



SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN.	
Parish: St Clether	District: Launceston
NGR: SX 20360 84907.	Site Code: N/A
Type of Work: Historic Building Recording	Director/Team: Barry Hillman-Crouch
Date of Work: 28 12 2011	Size of Area Investigated: 100x100m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: N/A	Funding source: Owner
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related EHER Nos:
Final Report: Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN. Description and analysis of a stone built barn SW of the farmhouse. Surveyed 28 12 2011. Barry J Hillman-Crouch MStPA DipFA BSc HND.	
Periods Represented: C18th - C20th	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Trefranck Farn Barn retains the plan and overall appearance of a building erected near the turn of the C19th. It was built as a granary and water mill. Only the stone shell is original and this has been altered significantly in the C19th and C20th with new openings. The water wheel was removed in the LC19th and a remote wheel installed in the field east of the Farmhouse to drive the Barn machinery. The granary floor dates to 1960 and a completely new roof was put on in 2002.	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: Barry J Hillman-Crouch MStPA DipFA BSc HND.	Date of Summary: 25 01 2012.

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Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN.
Description and analysis of a stone built barn SW of the farmhouse.
Surveyed 28 12 2011.



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Trefranck Farm as shown on Google earth in 2006.



The stone built Barn indicated in the centre of the site.

Location.

Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN. The barn is in the centre of the farm adjacent to the lane from St Clether. Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 20360 84907.



The Barn from the NE. White scale is 4m tall.

Scope of the Report.

This report records a stone built Barn set to the south of the property of Trefranck Farm. The survey is photographic and conforms to English Heritage Level 2. The terms of the recording are set out in the Archaeological Brief provided by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (Appendix 1) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 2).

The report is made to discharge condition 8 of Cornwall Council planning application 2009/00279 placed upon the site to record the building prior to its conversion to a live/work dance studio. Plans were provided by the agent Mr I Bray, Anneth Lowen, Trelliga Downs Rd, Delabole, Cornwall.

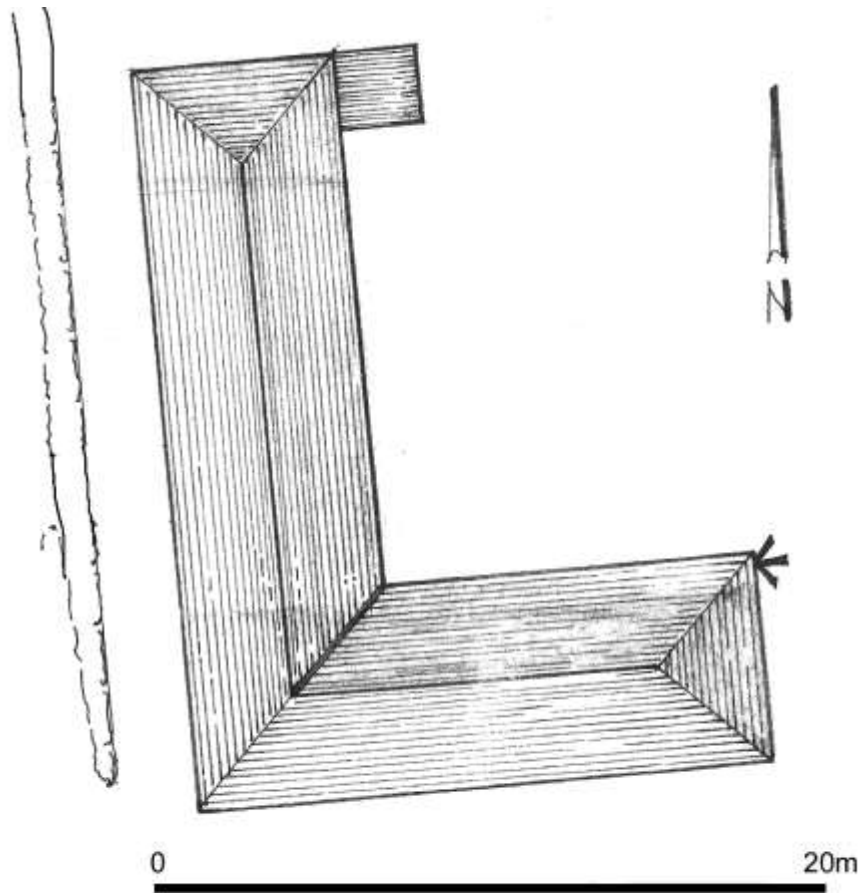
The site was visited on Wednesday the 28th of December 2011. The weather was bright sunshine, heavy rain and hail in rapid succession.

Status.

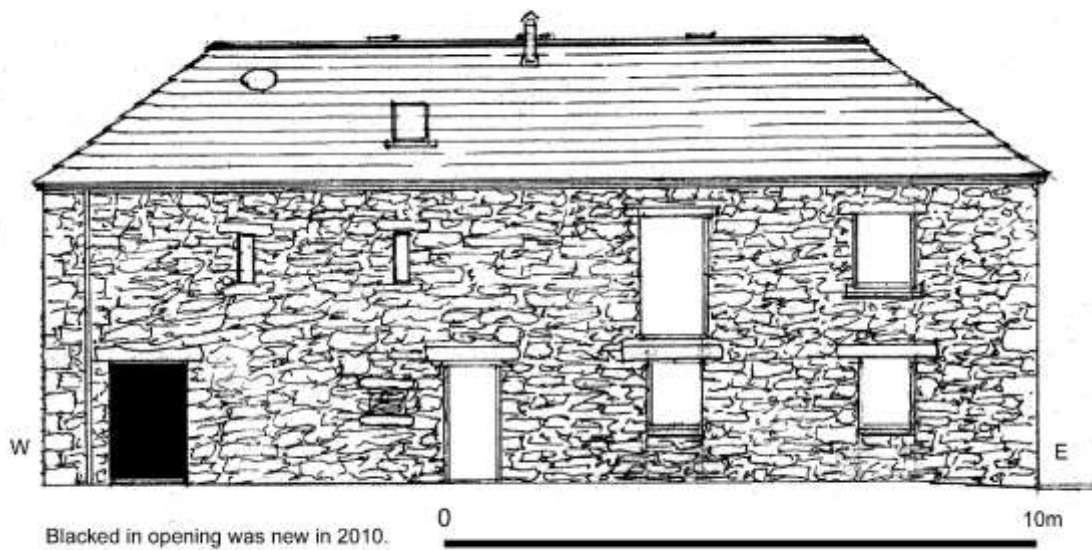
The Barn is not Listed. It falls within an area of historic interest. All the other buildings on the site have been converted or built in the C20th. The site is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1808 and all subsequent mapping. Records indicate that 'Trefranck is likely to have medieval origins, and the patterns of the field systems to the west, with long 'strip' shapes and boundaries, would support this interpretation'.

Currently, Trefranck is a working farm with cattle, goats and rare breed sheep. Three of the buildings are offered as holiday homes. Until recently the Barn was connected to a modern pantechicon as shown on the Google earth aerial photograph. This has been removed and the ground around the Barn lowered to expose the rear wall which was previously buried up to the height of the first floor to allow direct entrance into the granary floor. This work was done as part of the planning conditions.

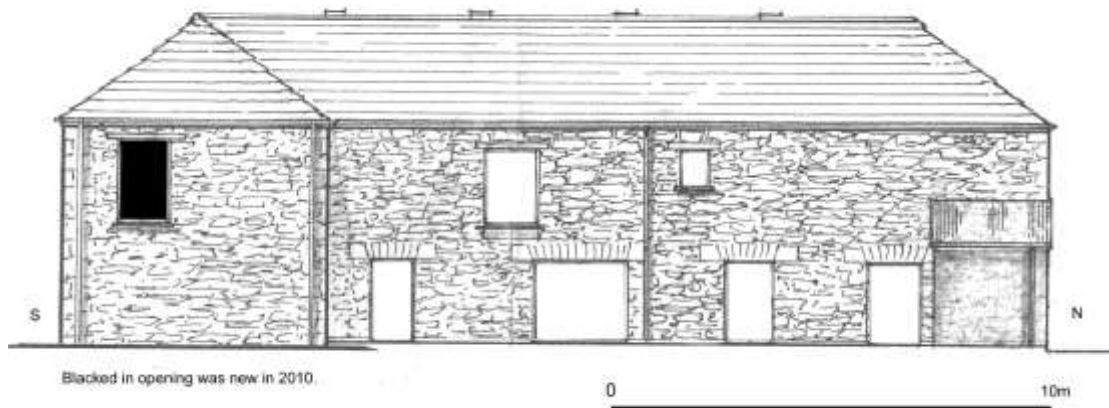
The building has undergone two substantial C20th refits. The first in the 1960's completely replaced the granary floor using RSJ's and machined softwood. The second, in 2002 replaced the entire roof and created new openings. Most of the original window openings were repaired with new timber lintels. The last use was as a milking parlour with a granary above. A grain crushing machine was installed and fed from a hopper on the granary floor. All the internal fittings have been removed.



Roof plan of the Barn produced by Mr I Bray, 2010. There are no internal divisions.



Southern elevation of the Barn. Mr I Bray, 2010.



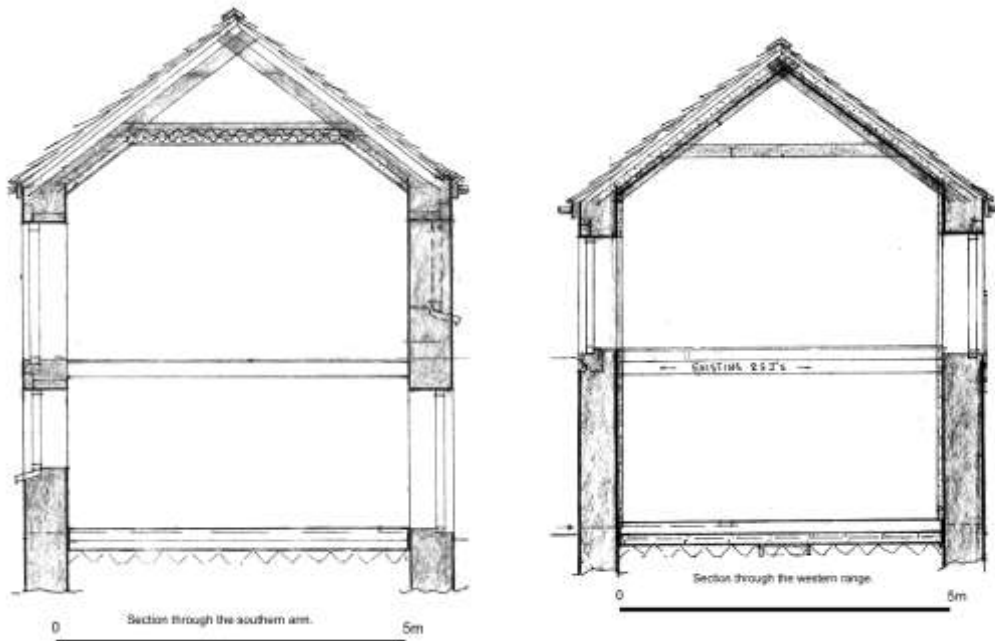
Eastern elevation of the Barn. Mr I Bray, 2010.



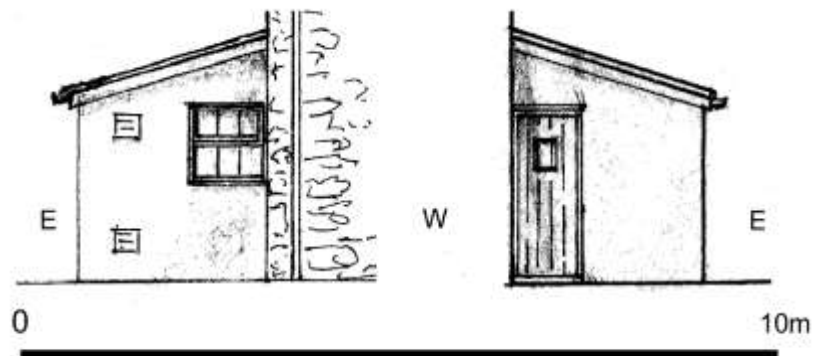
Northern elevation of the Barn. Mr I Bray, 2010.



Western elevation of the Barn. Mr I Bray, 2010.



Sections through the southern arm and the western range positioned at the doorways.



South (left) and north elevations of the blockwork store. 1960's. Mr I Bray, 2010.

Topographical Survey from Maps.



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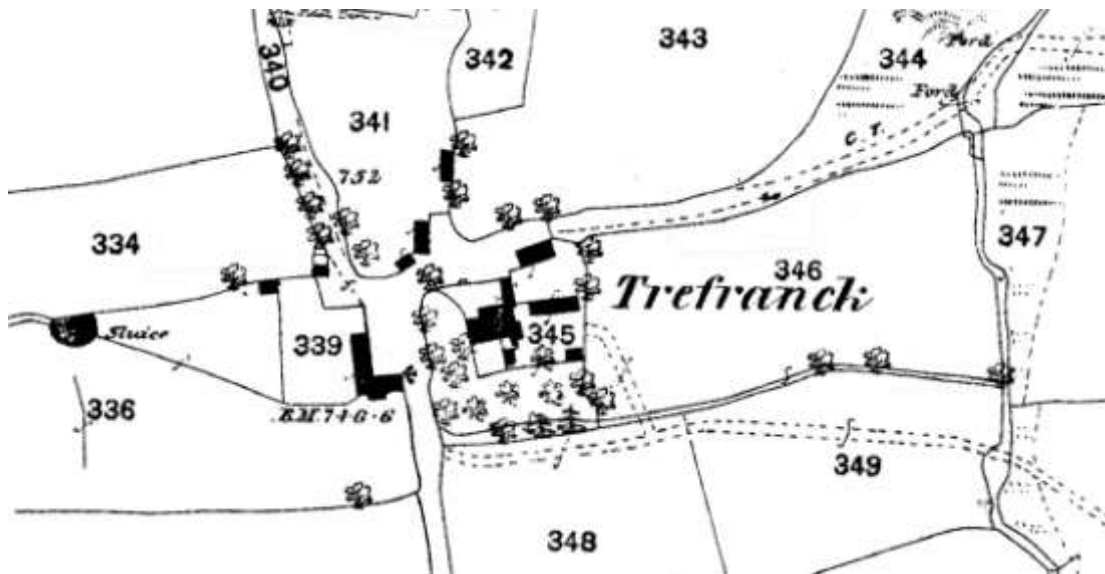
1809 Ordnance Survey.

Trefrank is shown in its present position with a building corresponding to the Barn.



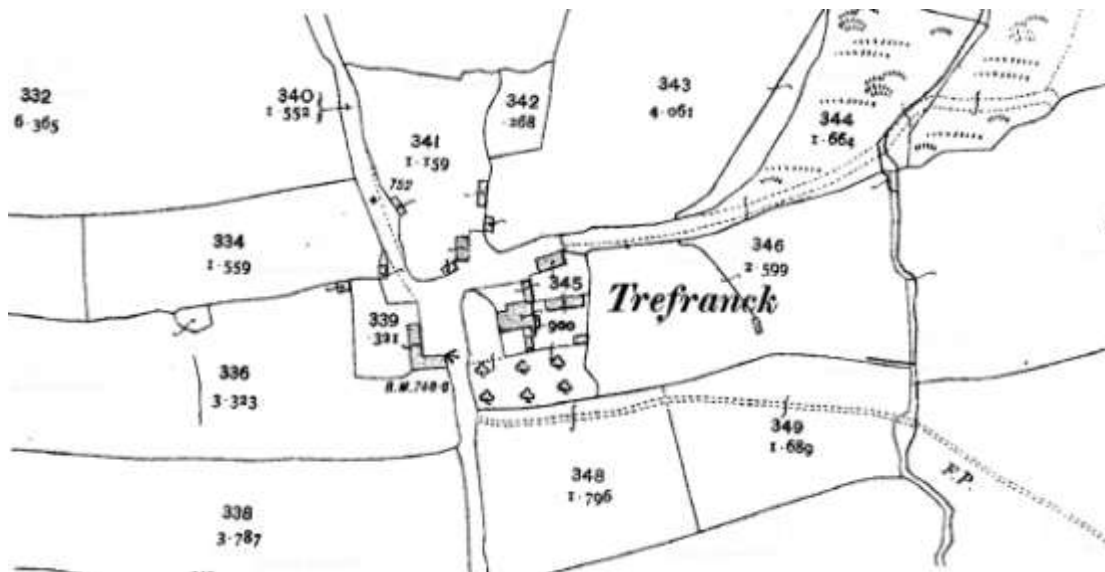
1841 Tithe Award Map.

The Barn is shown being fed by a leat from the pond into a structure on the south side of the building.



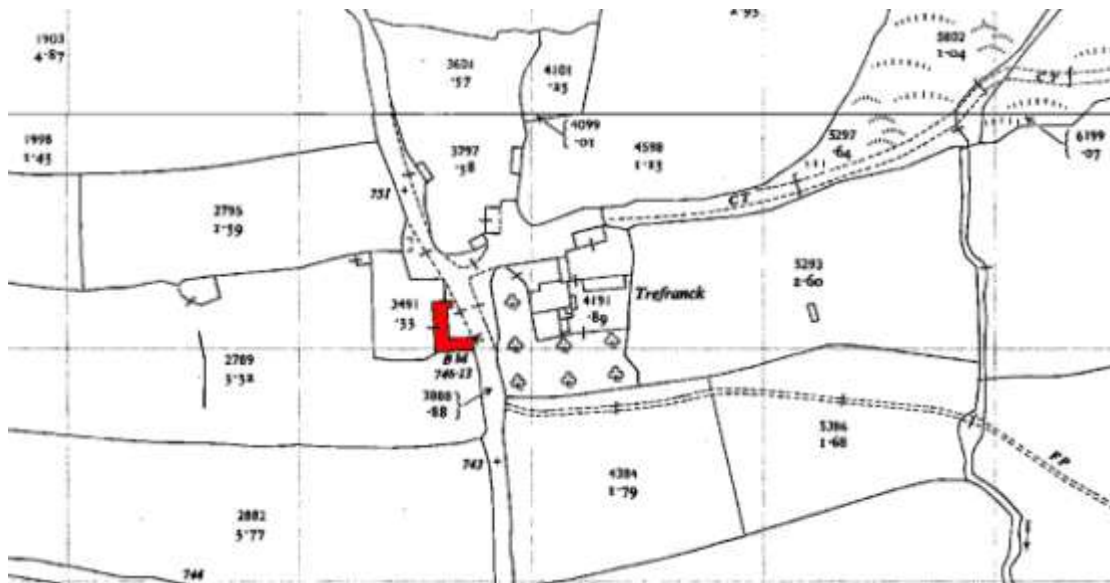
1883 First Edition Ordnance Survey.

The Barn is clearly shown with its benchmark. There is an addition to the southern elevation. There is a sluice in the pond and there is a ditch that runs across to meet another which passes over the road via a ford.



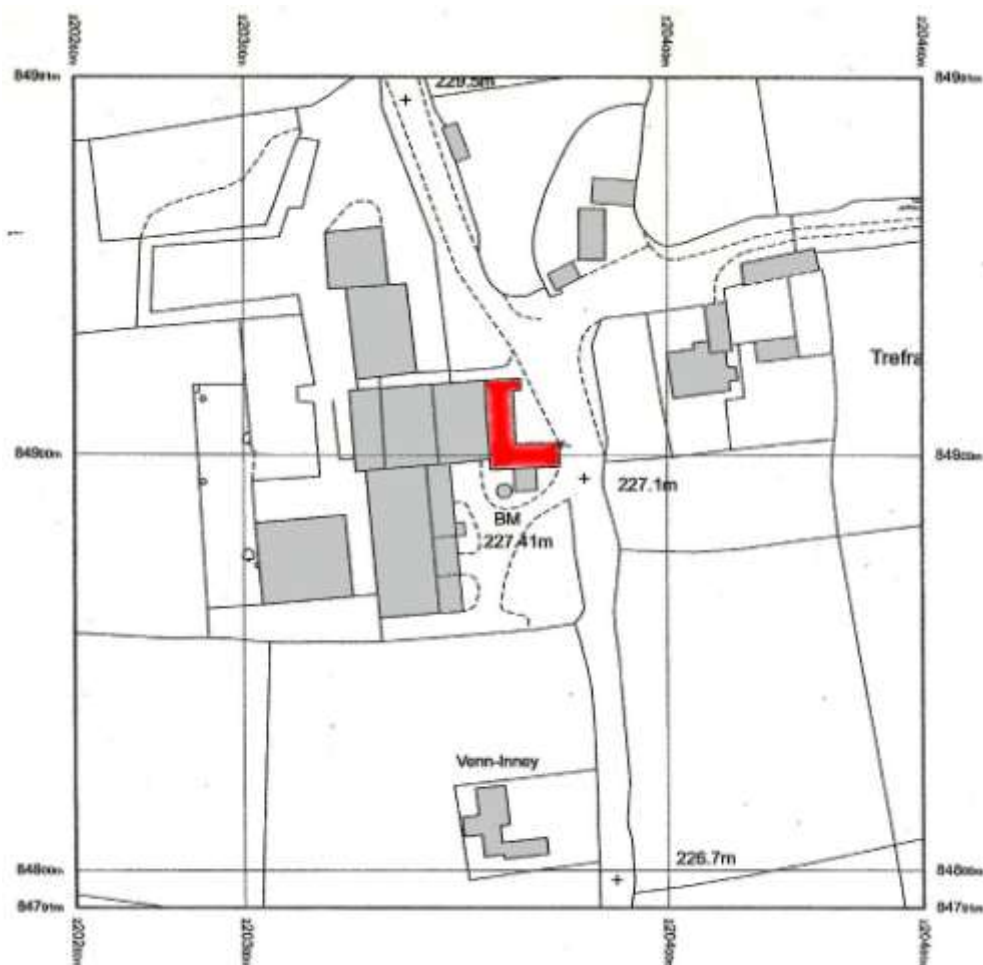
1906 Second Edition Ordnance Survey.

The Barn has lost its southern addition. Interestingly there is a small building in the field below the C of Trefranck which the owner, Mr Kempthorne remembers was a watermill connected by iron cranks and rods to machinery in the Barn. He and his father demolished it. Basil Manor, close by, is Listed as having such a set up where the wheel and rods are still in-situ. They connected a wheel 50m from the machinery. That wheel was cast by William Oatey in 1840.



1953-71 Ordnance Survey.

The Barn is shown in plan as it is today.



2010. Plan of the site before the demolition of the adjoining modern barn. The outhouse and silo were also removed.

Description - External



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Southern Elevation.

The Barn has a new roof clad with modern grey slates with caly ridge tiles. There is a light pipe, Velux style rooflight and a flue for a multi-fuel boiler (not yet installed). Power is brought in by a cable from the SE corner. There is a fascia board with black plastic rainwater gutters and down pipe.



Detail of the western end of the southern elevation.

The walls are constructed of dressed stone known locally as Polyphant after the quarry from which it is mined. Polyphant Stone is a soft metamorphic rock type that is predominantly blue grey with green patches, and white and brown veins. The walls are dressed with granite quoins and lintels. There are also large blocks of white quartz.



The central section of the south elevation. The wheel bearing housing has been bricked up.

There is a 48in (1.21m) wide inserted doorway to the west with a granite lintel. The central opening is an older insertion recently repaired with a timber lintel with fresh pointing. Above the door are sockets for joists and the stonework carries a shadow of an earlier lean-to structure. Also above are two slit windows with plastic panelled timber window frames.

To the east is a doorway to an upper floor (no longer in-situ) with a timber replacement lintel. The jambs are properly dressed and worn smooth with age. Below is a recently inserted window with a new timber lintel.



Blocked in bearing housing to the west of the central door. 16x24in (409x609mm).

Adjacent to the west of the central door is a small blocked up opening, 16x24in, (409x609mm), too low to be a window, dressed top and bottom with granite. This is most likely the housing for the main shaft of the water wheel that is known to have been here.



The eastern elevation of the southern arm. The doorway was inserted recently.

Eastern Elevation.

The elevation is divided between the southern arm of the L-shaped building and the western range. The southern arm has a fully hipped new roof. The wall has a recently inserted door sized opening. The quoins are dressed with huge stone blocks.



Ordnance Survey benchmark on the NE corner of the southern arm.

Of interest is the benchmark carved on the SW corner by the Ordnance Survey and shown on their maps.



Southern elevation of the western range.

The southern elevation of the western range has a 6ft (1.83m) wide off-central opening with a granite block segmental gauged flat arch. There are three 36in wide doors with similar segmental heads. Large blocks of granite are set in the jambs and have lead filled sockets for the original pintles.



Detail of the main doorway. Figure (BJHC) is 6ft tall (1.83m).

While the doorways are faced with granite voussoirs, the 24in deep walls are supported with oak and elm timber lintels behind the facade. These bear the marks of a pit saw. The main door is a modern galvanised steel sliding door. The two adjacent doorways have been filled with blockwork and C20th rolled steel casements.



Blocked in doorway with C20th rolled steel casement.



The northernmost door on the eastern elevation.

The northernmost doorway has a C20th vertically boarded gate and ledger softwood door hung on mild steel pintles which are not a pair. The door is identical in construction to that of the Store which is LC20th.



The doorway above is awkwardly inserted. The window is recent.

Above the main doorway there is a full height opening for a door to the granary floor. This has been reduced with blockwork and indicates the position of the new internal floor. The upper part of the door is made from a light frame and sheet plastic. While the lower section looks old it is fixed with French nails and has mild steel reversible hinges. It is also hung backwards with the ledgers facing out. The position of the doorway is awkward and appears inserted. It corresponds with the main doors to the upper floor on the other side of the building.



The Store from the south and north. Built of blockwork with a rolled steel casement.

The store is a C20th lean-to built of blockwork with a corrugated asbestos roof. It is rendered with hard cement.



The north elevation of the western range.

North Elevation.

In the north elevation there is a large central timber casement in very poor repair temporarily covered with a modern sheet of aluminium framed glass from a cabinet. The window is full height and the joinery matches that of the rear main door (west elevation). In fabric and form it is LC19th. On the ground floor there is a small original looking window with a granite lintel and large granite quoins.



The northern elevation of the southern arm. The doorways vary in width.



Detail of the doorways. Doors are LC20th.

There are four original doorways with segmental granite gauged voussoirs sprung off large chamfered granite blocks. The doorways are different widths - 36,42 and 48in wide (914, 1067 and 1219mm) indicating a hierarchy of use. The doors are modern vertically boarded softwood with mild steel pintle straps. There are galvanised steel pattress crosses connected to steel tie-rods put in last year to stabilise the building. There is no internal floor in this arm.



Detail of the upper doorway.

There is another awkwardly positioned upper doorway infilled with a modern makeshift frame and three light casement.



The ground has been excavated away from the west elevation to reveal a blocked window.

Western Elevation.

The western elevation has a large central double door with a timber lintel and a granite cill. The doorway has no granite quoins and is probably inserted. Until recently the ground level was just below the cill and the stain of the soil can be seen right across the building. Surprisingly there is a blocked window below the stain with a granite cill. The medium density blocks are C20th and show the level was raised in the C20th.



Detail of the central door. Note also the regular coursing of the stonework.

The coursing is very regular on this elevation and it can be seen that the building went up in 12in (305mm) lifts and was levelled with riven slates.

Description - Internal - Ground Floor.



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Standing in the SW corner looking E. Circa.1960 steel supported softwood floor.



Looking W in the south arm back at the corner above.

Two older joists remain presently doing nothing. Both have pencil marked mortices for the removed joists dating the work to at least the Victorian era.



Standing the SW corner looking N. Main door is open to the right.



Looking S down the western range.

The building has been stripped of its Milking Parlour fittings and has only a rough earth floor mixed with local stone rubble. The granary floor is constructed of RSJ's marked 'Dorman Long & Company Ltd Middlesborough England' and 2x8in (51x 203mm) softwood joists with red merchant's marks R-P-L-A. There are similar RSJ's in the lintels of the narrow doorways. The floor is finished with tongue and groove boards and braced with diagonal noggins.

Description - Internal - First Floor.



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Standing in the SW corner looking N. Note modern roof and floor.



Looking S in the western range at the corner above.



Standing in the SW corner looking E. This section lost its floor in 1960 due to budget limits.



The main doors on the western side.

The only fixture of any age is the pair of main doors in the western wall. These are tongue and grooved, gate and ledger doors hung on mild steel pintles with a pressed steel lock box. The pattern is LC19th or Edwardian.

Description - Internal - Roof.



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Roof over the south arm looking W. Velux roof light, stainless steel flue and light pipe.



The junction of the roof in the SW corner looking S.

The roof is a bolted softwood construction in imitation of the original (seen in old photos). The dragon truss is quite inventive. Side purlin roof with lapped and bolted collars.

Brief Phasing and Discussion.



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Trevillet Mill, Rocky Valley, Tintagel and Roche, Coldvreath. Watermills by Oatey & Martyn of Wadebridge. Photos by Martin Bodman 1995. Wikimedia.

Phase 1. LC18th/EC19th.

The stone built walls of the local Polyphant stone preserve the footprint of the barn as it was erected some time before the 1808 Ordnance Survey map. It was built as a granary and water mill with the wheel being fed from a leat supplied by a sluice in the pond to the west. The leat and pond have gone but the fabric retains the bearing housing for the wheel shaft which would have almost certainly been overshot.

The variety of doorways into the yard suggests the building was also used as a stables and byre. The upper doorways appear inserted and must reflect the changing practices on the farm. When this was done is difficult to determine except in the case of the brand new ones.

Phase 2. 1883 -1906.

Between 1883 and 1906 the wheel disappears from the side of the building and another one appears in the field to the east. It may have been the original one transplanted. The owner remembers helping to dismantle it and knows that it was driven by a leat that came down across the track. It was then connected to the barn by a long series of drive rods that must have passed under the lane. Just such a mechanism still exists at Basil Manor only 500m to the south. The upper main doors and the northern window frame date to this period.

Phase 3. 1960.

In 1960 the granary floor was replaced using RSJ's and modern softwood. Lack of money at the time meant that not all the floor was replaced leaving an open section in the southern arm. The building was used as a Milking Parlour with blockwork partitions and stalls and contemporary machinery. There was a grain crushing machine in the SW corner fed by gravity from the first floor. The southern arm was used as stables. Poultry were also kept on the first floor.

Phase 4. 2002.

In 2002 the building was stripped out and a completely new roof put on. Several new openings were made and the old lintels were replaced.

Summary.

Trefranck Farn Barn retains the plan and overall appearance of a building erected near the turn of the C19th. It was built as a granary and water mill. Only the stone shell is original and this has been altered significantly in the C19th and C20th with new openings. The water wheel was removed in the LC19th and a remote wheel installed in the field east of the Farmhouse to drive the Barn machinery. The granary floor dates to 1960 and a completely new roof was put on in 2002.

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Acknowledgements.

I am indebted to Gemma Kempthorne for engaging me to record the building and also her father for his valuable memories of the building and the farm. The Kempthornes have been farming Trefranck for 300 years. I also thank Phil Copleston Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer for Cornwall Council for his help in preparing the submission.

References.

1809 Ordnance Survey.
1841 Tithe Award Map.
C.1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey
1906 Second Edition Ordnance Survey
1883, 1906, 1953-79 editions of the OS at 1:2500.
Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record entries for Trefranck from the Heritage Gateway website.
The Heritage Gateway indicated 12 sites within 500m of Trefranck registered on the National Heritage List for England, 35 results on the Cornwall and Scilly HER, 9 results from PastScape and 2 results from the Images of England website. Of these no others were directly indexed to Trefranck. One of interest was a water wheel situated at Basil Manor.



Appendix 1.

Cornwall Council – Historic Environment Service

BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

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Date: 21 October 2011

Address: Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN

Site: Barn adjacent to farmhouse

Applicant: Gemma Kempthorne, Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN

Agent: Ian Bay, Anneth Lowen, Treligga Downs Road, Delabole, Cornwall, PL33 9DL

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Richard White, Cornwall Council Development Control, 3-5 Barn Lane, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 1LZ. 01208 265668

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

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording at Trefranck Farm to discharge condition 8 of planning application 2009/00279. The structures are recorded on the Tithe map of 1840, and Ordnance Survey maps of 1880 and 1907. Agricultural and vernacular remains of this type are becoming increasingly rare and are worthy of recording prior to development.

2 Site Location and Description

The barn is located adjacent to the lane at Trefranck Farm, at Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 20360 84907.

3 Planning Background

Planning application 2009/00279 was submitted on the 20 February 2009 and was for the conversion of a barn to commercial and residential purposes. This application has been approved subject to a Condition for archaeological building recording by photography.

4 Requirement for Work

The present proposals will culminate in the potential destruction of material remains of the barn at Trefranck Farm. It is therefore important that the barn 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
- 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

5 General Methodology

5.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

5.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

5.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.

5.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

5.5 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.

5.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

6 Site Recording Methodology

6.1 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.

6.2 Details of how all buildings and structures are surveyed and recorded shall be provided. The site plan will be tied to the national grid.

6.3 The photographic record shall be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. 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 (negatives and where appropriate CD shall be included in the archive). 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.

7 Results

7.1 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 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.

7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

7.4 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.

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 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 Cornwall Record Office. Please check the information on the Cornwall Record Office website <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=24656>

8.2 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.

8.3 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

8.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.



8.6 Only on completion of 8.1 to 8.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

9 Monitoring

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9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

9.4 If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Appendix 2.

Written Scheme of Investigation from Barry Hillman-Crouch.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the historic building recording of a stone built barn at Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN. NGR. SX 20360 84907.



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The Barn at Trefranck Farm as pictured on Google Earth in 2005. The adjoining pantechnicon has since been removed.



The Barn at Trefranck Farm photographed by the owner in December 2011. Looking SW.

This WSI has been prepared in response to an Archaeological Brief issued by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and uses the same numbering as the issued brief. The brief calls for Historic Building Photographic Recording which has been agreed means 'English Heritage Level 2' recording as laid out in 'Understanding Historic Buildings - a guide to good practice'. Published by English Heritage in 2006. Pages 13-15.



Date of WSI: 18 12 2011

Address: Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN

Site: Barn to the west of the farmhouse

Applicant: Gemma Kempthorne, Trefranck Farm, St Clether, Cornwall, PL15 8QN

Agent: Ian Bay, Anneth Lowen, Treligga Downs Road, Delabole, Cornwall, PL33 9DL

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Richard White, Cornwall Council Development Control, 3-5 Barn Lane, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 1LZ.

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1. Introduction

This WSI has been prepared by Barry Hillman-Crouch MStPA DipFA HND BSc who is a practicing archaeologist and historic buildings recorder and analyst. It sets out the requirements for archaeological recording of a stone built barn at Trefranck Farm to discharge condition 8 of planning application 2009/00279 in answer to the brief issued on the 21 10 2011. The archaeological work required shall comprise a detailed description and photographic record of the building to EH Level 2 prior to the conversion to live/work use.

2. Site Location and Description

The building, henceforth called the 'Barn' is situated near the centre of Trefranck Farm, a large modern sprawling complex shown on Google earth 2005 on page 1. The Barn stands adjacent to the west of the lane that bisects the site from south to north. The Barn is L-shaped with the longer axis near to N-S along the ridgeline.

Since the aerial photograph the large modern pantechicon that adjoined it to the west has been removed and the ground level machined away. The Barn has two floors and it was possible to access the upper floor from the elevated ground surface. The stone built building has a lower arm equipped with four narrow doors that suggest stables.

The Barn is situated at SX 20360 84907. The Tithe Award map of 1841 supplied by Cornwall Council shows a building of the same plan on the site of the current building. The map also shows a sluice pond and leat down to the building suggesting a water wheel. The current owner confirms it existed.

3. Planning Background

Planning application 2009/00279 was granted on the 20 February 2009 for the conversion of a barn to commercial and residential purposes. This application has been approved subject to a Condition for archaeological building recording by photography. This has subsequently been agreed in conversation with the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer to mean an EH Level 2 report.

4. Requirement for Work - Scope of the Recording Exercise

The archaeological recording work will consist of a EH level 2 of the building within the scheme prior to conversion. This will specifically address the following points as directed in the brief:

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Site layout and organisation
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

The Barn and locale will be recorded photographically using a digital SLR and in medium format monochrome film. A building record will be completed by the archaeologist. The architect's plans and sections will be used for annotation.

5. General Methodology

The investigation will adhere to the terms laid out in this WSI.

The archaeologist will follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists as laid out in their By-Laws. However it should be clear that Barry Hillman-Crouch is not a member of the IfA.

All survey works will be undertaken by persons with recognised expertise in historic building recording and analysis. All photography will be monitored by a professional archaeologist. The on-site surveying, colour photography, report writing and art-working will be carried out by Barry Hillman-Crouch MSt Professional Archaeology, Dip Field Archaeology, BScAeroEng, HND (Archaeological Illustration). Barry has been working in archaeology since 1985. His full CV can viewed at <http://www.dowsingarchaeology.org.uk/BJHC%20website/CV/2009.htm> and a list of recent projects can be seen on the same website.

The medium format photography will be carried out by Gill Hillman-Crouch who qualified at Bournemouth College of Art with a Degree in Photography and Advanced Diploma in Media Production and formerly specialised in black and white photography. She will be supervised by Barry Hillman-Crouch as to the context and detail.

The IfA publication 'Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures' as released on their website in 2008 will be used as guidance for the project. However it is noted that most of the literature referred to has been superseded by PPS5- Planning and Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment published in 2010.

The terminology used will be that given in the English Heritage Thesaurus and therefore acceptable to the OASIS database. The only exception may be the use of regional or colloquial terms which will have to be qualified as to meaning.

6. Site Recording Methodology

The following records have already been consulted having been sourced from Cornwall Council by the site owner. The owner has no additional historic records.

1809 Ordnance Survey

1841 Tithe Award Map (the apportionment is held at the Record Office).

C.1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey

1906 Second Edition Ordnance Survey

The following maps have also been viewed at the OS resource 'Old Maps Online'.

1883, 1906, 1953-79 editions of the OS at 1:2500.

The owner has an undated edition of the OS showing the modern farm buildings which judging by the cartographic style probably dates from the 1980's.

Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record entries for Trefranck from the Heritage Gateway website.

The Heritage Gateway indicated 12 sites within 500m of Trefranck registered on the National Heritage List for England, 35 results on the Cornwall and Scilly HER, 9 results from PastScape and 2 results from the Images of England website. Of these no others were directly indexed to Trefranck. One of interest was a water wheel situated at Basil Manor.

The site and building will be examined by the archaeologist and relevant details recorded in building record sheets. Appendix 1.

Measurements will be taken with fabric or steel tapes and recorded in feet and inches to suit the period of the building. The existing architect's plans will be used.

The colour photography will be carried out using a Canon EOS 20D professional digital camera using an 18-55mm lens. This produces 24.3Mb images of dimension 1236 x 824 mm at 72dpi.

The monochrome photography will be undertaken with a Mamiya 645 professional medium format camera. Each frame will be bracketed one stop either side of the TTL reading. The monochrome photography will provide a record of the setting and details of the elevations and internal fixtures.

The archive will comprise the original negatives with a 7x5in print of each correctly exposed frame. These will be numbered and the shot details written on the back to match the register. Details will include; site, date, subject, direction, film and frame number.

7. Results.

The report will be submitted within the 6 month period suggested. In order to ensure the planning condition is discharged as quickly as possible it will be submitted within 1 month of the date of the survey. A draft copy will be submitted as a .pdf by e-mail to Phil Copleston.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. The form will be finalised when the work has been ratified.



It is understood the report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

This report will contain:

The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.

Annotated drawings including a location map, an overall plan showing all buildings and copies of all plans, elevations and sections. Where appropriate, plan drawings will be tied into the National Grid.

Labelled re-productions of a representative sample of the photographs.

A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

Copies of the printed monochrome photographs

The photographic register.

A copy of the Archaeological Brief and WSI.

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8. Archive Deposition

The integrated archive will be presented to the Cornwall Record Office and will contain the original negatives and prints and a CD-ROM or DVD of all the amassed data and photographs. The Record Office has been contacted by telephone and it has been established that the archive can be sent directly to them. The Courtney Library was closed at the time of the enquiry but it was also accepted a copy can be sent to them without notice. The National Monuments Record at Swindon was also telephoned on 06 02 2011. They no longer have a dedicated archiving team and are unlikely to have for two years. They recommend a DVD be sent to the 'Signposting Officer' at National Monuments Record Centre, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ for future assimilation into the archive.

9. Monitoring

The HEPAO Team will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work is given to the HEPAO Team one week in advance of its commencement. It is hereby notified that the proposed date of the site visit will be Wednesday the 28th of December.

Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEPAO Team before they are carried out. The HEPAO Team shall be notified in writing when the fieldwork stage of the project has been completed. The involvement of the HEPAO Team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Contact Details:

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Barry Hillman-Crouch
Design & Recording Services

Sample context record sheet.

Each box is ticked when the description is completed.

[illegible]










Appendix 3. Summary of the Archive.

The archive as deposited at the Cornwall Record Office will comprise the following:

1. A printed copy of this report.
2. A DVD containing all the materials amassed during the study. This includes the report in Word and .pdf format. All the digital photographs, scans and digital images. The architect's plans, the historic maps. The Brief and WSI.
3. The original black and white 645 format negatives with annotated prints listing the site, view, direction of view, date, film and frame.
4. Other copies will include items 1 and 2 above.

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Film Register. Date of shots 28 12 2011. Mamiya 645. Ilford HP5 400 ASA.

 <p>E&N</p> <p>Elevations >SW Film 4. Fr. 5.</p>	 <p>E Elevation, S arm >W Film 1. Fr.16.</p>	 <p>W&S Elevations >NE Film 2. Fr 18.</p>
 <p>N Elevation >S Film 4. Fr.15.</p>	 <p>S Elevation >N Film 2. Fr 12.</p>	 <p>W Elevation >NE Film 1. Fr.2</p>
 <p>SE Interior upper>E Film 3. Fr.12.</p>	 <p>SE Interior lower >E Film 5. Fr. 16.</p>	 <p>NW Interior upper >N Film 3 Fr.5.</p>