Archaeologist

4th February 2011

Historic Environment Projects

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