



OAKFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Building recording at Trengothal Farm, St Levan, Cornwall



on behalf of
Mr B. Hocking

Report No. 11-01

Project No. 1012

December 2011

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
AT TRENGOTHAL FARM
ST LEVAN, CORNWALL**

**Prepared for
Mr B. Hocking**

by
MFR Steinmetzer

Oakford Archaeology

Report No. 11. 01

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1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

This report presents the results of building recording undertaken by Oakford Archaeology (OA) on a building at Trengothal Farm, St Levan, Cornwall in November 2011 (SX 3777 2486; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Paul Perry Architect on behalf of Mr Barry Hocking and was required under condition 6 attached to the grant of planning consent (PA11/02040, Cornwall Council) for conversion of an agricultural building to holiday accommodation. The building is either listed or within the curtilage of a Grade II listed building.

2. AIMS

The aim of the building survey was to preserve the buildings through record before commencement of building works, and to make the results available to interested parties.

3. METHOD

The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief supplied by Cornwall Council and written scheme of investigation prepared by OA. These documents are included as Appendices 1 and 2. Prior to fieldwork commencing documentary and cartographic information held at the Cornwall and Scilly Historic environment record, the Cornwall Record Office and the Cornwall Centre was collated.

A photographic record of the building was undertaken using black and white 35mm film and a high-quality digital camera, and a register produced with a written description of each photograph. The record comprised photographs of internal and external elevations and other features of architectural interest. The photographic record was supplemented by a written description of the building that also considered its context within the farmyard.

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figs 2-4)

4.1 General background

The site lies within the core of the historic hamlet of Trengothal, approximately 20metres west of the Grade II listed western farmhouse. The hamlet of Trengothal is first recorded in 1295, when it is spelt „Tregoythel’ (Pool 1973). The element *tre* implies a settlement of early medieval origin. The name is Cornish and contains the element *tre* meaning „estate, farmstead’, and *gothel* meaning „watery ground’ (Padel 1985).

The hamlet of Trengothal is located 2 miles from Land’s End, with the sea to the south and west and the parishes of St Buryan and Sennen to the north and east respectively. The Historic Environment Record refers to anciently enclosed land which has been identified from aerial photography. The remains of a prehistoric field system (Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council SMR 53288-MCO51603) composed of a series of low earth banks and lynchets is located to the north and south of the site.

The focus of occupation in the surrounding area is composed of a number of large hamlets including Penberth, Polgigga, Porthgwarra and Trebehor, some of which date to the 13th-14th century.

The main focus of settlement at Trengothal during the later post-medieval period appears to have been two large farmhouses surrounded by farmbuildings and a number of smaller farmworker’s houses. The western farmhouse has a typical 17th century cross passage floor-plan, although it was heavily altered and extended during the 19th century (Historic

Environment Record, Cornwall Council, UID 69798). The main farmhouse to the north-east was demolished during the late 19th century and completely rebuilt.

4.2 The history of the site

The building to be converted lies to the north-west of the western farmhouse and is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875-1901 (Fig. 3). An earlier building is shown on the same alignment on the 1842 Tithe Map (Fig. 2). These maps indicate that the building had been substantially altered/rebuilt between these dates, and a number of other farm buildings added.

There appear to have been no alterations to the building between 1875-1901 and 1906-8 (Fig. 4). By the late 20th century an extension had been built against the north-western side of the building. This was a simple covered lean-to with a corrugated iron roof and is still in existence today.

5. THE BUILDING (Figs. 5-6, Pls 1-14)

General description

The building is a two-storey, rectangular farm building constructed of local granite with a slate roof (Pl. 1-2). The building consists of a single room on each floor. A late 20th-century lean-to structure had been erected against the northwest side of the building (see Figs. 5-6). This is not discussed further.

The early 19th century building

The lower part of the north elevation is constructed of large roughly dressed granite and granite rubble. A clear building break is visible in the elevation with the line extending eastwards underneath the farmhouse extension. It is probable that these are the remains of a long building shown on the 1842 tithe map (Fig. 2). Along the inside of the northern wall was a cupboard-like recess (Pl. 4). This could have stored medicines, lamps and other small items. The extent of earlier fabric survival in the north-west wall was hidden by a modern extension, while the inside of the wall had been limewashed.

The mid 19th century farmhouse extension

At some stage prior to the 1876-1901 OS map (Fig. 3) the western farmhouse was extended and a wing added. The extension re-used some of the earlier foundations (Fig. 6), although a clear building break in both the southern and northern elevations would suggest that at least some of the earlier building remained standing beyond the farmhouse extension. The north-west wall of the extension was not visible on the ground floor, being hidden behind a modern block wall, while the remains on the first floor suggest that a chimney flue and stack (Pl. 13) was originally located at this end.

The mid to late 19th century extension

The south elevation is constructed mostly of fair-faced roughly dressed granite with dressed granite lintels. The centrally-placed door on the ground floor had a substantial dressed granite lintel. Both the frame and door itself had been removed.

The door opened into a large rectangular space. This was divided widthways by a full-height modern block partition immediately to the right of the doorway. The room was lit by a single window in the south wall. This appears to be a replacement and was timber-framed with three lights, a slate sill and a granite lintel above. Apart from this evidence the ground floor showed

little sign of earlier use, but much was obscured by stored timber and tools. A collection of old doors from this or other farm buildings were being stored here while the floor was concrete throughout.

The first floor was accessed by a ladder and modern trap door located to the left of the doorway. The room was lit by four symmetrically arranged windows, with two each in the south and north walls. The two windows in the southern elevation were probably replacements, consisting of simple wooden frames and slate sills. The eastern window contained only a single pane, while the western window contained two panes. The splayed interior of the window had been extensively limewashed, with the render stopping short of the frames. Of the two windows in the north wall only the western one was visible with the other boarded up. This consisted of a late 19th century sash window with two over two glass panes and simple sash horns.

A centrally-placed doorway was located in the south wall, consisting of a simple wooden frame and battened door. This was a loading doorway and was hung using what are probably the original strap and pintle hinges, the straps being affixed with additional bolts. Although a large number of wooden boxes were being stored on this level it was clear that the original wooden floor had been replaced in modern times, a distinct break being visible in line with the block partition. The remainder of the floor is likely to be late 19th century in date. In the south-east corner a clear building break was visible on the inside of the south wall (Pl. 14), showing it clearly abutting the earlier wall of the farmhouse extension.

A pitched roof of slates was supported by four simple, collared trusses, half-lapped and bolted just below the apex. The collar pieces were also nailed but not lapped. The ends of the trusses were tied to the wall with sole plates, while the trusses rested on a wall plate. A number of collar pieces contained names and dates. On the second collar were the surnames Prowse and Wallis with the date (?) 1888, while the third collar had the date (?) of 1898.

The roof consists of original grouted scantle slate roofing on the south side, and modern Spanish slate on the north side. The ridge tiles were also modern. At the west end the gable was sealed by waney-edged weatherboarding, reflecting the modern and original roofing material. The roof of the farmhouse extension and the building ran through, suggesting that the entire roof was relayed following the construction of the later extension.

The south elevation opened out via a single doorway into a small enclosed yard that ran the full length of the building and which extends north. The yard wall consisted of random granite rubble and measured c.1.05m high. This continued south-west and would originally have enclosed a larger yard as depicted on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map.

6. DISCUSSION

The western farmhouse is one of a number of ancient farms that make up the hamlet of Trengothal. The core of the main house probably dates to the 17th century, although it has been extensively rebuilt and modified in the 19th century, while the development of the farmbuildings also displays a complex history of enlargement and alterations.

The nature of the earliest building, shown on the 1842 tithe map and extending north from the main farmhouse is unclear. The fact that at least one small recess survived within the north

wall might suggest that at least part of the building was used to house livestock as they are commonly encountered in feeding passages of cowsheds or stables.

By the middle of the 19th century this building was partly demolished and replaced by an extension (on the same footprint) of the main farmhouse. How much of the earlier building survived is unclear. The building break seen in both the south and north elevations seems to indicate that it was some time before the later building was added

By the second half of the 19th century a further building had been attached to the north end of the farmhouse extension. It is unclear whether the dates (?) on the roof trusses indicate a date for the construction of the building. While the first floor has always been used for crop storage, there was little left to suggest the function of the ground floor. Following the expansion of cattle husbandry on the farm in the mid-late 19th century and the construction of a barn, stable and cart shed to the south of the farmhouse, the function of the ground floor may have been for the storage of farm implements.

7. ARCHIVE

A fully integrated and indexed site archive has been produced and will be deposited at the Cornwall Record Office, Truro. A copy of the archive will also be deposited with the National Monument Record in Swindon. Details of the excavations, including a pdf copy of this report have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-115204).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Paul Perry Architect and was managed for Oakford Archaeology by M. Steinmetzer. The building recording was carried out by M. Steinmetzer, the documentary research undertaken by M. Steinmetzer with the report illustrations prepared by M. Steinmetzer.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Cornwall Record Office

St Levan Tithe Map and Apportionment 1842
www.nationalarchives.co.uk/a2a/records

Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Service

Historic Environment Records (HER) and related mapping

Published sources held at the Cornish Studies Centre

Hitchins, F. 1824 *The History of Cornwall*.

Polsue, J. 1870 (1974 reprint) *Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*.

Ordnance Survey

1:2500 Cornwall Map Sheet 37.24: 1875-1901.

1:2500 Cornwall Map Sheet 37.24: 1906-08

Printed sources

Padel, O.J. 1985. *Cornish place-name elements*.

Pool, P.A.S. 1973. *The place-names of West Penwith*.

APPENDIX 1: THE BRIEF

BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Date: 19th July 2011

Address: Back House, Trengothal Farm, St Levan, Penzance TR19 6LZ

Site: Agricultural building

Application: PA11/02040

HBSMR Ref: CCO4512

Applicant: Mr Barrie Hocking at the above address

Agent: Mr Paul Perry, 11 North Parade, Penzance TR18 4SH t. 0173650074

e. paulperry@hotmail.com

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

t. 07973 813572 e. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Steve Diment, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614450

e. planning.west@cornwall.gov.uk

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

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge condition 6 of planning application PA11/02040.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Trengothal Farm is located at Ordnance Survey grid reference SW 3777 2486 and is a remote farmstead approximately 3km south-west from St Buryan. It is at an approximate height of 75m ordnance datum and the soils are recorded as being Moretonhampstead (Loam over Granite) overlying a geology of Lands End Intrusion (Granite).

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning application PA11/02040 was submitted on the 16th March 2011 and was for the conversion of an agricultural building into holiday accommodation. This application has been approved subject to 9 conditions. Condition 6 states:
- 3.2 No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. This shall include a detailed photographic record of the building, both interior and exterior, together with a report.
- 3.3 Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of PPS5 'Planning for the Historic Environment'.
- 3.4 The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

4. Site Background

- 4.1 The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record notes that the building is recorded as being listed or within the curtilage of the listed building. The list description includes:
- 4.2 *ST LEVAN TRENGOTHAL SW 32 SE 7/248 Western Farmhouse, including front garden walls, gate-piers and gate GV II Farmhouse including front garden walls, gate-piers and gate. C17, remodelled and extended probably circa early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roofs with gable ends. Original C17 dressed granite chimney with simple entablature over left-hand end; C20 chimney over right-hand end. Cast iron ogee-section gutters. Plan: L-shaped plan. Original 2-room-plan C17 house at the front with cross passage or lobby entrance between the rooms. Deep wing built in 2 phases behind the right-hand side (circa late C18 and early C19). Rear part of wing is a small barn. Exterior: 2 storeys. Elevations unaltered since the C19. Nearly symmetrical 3 window south-east front with approximately central doorway. Original C17 window at ground floor left with chamfered jambs and head with stooling for central mullion. Reused chamfered lintel over doorway. Eaves heightened probably circa early C19 and other openings are probably of this date. C20 door, C20 20-pane horned sashes. Old granite earth closet near back doorway in left-hand wall of rear wing. Interior not inspected. Part of an unspoiled hamlet containing an interesting group of farmhouses and farm buildings all set in a beautiful rural landscape. Listing NGR: SW3778324859 are present on the OS 1880.*

5. Requirement for Work

- 5.1 The present proposals will culminate in the potential destruction of material remains of the agricultural building. It is therefore important that it is recorded to an appropriate level and that the results are made available to interested parties. In this particular instance an archive standard photographic record will be made together with a brief report. This recording needs to be conducted by a building archaeologist or architectural historian that will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The recorder needs to consider:
- Site layout and organisation
 - The character of its setting
 - Function
 - Materials, method of construction
 - Fenestration
 - Internal arrangements
 - Original fixtures and fittings
 - Subsequent fixtures and fittings
 - Evidence of use and status
 - Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7. Site Recording Methodology

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on-site works the Historic building contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 Details of how all buildings and structures are surveyed and recorded shall be provided. The site plan will be tied to the national grid.
- 7.3 The photographic record shall be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing building, both externally and internally and the character of its setting. The photographs will be taken with black and white 35mm or medium format film producing archive quality prints and negatives. Colour photography may be utilised for general shots and where it is appropriate for detail shots. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

8. Results

- 8.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the historic building contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Records Office. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in „Adobe Acrobat’ PDF format.
- 8.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 8.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 8.4 The report must contain:
- A brief history of the site.
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A location map, copies of any plans/drawings and photographs with appropriate annotation.
 - A copy of the brief and approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be included as an appendix.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the „Notification of Fieldwork’ form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.

<http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/>

- 9.2 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the appropriate organisation within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 9.3 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 9.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 9.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

- 9.6 Only on completion of 9.1 to 9.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

10. Monitoring

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

APPENDIX 2: THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT TRENGOTHAL FARM, ST LEVAN, CORNWALL.

*Prepared by Oakford Archaeology
for Mr Barrie Hocking*

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Mr Barrie Hocking and sets out the methodology to be employed during building recording work at Trengothal Farm, St Levan, Cornwall (SW 3777 2486). The work is to be carried out to satisfy condition no. 6 attached to the grant of planning permission for the redevelopment of the site for holiday accommodation (ref: PA11/02040). The present document represents the „written scheme of archaeological work’ required for approval by the local planning authority (Cornwall Council) prior to commencement of the development.
- 1.2 The building is either listed or within the curtilage of a listed building. This is a grade II listed farmhouse and contains fabric of probably 17th century date, although the building was heavily altered during the early 19th century. The development involves the conversion of an existing agricultural building adjacent to the farmhouse into holiday accommodation.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The principal aims of the project are to ensure the adequate recording of any historic fabric exposed prior to alterations, to record any remaining features or fixtures of historic interest belonging to the primary or later uses of the building, and to report the results of the project as appropriate

3. METHOD

Building recording

- 3.1 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractors prior to works commencing in order to advise on OA requirements. A recording visit will be undertaken prior to the conversion of the building by a historic buildings specialist.
- 3.2 Observations will be recorded by means of a written description on watching brief record sheets, annotation of existing architect’s plans, and black and white print and colour digital photographs. Detailed scale drawings will be made of any architectural features or exposed details of particular significance that cannot be recorded by the above means.
- 3.3 The recording will consider:
- Site layout and organisation
 - The character of its setting
 - Function
 - Materials, method of construction
 - Fenestration
 - Internal arrangements
 - Original fixtures and fittings
 - Subsequent fixtures and fittings
 - Evidence of use and status
 - Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

4. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

4.1 The results of the historic building recording will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of the building recording. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- A brief history of the site;
- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- a written description of the building and a discussion and interpretation of its character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
- location plan and overall site plans showing the position of the building and the location of archaeological observations;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant features;
- a selection of photographs illustrating the structure, its setting and the principal features found;
- a copy of the brief and approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be included as an appendix.

4.2 One bound and illustrated hard colour copy and a .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and the HEPAO on completion of sitework. A copy of the report and.pdf version will also be deposited with the site archive.

4.3 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum (accession number pending).

4.4 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within three months of the completion of site work.

4.5 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.

5. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

5.1 It is the landowners responsibility - in consultation with the agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

6. COPYRIGHT

6.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

7. PROJECT ORGANISATION

7.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, 1996, revised 2008).

7.2 The project Team is expected to include one or more of the following:

Marc Steinmetzer BA AIfA

Marc has worked in the archaeology sector since the late 1990s and has a wide experience interacting with national and local organisations on projects throughout south-west England. In recent years he has completed a number of evaluation, excavation and building recording projects including: the Royal Citadel

in Plymouth; Princesshay, the Custom House, the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, the Royal Naval Supply Depot and Cricklepit Mill in Exeter, Willand Fourways Cross and Old Town Farm Burlescombe in Devon. For the last 18 months he has been involved with the development project at St Loyes Roman Fort, Exeter, which has involved several stages of fieldwork, post-excavation and publication.

Richard Parker BA

Richard is a free-lance historic building consultant with extensive experience of medieval and post-medieval period buildings and monument archaeology. Work has included undertaking desk-based assessments, historic building appraisals and building recording on sites of all periods in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. Recent projects have included recording at No.10 The Close, St Catherine's Almshouses, 144 Fore Street, The Malthouse and Higher Barracks in Exeter; and 52 Southside Street and 94 Vauxhall Street in Plymouth. In addition to the above categories, Richard has recorded numerous farmhouses and farm buildings, such as Home Farm, Pinhoe, and Great Beere, Ideford.

Health & Safety

- 7.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

M. Steinmetzer
Oakford Archaeology
Project 1012
October 2011

APPENDIX 3: THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY		PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER: DIGITAL & BW	
Site name: Trengothal Farm		Date: 24-11-2011	Project no. 1012
No		Description	View to
1	Film 1001	General view of north elevation	SW
2		General view of north elevation	SW
3		Close-up of building break in north elevation	SW
4		Close-up of late 19 th century window, north elevation	SW
5		General view of north elevation	SW
6		General view of north elevation with modern building	S
7		General view of north elevation with modern building	S
8		General view of north elevation	SW
9		Close-up of building break showing earlier fabric, north elevation	SW
10		Close-up of modern building	SW
11		Close-up of modern building	SW
12		Close-up of modern building	SE
13		Close-up of modern building	SE
14		Close-up of weatherboarding	SE
15		General view of modern building	E
16		General view of south elevation	NE
17		General view of south elevation	NE
18		Close-up of doorway, south elevation	NE
19		Close-up of lower window, south elevation	NE
20		Close-up of upper window, south elevation	NE
21		Close-up of upper window, south elevation	NE
22		Close-up of upper window, south elevation	NE
23		Close-up of upper window, north elevation	SW
24		Close-up inside upper window, south elevation	SW
25		General view inside, first floor	SE
26		General view inside, first floor	SE
27		Close-up of central loading door, first floor	SW
28		General view inside, first floor	W
29		General view inside, first floor	W
30		General view inside, first floor	W
31	Film 1002	Close-up of sole plate	SW
32		Close-up of sole plate	SW
33		Close-up of sole plate	SW
34		Detail writing applied collar	SE
35		Detail writing applied collar	SE
36		Detail writing applied collar	SE
37		Detail writing applied collar	SE
38		Detail writing applied collar	SE
39		Detail of plastering inside of roof	SW
40		General view of halved lap roof trusses	SE
41		Detail of applied collar lap joint	SE
42		Detail of applied collar lap joint	SE
43		General view 19 th century sash window, internal, first floor	NE
44		General view of farmhouse extension wall with chimney flue	E
45		Close-up of farmhouse extension wall with chimney flue	E
46		Close-up of break in floor, first floor	SE
47		Close-up internal, window, first floor	SW
48		Close-up showing extent of earlier window frames with lime	SE

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No	Description		View to
	render, first floor		
49	Close-up showing extent of earlier window frames with lime render, first floor		SE
50	Close-up of 19 th century sash window, internal, first floor		E
51	General view of building break, first floor		SE
52	Close-up of building break, first floor		SE
53	Close-up of building break, first floor		SE
54	General view of modern block wall		NE
55	Close-up of earlier floor joist (?)		SE
56	Close-up of wall recess, internal, north elevation		E
57	Close-up of wall recess, internal, north elevation		E
58	Close-up of blocked door into farmhouse extension (?)		NE
59	General view of farmhouse		NW
60	General view of cow shed and stables		SW
61	General view of pig sties		SW
62	General view of farmstead		N



Fig. 1 Site location.



Fig. 2 St Levan Tithe map (1842) (not to scale).

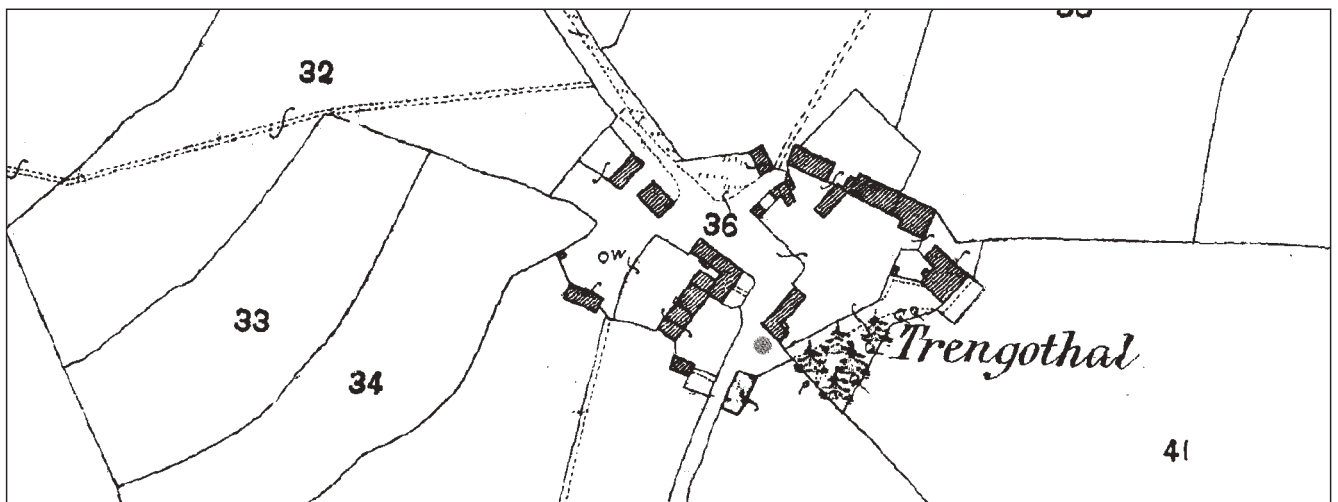


Fig. 3 Ordnance Survey 1875-1901 1:2500 Map Sheet 37.24 (not to scale).

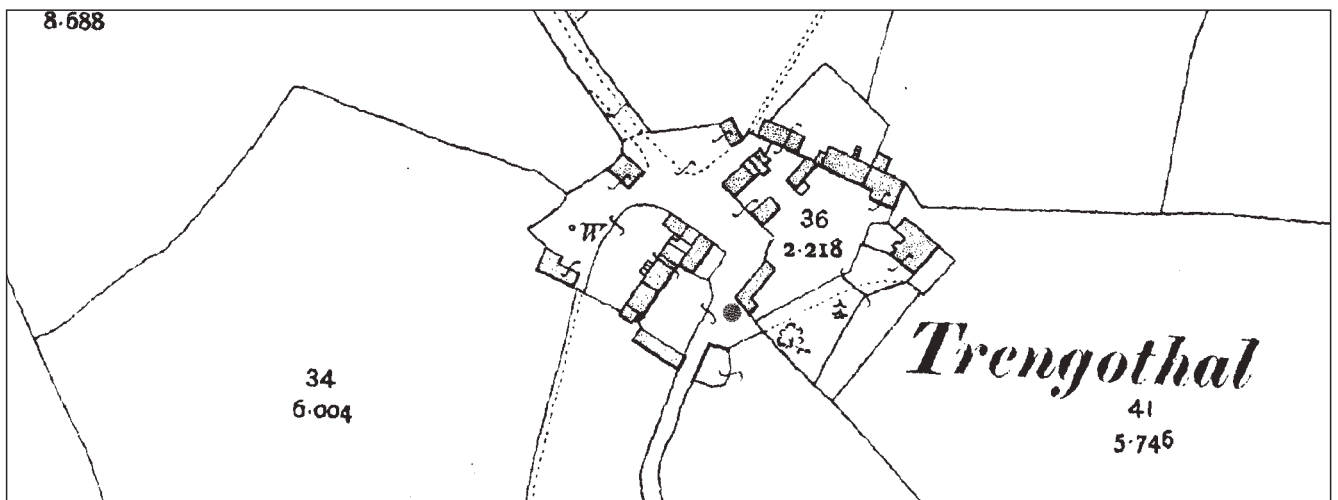


Fig. 4 Ordnance Survey 1906-08 1:2500 Map Sheet 37.24 (not to scale).

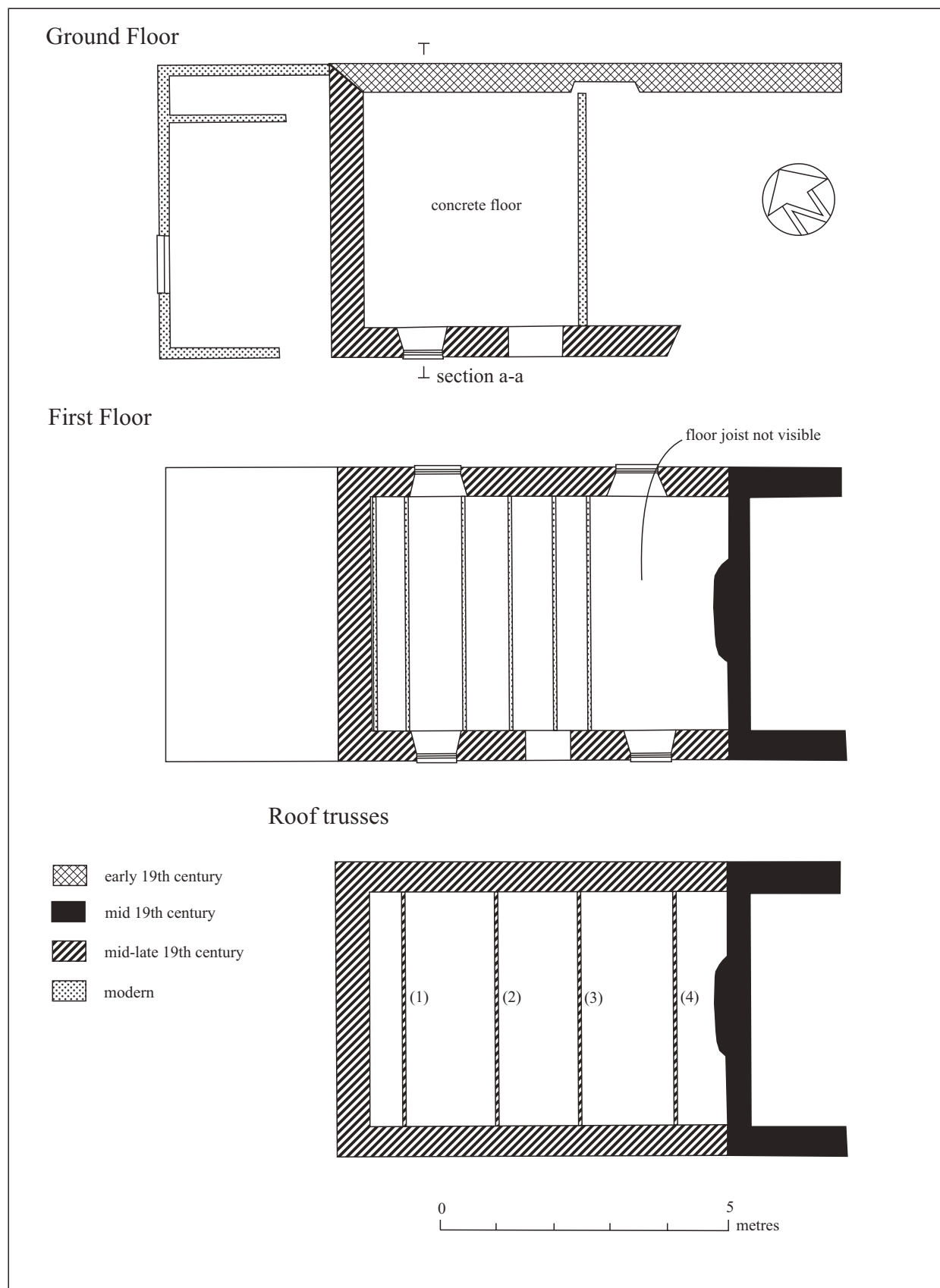


Fig. 5 Plan of building showing location of observations and suggested phases of development.

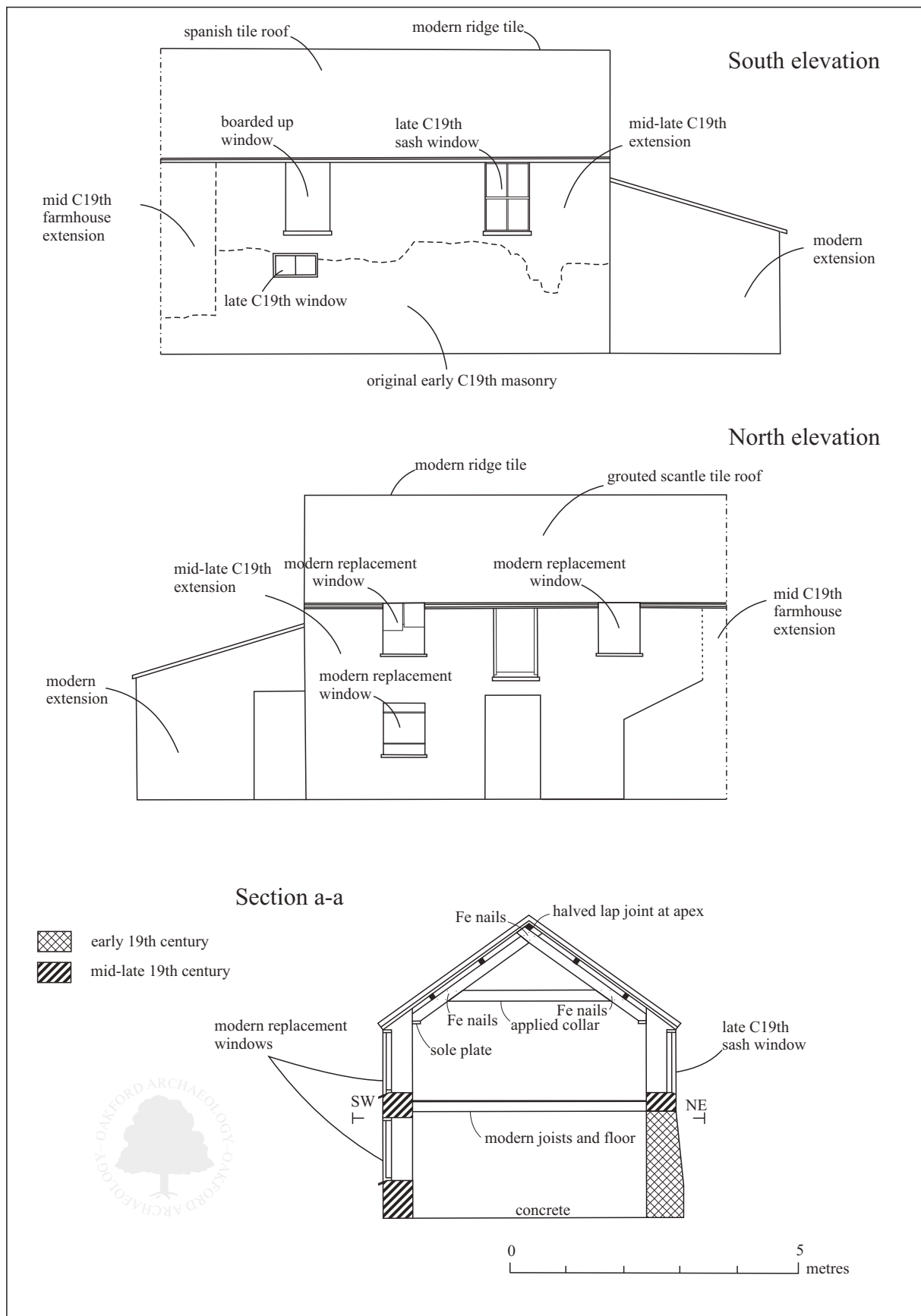


Fig. 6 External elevations of the building and section through north part of building showing a typical roof truss.



Pl. 1 North elevation, showing break in building fabric with small canted window and late 19th century sash window. 2m scale. Looking south-west.



Pl. 2 South elevation, showing the building prior to conversion. 2m scale. Looking north-east.



Pl. 3 Ground floor, interior view at south-east end, showing modern block partition. Looking north-east.



Pl. 4 Ground floor, interior view at south-east end, showing the shelf recess in the north wall. Looking north-east.



Pl. 5 First Floor, interior view at south-east end. 1m scale. Looking south-east.



Pl. 6 First floor, interior view showing central loading doorway. 1m scale. Looking south-west.



Pl. 7 First floor, interior view at north-west end showing typical sole plate and principal rafter. 0.25m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 8 First floor, interior view showing halved lap joint rafters, with modern roof on left and the late 19th century roof on right. Looking south-east.



Pl. 9 Roof timbers, interior view showing detail of writing (Prowse?) on applied collar. Looking south-east.



Pl. 10 Roof timbers, interior view showing detail of writing (1888?) on applied collar. Looking south-east.



Pl. 11 Roof timbers, interior view showing detail of writing (Wallis?) on applied collar. Looking south-east.



Pl. 12 Roof timbers, interior view showing detail of writing (1898?) on applied collar. Looking south-east.



Pl. 13 First floor, interior view at south-east end showing north wall of farmhouse extension with chimney flue. Looking east.



Pl. 14 First floor, interior view at south-east end showing later building fabric abutting north wall of farmhouse extension. Looking south-east.