

The Grambla

Trewoofe, Lamorna, TR19 6PA



Historic Building Recording

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Acknowledgements

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1. Background

The Historic Building Recording (HBR) was carried out at the request of the clients, Andy Travers and Anne Bone, in order to discharge Condition 3 of a Grant of Conditional Planning Permission (PA21/06941) issued alongside a Grant of Listed Building Consent (PA21/08006) on 24th November 2021, for the conversion of two Grade II Listed farm buildings (a barn and a cartshed) within a disused farm yard at The Grambla, Trewoofe, Lamorna, TR19 6PA.

The development involves the conversion and extension of the barn into a living-working space and the conversion of the cartshed into a workshop, plus the construction of a small new building south east of the farmyard, to serve as a site power room (Figure 19a).

In line with Condition 3(A), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared and approved by the Local Planning Authority (see Appendix 3; Ratcliffe 2021).

The historical research and fieldwork elements of the HBR had already been completed as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment in order to inform the clients' ambition to sensitively renovate and convert the two buildings and support their planning and LBC applications (Berry & Ratcliffe 2021). Following approval of the WSI, the remainder of the work was completed and the results presented in this report.

2. Location & setting

The Grambla is located in the parish of St Buryan, above Lamorna Valley, on the west-facing brow of an 80m high spur between tributaries that merge into the river running down to Lamorna Cove (Figure 1).

The site lies within anciently enclosed farmland (Figure 5) that has been dramatically altered in recent decades by the wholesale removal of field boundaries to create much larger fields (Figure 2), making it now difficult to decipher the blocks of medieval strip fields that previously characterised this landscape (Figure 9).

The Grambla is accessed from the St Buryan village to B3115 road (Newlyn Road), via a rough field track, and previously also along a (now overgrown) walled trackway leading up from the medieval hamlet of Trewoofe to the south (Figure 2). This dual access reflects the site's origins, as two, separately owned, adjoining farm yards (see section 5, below).

3. Designations

There are two surviving buildings on The Grambla site. In 1977, both were listed (Grade II) under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended, for their special architectural or historic interest. The original listing descriptions for each building are provided below.

List Entry Number: 1143862

NGR: SW4384525695 (DCO11595 in Figure 4)

'Barn. Circa early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate half-hipped roof. Plan: Rectangular plan with opposing first floor loading/winnowing doorways towards the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Unaltered elevations. North front has an approximately central doorway, a blocked doorway on the left and a small window on the right. First floor has splayed slit ventilator on the left and a blocked loading doorway on the right. The ventilator is opposite a similar ventilator in the rear wall and both are splayed both inside and out. Interior: Limewashed rubble walls, C19 first floor and roof structure. There is a ruin of a small probably C18 house to the west of this building.'

List Entry Number: 1327515

NGR: SW4382125693 (DCO12553 in Figure 4)

'Cartshed. Circa early-mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with large doorway at the front. Exterior: Single storey. East front has slit ventilator left of middle and wide doorway on the right. There is a blocked doorway in the right-hand end and a slit ventilator in the left-hand end. Interior: Lime-washed rubble walls, C19 roof structure.'

4. Planning Context

A Grant of Listed Building Consent (PA21/08006) was issued on 24th November 2021, alongside a Grant of Conditional Planning Permission (PA21/06941), which included the following Condition.

Condition 3

A) No development shall take place until a programme of historic building recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

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

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

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030 and paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021.

This pre-commencement Condition was recommended by Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) service, which specified that the historic building recording should be undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual to Level 2/3 (as defined by Historic England's 2016 guidance *Understanding Historic Buildings - A Guide to Good Recording Practice*) and include digital archive-quality photography, annotation of elevation and plans, combined with documentary research and map regression.

5. Methodology

The key research questions addressed by the HBR were as follows.

- The origin and chronological development of the site
- Its wider historic landscape setting
- Historic ownership and occupancy
- Present layout and surviving walls and buildings
- Character, function & architectural detail of the surviving buildings

The recording work involved the following stages.

1. Historical research
2. Historic building recording
3. Archive creation
4. Report preparation
5. Deposition (of report & archive)

5.1 Historical research

The historical research was carried out by Jeanette Ratcliffe during July & August 2020.

The following key sources were consulted.

- 1838 Tithe Map and Apportionment Survey
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping - 1802 2 ½" drawings (for first series 1" map); 25" to 1 mile map & map revisions (1878, 1908, 1947 & 1964) - sourced online from the British Library, National Library of Scotland and Cornwall Council's interactive map
- Modern map base & 2000/2005 aerial photo base (Cornwall Council online interactive map)
- Historical & Landscape Assessment layers of Cornwall Council online interactive map – for archaeological sites & monuments, listed buildings, aerial investigation, historic landscape characterisation
- Heritage Gateway (online database) – for Historic Environment Record (HER) descriptions of archaeological sites in vicinity
- Listed Building descriptions of the two farm buildings at The Grambla

5.2 Historic building recording

Historic building recording was carried out by Eric Berry and Jeanette Ratcliffe during April 2021 and consisted of the following.

- Making a detailed digital photographic record of the Listed barn and cartshed, together with their context and other historic farmyard features (farmyard walls, gateways & gates, entrance to walled trackway).
- Identifying some additional historic detail to be incorporated into the architect's (existing) plans
- Making a detailed plan of the cartshed floor, in order to record and aid interpretation of the surviving paving and other features.

A total of 133 digital colour photographs were taken. The photo locations were marked on copies of the architect's (existing) plans, a catalogue was made of the full collection (Appendix 1), and a comprehensive sample has been used to illustrate this report (Figures 27-67).

The cartshed floor was planned at 1:20 scale using a tape and offsets and an inked and coloured-up version has been included in this report (Figure 23)

5.3 Archive creation

The results of the historic building recording have been collated as an archive. This involved the following.

- All records (drawings, photographs, etc.) have been ordered and catalogued
- All paper records have been scanned and combined with the coloured digital photographs in order to create a fully digitised site archive
- An index to the site archive has been created (Appendix 2)

5.4 Report preparation

The results from the project have been drawn together and presented in this report, which was submitted to the LPA for approval and uploaded to OASIS (jeanette1-508389) and ADS (20015424).

5.5 Deposition (of report and archive)

This has involved the following.

- Digital data (PDF of the report, digitised field drawings and digital colour photographs) forming part of the site archive have been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS ref - 20015424)*
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index*
- The approved report has been uploaded to the relevant OASIS record and made publically available via ADS within 3 months of approval of the final report.
- Any supporting paper records will be safely stored by the architects, who are also the owners and future occupants of the converted farm buildings.

6. Historical background

6.1 Evidence of earlier settlement in the vicinity

6.1.1 Neolithic chambered tomb or stone circle (field-name evidence)

The 1838 Tithe Apportionment Survey records fields northeast of the site (nos.3066 & 3068; Figure 7) as being named 'Little Grambler' and 'Great Grambler'. According to Russell (1971, 13), this suggests the location of a Bronze Age barrow, though no surviving remains were identified (Figures 4; MCO3715; SW43902576). More correctly, the field name, like the place name 'Grumbla', is derive from the Cornish for 'Cromlech' (Padel 1985), a Welsh name for a Neolithic chambered tomb or stone circle.

As Peter Pool (1990, 26) highlighted 'many field names arise from the presence of antiquities, and often they provide the only record of the existence of antiquities which have long vanished', with megalithic tombs being indicated by names such as Grambler, Cromlea, and Quoit Croft. The following entry in his glossary of West Penwith field names (Ibid, 61) mentions the occurrence of 'Gramer' relevant to this research.

Occurrence of Field-Name	Meaning
Grambla 1673, Grumbler T A (Boswarthen SA): Grambley 1696, Cromlea T A (Boskednan G): Gramer T A (Trewoofe SB)	<i>Cromlegh</i> , cromlech, mutated. The field at Boswarthen is near a megalith and has named the hamlet of Grumbla.

Key: 1673 = date name first recorded; T A = 1840 Tithe Apportionment Survey; SA = Sancreed Parish; G = Gulval Parish; SB = St Buryan Parish.

The presence of a chambered tomb or stone circle to the north east of the site, on the highest point of the spur, indicates that this would have been unenclosed land during the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, and it probably continued to be so until the later post-medieval period. While a distinctly ancient field pattern was previously evident to the west of the site (Figure 9), the size, shape and layout of the fields to the east, on the top and steeper slopes of the spur, suggest more recent enclosure of rough ground.

Interestingly, while it is the 'Gramer' field name that has now become attached to the site, Russell (1971, 13) refers to the location as 'Tremewan'.

6.1.2 Prehistoric or later artefacts

Russell (1971, 92) also lists, as surviving remains, a saddle quern (for grinding corn) and two beach boulders 'near a barn at Tremewan'. Her grid reference, SW45742582, must be incorrect since it belongs to a cross site on Paul Down. The barn she is referring to is more likely to be part of the site being researched here (now known as The Grambla, perhaps previously named, at least in part, as Tremewan). (Figure 4; MCO1615; SW43842569).

6.1.3 Medieval settlements and field systems

Until recent decades, the farmland to the west of The Grambla was characterised by rectangular fields originating as blocks, 'cropping units', of medieval strip fields, and in some

cases the narrow strips themselves were still evident (Figures 9, 11 & 15). It seems that shareholding formed the basis of strip fields' creation and use, since arranging land in strips allowed more equitable sharing among a hamlet's several households as the narrow widths could be closely compared (Herring et al, 2016, 204). The fields to the west of The Grambla would originally have been associated with the hamlet of Trewoofe.

The settlement and manor of Trewoofe, lying to the south of The Grambla (Figures 1 & 2), is first recorded in 1302 when it is spelt 'Trewoeff' (Gover 1948, 622). The *tref* in the place name implies a settlement of early medieval origin. The name is Cornish and contains the elements *tre* meaning 'estate', 'farmstead', and *goyf* meaning 'winter' (Padel 1985, 106, 223, 317). (MCO11639; SW43932538).

Trewoofe later subdivided into Trewoyeff Goles - the original settlement, with the element *goles* meaning 'lower' (no longer used) - and Trewoof-wartha, to the west of The Grambla (MCO18093; SW43122558). Trewoof-wartha is first recorded in 1440 when it is spelt 'Trewoyeff Wartha' (Gover 1948, 622). The name is Cornish and contains the element *guartha* meaning 'summit' or 'upper' (Padel 1985, 115).

Tremewan, the name that Russell attributed to The Grambla (see 4.2, above), also contains the prefix 'tref'. The second element is found in the place name St Mewan, near St Austell, first recorded as "Sancti Maweni" in 1245 and derived from a Breton saint's name (Gover 1948, 412).

However, in this case, Tremewan, rather than indicating any early medieval settlement, is derived from the surname of the landowner (see Tithe Apportionment evidence in section 7, below).

6.2 The Grambla – origin and chronological development

On the basis of the cartographic and documentary evidence examined, there are two alternative scenarios regarding the origin of The Grambla.

1. The whole site originated in the early 19th century.
2. The western part of the site has an earlier origin, with the eastern part being added/subdivided off during the early 19th century.

Neither The Grambla site, nor the walled trackway leading to it from Trewoofe, are depicted on the 1802 OS survey drawing (Figure 6), which could be an indication that they were not yet in existence. Both the site and the walled trackway are clearly shown on the 1838 Tithe Map (Figure 7), suggesting an early 19th century origin, sometime between 1802 and 1838, with the fields to the east perhaps being laid out around the same time.

Alternatively, given the small scale of the map (1" to 1 mile) for which the 1802 survey was commissioned, it could be that The Grambla was too minor a settlement to be included, and the 1977 Listed Building description for the eastern surviving barn mentions '*a ruin of a small probably C18 house to the west*' (see section 6.1, below), suggesting an origin that predates 1802.

One of the most striking aspects of the 1838 Tithe evidence is that the site was comprised of not one, but two, adjacent farmyards, with the Map (Figure 7) showing a sinuous north-south wall dividing the western yard (fed by the Trewoofe trackway running up from the south) from the eastern (accessed from Newlyn Road across the field to the north), with two buildings and two enclosures within each yard. The Apportionment Survey records the two yards as being under different ownership and occupancy.

The western yard, together with the adjoining farmland to the north and northwest, was part of 'A Tenement in Trewoof', of which Robert Harvey was both the landowner and occupier. His yard (plot 3094, Figure 8) is recorded as 'Homestead', making it probable that the building shown to the north of the still-surviving cartshed (in the centre of the plot) was a house, the ruin mentioned in the 1977 Listing. Given that his tenement included (elsewhere) a farmhouse, cottage, dwelling, two gardens and a yard, all recorded as occupied by him, it is unclear whether Robert Harvey, himself, actually lived here. The small enclosure to the west of the yard (plot 3093, Figure 8) is listed as 'Mowhay' - a stack-yard for crops such as hay, wheat, or barley.

The eastern yard, together with the fields to the northeast and east, formed part of 'Tremewan' tenement, owned by John Tremewan. As Pool states (1990, 12) 'The connection between place-names and personal names is a close one, involving a two-way exchange; places (including fields) have been named after people, and people have taken their names from places (though not normally from fields).' The first scenario seems most likely here.

John Tremewan did not occupy his tenement; he lived 1.8 kilometres to the south, at Rosemodress Farm, which he leased from the Earl of Falmouth. Peter Rowe was the occupier of Tremewan, living in the 'House and Courtlage' that he leased as part of the tenement, but that was not on The Grambla site.

The plots forming the Tremewan part of the latter (Figure 8) are recorded as 'Mowhay and Barn' (plot 3062), which refers to the still-surviving barn and sub-square enclosure on its east, and 'Fold' (plot 3061), suggesting that the rest of the yard was used as a pen for livestock, with the building on the south probably an animal shelter. This evidence indicates that the eastern yard was purely a working area, although the presumed house in the western yard is depicted as extending along its northern edge. Given subsequent map evidence, this may have been a cartographic error.

The 1878 25" map (Figure 10) shows little change in the arrangement of buildings and enclosures within each yard, apart from an additional feature on the east side of the eastern barn which is its (still extant) external staircase.

Although the presumed house on the north side of the western yard is depicted as unroofed in 1878, suggesting that it had gone out of use, the 1908 map revision (Figure 12) shows it roofed, and with a subdivision towards its western end. By this time a small, additional building has been constructed on the north side of the western mowhay, while the animal shelter on the south side of the eastern yard has lost its roof, and by the time of the 1947

OS map (1939 revision survey) is only visible as a right-angled kink in the yard wall (Figure 14). The other notable change by 1947 is that only the western end of the house is now roofed, suggesting that it had lost its domestic use by then.

By 1964 (Figure 16), only the cartshed and barn that survive today are intact. There are only fragmentary traces of the other buildings and of the wall separating the two yards from each other, and the western mowhay is no longer subdivided from the western yard.

Since then, there has been further subtraction and alteration (and some addition, of new stone walling and wooden fencing), to the extent that very little of the original site remains, above ground at least, apart from the two Listed buildings (Figures 2, 4, 17 & 18).

Given the scale of change that has occurred across the surrounding landscape in recent decades, it is probably that, if they hadn't been designated as Listed Buildings, the cartshed and barn would not have survived.

7. The Grambla site today

7.1 The barn (Figures 20 & 22, 27-38, 62)

The barn at The Grambla is a small threshing barn built into the slope of the land so that the rear doorway of the threshing floor is served by a short flight of granite steps. The barn is built from local granite rubble with granite dressing under a half-hipped scantle slate roof. The rectangular plan of the building accommodates a former cowhouse at ground-floor level and a granary/fodder store above with threshing floor with opposing doorways at its south end.

The **front (west) elevation** has a central doorway plus a further doorway at far left and a small window opening towards the right. Above the window is a blocked threshing/loading doorway. At first-floor left is a slit ventilator. This vent is situated directly opposite a similar vent at the rear. The design of these vents is rare, possibly unique, with both external and internal splays. At far right of the barn front is a stone buttress designed to support distorted walling behind and above. There are two, side-by-side phases of buttress – a stone and cement structure adjacent to a buttress formed by a single granite monolith.

The **rear elevation** has no openings to the ground floor. First floor has a threshing/loading doorway at far left and a vent towards the right. The doorway is approached by a wide flight of granite steps rising from the left. The steps appear to have been built in more than one phase, possibly originally built as a ramp and with steps added later.

The **end elevations** have no original openings, but a small window opening has been inserted to the north wall.

The **interior** retains its original floor and roof structures. There are remnant features that suggest the ground floor function as a cowhouse, with earlier mangers along the rear wall having been replaced with granite-edged concrete ones.

Two small niches in the north wall are probably nesting boxes for hens. Associated with traditional farmsteads there is often provision for poultry, pigeons, or doves. (These birds had a multi-function purpose: poultry provided eggs and meat; pigeons and doves provided meat; all were essential following harvest time when they foraged for remnant or spilt grain in the yards and fields thus reducing vermin population growth; and enabling birds to be fattened up for the winter, either for meat or for breeding from).

The floor surface within the cowhouse is compacted earth and small stones, with a large natural boulder at the north end. The floor above the cowhouse has slender joists and remains of a planked floor, now in poor condition. The barn's 4-bay roof structure has collar trusses, purlins, and common rafters.

7.2 The cartshed (Figures 24 & 26, 39-58)

The cartshed at The Grambla has been adapted for more than a single function, as displayed in its floor surfacing (see detailed plan of floor in Figure 26).

The building's original function, characterised by its wide doorway, was probably a cartshed at its north-west end, plus workshop/store at the south-east end. This central part was later adapted to become a small cowhouse or stabling with a feeding passage at its south-west side and an open drain/dung pit to the opposite side. A narrow doorway cut into the south-west end of the north-west wall was clearly for access to the feeding passage. This doorway was later blocked. The south-east end was last used as a probable loose box, possibly for a horse, possibly for a bull. Standing in the south corner is a vertical dressed granite monolith, possibly a tether stone, which also suggests use as a slaughterhouse.

There is a slit ventilator to the north-east, south-east and south-west walls. The present roof is not the original roof as there is clear evidence that the eaves level has been raised to the north-east side. Close examination of the south-east gable end shows similar evidence. The present 5-bay tie-beam roof structure incorporates some reused timbers. Scantle slate roof covering survives to the north-east side albeit in poor condition. The roof covering has been replaced with corrugated bitumen to the south-west side, now in terrible condition.

Recently, there has been a collapse of masonry to the left-hand side of the original wide doorway. At the other side of the doorway the jamb masonry was partly rebuilt to NW side of doorway inscribed: SJH 8:5:1986. In the SE wall near the SW end there is an inscription in a mortar repair: EOO 2002.

7.3 Other surviving historic farmyard features (Figure 19, 59-61, 63-67)

The only other historic farmyard features evident above ground are a few stretches of yard walling, formed by Cornish hedge:

- along the north side of the farmyard;
- south and north from the front (west face) of the barn;
- the southeast wall of the western mowhay.

The central length of the hedge along the north side of the farmyard appears to have been rebuilt (see Figure 59), presumably after the probably farmhouse located in front of it (see section 5.2, above) was demolished. This rebuild replaced the rear wall of the former farmhouse and confirms the house's location, as does the area of stonier ground in front of this of this hedge.

A 17th century dressed granite (chamfered) former fireplace lintel has been reused as a north gate pier in the gateway in the hedge adjoining to the north side of the barn front. At the opposite side of that gateway is a reused rebated granite, possibly a former door jamb, possibly also of 17th century date. Both of these re-used dressed stones may have come from the farmhouse at The Grambla.

Remarkably, the walled trackway entering the site from Trewoofe to the south remains largely intact. A higher length of the hedge on its east side, just inside the entrance into the trackway, may represent the remains of the animal shelter that previous stood to the south of the barn (see 5.2 above).

7.4 Potential for surviving below-ground remains

There has been such wholesale grubbing out of buildings and walls within the site and across the surrounding landscape that it is difficult to gauge the degree to which below-ground remains (such as building and wall foundations, floor surfaces, drains and artefacts) are likely to survive, but the potential does, nevertheless, exist.

The most likely area for survival of significant below-ground remains is at the north end of the yard where the presumed farmhouse once stood (see Section 5.2, above). The ground in front of the rebuilt hedge there is slightly stonier than elsewhere in the yard, and it may be that some buried remnants of the building still exist.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Statement of Significance

The Grambla farmstead is a rare survival of two essential farm building types (threshing barn and cartshed) that once belonged to a more complete farmstead including a possible C17 farmhouse, all built on high ground overlooking open countryside. The buildings are unspoiled vernacular examples of their type and contain some interesting character and functional features.

The barn has hen nesting boxes, rare (possibly unique) ventilator slits, and characterful granite 2-phase steps up to its threshing floor. The cartshed has many interesting internal features that tell the story of its former uses. Together, their survival, against a background of so many recent changes to our agricultural settlements, adds greatly to their significance.

8.2 Opportunity for reinstating historic form and character

The Grambla is a site stripped of most of its original form, character and context, a denuded island within a landscape once richly textured with medieval strip fields and small post-medieval enclosures, now a barren, featureless expanse. The sensitive conversion and adaptive reuse of the two surviving farm buildings offers an opportunity, not only in terms of conserving those historic structures, but also in reinstating the sense of enclosure and coherence of the farm yard(s) within which they stand.

9. Bibliographical references

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Russell, V, 1971, *West Penwith Survey*

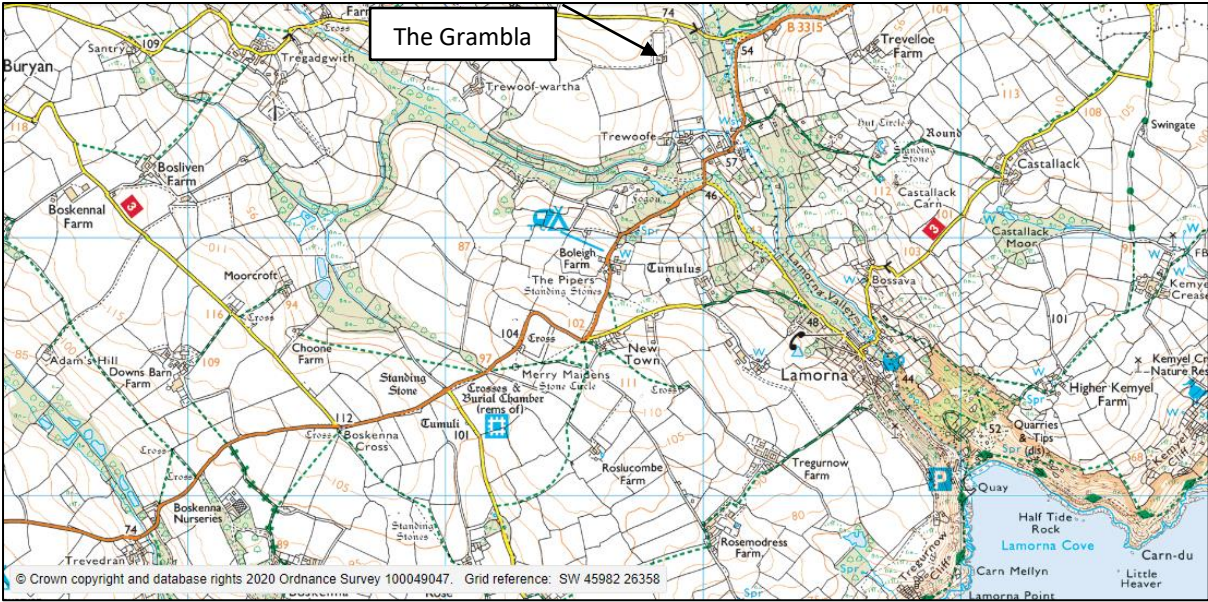


Figure 1: Site location, showing topography and surrounding area

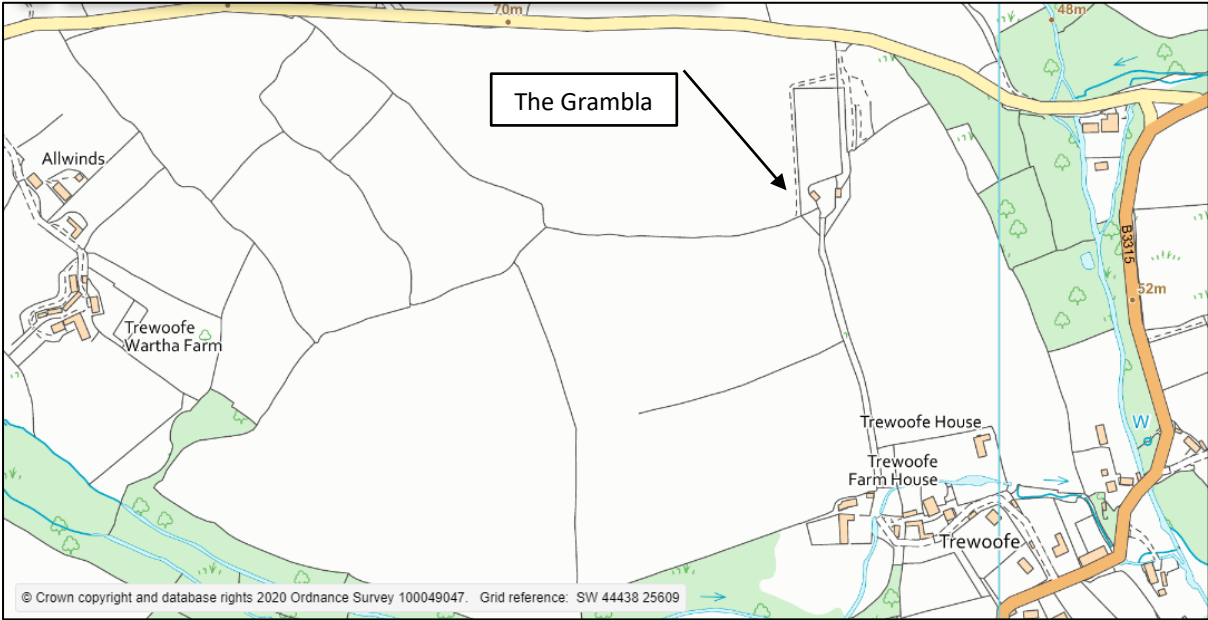


Figure 2: Site location, showing access, surrounding fields and nearby settlements

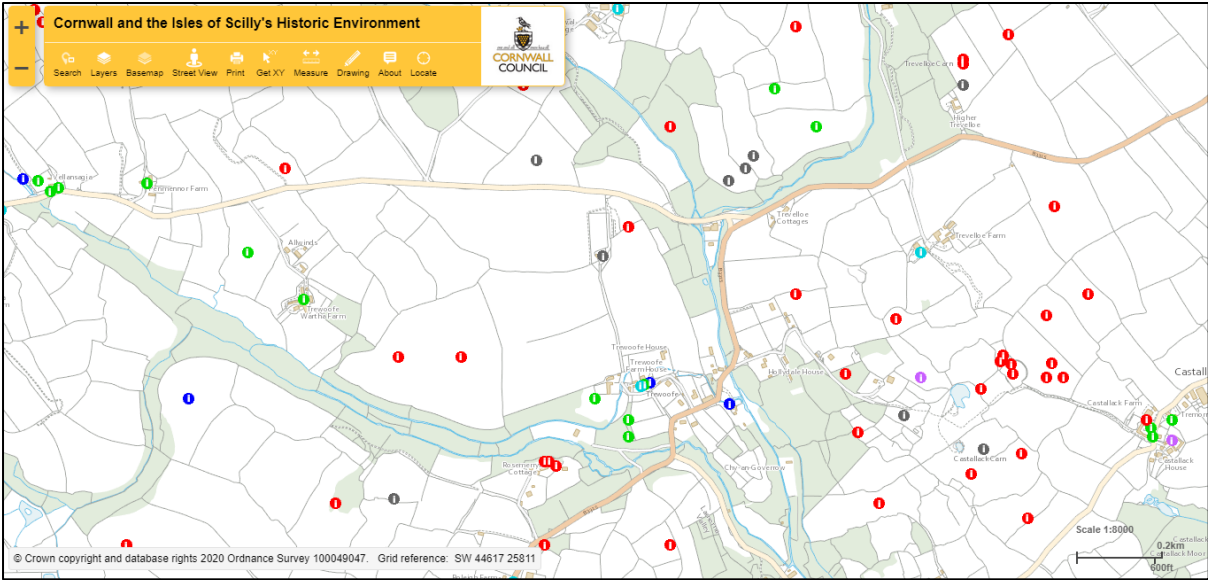


Figure 3: Historic Environment Record sites within the general vicinity

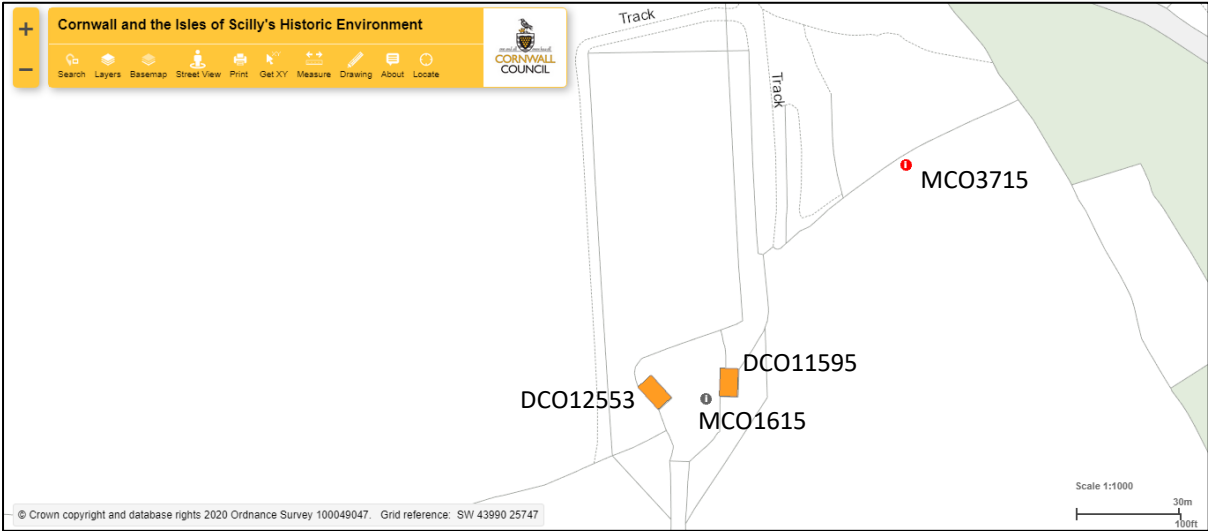


Figure 4: The Grambla - Historic Environment Record sites and Listed Buildings within the site and immediate vicinity

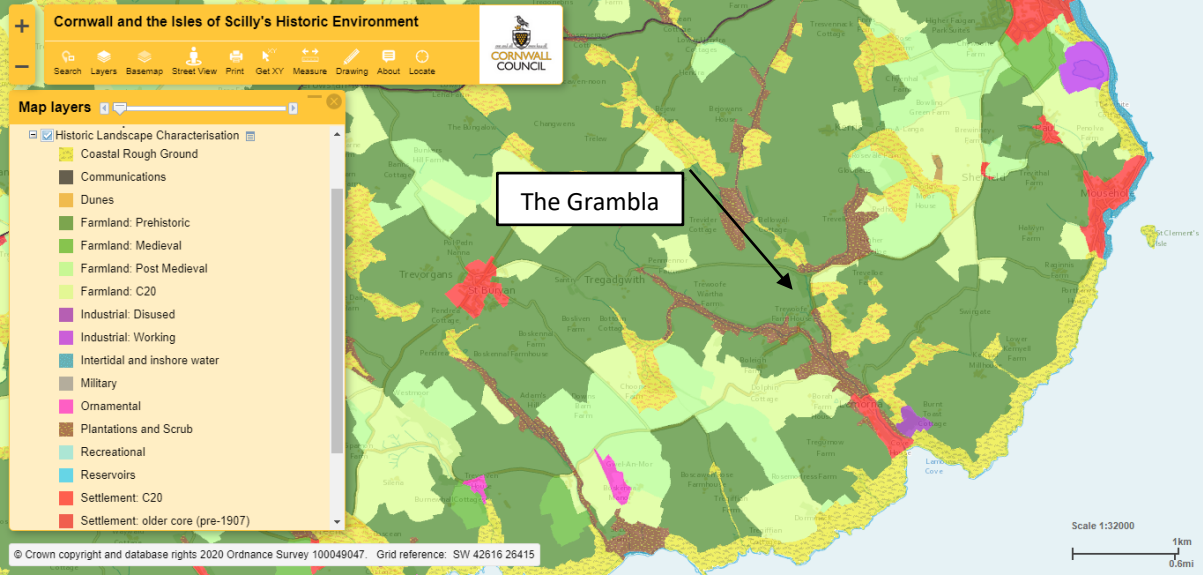


Figure 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation map

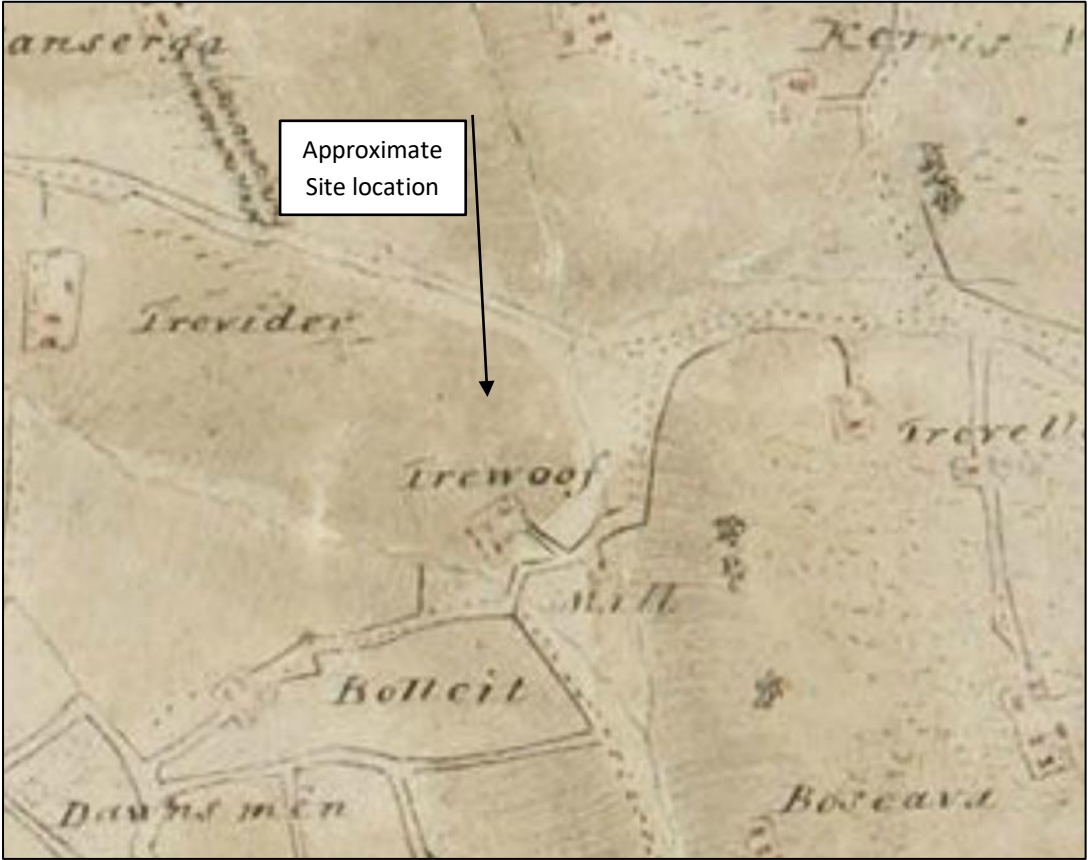


Figure 6: 1802 OS drawing, showing the site apparently not yet in existence



Figure 7: 1840 Tithe Map



Figure 8: 1840 Tithe Map, annotated close up of the site (confirming TA plot numbers)

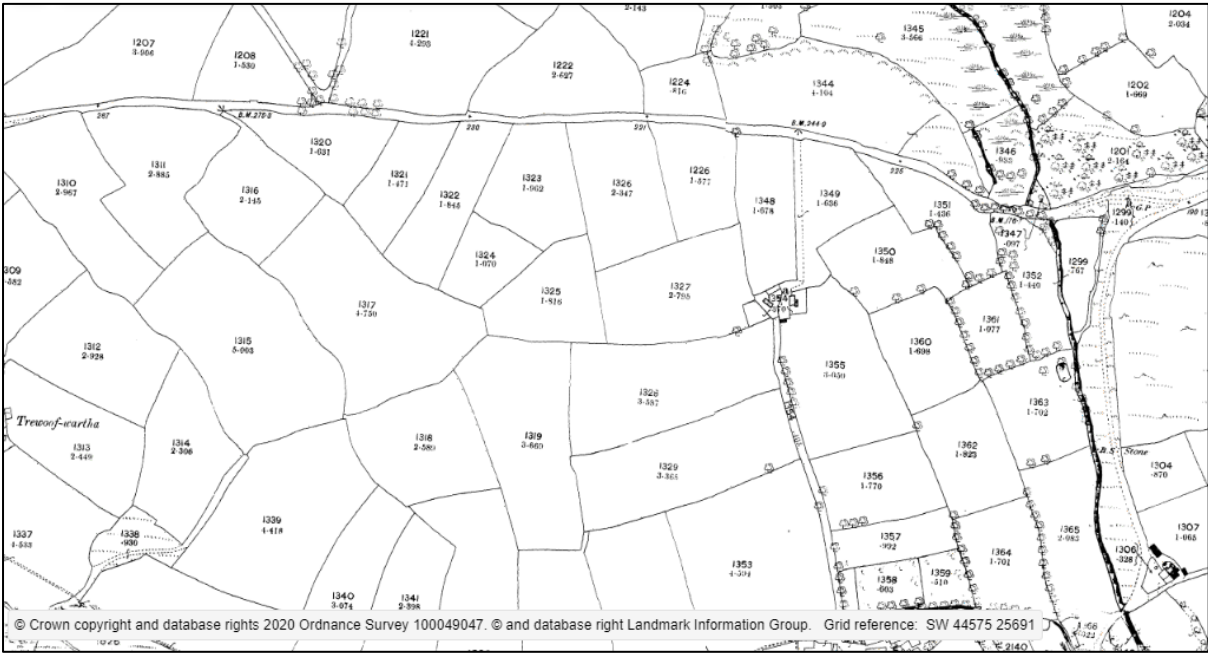


Figure 9: 1878 OS 25" Map (surveyed 1875)

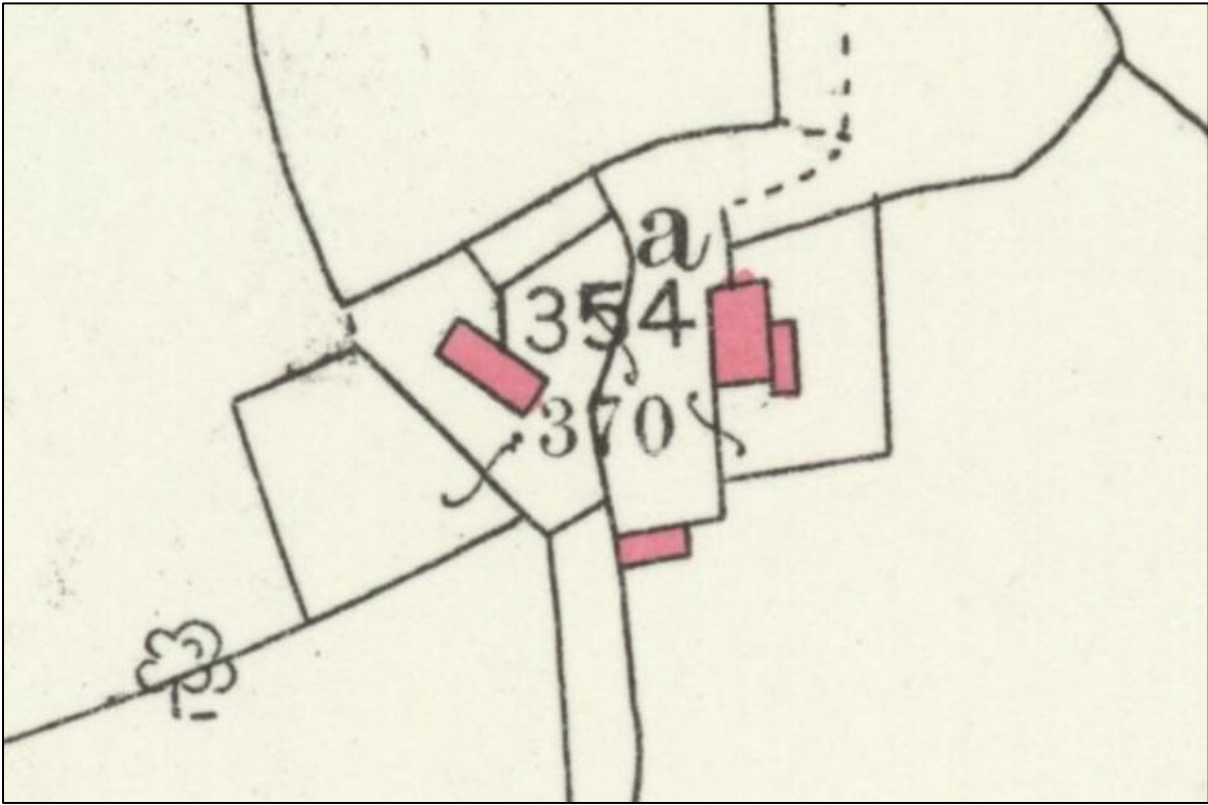


Figure 10: 1878 OS 25" Map, close up of the site

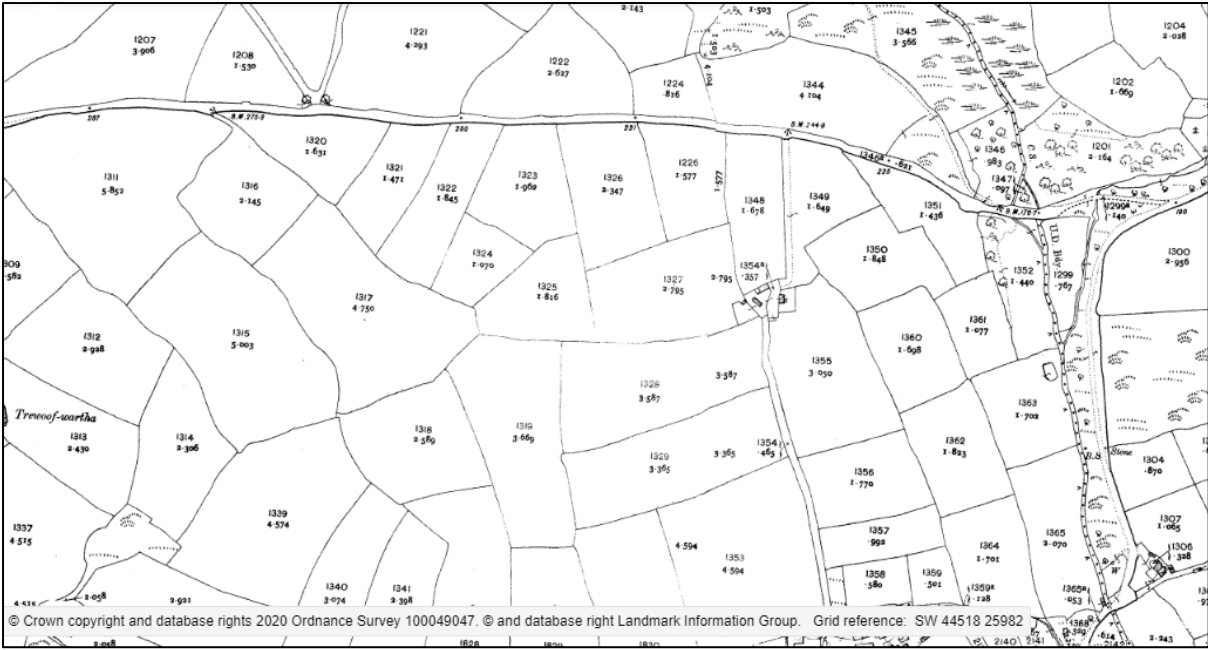


Figure 11: 1908 OS 25" Map (1906 -1907 revision)

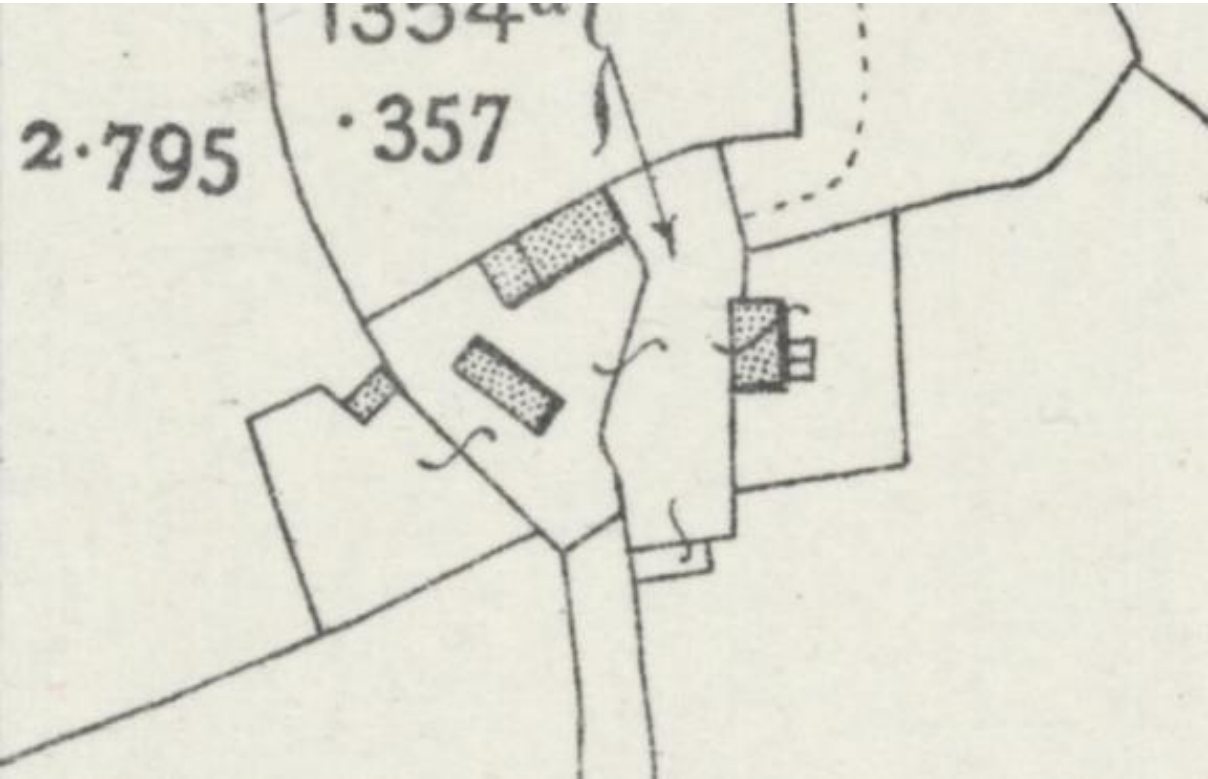


Figure 12: 1908 OS 25" Map, close up of the site



Figure 13: 1947 OS 25" Map (1939 revision)

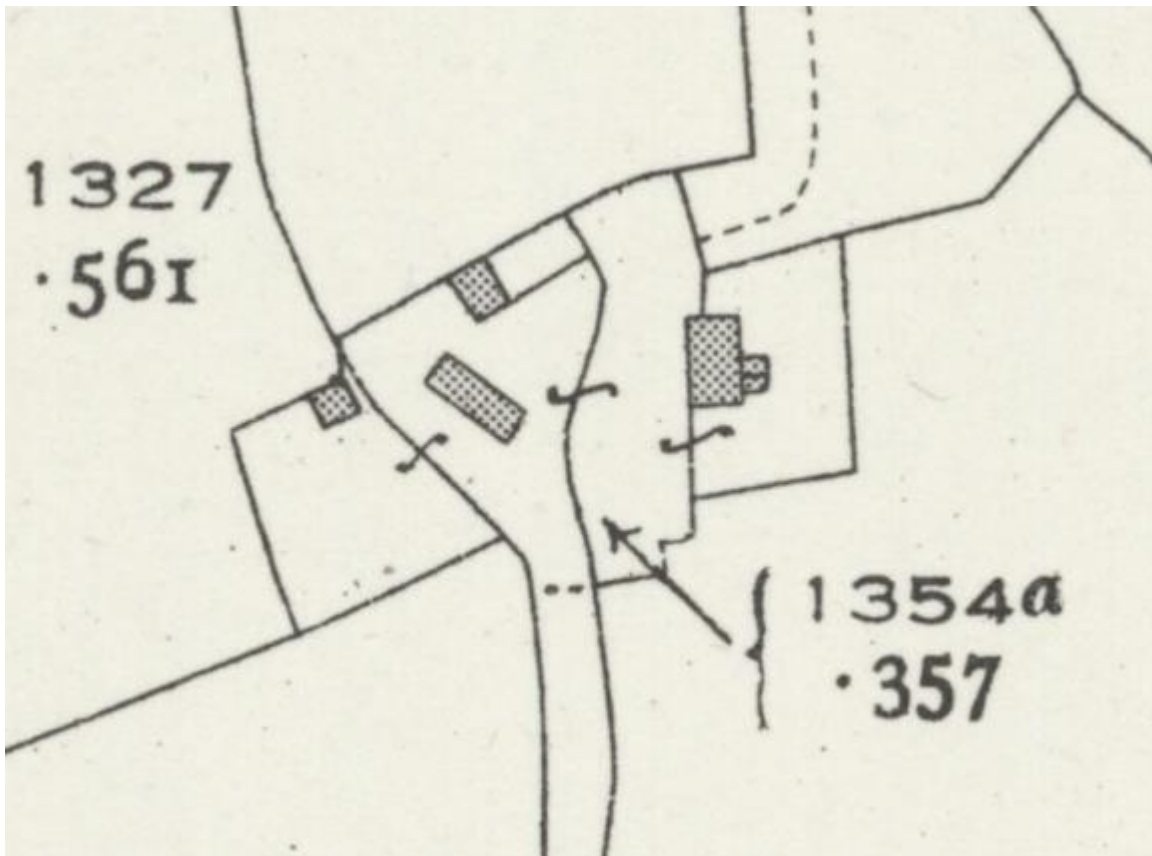


Figure 14: 1947 OS 25" Map, close up of the site

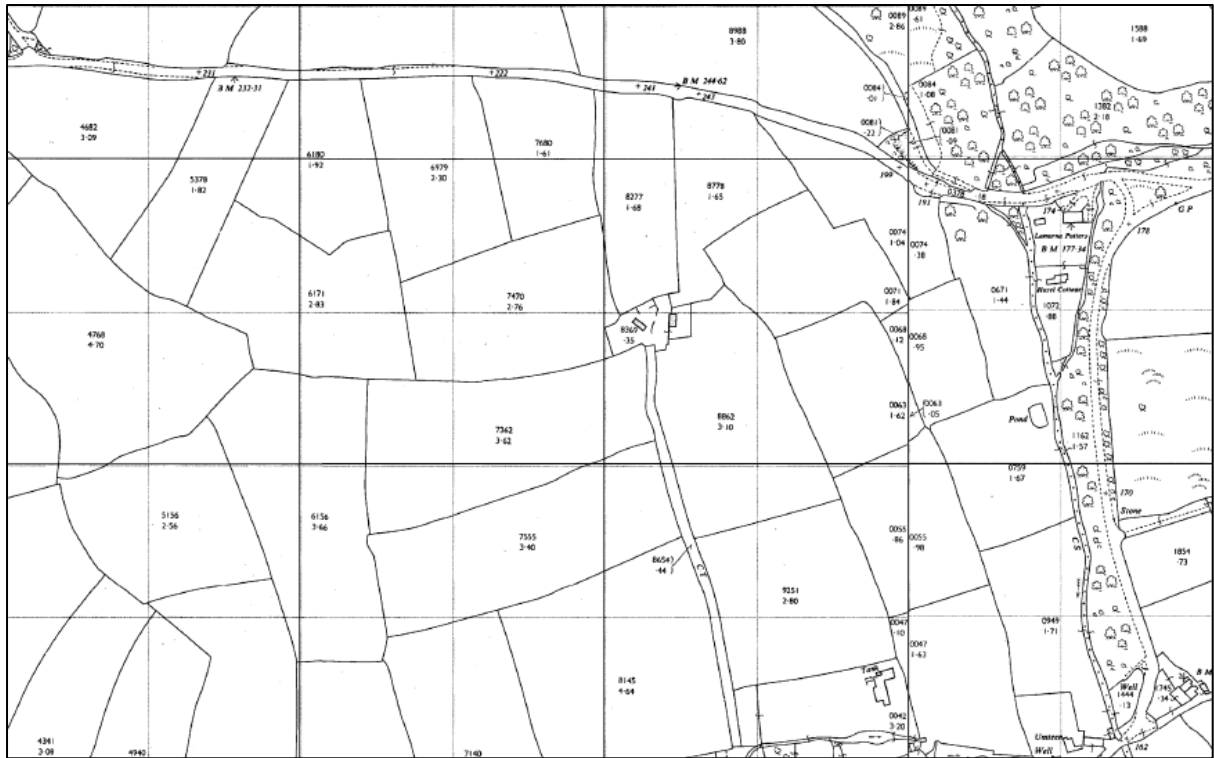


Figure 15: 1963-4 OS 25" Map

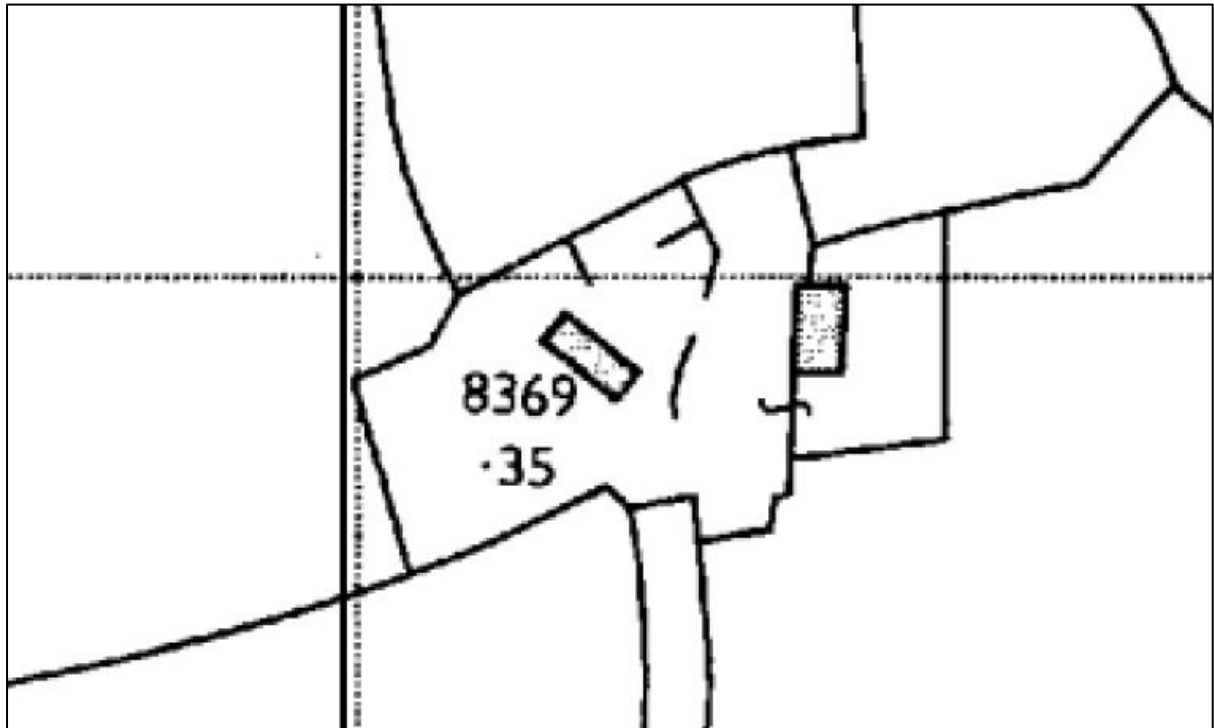


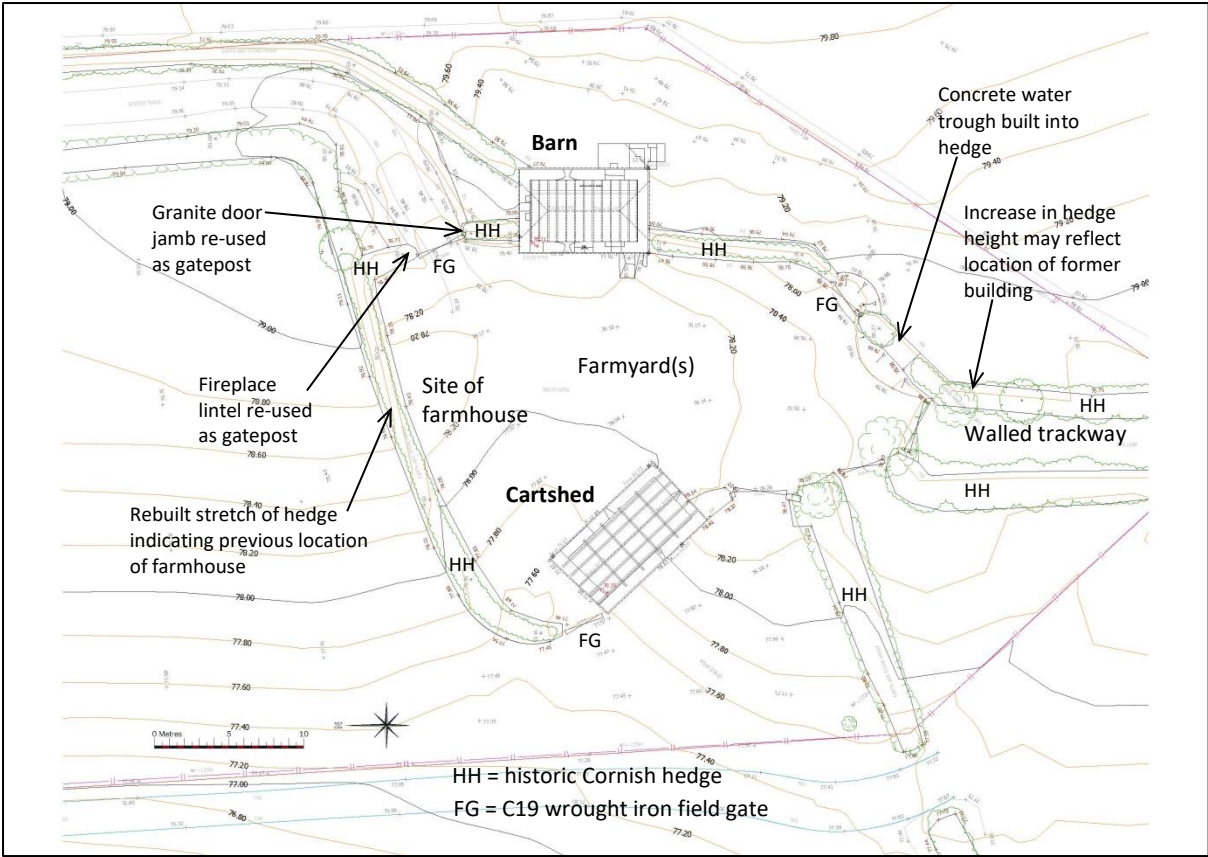
Figure 16: 1963-4 OS 25" Map, close up of the site



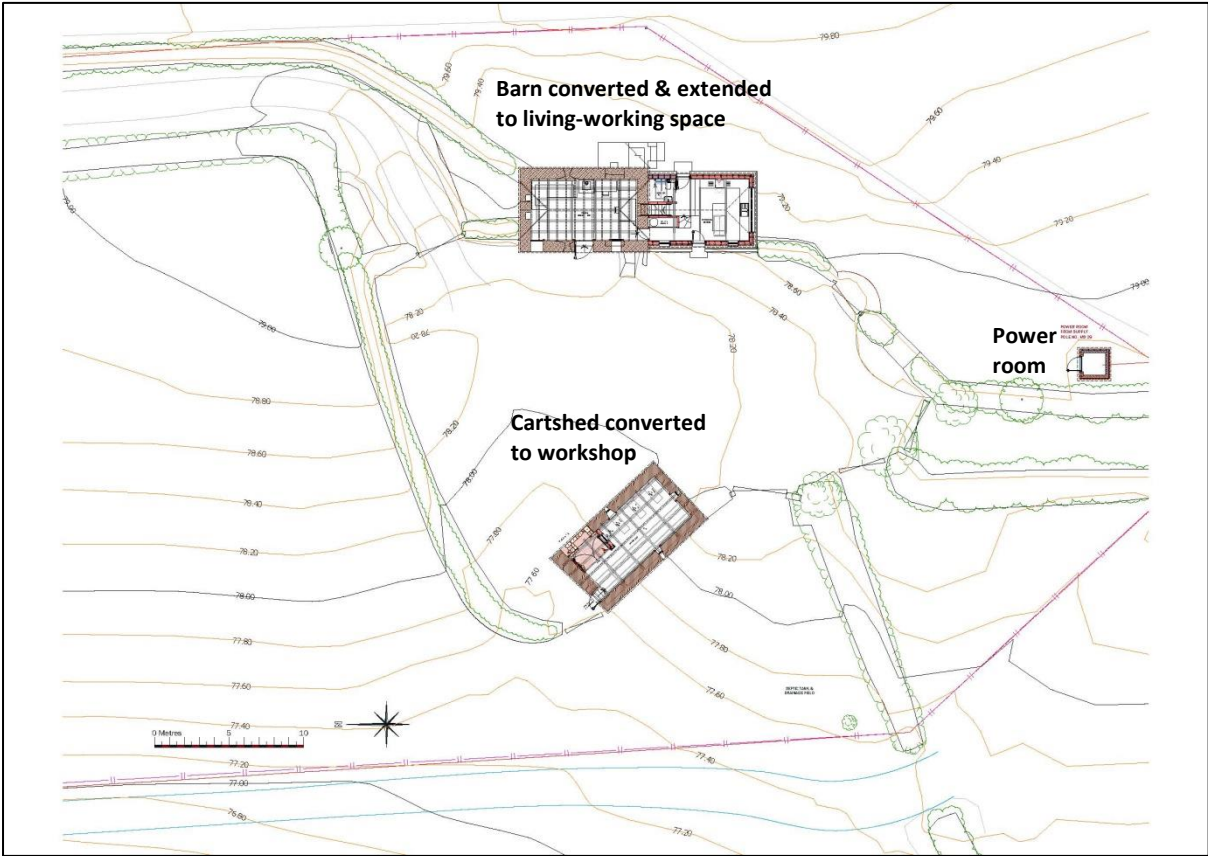
Figure 17: 2000 Aerial Photograph



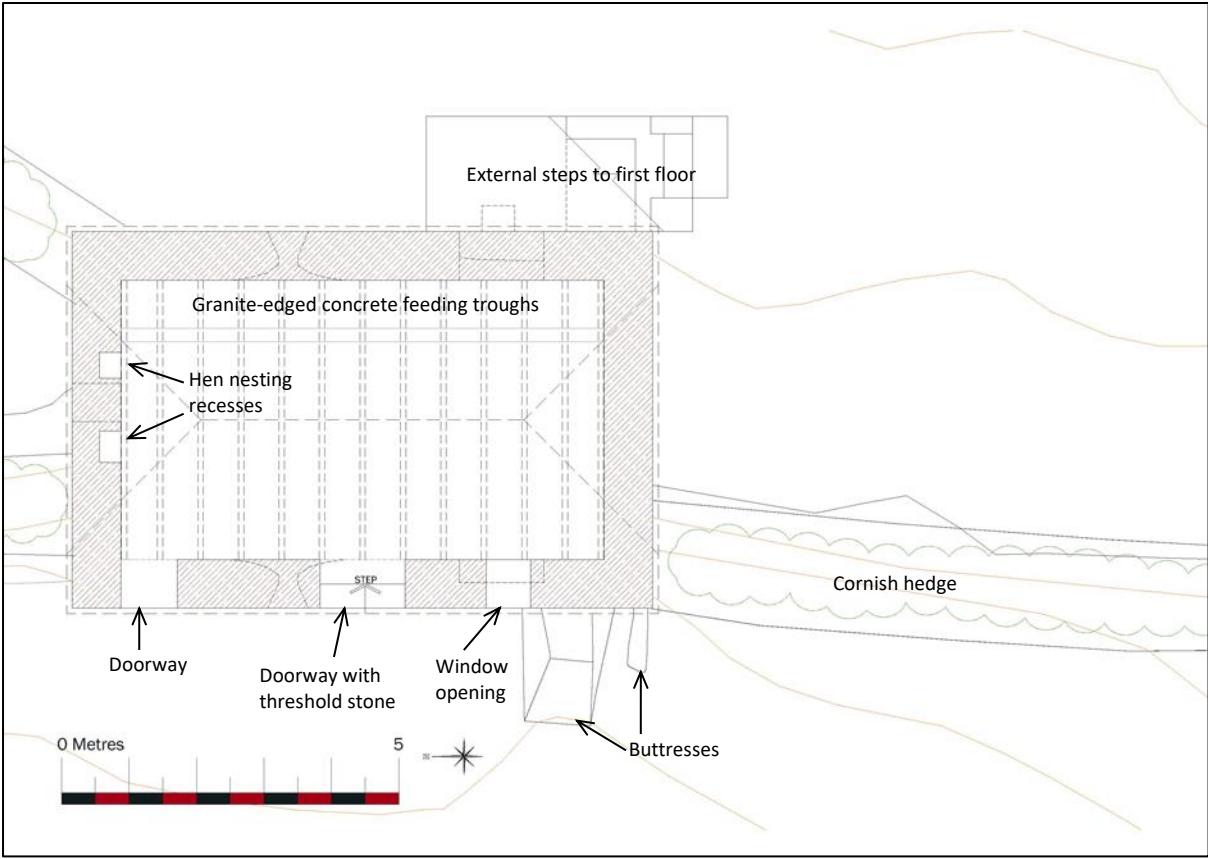
Figure 18: 2005 Aerial Photograph



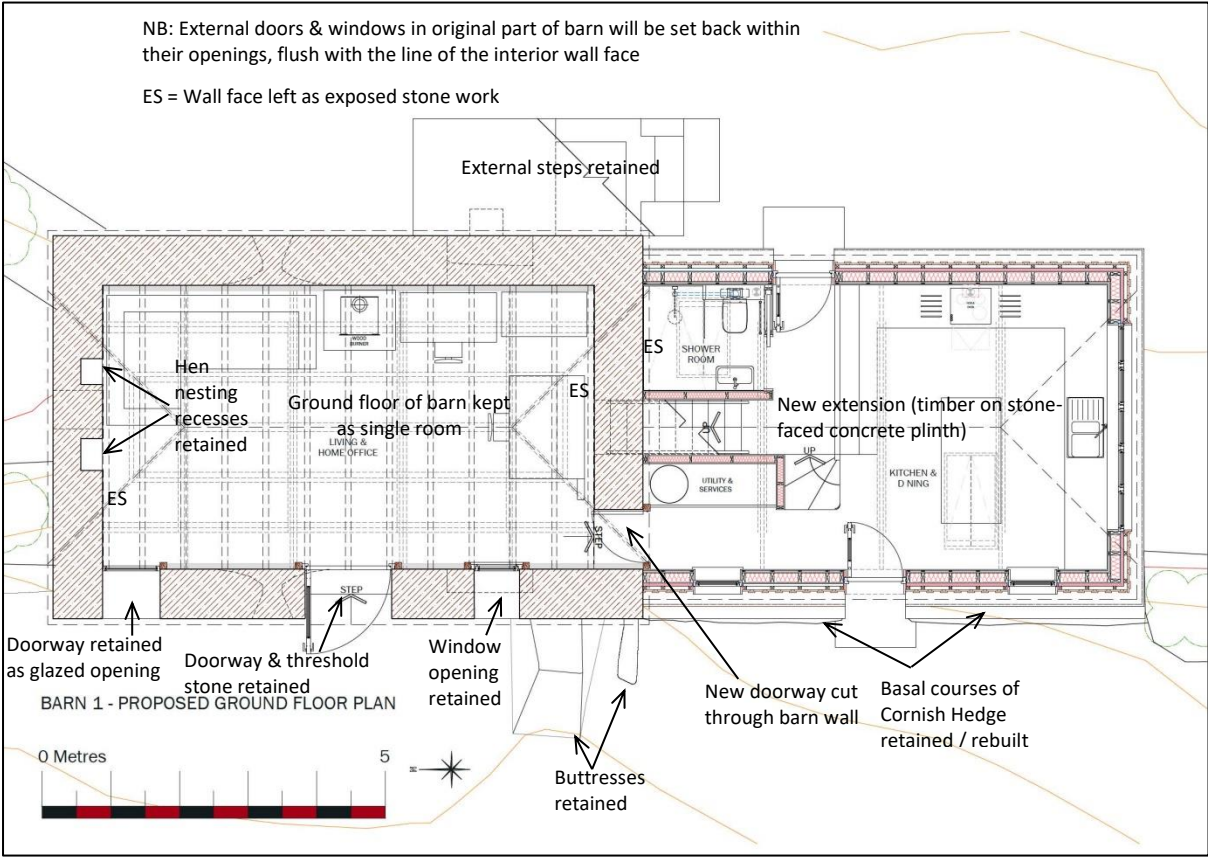
19: Plan of the farmyard (existing)



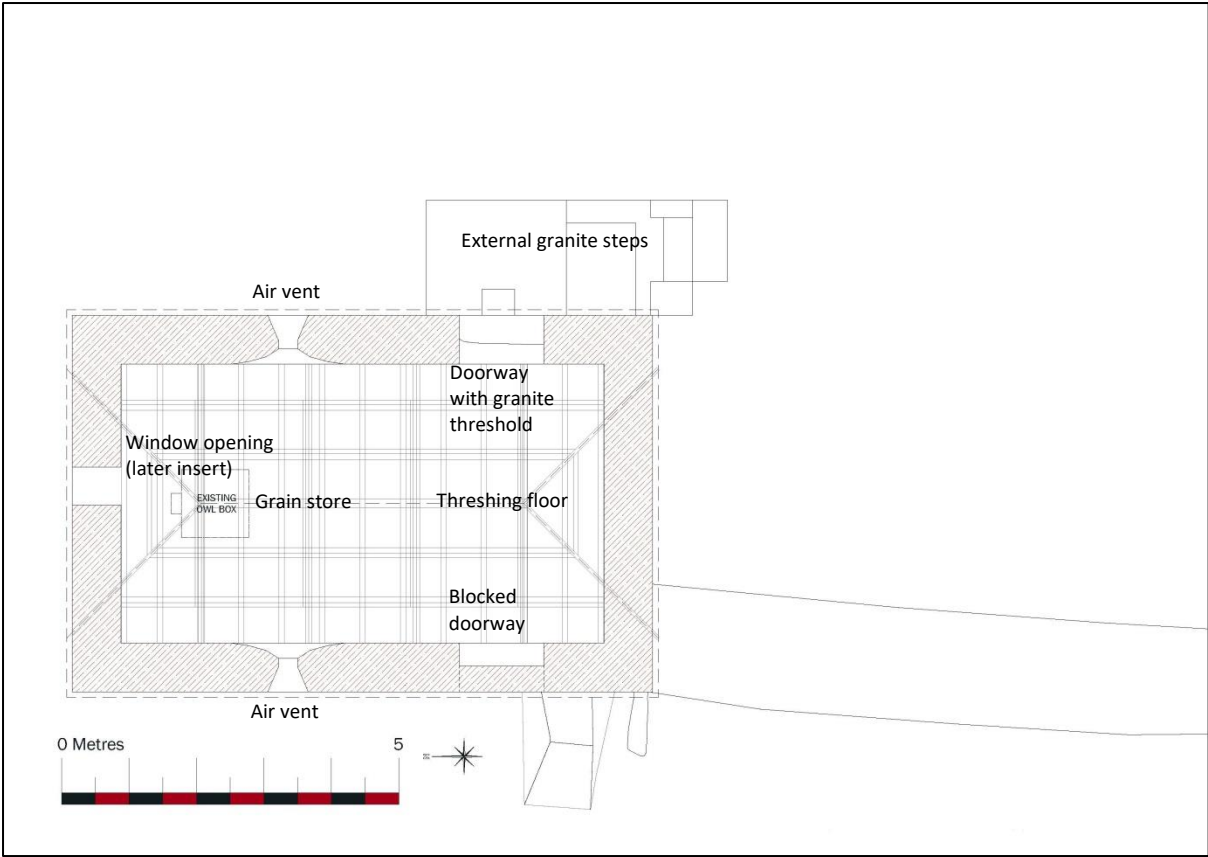
19a: Plan of the farmyard (proposed)



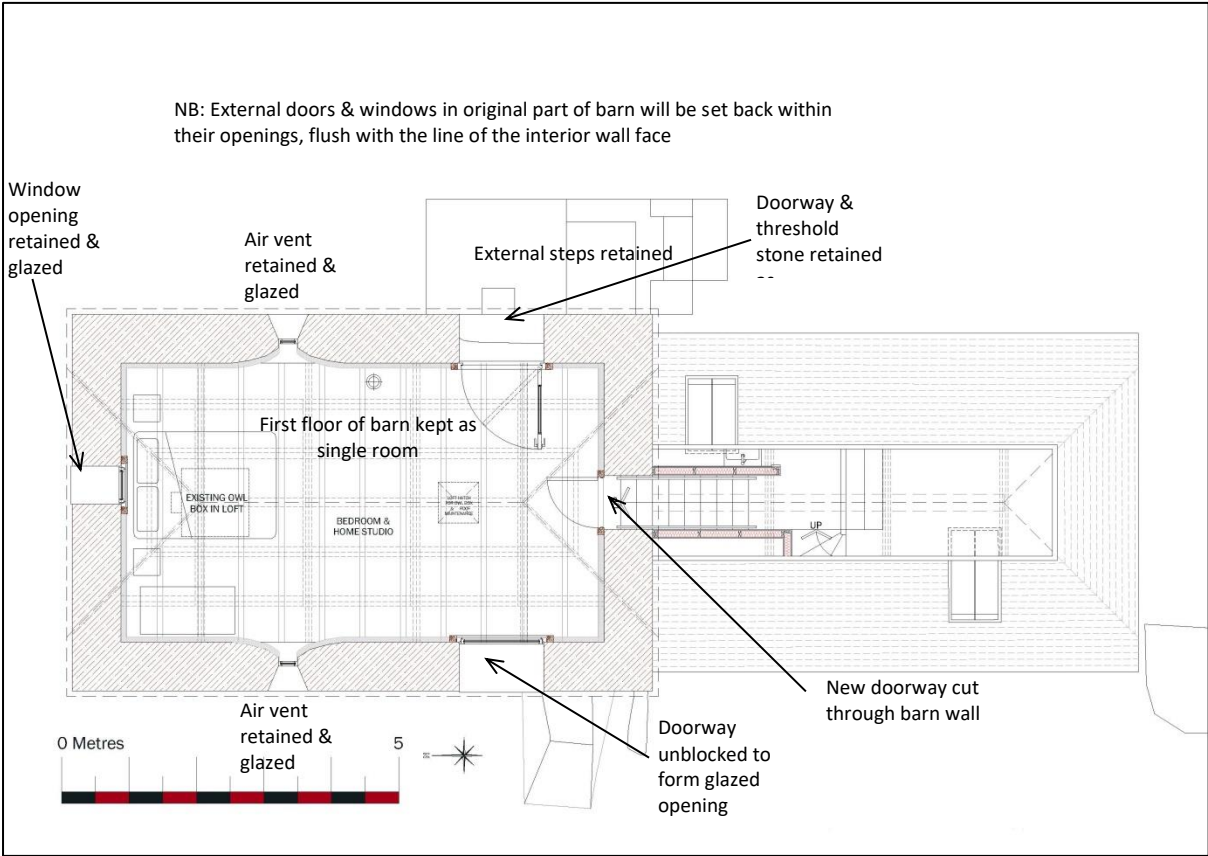
20: Plan of the barn, ground floor (existing)



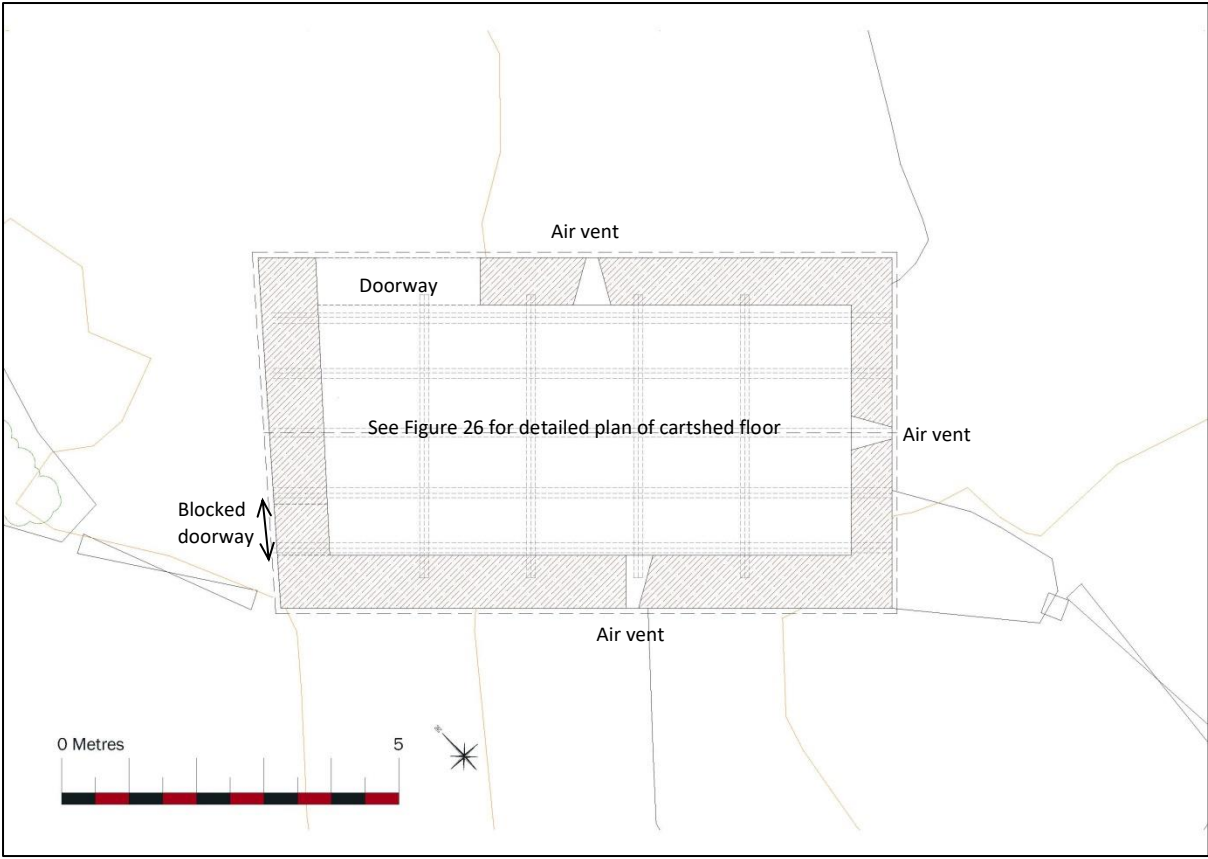
21: Plan of the barn, ground floor (proposed)



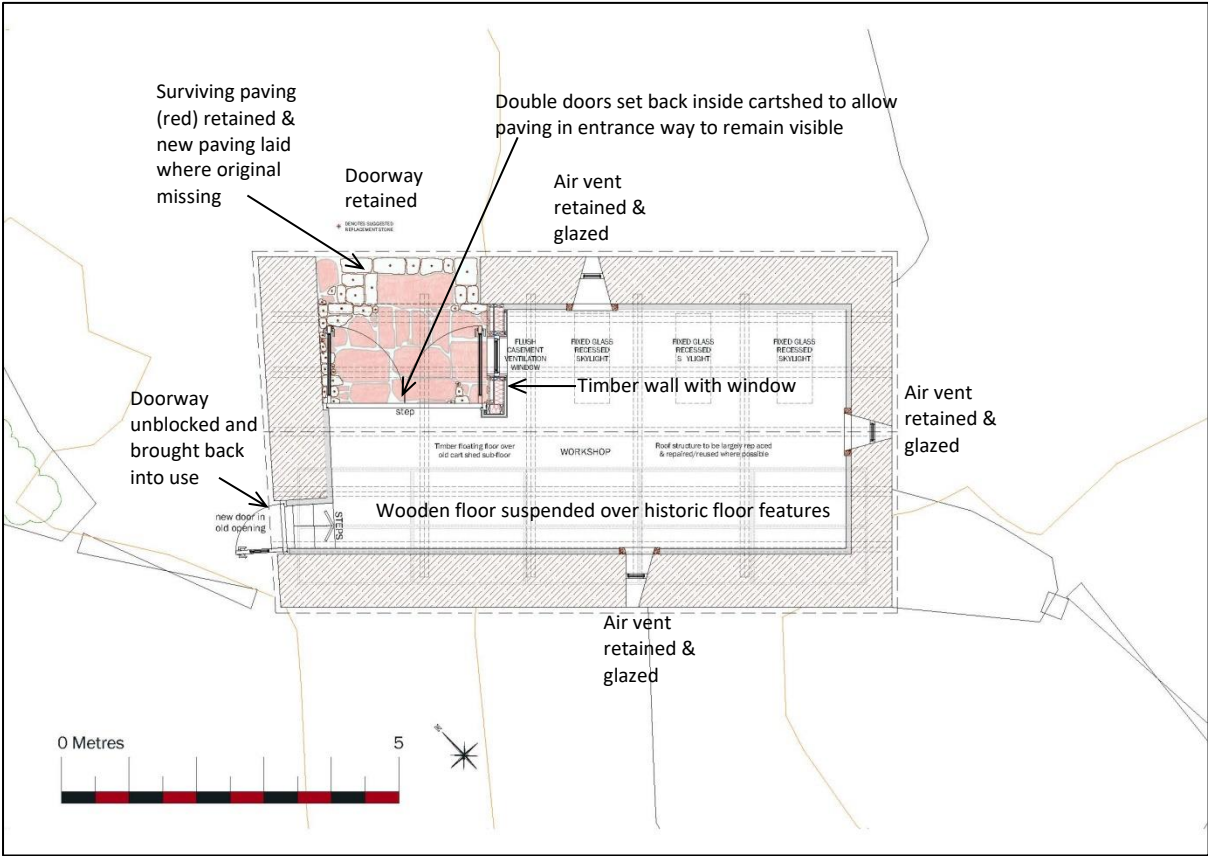
22: Plan of the barn, first floor (existing)



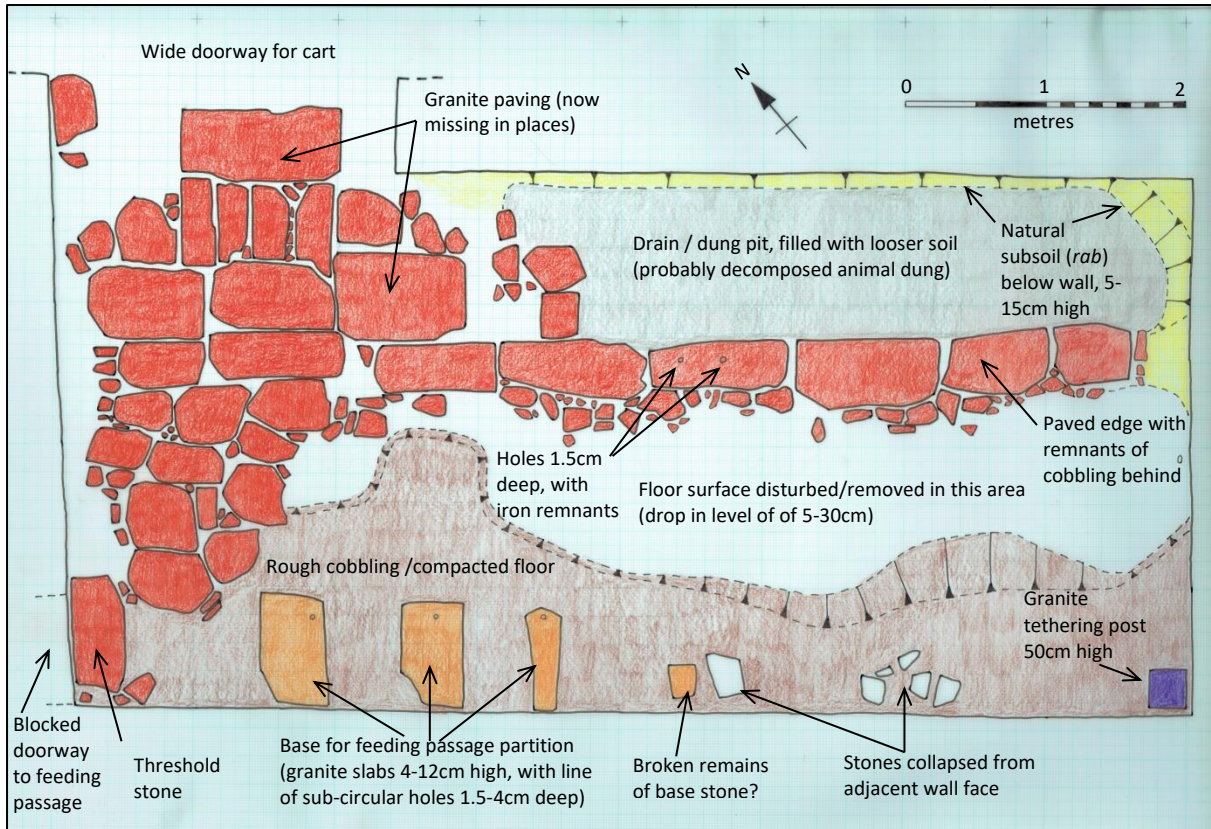
23: Plan of the barn, first floor (proposed)



24: Plan of the cartshed (existing)



25: Plan of the cartshed (proposed)



26: Detailed plan of the cartshed floor (existing)



Figure 27: Barn east side



Figure 28: Barn south end



Figure 29: Barn west front



Fig 30: Barn north end



Figure 31: Barn ground floor north end



Figure 32: Barn ground floor east wall



Figure 33: Barn ground floor south end



Figure 34: Barn ground floor from SE



Figure 35: Barn roof



Figure 36: Barn loft from SSE



Figure 37: Barn threshing floor from east



Figure 38: Barn loft south wall from NE



Figure 39: Cartshed from NE



Figure 40: Cartshed from NE since partial collapse



Figure 41: Cartshed from SE



Figure 42: Cartshed from SW



Figure 43: Cartshed NW end



Figure 44: Cartshed NE wall



Figure 45: Cartshed SW wall



Figure 46: Cartshed NW wall



Figure 47: Cartshed SE wall



Figure 48: Cartshed floor from NW



Figure 49: Cartshed roof from SE



Figure 50: Cartshed roof (NE side)



Figure 51: Cartshed: rebuilt masonry to NW side of doorway inscribed: SJH 8:5:1986



Figure 52: Cartshed SE wall: inscription in mortar repair: EOO 2002



Figure 53: Cartshed south corner: probable tether stone



Figure 54: Cartshed: vent to centre of NE wall



Figure 55: Cartshed: vent to SE gable end



Figure 56: Cartshed: vent central to SW wall



Figure 57: Cartshed floor inside doorway from NE



Figure 58: Cartshed NE wall showing collapsed section



Figure 59: Cornish hedge to north side of farmyard built replacing rear wall of former farmhouse



Figure 60: Cornish hedge north of barn, incorporating reused C17 probable fireplace lintel



Figure 61: Cornish hedge adjoining north side of barn with reused probable jamb-stone (left), plus C19 wrought-iron field gate



Figure 62: Granite steps at rear of barn



Figure 63: Context with Cartshed, left and Barn, right



Figure 64: Context Cornish hedge south of Barn, with rare C19 wrought-iron field gate



Figure 65: Gateway adjoining Cartshed including rare C19 wrought-iron field gate



Figure 66: Context: Lane from Trewoofe at south end of Grambla farmstead



Figure 67: Context: Farmstead from SE: Cartshed, left, boundary hedge of farmyard beyond, located on site of probable former farmhouse

Appendix 1: Catalogue of digital colour photographs taken April 2021

Photo No.	Subject
001	Cartshed from NE
002	Cartshed left from NE
003	Cartshed centre from NE
004	Cartshed right from NE
005	Cartshed centre from NE
006	Cartshed roof centre from NE
007	Cartshed detail from NE
008	Cartshed roof detail
009	Cartshed roof left from NE
010	Cartshed eaves heightening evidence
011	Cartshed rebuilt area far right from NE
012	Cartshed from SE
013	Barn from E
014	Barn left from E
015	Barn vent
016	Barn from SE
017	Barn steps
018	Barn from S
019	Barn steps from S
020	Barn steps from S
021	Barn steps from N
022	Barn steps from N
023	Barn steps from N
024	Cartshed and Barn from SE
025	Barn and context from SE_edited-1
026	Barn and context from SE
027	Cartshed and barn from SE
028	Cartshed and context from SE
029	Cartshed and context from SE
030	Hedge S of Barn from E
031	Cartshed and context from SE
032	Cartshed and context from SE
033	Cartshed from SE (Trevider beyond)
034	Cartshed and yard wall from SE
035	Barn and context from SW
036	Lane S of Barn
037	Gateways S and SW of barn
038	Gateways SW of barn
039	Cartshed and context from E
040	Cartshed and context from E
041	Cartshed from SW
042	Cartshed centre from SW
043	Cartshed vent from SW
044	Cartshed right from SW
045	Cartshed left from SW

046	Cartshed left and gate from SW
047	Yard N wall 1 from left
048	Yard N wall 2 from left
049	Yard N wall 3 from left
050	N lane wall from S
051	Lane wall N of Barn
052	Barn GF N wall
053	Barn GF N wall nesting niche
054	Barn GF N wall nesting niche 2
055	Barn GF E wall
056	Barn GF S wall
057	Barn GF W wall
058	Barn GF from SW
059	Barn GF from NW
060	Barn GF from NE
061	Barn GF from SE
062	Barn roof
063	Barn roof
064	Barn roof
065	Barn doorway threshold
066	Barn GF central doorway N jamb
067	Barn GF central doorway S jamb
068	Barn FF from SSE
069	Barn FF from SE
070	Barn FF NE corner
071	Barn FF S wall
072	Barn FF SW corner
073	Barn FF E doorway
074	Barn FF E doorway
075	Barn FF from SE
076	Barn FF from E
077	Cartshed NE wall
078	Cartshed SW vent
079	Cartshed SE wall
080	Cartshed SE vent
081	Cartshed NE wall
082	Cartshed NE wall
083	Cartshed NE vent
084	Cartshed NW wall
085	Cartshed NW doorway inserted then blocked
086	Cartshed NW wall right (partly rebuilt)
087	Cartshed NW wall repaired area inscribed JH 8.5.1986
088	Cartshed SE wall inscription EOO 2002
089	Cartshed NE wall collapsing area
090	Cartshed roof detail
091	Cartshed roof detail
092	Cartshed possible tether stone
093	Cartshed from S

094	Cartshed from E
095	Cartshed from N
096	Cartshed from NW
097	Cartshed from NW
098	Cartshed floor from N
099	Cartshed floor from N
100	Cartshed floor N end from NE
101	Cartshed floor from SE
102	Cartshed from NW
103	Cartshed roof from SE
104	Cartshed NW end
105	Cartshed NW end
106	Cartshed NW doorway (blocked)
107	Cartshed NW doorway (blocked)
108	Barn N wall
109	Wall left of Barn front
110	C17 fireplace lintel reused as gate pier
111	Reused doorway jamb as ate pier left of barn front (possibly C17)
112	wrought-iron gate left of Barn front
113	Barn front
114	Barn central doorway
115	Barn LH doorway
116	Barn W vent
117	Barn blocked W loading threshing doorway
118	Barn window
119	Barn from SW
120	Barn and wall to right
121	Wall right of Barn
122	Wall and wrought-iron gate right of Barn
123	Gateway right of Barn front
124	E side of lane S of Barn
125	Barn from SW
126	Cartshed from S
127	Barn from SW
128	Barn from SW
129	Cartshed from NW
130	Cartshed from NW
131	Farmstead from N
132	Farmstead from N
133	Farmstead from SSE



68: Plan showing historic building recording photograph locations

Appendix 2: Index of Digitised Project Archive

OASIS ref: jeanette1-508389. ADS ref: 20015424.

Reports

1. Report of the project results (Eric Berry & Jeanette Ratcliffe, July 2022)
2. Written Scheme of Investigation (Jeanette Ratcliffe, February 2022)

Field drawings

1. Architect plans (existing), marked up with historic building detail and photo locations
 - a. Site plan
 - b. Barn ground floor plan
 - c. Barn plan – close up of steps
 - d. Cartshed – ground plan
 - e. Barn - external steps
 - f. Barn – nesting boxes
 - g. Cartshed – air vents
 - h. Chamfered stones reused as gateposts
2. Architect's digital site plan showing historic building recording photo locations
3. Plan of cartshed floor (1:20)
4. Inked up version of 1:20 cartshed floor plan

Photographs

1. Digital coloured photographs (133) of buildings and farmyard
2. Catalogue of digital colour photographs

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation

The Grambla, Trewoofe, Lamorna, TR19 6PA

(PA21/06941, PA21/08006)



Jeanette Ratcliffe, BA Hons Arch. Anth.

Historic Environment Consultant

January 2022

1. Background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the planned conversion of two Grade II Listed farm buildings (barn and cartshed) within a disused farm yard at The Grambla, Trewoofe, Lamorna, TR19 6PA.

It has been prepared on behalf of the owners, Andy Travers and Anne Bone, in response to them being granted Listed Building Consent (PA21/08006) and Planning Permission (PA21/06941) conditional on having a programme of historic building recording approved by the Local Planning Authority and completed to its satisfaction in advance of any development taking place.

This WSI sets out the programme of historic building recording, much of which has already taken place, owing to the fact that it was commissioned by the owners as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) submitted with their planning application (see HIA report by Eric Berry and Jeanette Ratcliffe, May 2021).

The WSI makes clear the aspects of the work that have already taken place and those still to be completed. The results of both will be combined to form the final site archive and Historic Building Recording (HBR) report.

2. Location & setting

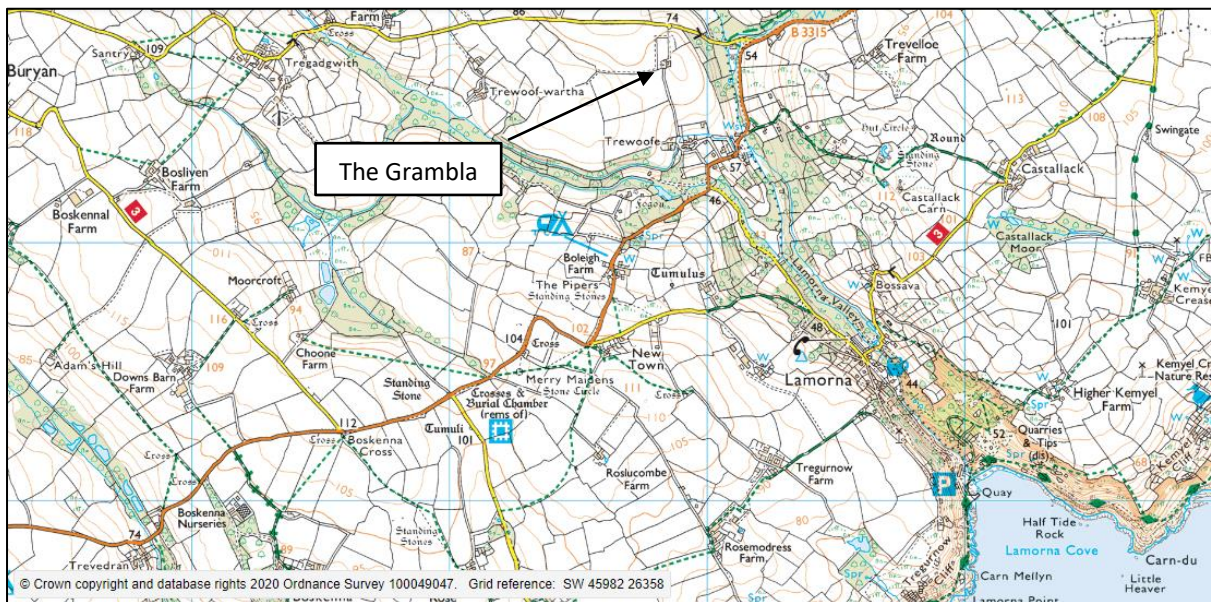


Figure 1: Site location, showing topography and surrounding area

The Grambla is located in the parish of St Buryan, above Lamorna Valley, on the west-facing brow of an 80m high spur between tributaries that merge into the river running down to Lamorna Cove (Figure 1). The site lies within anciently enclosed farmland that has been dramatically altered in recent decades by the wholesale removal of field boundaries to create much larger fields (Figure 2), making it now difficult to decipher the blocks of medieval strip fields that previously characterised this landscape.

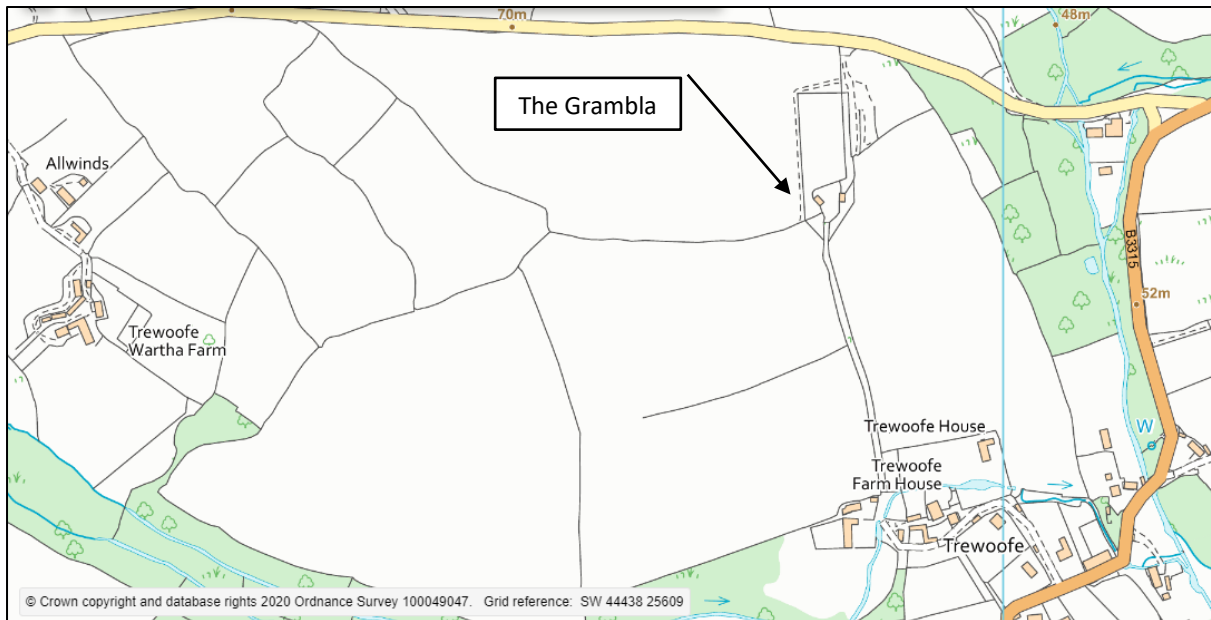


Figure 2: Site location, showing access, surrounding fields and nearby settlements

The Grambla is accessed from the St Buryan village to B3115 road (Newlyn Road), via a rough field track, and previously also along a (now overgrown) walled trackway leading up from the medieval hamlet of Trewoofe to the south (Figure 2).

3. Planning context

A Grant of Listed Building Consent (PA21/08006) was issued on 24th November 2021, alongside a Grant of Conditional Planning Permission (PA21/06941), which includes the following Condition.

Condition 3

A) No development shall take place until a programme of historic building recording work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 7. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 8. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 9. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 10. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 11. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 12. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

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

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

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the aims and intentions of Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030 and paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021.

This pre-commencement Condition was recommended by Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) service, which specified that the historic building recording should be undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation or individual to Level 2/3 (as defined by Historic England's 2016 guidance *Understanding Historic Buildings - A Guide to Good Recording Practice*) and include digital archive-quality photography, annotation of elevation and plans, combined with documentary research and map regression.

4. Assessment of significance

4.1 Statutory designation

In 1977 the two surviving buildings on The Grambla site were listed (Grade II) under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended, for their special architectural or historic interest. The original listing descriptions for each building are provided below.

List Entry Number: 1143862

NGR: SW4384525695 (DCO11595 in Figure 3)

'Barn. Circa early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate half-hipped roof. Plan: Rectangular plan with opposing first floor loading/winnowing doorways towards the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Unaltered elevations. North front has an approximately central doorway, a blocked doorway on the left and a small window on the right. First floor has splayed slit ventilator on the left and a blocked loading doorway on the right. The ventilator is opposite a similar ventilator in the rear wall and both are splayed both inside and out. Interior: Limewashed rubble walls, C19 first floor and roof structure. There is a ruin of a small probably C18 house to the west of this building.'

List Entry Number: 1327515

NGR: SW4382125693 (DCO12553 in Figure 3)

'Cartshed. Circa early-mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with large doorway at the front. Exterior: Single storey. East front has slit ventilator left of middle and wide doorway on the right. There is a blocked doorway in the right-hand end and a slit ventilator in the left-hand end. Interior: Lime-washed rubble walls, C19 roof structure.'

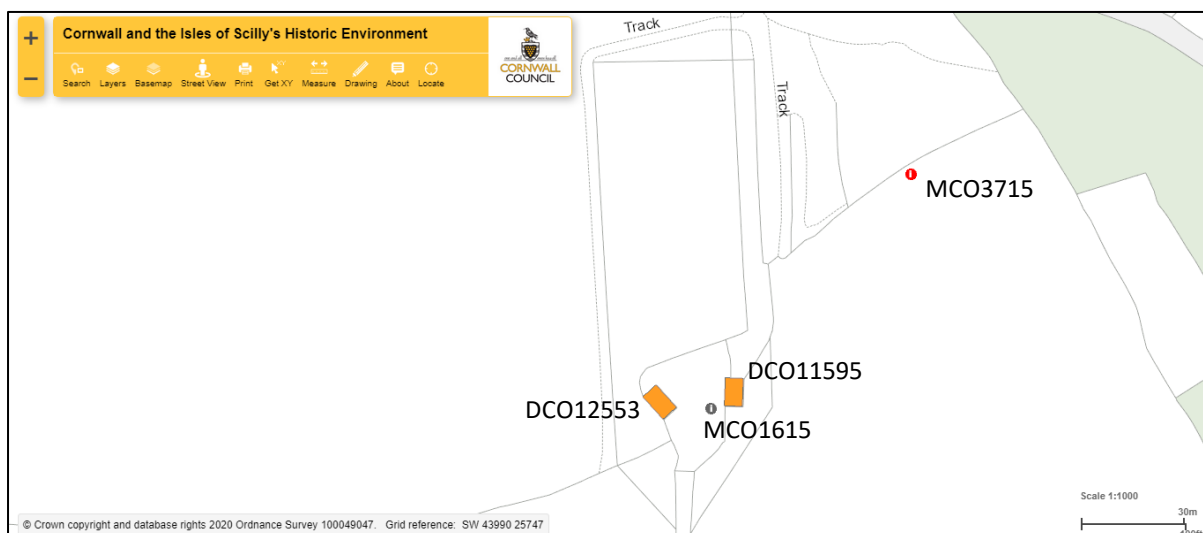


Figure 3: The Grambla - Historic Environment Record sites and Listed Buildings within the site and immediate vicinity

4.2 Statement of significance

This statement of significance was prepared by Eric Berry as part of the HIA.

The Grambla farmstead is a rare survival of two essential farm building types (threshing barn and cartshed) that once belonged to a more complete farmstead including a possible C17 farmhouse, all built on high ground overlooking open countryside. The buildings are unspoiled vernacular examples of their type and contain some interesting character and functional features.

The barn has hen nesting boxes, rare (possibly unique) ventilator slits, and characterful granite 2-phase steps up to its threshing floor. The cartshed has many interesting internal features that tell the story of its former uses. Together, their survival, against a background of so many recent changes to our agricultural settlements, adds greatly to their significance.

5. Research questions

The key research questions to be addressed are as follows.

- The origin and chronological development of the site
- Its wider historic landscape setting
- Historic ownership and occupancy
- Present layout and surviving walls and buildings
- Character, function & architectural detail of the surviving buildings

6. Methodology

The recording work will definitely involve the following stages.

6. Historical research ✓
7. Historic building recording ✓
8. Archive creation *
9. Report preparation ✓*
10. Deposition (of report & archive) *

✓ = Completed during HIA

* = Still to be completed

✓* = Partially completed; requires formalising of results into an archive-quality HBR report

6.1 Historical research

The historical research was carried out by Jeanette Ratcliffe during July & August 2020.

It involved consulting the following key sources.

- 1838 Tithe Map and Apportionment Survey
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping - 1802 2 ½" drawings (for first series 1" map); 25" to 1 mile map & map revisions (1878, 1908, 1947 & 1964) - sourced online from the British Library, National Library of Scotland and Cornwall Council's interactive map
- Modern map base & 2000/2005 aerial photo base (Cornwall Council online interactive map)
- Historical & Landscape Assessment layers of Cornwall Council online interactive map – for archaeological sites & monuments, listed buildings, aerial investigation, historic landscape characterisation
- Heritage Gateway (online database) – for Historic Environment Record (HER) descriptions of archaeological sites in vicinity
- Listed Building descriptions of the two farm buildings at The Grambla

The results of the historical research were incorporated in the HIA report and will be included in the forthcoming HBR report.

6.2 Historic building recording

Historic building recording was carried out by Eric Berry and Jeanette Ratcliffe during April 2021 as part of the HIA.

It consisted of the following.

- Making a detailed digital photographic record of the Listed barn and cartshed, together with their context and other historic farmyard features (farmyard walls, gateways & gates, entrance to walled trackway).
- Identifying some additional historic detail to be incorporated into the architect's (existing) plans.
- Making a detailed plan of the cartshed floor, in order to record and aid interpretation of the surviving paving and other features.

A total of 133 digital colour photographs were taken. The photo locations were marked on copies of the architect's (existing) plans, an index was made of the full collection, and a comprehensive sample was used to illustrate the HIA report. These photos, together with photo location plans, will be used to illustrate the HBR report.

The cartshed floor was planned at 1:20 scale using a tape and offsets and an inked and coloured-up version was included in the HIA report and will be included in the HBR report.

6.3 Archive creation

The results of the historic building recording will be collated as an archive. This will involve the following.

- All records (drawings, photographs, etc.) will be ordered and catalogued
- All paper records will be scanned and combined with the coloured digital photographs in order to create a fully digitised site archive
- An index to the site archive will be created

6.4 Report preparation

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a report, which will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting
- Site history
- Phased historic development
- Building description and results
- References
- Photograph catalogue
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, photographs, photo direction plan etc
- The WSI will be added to the archive report as the final appendix.
- The OASIS and/or ADS reference number will be added to the final report (see section 6.5)

The finalised report will be submitted to the LPA for approval.

6.5 Deposition (of report and archive)

This will involve the following.

- Digital data (PDF of the report, digitised field drawings and digital colour photographs) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)*
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index*

- The approved report will be uploaded to the relevant OASIS record and made publically available via ADS within 3 months of approval of the final report.
- Any supporting paper records will be safely stored by the architects, who are also the owners and future occupants of the converted farm buildings.

* OASIS is an online reporting form enabling archaeological and heritage practitioners to provide information about their investigations to regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and respective national heritage organisations.

As well as being an information-gathering tool, researchers may share reports with HERs for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library.

The ADS, in addition to making the reports available online for access to the wider public, undertakes the curation and archiving of the digital files, ensuring long-term preservation.

7. Timetable

The historical research and historic building recording has already been completed.

It is anticipated that the remaining tasks (archive creation, report preparation, deposition) will be carried out during January/February 2022.

8. Monitoring and signing off

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

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

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork (*NB: already completed as part of HIA*)
- Completion of the report
- Deposition of the archive

It is the responsibility of the applicant/agent to submit the WSI to the LPA to fulfil Part A of the Condition for formal approval and to submit the final report to discharge the Condition.

9. Professional team

The recording work will be carried out by a professional team comprised of the following suitably qualified and experienced Cornish practitioners.

- Jeanette Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Consultant – responsible for co-ordinating the recording work and the key point of contact for client and SDOHE; historical research, historic building recording, archive creation, report preparation, deposition of archive and report.
- Eric Berry, Historic Building Consultant – historic building photography; vernacular architecture expert advising on date, function and character of the standing fabric; co-author of HBR report.