

**IRISH FARM
ST BREWARD
BODMIN
CORNWALL**

Results of a Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 221110



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Irish Farm, St Beward, Bodmin, Cornwall

Results of a Historic Building Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of historic building recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Irish Farm, St Beward, Bodmin, Cornwall ahead of conversion works. The outbuildings subject to recording consisted of four separate buildings addressing a central farmyard.

The earliest fabric within the building ranges, lies within B2. This building survives on the tithe map and is likely recorded on the earlier mapping of 1804. The slit vents to the ground-floor space of B2 are distinctly vernacular in form, demonstrating good agricultural character. The extension lean-tos to the north and south (B1 and B3), and the linear cow byre B4 represent a later shift of farming techniques with a move from grain to animal husbandry, influenced by increasing demands for dairy and meat in the 19th century and a realisation that the 'reclamation' of moorland was not suitable for arable production. The farmstead is then updated in the mid-20th century with rendered internal spaces (B2 GF) and concrete partitions with concrete drainage to the floors (B2 GF; B4). The buildings are wholly of post-medieval form, with good granite stonework and granite dressings – they have an interesting narrative, and their structural form illustrates their development which echoes wider societal change during this time.



December 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SITE NAME:	IRISH FARM
LOCATION:	BODMIN
PARISH:	ST BREWARD
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
CENTROID NGR:	SX 11312 77161
PLANNING REF:	PA21/09087
SWARCH REF:	BIF22
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-508833

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for several outbuildings associated with the farmstead at Irish Farm, St Beward, Bodmin, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by a private client (The Client) in order to establish the historic background for the site and assess the potential impact of the proposed conversion of the store building to form holiday lets. The development is the subject of a planning application PA21/09087 for the conversion of former agricultural barns into residential dwelling with attached annexe for combined holiday-let usage. The proposals follow recommendations from the LPA, with the subsequent works conducted in accordance with a prior Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2022).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The barns lie immediately south of Irish Farmhouse, surrounded by large swathes of agricultural land to the east of the village of St Beward. The site lies at a height of c.232m AOD. The soils of this area are recorded as the gritty loamy and very acid soils with a wet peaty surface horizon and a thin iron pan of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the igneous granite of the Bodmin Intrusion (BGS 2022).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the parish of St Beward, also known as Simon's Ward in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg Minor (Lyson's 1814). The parish church was built by William Brewer who was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1224 and for whom the parish was named after.

The farmstead lies within an area of land recorded on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *Medieval Farmland: The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins*. It falls within the study area for a number of boundary stone and China clay district surveys, although it has not been individually subject to archaeological survey. The Cornwall HER does not record any assets at the site, the closest being a deserted post medieval site c.100m to the north-east that is recorded on the tithe and early ordnance survey mapping (MCO15063), with a further deserted settlement of similar age slightly further away to the north (MCO15062). Approximately 200m away to the south-east is the Bronze Age cairn on Treswallock Downs (MCO4614) and, to the south, the prehistoric field system at Columns (MCO20823). To the west of Irish Farm are the remains of an early medieval field system (MCO49942).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The building recording was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 3) and was undertaken by Amelia Allen, ACiFA in September 2022. The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: CifA's Standard and Guidance for the

Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014) and Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes (2016). The discussion of the buildings' setting follows the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).

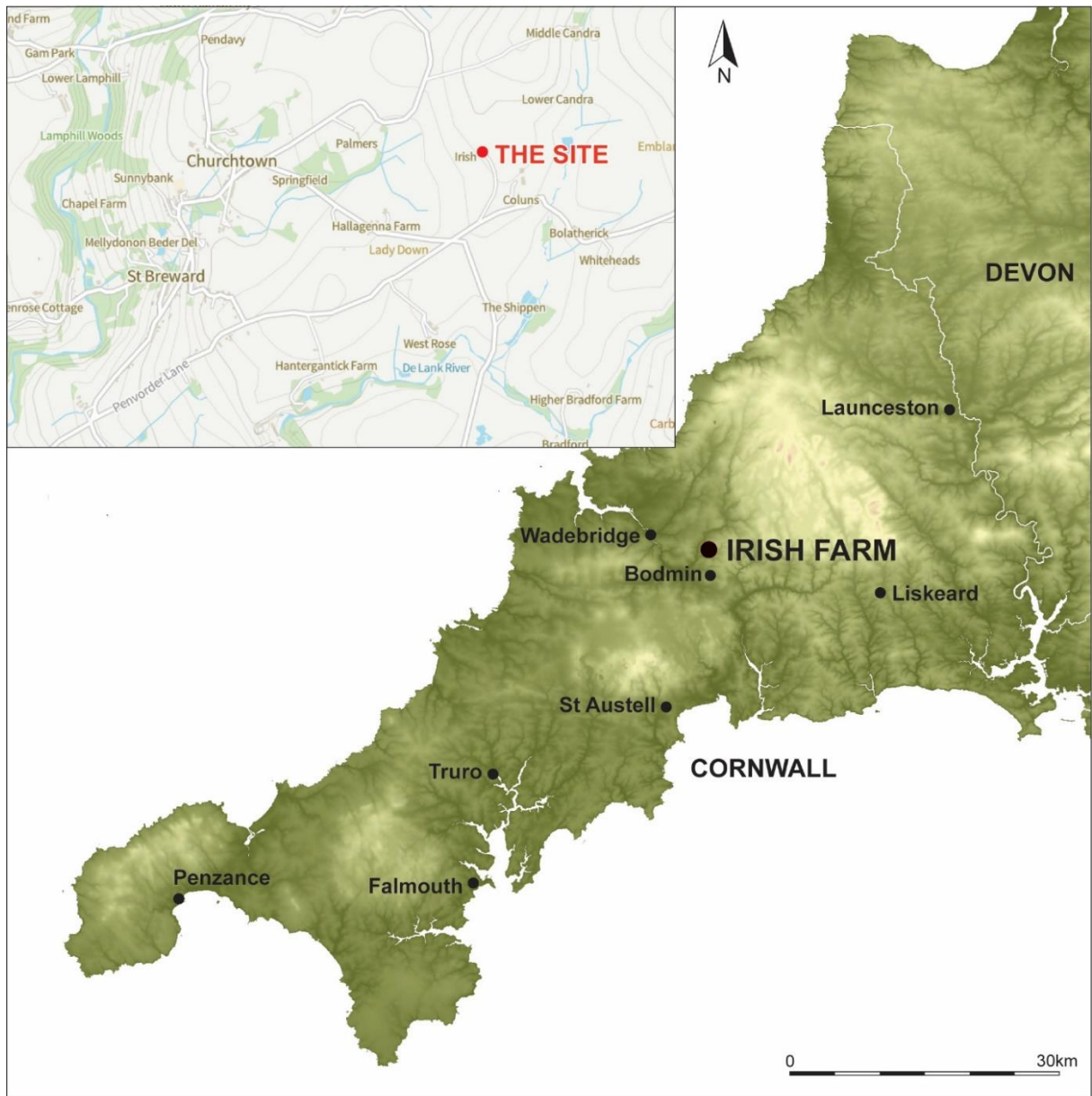


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The name *Irishes* may have derived from the old English word *earsh* (noun), a term used in the south-west of England to describe a *stubble field* whereby a grain crop – wheat, barley, rye etc – had been grown and subsequently harvested to leave short stubble/ stalks. The field would have been prepared for seeding by ploughing such stubble into the ground or was occasionally burned in situ creating a later pronunciation of *ash*. Later semantic evolution created several alternative variations found in various medieval texts and include *arrish*, *arish*, *eddish*, *earsh* or *ersh* – the word is Saxon in origin. Some fields within the wider area are named after grain at the time of tithe survey in c.1840, for example plot 549 is listed as *Rye Field*.

It is known through evidence held at the Cornish archives that Irish Farm or Irish tenements area was once a part of the manor of Hemetathy located within St Beward. Lyson's (1814) notes this ancient manor was significant, recorded in the 12th century to have been owned by the Peverell family, later passing through marriage to the Bassett and Hungerford families. He mentions the manor was divided and during the early 19th century and the majority was held by Mathew Mitchell Esq., – a gentleman of Cornwall with a large property and land portfolio. There are several leases held within the Kresen Kernow Archives pertaining to the tenement at *Irishes*, with the earliest dated to 1600, all of which involve lease documents with *yeomen*, some listing the area as *Erishe*.

It appears the *Hawken* family, known to occupy land at the *Irish tenement* at the time of the tithe, had likely been settled here since the early-mid 17th century. *Robert and Richard Hawken* are described as *husbandmen* agreeing to lease *11 acres at Irishes* in 1678 (lease held at the Kresen Kernow Archives, ref: BRA833/18). The tithe apportionment (Table 1 below) lists a Mrs Louisa Sarel as a significant owner of land at *Irishes* tenement, as well as owning land at *Palmer's* tenement and several properties in the Churchtown. William and Peter Rogers, John Pearce, John Runnall and John Hoskin are also recorded as direct lessees, and subtenants of each other and Mrs Sarel, as well as occupiers of some plots. The subject site which forms the farmstead location of Irish Farm today is recorded as: Mrs Sarel, landlord to a John Rogers, who occupies plot 584, described as '*buildings and mowhay etc*'. Plots 573 and 574, adjacent is also owned by Mrs Sarel, but leased by Christopher Ford and Peter Hawken, it is described as '*houses and yards*'. Peter Hawken shares the same name as the 17th century settlers and may be a descendant of the same farming family recorded in 1600.

On the 1841 census Christopher Ford is however noted as resident at nearby farmstead of *Swallock* and Peter is also shown as local and certainly leasing ground at *Irish*, but not occupying a dwelling at *Irish*. Transcribed as *Trish*, the farmstead presents in 1841 as a typical post medieval tenement-farm hamlet with seven lessee or sub-lessee households, the majority of which are young families of smallholders, the head of the household mostly described as 'farmer', apart from one agricultural labourer and one carpenter, William Rogers, John Hoskin, John Runnall and John Pearce all appear as they do on the tithe apportionment: Joseph Billing (35) is a *farmer*, with his wife Sarah and three children; William Rogers (70) is a *farmer*, and he lives with his two adult sons, John and Paul who are in their thirties and his married daughter Joan in her twenties and her three children; John Philip (40) is a *farmer* and with his wife Mary they have seven children; William Rogers (35) is an agricultural labourer, with his wife Mary they have four children; John Hoskin (45) also a *farmer*, with his wife Phillipa, also have four children; John Pearce (35), a farmer, with his wife Mary again have four children; finally, John Runnall (60), with his wife Jane, have three older children.

The 1851 census records six households at *Irish*: Ann Greenway (76) an '*annuitant*' as the head of a household, with James Hosken (40) her lodger, a farmer of 30 acres; Ezekel Spare (72), an '*annuitant, formerly a farmer*' and his wife Elizabeth have four lodgers with them, Emmanuel, who is a '*miner*' and Elizabeth Coarse, a married couple in their twenties, with two children; Henry Richards (60) a '*retired farmer*' and his wife Jane have four adult sons, all of whom are recorded as living at home, being

recorded as *'agricultural labourer's*, aging from their late teens to their early thirties; John Billing (55) is recorded as a *'farmer of 10 acres'*, living with his wife Mary, their daughter and John's mother; two other houses are marked as *'uninhabited'*. Any uninhabited buildings, if falling into disrepair may have been demolished, to consolidate the holdings, as the population reduced on the tenement.

The 1861 and 1871 census records make no mention of Irish, or Irish Farm or any derivative of these names; the site may be uninhabited during these years, farmed but not actively settled. By 1881 the census records a Thomas Hoskin (44), and his wife Jane for the first time at *Irish or Arches*; Thomas and then Jane are previously recorded as living in *Row* in 1861 and 1871. Thomas is now noted as a *'farmer of 90 acres'*, they live onsite with their four children. A second household is noted as James Tregleambo (25) and his wife Ann and their baby daughter. James is an *'agricultural labourer'*, and his wife Ann is a *'dressmaker'*. The 1891 census lists *Irish Farm* as a unified single-holding address for the first time, with the descriptor of 'farm'. Thomas and Jane are still in residence, with their two children and a domestic servant. The family continue to occupy the farm in 1901 and by 1911 Thomas' son Edward has taken on the farm, his father having passed away, but Jane still resided onsite.

It is worth stating that the census information suggests that there is an established pattern of these busy agricultural tenement settlements on the edge of the moorland, likely representing 17th century early phases of enclosure, expanded with miners during the 19th century boom period. *Row* and *Limehead* are two other examples in the parish which have as many as ten households in the early period, and *Lower Lank* which all seemingly become small villages, with numerous miners arriving to serve the quarry; when *Irish tenement* has significantly shrunk to only one dwelling and been consolidated into a single farm holding.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Irish Farm 'farmstead' is recorded on the Surveyors Draft map of Bodmin, dated to 1805, as *Irishes*. Although detail is not completely clear, it does appear to show a long, linear range to a central yard aligned north-south, with two smaller, square buildings sat to the north. The map illustrates the farm sits amongst two other smaller settlements to the north of the farmstead – now known to be a series of lost, post-medieval tenement settlements, which were likely developed for agricultural purposes working in unison with the Irish farmstead. It is further recorded to be situated just west of a large swathe of land listed as *common land*, suggesting the farmstead developed from reclaimed moorland, an early phase of enclosure in this region in the later 16th or early 17th century, as supported by the documentary evidence. The fieldscape below the farm to the west has been identified as medieval in origin and it may be there is even earlier settlement in some capacity on this site, in the vicinity, particularly when considering the placename evidence. To the wider landscape are other farming hamlets, likely also of medieval origin, including *Hellagenna*, *Penquites* and *Penvorder* to the south-west, and *Candrow* and *Rowden* to the north-east.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE ST BREWARDS TITHE MAP, SURVEYED 1840; THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The next cartographic reference, the St Beward Tithe Map of 1840 illustrates the site with more detail and the wider landscape suggests the tenement holdings developed in phases within the late medieval period, staging the reclamation of the commons, now called 'downs' as they are approached upon to the west and south – elements of smaller, irregular, medieval boundaries remain clearly visible in this landscape, as do phased boundary lines of earlier 'intakes' of land. The tithe map depicts five small farmsteads under the name of *Irishes*. One large site with multiple buildings sat to the north-east, bordering the wider downlands, and another three smaller sites are illustrated further north which have all been lost. The buildings of interest for this report lie in plot 573 and adjacent 584, which are interestingly labelled *Houses and Yards* on the tithe apportionment and *buildings and mowhay and yards* (see Table 1), suggesting some domestic (multiple houses 'plural' are mentioned and agricultural mixed function, clearly with buildings having also been developed here. The wider landscape is listed as owned by *Mrs Louisa Sarel*, although land within the *Irishes Tenement* is sub-divided between several levels of lessee occupiers, with much of this land dedicated to *arable pasture*; evidence of the early 19th century (flawed) confidence in new scientific agriculturalist 'High Farming' and the reclamation of moorland landscapes.

There appears to be a single small L shaped range within plot 573, bordered by other plots listed as *Houses and Yards*. The land is carefully divided around 573 which sits within a large, enclosed yard, with a series of outbuildings and enclosures to the south and west side. The funnel-like appearance of the entrance from the moorland, hints at an early form of cattle/animal drive off the formerly communal seasonal grazing land, feeding animals into a large walled pen to the south-east corner. A dotted line seems to suggest a track access the larger site to the north-east, across the downland to the east, a more defined trackway accesses the tenement intake from the north, leading toward St Beward Churchtown, none of the settlement sites within the intake are laid out in planned enclosures, all seemingly haphazardly placed in corner of fields or between fields and particularly with the location of the subject site in a possible former stock funnel, these buildings may represent early 'squatter' post-medieval dwellings, created on areas of waste within an actively farmed landscape, but on the edge of the moorland. Seven different smallholders are recorded at this site and the scattered pattern of their field ownership harks back to the medieval period.

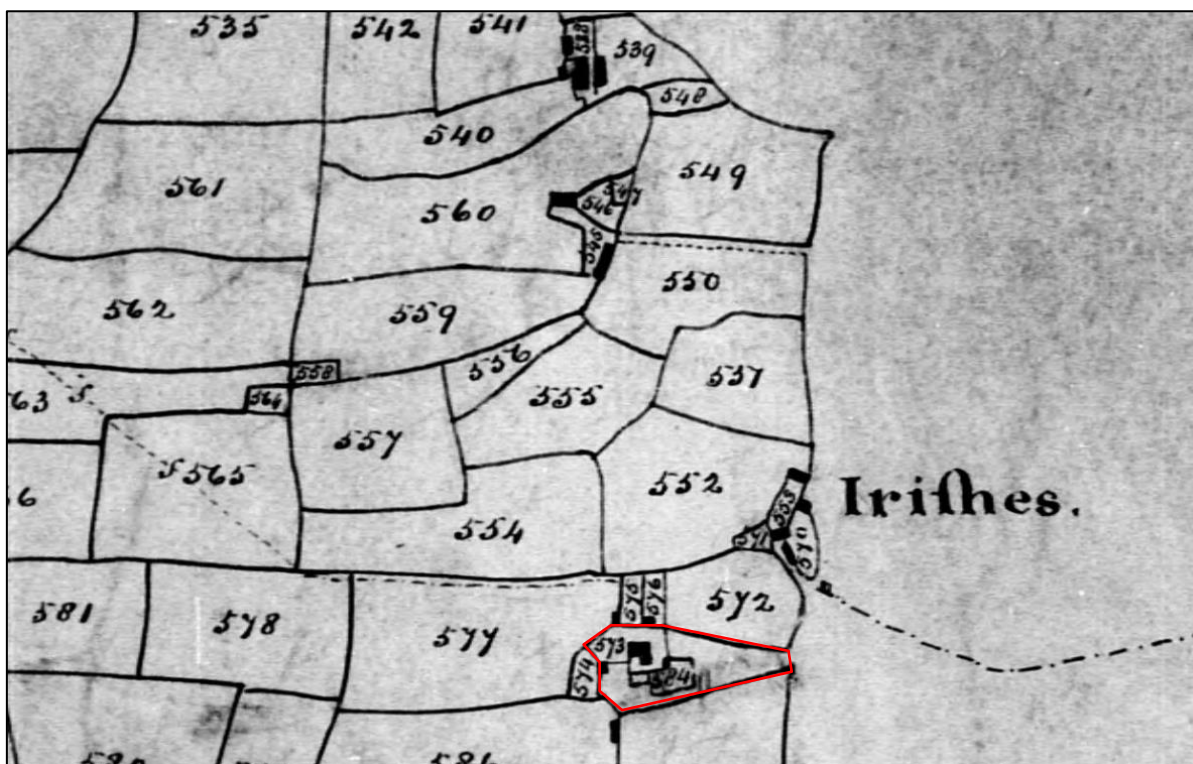


FIGURE 3: MORE DETAILED EXTRACT FROM THE ST BREWARDS TITHE MAP, SURVEYED 1840; THE SITE IS INDICATED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR "IRISHES".

Plot No.	Landowner	Lessee	Occupier	Plot Name
532	Mrs Louisa Sarel	John Hoskin	John Hoskin	Buildings, Mowhay, & c
533				Buildings, Mowhay, & c
534				Little Meadow
535				Great Meadow
536				Garden
538	Mrs Louisa Sarel	N/A	John Runnalls	House, Yard, & Mowhay
539				Little Plot
540				Long Meadow
545	Mrs Louisa Sarel	N/A	Peter Rogers	Houses & Yards
546				Houses & Yards
547				Houses & Yards
548				Houses & Yards
549				Rye Field
550				Above Town
551				Little Town
570	Mrs Louisa Sarel	N/A	John Pearse	House, Mowhay, & c
571				Garden
572				Meadow
573	Mrs Louisa Sarel	N/A	Peter Hawken & Christopher Ford	Houses and Yard
574				Houses and Yard
575				Houses and Yard
576				Houses and Yard
577				Gratton Meadow
584	Mrs Louisa Sarel	N/A	William Rogers	Buildings and Mowhay
585				Front Meadow
586				Long Meadow
587				Under Meadow

The First Edition OS map surveyed in 1880 illustrates significant change to the site. The farmstead appears to have been rationalised and consolidated, including the wider surrounding building plots. A large new blocky range has been built to the north-west with a well, seemingly addressing passing tracks from the east through to the north-west, connecting smaller plots further north – turned away from the rest of the buildings on the plot, this is likely the replacement farmhouse, created within what was Gratton Meadow, now a garden. The older, smaller house and garden plots still roughly survive to the east of this, now seemingly just additional gardens to this house, or possibly used as barns. The

outbuildings sit to the south, recorded as a long L-shaped range, with an extension to the southern end. The yard has been slightly adjusted with an extension to the west sitting within its own enclosure, resembling a small dairy unit. Some of the smallholdings to the north have been condensed, removing buildings, and reorganising boundaries, creating larger, regularised, post-medieval fields designed for grazing animals. One other small collection of buildings by the track to the north may represent a second smallholding. Other single buildings survive in the corners of fields, once houses these buildings may be either unused or now functioning as outbarns.

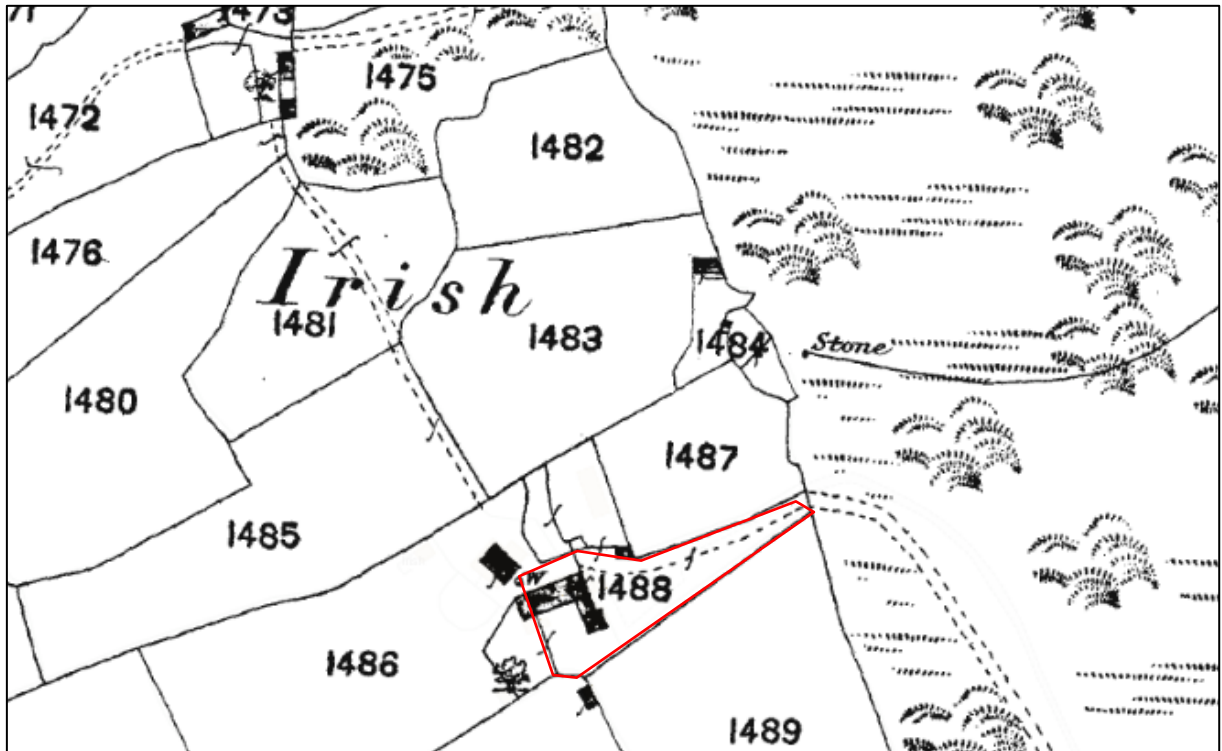


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE FIRST EDITION 25 INCH OS MAP; SURVEYED 1880. THE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED.

The Second Edition OS map (see Figure 5) shows some slight alterations to the buildings and boundaries within the farm holding. The smallholdings that were scattered to the north and north-east are largely illustrated as unoccupied or roofless. The garden plots formerly associated with the farmhouse have been altered, and small outbuildings, have been lost to the east of the farmhouse. The large L-shaped range survives unchanged, although the separate buildings within the range are more clearly defined.

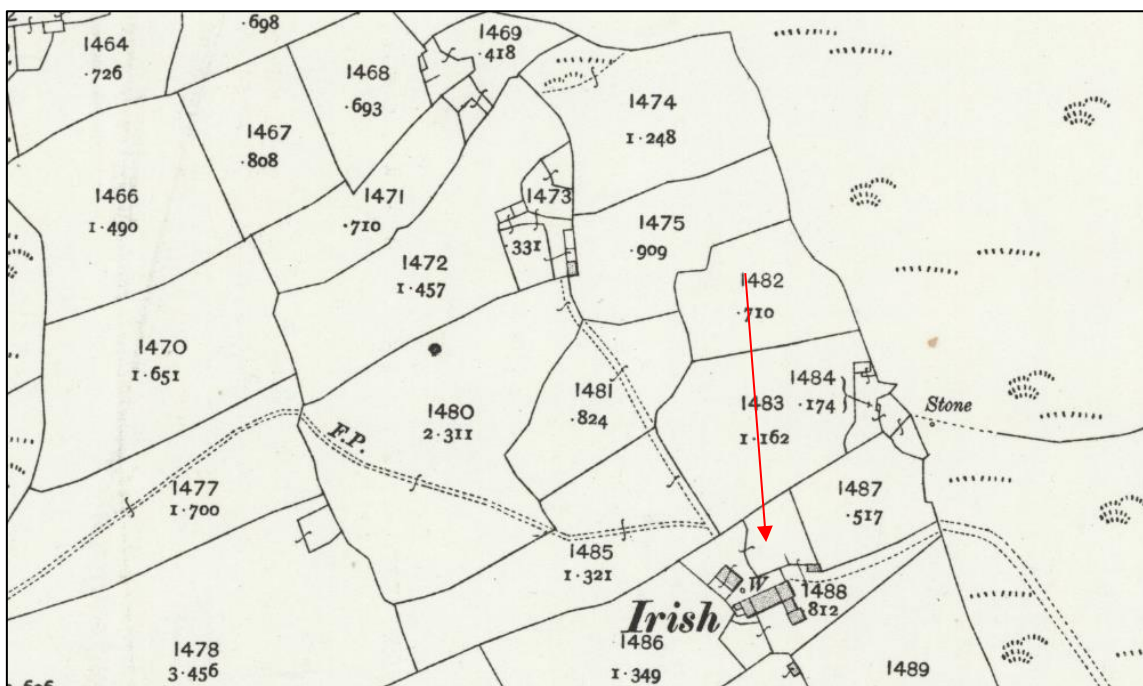


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE SECOND EDITION 25 INCH OS MAP; REVISED 1905.

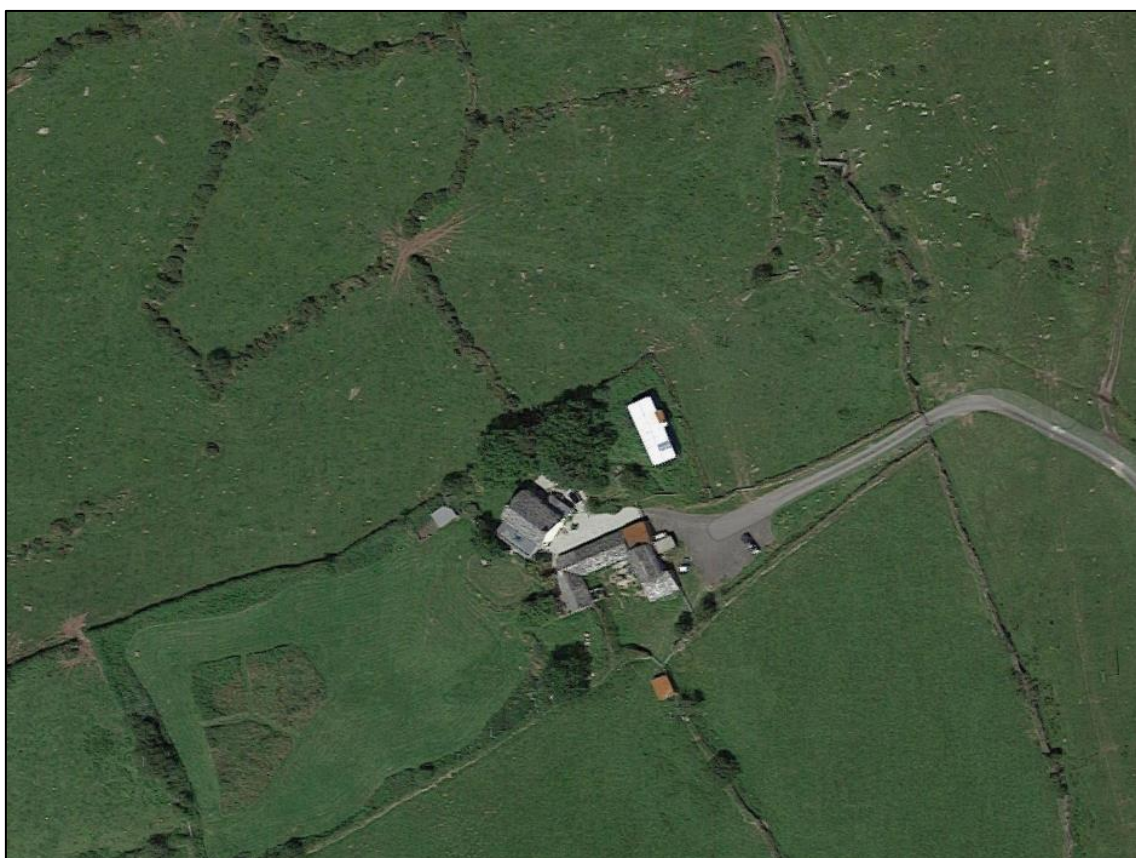


FIGURE 6: GOOGLE MAPS 2021©; AERIAL IMAGE OF THE FARMSTEAD TODAY.

The site currently sits as largely unchanged from the Second edition in terms of layout, with the addition one modern barn to the east of the farmhouse, in a former tenement plot. None of the earlier smallholdings survive to the north, all have been robbed of their buildings, but yards and foundations can be made out. The property retains the funnel-like drive, and the farmhouse has been extended to the west elevation. The earlier dairy block to the west end of the range has been extended during the mid-20th century, now converted as a holiday let; the L-shaped range is now an U-shape due to this extension, modernised in places but little altered.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 CURRENT SETTING OF IRISH FARMSTEAD

The farmstead is approached from the west, along a narrow trackway that feeds from a smaller, single-track road to the south-west. The track cuts through moorland, scattered with granite fragments and rough animal tracks and footpaths. A small gate cuts into the granite border, with vernacular dry-stone walling formed using blocky granite boulder base, with a soldier course to the top, further topped by modern post and wire fencing. The buildings blend nicely into a wide, slightly rolling, moorland view. The painted and renovated farmhouse is prominent to the north side, flanked by several outbuildings of traditional build providing the site with subtle historic character. A few mature trees wrap the north end of the plot, presumably planted as an attempt for weather sheltering.



FIGURE 7: APPROACHING IRISH FARM FROM LATER RECLAIMED MOORLAND; FROM THE EAST.

The plot is entered through a large opening to the western boundary from the moorland, where the stone wall has been neatly rebuilt to both sides. To the north side the gate is held by a large, undressed granite slab with plug and tare holes visible to the west face. Further dry-stone walled boundaries, to the north and south, on the line of the earlier funnel enclosure carry the visitor through to a large yard – now a car parking area - addressing the outbuildings; this element certainly feels designed, akin to a sort of cattle drive structure. The barn which is subject to this study clearly addresses this historic opening onto the moor and presents to the ‘funnel’ enclosure. The outbuildings are dominant on approach to the site, and are the first impression of the farmstead, something of a gateway building, providing some significant initial, historical character to the plot. The track wraps the north-east corner of the site, passing another large, enclosed field to the north with a large modern agricultural structure; this field retains its historic boundaries. The track continues leading to the current farmhouse which stands to the north-west corner of the site with a preserved well surviving to the south elevation. An earlier section of continued trackway has been replaced with a modern extension to the east elevation

of the farmhouse (details seen to the Second Edition mapping).

The buildings wrap around a small, yard to the west side of the plot; they present currently as a large u-shaped build, although it is clear the buildings extending to the west are later phased additions. The buildings are of good working agricultural character, if currently not in use.



FIGURE 8: B1 TO THE NORTH, B2 WITH GRANARY STEPS TO THE CENTRE, B3 TO THE SOUTH; FROM THE NORTH-EAST IN THE ENTRANCE YARD (1M SCALE).

3.1.1 BUILDING 1 – EXTERIORS

B1 is a large lean-to built against the north elevation of B2. Its east elevation has a section of corrugated sheet infill above two large, double doors of modern, agricultural timber form. This has been built against a tall section of granite wall that projects east from the north-east corner of B2; this wall has been built using regularised rubble with faced, undressed, slabs providing granite quoin detailing to the edges. The door presents as a possible forced modern entrance with reused granite gate-posts to the north side with pintle holes and wedge-and-groove mining scars visible. The wall has also been raised with concrete blockwork above meeting the eaves. The north elevation appears to be being pushed out to the base, structurally failing, caused by a heavy 20th century roof replacement that uses reclaimed sleepers as piers against the wall. The base of the wall uses platey, regularised granite rubble and has not been tied into a concrete block raise above; the base of this wall survives as an element of an earlier build, possibly single storey, which has been incorporated and reused to provide a larger modern space. It appears to be loosely tied into the linear cow byre of B4 which continues westwards.

3.1.2 BUILDING 1 – INTERIORS

Accessing B1 through double doors to the west elevation, the internal space is large and open to the eaves. The floor is uneven, slightly sloping westwards. It is clear the east elevation has been built against B2 untidily abutting the quoins of the earlier building to the south-east corner. The south internal elevation of the earlier building is blind; however, a series of blocked, square socket holes remain to the centre, associated machinery which may once have been housed in this shed. The west elevation within the range, abutted by B4, is blind and slightly battered, with a good, regularised rubble build. The north elevation, to the east end is a long alcove feature with a granite slab lintel and elements of a slate sill – this may be associated with storage (a large keeping place), or be associated

with machinery belts and straps, it doesn't conform to air vents seen in other buildings and is too small to function as a window or feeding hatch. Large modern rafters are carried on tanalised recycled railway sleepers, used as piers, creating deep projecting eaves to the roof, designed to carry water away from the compromised granite structure to the base. No fixtures or fittings survive.

3.1.3 BUILDING 2 – EXTERIORS

B2 is a large, double storey building which addresses both yards and is abutted by all the other, later buildings. Access to the first-floor level is gained from a steep earth and granite rubble slope to the centre of the east elevation, whilst access to the ground-floor is located to the west elevation from the yard; the north and south elevations are now enclosed by two large abutting lean-to spaces (B1 & B3). The gabled ends are blind but have been slate-hung to the eaves. The east elevation of B2 addresses the entrance track, and another smaller yard, now used as a parking bay for the main house and holiday let. The building is of better, more vernacular build than the other buildings; built using semi-coursed regularised granite rubble, with faced, shaped, but undressed granite blocks creating good quoin detailing to the openings and corners. The roof is a modern replacement, using modern, regular, graduated slate, with terracotta ridge tiles and projecting slates over the first-floor door opening. To the first floor is a central, wide doorway (D2) sat between two square windows (W3 & W4); all these openings exhibit roughly dressed quoin detailing and have heavy, granite-slab lintels with a more obviously dressed face than the more vernacular and traditional slit vents below. There does seem to be some disturbance to the stonework below the windows and door, suggesting a later reworking of the elevation that may have included widening the openings and raising the eaves.

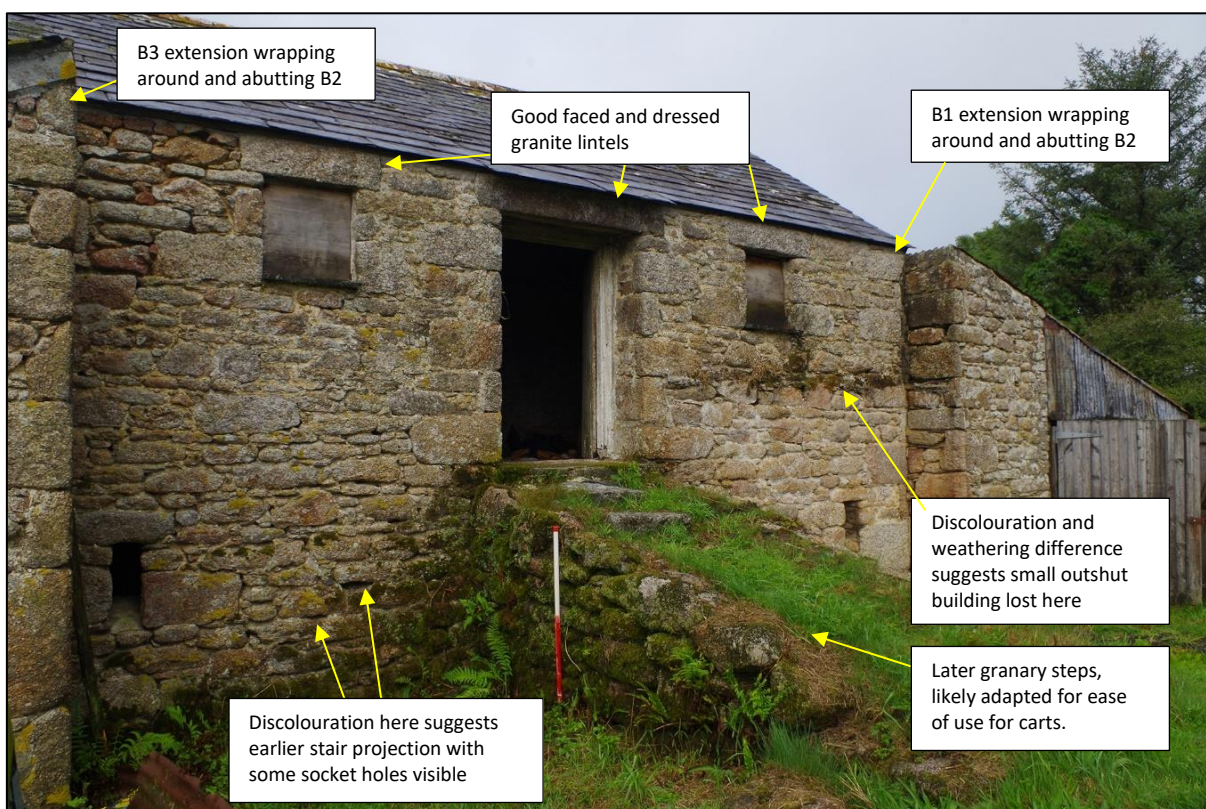


FIGURE 9: B2 PROVIDES GOOD NARRATIVE ELEMENTS DEMONSTRATING HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT; SURVIVING VERNACULAR FEATURES INCLUDING SLIT VENTS ARE ILLUSTRATIVE OF 18TH-19TH CENTURY FARM BUILDINGS; FROM SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

There appears to be a steep angle of discolouration to the southern end of the elevation from moss and mould growth, associated with an angled line of socket holes, suggesting perhaps a former arrangement of projecting slab steps, for access that ran parallel with the building which was later replaced with an earth and stone ramp that was more appropriate for direct cart access. To the north end is an area of less weathered stonework with mossy discolouration in a linear pattern associated with mortar flashings, extending to the projecting south-east corner of B1, suggesting the former presence of a smaller mono-pitched building, lost from this corner.

The west elevation of B2 addresses the later yard, with modern galvanised farm equipment sitting against the ground-floor door opening. The elevation looks very weathered, with later concrete ribbon pointing obscuring earlier features/ details. To the first-floor is a single, central door opening, partly blocked to a window, and later fully blocked. It has a heavy, dressed granite lintel and good quoin detailing to the sides, however the quoins appear to disappear at the base, suggesting an earlier window dropped to a door and then re-blocked twice. From other angles, a raise does look possible to the stonework, however this could refer to the removal of some guttering. Below this, to the ground-floor, is another central doorway, accessing the ground-floor space. The pair of openings seem uncomfortable in their locations – a bulkier threshold to the first-floor opening would be expected if it were original, instead it is using a recycled gatepost, the lintel of the ground floor opening. As with the east elevation, two vernacular slit vents sit to either end of the elevation, although at a slightly higher level as the building stands on a slight west-facing slope.

3.1.4 BUILDING 2 GF INTERIOR

The ground-floor interior space is accessed through door to the west elevation, a large vernacular granite slab threshold lines the base of the door (D4). The door reveals are heavily rendered with a modern fitted timber door set on earlier iron pintles - although former sockets also survive to the north side, suggesting a different set up in the past. The internal space is a large single room, heavily rendered to accommodate 20th century farming practices. There are four low concrete partitions with shallow, scooped feed bowls located to the corners of the room off a slate-lined, central feed channel aligned east-west. The walls have been rendered so build features are non-existent in its current state. The ceiling is low and neat, with even-width planked timber floorboards over a mixture of machine-sawn and rustic, chamfered joists; many survive with their joiners' marks, and additional bracing was noted to joists above the door. Two small blocked, square chutes survive to the south-east corner and the north-west corner – indicating at a former, earlier agricultural function associated with processing of materials (possibly grain). A series of large tacks, hooks and rings are dotted around the joists, and iron cattle chains remain to the sides of the stalls. Four slit vents are located to each corner with splayed embrasures and a lightly rendered sill. A network of galvanised pipework runs across the room tacked to the joists, they appear to enter through the western slit vents, continuing to B4 to the north side, associated with this having clearly become a 20th century milking parlour.



FIGURE 10: BLOCKED CHUTE TO SOUTH SIDE AMONGST LIGHTLY CHAMFERED JOIST TO GF B2, SUGGESTIVE OF GRANARY ASSOCIATION.

3.1.5 BUILDING 2 FF INTERIOR

The first-floor interior space is accessed through a wide door (D2) to the east elevation, which is approached from a steep earth and rubble ramp from the entrance yard. It is a large open space, with a modern roof. The floor did not feel particularly stable, so the room was observed from the doorway, although several features could be identified. The north and south gable ends were blind, with some areas of small disturbance and evidence of a slight raise to the eaves. Directly opposite the main access door was another doorway of smaller form (D5), blocked fully with concrete blockwork. This layout indicates a former winnowing function, at some stage of the building's past. The floor was covered by tin plates and lining base of the walls were sectioned remains of a tacked, rustic timber plinth, and to the west wall sections of a mortar plinth were identified; a feature designed to provide a seal, again associated with an earlier storage function or a granary. Either side of the door were two well-established window openings – although boarded over to the external face, two good Victorian pegged timber frames remained in-situ, with rebates for glass, chamfered central timber mullions, and pintles for shutters (no shutters survived). The frames did not fit the space and thus appeared to have been salvaged items. The openings had deeply splayed reveals and a thin slate sill could be made out to the base. Although the exterior face included good faced and dressed granite lintels, the interior had large, rustic timber lintels with several tacks and hooks surviving. To the north side of the doorway was a deep keeping place with a slate stone lintel and thin slate sill – a feature of good agricultural character.



FIGURE 11: BLOCKED CHUTE TO SOUTH SIDE AMONGST LIGHTLY CHAMFERED JOIST TO GF B2, SUGGESTIVE OF GRANARY ASSOCIATION.



FIGURE 12: W3 TO THE NORTH END OF EAST INTERNAL ELEVATION, WITH GOOD PEGGED TIMBER WINDOWS WITH PINTLES FOR LOST SHUTTERS, A RUSTIC TIMBER LINTEL AND SLATE SILL; SUGGESTS A POSSIBLE DOMESTIC FUNCTION FOR THIS SPACE, HOWEVER THE WINDOW FRAMES COULD BE SALVAGED PIECES. KEEPING PLACE TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF W3; FROM SOUTH-WEST.

3.1.6 BUILDING 3 – EXTERIORS

B3 was a large lean-to wrapped to the south gable end of B2. It was accessed from the south-west corner through a wide doorway opening from the yard, with an uneven-width plank, timber replacement door hung on large iron pintles. The roof appears to be original with a heavy, rag slate, mono-pitch roof, with later slate-hanging wrapping the eaves. The stonework to the west elevation has been obscured by heavy weathering and later cement ribbon repointing. The west elevation includes a wide door to the southern corner with a faced granite slab lintel above and lined with a large granite threshold, from which elements of a granite floor appear to recede into the room. The south elevation includes a central window opening (W5), with good, large, faced quoin detailing, and a sloped slate sill. Its external face has been boarded off with timber sheeting. This elevation provides some good semi-coursed stonework using larger pieces of regularised granite rubble, this elevation presents with good vernacular character. The roof is failing to the centre, with sag and flashing visible to the gable end of B2. The east elevation wraps the south-east corner of B2, with smaller quoin detailing, and slate levelling courses present in the stonework – this elevation is blind.



FIGURE 13: B3 LEAN-TO WRAPPING SOUTH END OF B2. THE SOUTH ELEVATION HAS LARGER BLOCKS TO THE BUILD AND GRANITE DRESSINGS, THE WEST ELEVATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY MODERN RIBBON-BAND REPOINTING. B3 ADDRESSES CENTRAL FARMYARD. TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

3.1.7 BUILDING 3 – INTERIOR

B3 was accessed from the south-west corner through a wide doorway opening with an uneven-width plank, timber replacement door hung on large iron pintles. Internally the door sits under a curved, rustic timber lintel, although the rear face of the external granite lintel included some deep socket holes – indicating a reuse of materials. The floor is uneven, and the room has been later altered with concrete partitions against the east wall. A build line is clear to the north-east corner, displaying the good quoin detailing used for B2, with some good sections of semi-coursed regularised granite rubble build visible, akin to its east elevation, although it has been altered with cement ribbon repointing. The north-east corner of B3 presents with a slightly different form, similar to the stonework seen to the opposing north lean-to B1, of regularised granite rubble, with little vernacular detailing – suggesting a similar phase of extensions. Along the north wall to the west side is the remains of an earlier stone trough, which has been infilled. Centrally to the south elevation is a large window opening (W5) with deeply splayed reveals and a thin slate sill. The original window/ frame has been replaced with a two-

light, Crittal-style window (a fashion of early-mid 20th century design), made to fit the space with a timber barge board above and cement patching to the edges. Several forced sockets have been made into the south elevation of B2 to support a steep pitch of two large, rustic rafters braced and spiked at the collar with a tie beam. Some mid-20th century electrical fittings survive to the doorway, of Bakelite design with a basic flip-switch.



FIGURE 14: RAISED GRANITE PLATFORM TO THE NORTH ELEVATION AGAINST SOUTH ELEVATION OF B2 GABLE END; FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

3.1.8 BUILDING 4 – EXTERIORS

B4 is a large, linear range, aligned east-west; it creates the distinct L-shape to these historic outbuildings, addressing a central yard to the south. It is single storey, built to the north-west corner of B2, with a heavy rag-slate roof with mis-matched terracotta ridge tiles. The gabled ends are blind, as is the majority of the rear north elevation aside from a few scattered terracotta vents to the eaves. The south elevation includes four, single-width doorways across the elevation, although openings to the far east and west have been later blocked into windows. The openings all include heavy faced granite lintels, although it is apparent these are reused posts as socket holes are present. The stonework to the south is of regularised granite rubble, with a thick yellow mortar, similar to its north elevation. It does continue a vernacular form with quoin detailing to the openings and corners, with granite lintels (some reused) and thresholds. It is possible a lot of the stonework for this build was salvaged from earlier houses and barns across the wider former tenement site. Another range continues to the east end of B4 returning southwards. The north end is later infilling between this block and B4, however a good, blocked doorway with granite dressings is visible just south of this – this block is now a converted holiday let, but was likely another cow byre/ earlier dairy. This building (not a part of this recording), like B2, it is recorded on the tithe map.



FIGURE 15: B4 AGAINST ANOTHER SMALLER BLOCK NOW CONVERTED INTO A HOLIDAY LET. BLOCKED DOORWAY VISIBLE, SUGGESTING THE BLOCK ADDRESSED THIS YARD INITIALLY, WITH LATER INFILL TO THE NORTH; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

3.1.9 BUILDING 4 - INTERIOR

B4 was accessed through (D7) to east side of the elevation. The internal space has been later divided by concrete block partitions to the west end, splitting the room to two spaces B4a to east is larger, leaving only a small stall B4b to the far west end. The roof is interesting, using composite trusses formed of paired a-frames, an overly-engineered design holding up a heavy rag-slate roof, with rustic paired purlins carrying rustic, squared batons of irregular widths. These trusses use young pine plantation trees, hence the need for paired blades for strength. The slates to the underside are complete with former tack holes and iron corrosion stains, implying the roof compromises of salvaged slate from other buildings. To B4a are four concrete rendered low partitions, similar to the ground-floor of B2, they include a series of shallow scoop feed bowls, with cattle chains surviving to the edges. The floor has been laid with drainage in mind, with slopes and separate levels present along the south side of the room. Terracotta vent holes remain over each bay to the eaves. B4b to the west side, is similar in design with a central feed channel compromising of packed earth, with raised platforms and low partitions creating three feed bays. Pipework continues throughout the room, labelled "Simplex" to a pressure gauge located in B4b – a company that was founded in 1936 to provide industrialised dairy equipment to the UK farming industry.



FIGURE 16: THE PAIRED COMPOSITE TRUSSES TO B4 USING YOUNG PINE TREES IS HOLDING UP A HEAVY RAG-SLATE ROOF THAT REUSES SLATE TILES.

3.2 RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES

B1, B3 and B4 are later extensions to B2. B1 and B3 are lean-tos wrapping the gabled ends of B2. The base of B1, along with B3 and B4 suggests a similar build phase between 1840-1880. B1 has been compromised by a later roof replacement that uses salvaged sleeper piers internally and raised in concrete block to the north elevation – making use of an earlier, smaller outbuilding likely cart shed. It is highly plausible B2, with its markedly vernacular build and appearance has origins pre-1800 in the earliest phase of this farmstead, with the extensions added to accommodate changing farming practices in the 19th century and following the consolidation of the tenement into one holding.

3.3 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Later 19th century redevelopment of the plot, alongside 20th century alterations to the internal spaces have left few fixtures or fittings remaining in the buildings, however, the archaeological features that do survive provide a glimpse of historical context, allowing for the site to be read.

The few features that do survive indicate the buildings have had several different functions, providing the narrative of the farmsteads later post-medieval agricultural development. The salvaged materials have likely come from the smallholdings known to have been situated to the north and north-east of the tenement.

TABLE 2: BUILDING FUNCTION TABLE

Building and functions:	Feature
<p>Building 1 <i>Lean-to c.1840-1880, rebuilt in the 20th century</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remains of earlier build present to the base of the north elevation, although has been extended to the top with concrete blockwork, and structurally compromised by a 20th century replacement roof structure. This wall includes a keeping place. • Large opening suggest car shed – equipment shed • Reuse of materials – railway sleeper piers carrying rustic rafters, a 20th century replacement
<p>Building 2 <i>Double-storey outbuilding, formerly used for grain production/storage, with a possible earlier domestic function</i> <i>Pre-1800 origins</i></p>	<p>GF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good even-width timber floorboards on a mixture of machine-sawn and rustic chamfered joists, complete with joiners’ marks to base – loft above. • Two blocked chutes to the north-west and south-east suggests a former processing function, such as the processing of grain • Four ground-floor slit vents of good, vernacular form, indicating animal housing – or vented storage. • Heavy 20th century alterations include slate-lined central feed passage with partitioned & rendered bays that have shallow concrete scoop feed bowls, indicating a later change of function to a milking parlour <p>FF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide door with beaded, pegged frame and rustic iron thumb latch, raised threshold to seal space. • Deep keeping place to the north side of the doorway with slate stone lintel and thin slate sill – of good agricultural form and character, for lights/lamps – need to light the space. • Two window openings to the east elevation with pegged timber frames and rebates for glass – these are domestic in character, although is likely they may have been salvaged and reused pieces. Evidence of seasonal usage for accommodation over animals out on the moor. • Rustic timber lintels above window openings – good vernacular character • Tin-plated floor – providing a sealed, level floor and could be associated with an earlier grain processing/storage function to this space • Sections of tacked timber plinths survive to the east elevation, and mortar plinth to the west elevation – this feature provided a seal to the room and is associated with an earlier granary function • An opposing, slim, blocked door to the west elevation, suggestive of winnowing function to this first-floor space but this may have once been a window. • Timber pegs to some walls could indicate further lining of this space.
<p>Building 3 <i>Lean-to of similar build to the base of B1 and B4 – part of the same phase of c.1840-1880 expansion</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rag-slate roof of good vernacular character, using salvaged slate and rustic rafters • Infilled earlier stone trough to the south internal elevation – evidence of animal housing. • Possible granite slab floor continuing from the threshold – stable rather than cow house, since there is also a window?

<p>Building 4 <i>Single storey cow-byre, later dairy, separated into two rooms</i> c.1840-1880</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rustic composite trusses with paired blades – a very good agricultural feature – likely made onsite using plantation trees and reused bolts • Heavy rag-slate roof with reused salvaged slate • Reused granite gate posts for lintels • 20th century alterations including feed bays and drainage for a milking parlour • Early 20th century fitments – <i>Simplex</i> pressure gauge and pipework running through B4 and continuing to B2 confirms a change to dairy farming
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3.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDINGS

The buildings currently present as unused farm buildings and outbuildings, of working character, still authentic in appearance. The buildings are vernacular in form and build but have been visually compromised by 20th century alterations. It has been found the Irish tenement farmstead may have originated as one of several small post-medieval ‘squatter’ hamlets (18th to early 19th century), created within a late medieval (1500s-1600s) ‘intake’, a first phase enclosure of the downland fringe expanded by agriculturalist reclamation of the moorland. The cartographic research and surviving evidential features indicate B2 is an earlier range from a former farm layout, which predates the farmhouse and other buildings, of probable pre-1800 origin. This building particularly holds illustrative value above others, as it echoes significant socio-economic development in the farming industry, moving from earlier grain processing to a farmstead that concentrated on pastures for livestock. Between 1750 and 1850 the English population was known to nearly triple, shifting farm dynamics considerably to sustain wider demand which were then later threatened by The Great Depression. The extensions represent the farmstead adapting to the period, employing dairy production, and focusing on livestock to compete with a new globalised source, as well as reflecting the reality of moorland reclamation and the ability to grow arable crops.

The buildings are not comparable to that of listed status; however, they could be considered local value **undesigned heritage assets** of value to the narrative of St Breward parish and have relevance to the study of post medieval settlement on the Bodmin moorland fringe. The following section applies Historic England conservation principles of value to the buildings as they currently stand.

3.4.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE (ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AS PER NPPF):

Medium-high. The buildings comprise a part of a post-medieval farming hamlet, within a late medieval intake of the moor, with some good surviving features evidencing the historic development of a wider farming settlement. All the buildings are traditional farm buildings on a farmstead recorded on the tithe map and therefore will seal occupational deposits and constructional information within their footprints. This area of Cornwall is particularly rich in prehistoric archaeology, as confirmed by the HER data for St Breward and the surrounding area. There is standing stone marked on the mapping near the site, on the edge of the moorland. Whilst we would expect any below ground evidence to be damaged by the building’s construction, generally archaeological potential is considered *high* in this region.

B2 contains the earliest surviving fabric, and likely predates-1800AD. The slit vents to the ground-floor east and west elevations of B2 are of interesting vernacular form, of agricultural character, and as such, is of value to the farming heritage of the local area. Surviving features noted to the floor of the loft (B2 FF) evidence grain usage/ processing. It is possible the building served as a small contained domestic space to the FF over animal housing as it appears as the only significant building surviving from the tithe mapping and is listed as *Houses and yard* to the apportionment; further documentary study of St Breward parish and manorial records is expected to inform on the tenement’s history.

3.4.2 HISTORICAL/ ASSOCIATIONAL (HISTORIC INTEREST NPPF):

No known historical or associative value, with a particular person or family/event.

3.4.3 HISTORIC ILLUSTRATIVE VALUE:

High. The buildings are a good example of type for this area of Cornwall, representing 19th century farm development that uses localised materials, most salvaged from earlier buildings. B2 particularly represents these earlier squatter settlements: being raised in an ad-hoc manner on the moorland fringe, alongside the growing agriculturalist confidence in the reclamation of the moor for arable lands. The way the buildings address and infill earlier stock management features from the seasonal medieval form of farming is also of interest. This is one of the most important conservation values for the site, as it has real relevance for ongoing regional landscape research.

3.4.4 AESTHETIC VALUE:

Low. The farm buildings generally present with good historic character, using good granite stonework with areas of semi-coursed stone, granite dressings and localised mortar with slate levellers. However modern alterations/ replacements have obscured the aesthetics. Internal rendering and modern concrete partitions to the GF spaces have covered former details, whilst cement ribbon pointing to the west elevation of B2 and B3 has damaged their presentation and vernacular details.

3.4.5 COMMUNAL VALUE

No known value.

3.4.6 AUTHENTICITY/ INTEGRITY

Medium. The buildings present as authentic agricultural structures on a farmstead, they are generally historic in appearance but have been visually compromised by 20th century alterations/ adaptations. At present the farm buildings are structurally quite complete, the integrity of the historic farmyard is high, whilst missing internal fixtures and fittings within individual buildings.

3.5 HISTORIC PHASING AND DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSION

3.5.1 SUMMARY

The earliest fabric within the building ranges, lies within B2. This building is recorded on the tithe, as part of an earlier farmstead and is likely recorded on the earlier mapping of 1804. The slit vents to the ground-floor space of B2 are distinctly vernacular in form, demonstrating good agricultural character associated with a use for animal housing, or the storage of perishable items such as grain. The extension lean-tos to the north and south (B1 and B3), and the linear cow byre B4 represent a later shift of farming techniques influenced by increasing demand. The farmstead is then updated in the 20th century with rendered internal spaces (B2 GF) and concrete partitions with concrete drainage to the floors (B2 GF; B4).

3.5.2 MEDIEVAL/ LATER MEDIEVAL ORIGINS FOR THE IRISH FARMSTEAD /PRE-1800 PROGRESSION

Irish tenement may have its origins in a late medieval hamlet whose placename evidence suggests an early date, with later intake on the edge of the moorland gradually expanding the farmstead. It is positioned amongst several others, including *Hellagenna*, *Penquites* and *Penvorder* to the south-west, *Bolatherick* to the south-east and *Candrow*, *White Meadow* and *Rowden* to the north-east (some of these have been lost). Furthermore, the name *Irishes* has derived from a Saxon word *earsh* (noun), hinting at earlier farming processes at this site. These wider hamlets farmed the land under the former ancient Manor of Hametethy. It is likely the fieldscape at Irish grew with later reclamation of the downlands to the east and south in the 17th and 18th centuries and the vastness of the farmstead allowed several other ad-hoc smallholder settlements to be created within the fringes of the newly reclaimed land. The earliest documents relating to land in this area is c.1600 but only a cursory survey of available information was made within the scope of this study. The funnel like enclosure in which the farm is now built harks back to an earlier seasonal grazing use of the moorland and wilder, freer, stock management.

Pre-1800 agriculturalist movements started the development of 'High Farming' and on moorland like Exmoor and Bodmin farmers tried to grow wheat, corn, and other whole grains. This would be supported by fields within the wider area named after grain at the time of tithe, for example plot 549 is listed as *Rye Field*, also supporting the need for a small granary at the farm (B2). Whether the arable farming was combined with some ongoing seasonal grazing and whether people were living full time or only seasonally up at the site until the 19th century isn't clear but across the Westcountry ad-hoc sleeping lofts and fodder storage above animal housing are commons on routes to and from moorland landscapes. It is clear that by the tithe map the settlement was thriving but was of upland substance farming character, with lots of small holders and the likely mixed use of many built-form spaces.

3.5.3 19TH CENTURY RAPID DEVELOPMENT 1840-1880

Rapid societal changes of the early-mid 19th century forced the farmstead to adapt quickly, which meant a restructure to the farm buildings - moving to animal housing and dairy production and the improved financial results of this led to a replacement farmhouse to the north-west. The Hoskins family had leased land here and 'houses and yards'; in the past but Thomas and Jane Hoskin are recorded as living in Row for twenty years, it may be the investment in expensive stealable animal stock which predicated a move to the site fulltime, for security as well. New buildings were erected creating a formalised farmyard space designed to accommodate larger herds of livestock. These buildings were built quickly, reusing a lot of salvaged material that likely came from the slowly abandoned small holdings scattered around the site and across their consolidated farmland. This reuse in materials can be most notably seen to B4 but can also be seen to B1 and B3. Reused rag-slate roof tiles, former granite posts used as lintels and rustic a-frames show the occupiers at this time were resourceful, forced by lack of materials and large expense fuelled by the wider economic climate. The new buildings were built around the one good structure retained from the earlier phase, further evidence that even in a period of expansion, money was being saved where it could be. The ceiling to B2 has good early 19th century character with even-width planks and lightly chamfered joists of some strength – it is likely this investment was made early on, replacing an earlier floor, preparing this space for storing grain.

3.5.4 20TH CENTURY ALTERATION FOCUSED ON INTENSIVE FARMING PRACTICES

The farmstead has seen some 20th century development to progress the intensive farming approach, employing new technology to achieve higher dairy yields, and reflect changing attitudes to cleanliness and issues like TB and the sources of milk, as evidenced from B4 and B2 (GF). B1's opening was likely raised for larger farm equipment utilising the footprint of a smaller building. The roof to B2 was also replaced to save from further neglect.

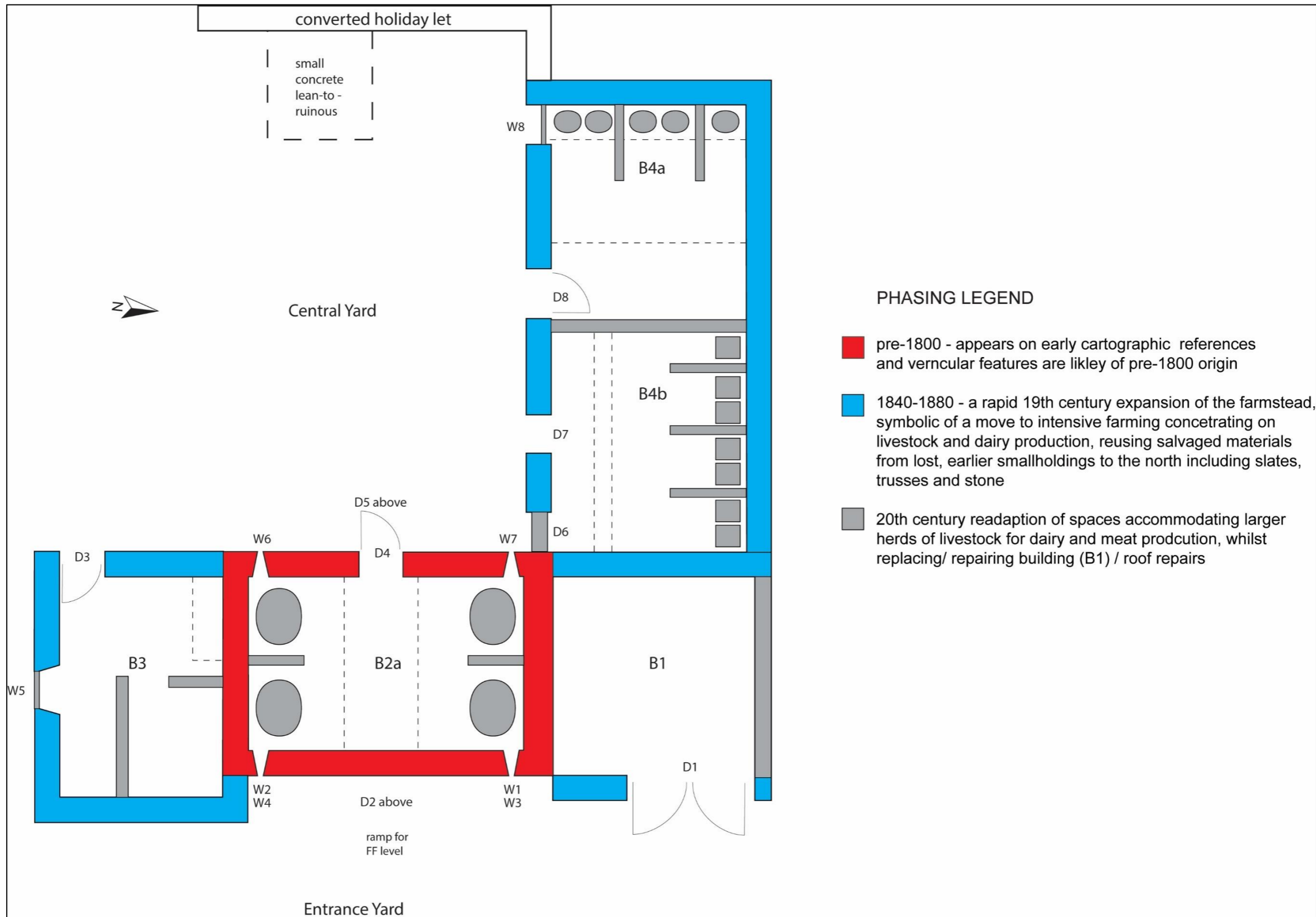


FIGURE 17: PLANS OF BUILDINGS SHOWING PHASING, NOT FULLY TO SCALE, FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The buildings subject to this study at Irish Farm, currently present as unused farm buildings and outbuildings, of working character, still authentic in appearance. The buildings are vernacular in form and build but have been visually compromised by 20th century alterations.

Irish tenement farmstead may have originated as one of several small post-medieval 'squatter' hamlets (18th to early 19th century), created within a late medieval or early post-medieval (1500s-1700s) 'intake', a first phase enclosure of the downland fringe expanded by agriculturalist reclamation of the moorland. The cartographic research and surviving evidential features indicate B2 is an earlier range, which predates the farmhouse and other buildings subject to study on the site and is of probable pre-1800 origin. This building particularly holds illustrative value above others, as it echoes significant socio-economic development in the farming industry, moving from earlier grain and traditional mixed farming processing to a farmstead that concentrated on pastures for livestock, to produce dairy products. B1, 3 and 4 provide context to the more interesting B2 but are valuable in their own right for the reuse of salvaged materials in their otherwise generic 19th century build. The buildings are of local value and are considered **undesigned heritage assets** and their conversion will enable their survival.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING TABLES

Building 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Large lean-to – cart/equipment shed
Fabric Description:		It uses a former ruinous footprint to the north elevation, raised with concrete block. Local granite and granite quoin dressings.
Roof Covering		Lean-to, mono-pitch roof covered using corrugated sheeting
Dating Evidence:		Earlier build to the base of the north elevation, post-medieval in form. Has been heavily altered during the 20 th century, largely rebuilt with a modern roof.
Exterior		
North elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Base of the build uses regularised granite rubble, appears it was formerly a single-storey building, possibly raised to accommodate modern farm equipment/ carts. It has been raised to the current wall-plate using concrete blockwork.
Roof Covering:		Replacement corrugated metal sheeting.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		Reused granite blocks, used as quoins to the east end of the elevation. No build line apparent along the base of the build, suggesting it may have been originally built as one with B4.
Relationships:		No build line to the west end of elevation, suggesting B4 was a cohesive structure that included B1.
East elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Uses regularised granite rubble, with larger faced blocks to the base to south side. Semi- coursed to the top of the south end, with slate levellers throughout and a light yellow-brown mortar. Light granite quoin detailing. The north side uses reused granite post to base, with blocks above including splitting grooves and raised to the wall plate with three-courses of concrete blockwork to support a modern/altered roof structure. D1 sits between north and south ends, the opening above bridged with metal corrugated sheeting.
Roof Covering:		Replacement corrugated metal sheeting.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:	D1	Double height and width doors to the north end of the east elevation. Large timber doors, modern, set on modern straps. Door frame to south side reuses large section of salvaged sleeper.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		Stone work to the south end is different to the base of the north elevation.
Relationships:		This elevation projects slightly into the entrance yard, wrapping the south-east corner of B2.
South elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Uses regularised granite rubble, with larger faced blocks to the base, a continuation of the east elevation to adequately wrap around the south-east corner of B2. Semi-coursed granite rubble to the top of the build, with light quoin detailing to the corners and slate levellers throughout the build.
Roof Covering:		Replacement corrugated metal sheeting.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Other Details:		Section of discoloration mid-way up the build suggests a line for flashing. Smaller, modern, single-storey, out building has been lost from this corner.
Relationships:		This elevation wraps the south-east corner of B2.
Interior		
Building 1		
Summary/ function:		Large lean-to – cart/equipment shed
Walls:		Modern double doors, fitted in to frame that reuses salvaged sleeper sections. Regularised rubble to the north elevation with concrete block raise, and a small shelf/ keeping place. The roof has been replaced and is braced against the north elevation compromising its integrity to the base (falling out toward the north). South elevation is the north gable end of B2, using regularised granite rubble and faced quoins to corners. Reused granite block in very base of the south elevation. The west elevation is the east elevation of B4, using regularised granite rubble. A series of socket holes survive to the south elevation, and likely resemble place for former farm machinery.
Roof:		The roof has been replaced with rustic a-frame and tie beam forced into the north gable end of B2. These have been re-braced using two sleeper piers along the north elevation.
Floor:		Very uneven, likely just compacted soil; sloping slightly to the west.
Layout/Function:		Space was open to the eaves, currently used as storage, likely a former equipment/ small cart shed.
Dating evidence:		Post medieval with heavy 20 th century alterations. It reuses the footprint of an earlier, likely single-storey building (north elevation) that possibly was an earlier continuation of B4.
Building 2		General Description
Function/Summary:		Double storey storage (FF) and animal housing (GF). Possible former domesticated function (small, peasant dwelling above animal housing) and a later granary function, moving to generic fodder storage once conversion to dairy was complete.
Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble, with sections of semi-coursed stonework, visible slightly heavier base with good, faced granite quoins to the corners.
Roof Covering		Modern replacement graduated slate roof, with slate hanging wrapping the gable-eaves to north and south (a modern aesthetic choice).

Dating Evidence:		It is post-medieval in form, and it likely has origins pre-1800, according to mapping evidence and the stonework within the structure. The stonework is notably different to other sections across the farmstead. It has been altered during the 20 th century, with a modern roof and heavily rendered internal GF walls, with concrete partitions for animal feeding. Its west elevation has been heavily repointed with concrete ribbon banding obscuring details to this side, but opposing FF doors (west blocked), salvaged domestic character windows and scarring to the east elevation for earlier steps indicate this building has had several functions.
Exterior		
North elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble – can only be seen to internal FF elevation in B2 (heavily rendered internally to GF level) and in part from B3 – with granite quoin dressings to corners. Heavier build can be seen to the base of the build.
Roof Covering:		Modern replacement graduated slate roof, with modern timber a-frames.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Lean-to B1 is built against the north elevation.
East elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Uses regularised granite rubble, with larger faced blocks to the base, and good semi-coursed sections to the top. Good, large, faced granite quoins to the corners. Mortar appears to have largely fallen out to this elevation. Discolouration to the north end indicates an earlier section of flashing, and a lost single-storey out-shut to this side (likely modern). Further discolouration can be seen to the south end, in the line of a alternative, earlier stair projection (some thin socket holes can be made out), which has been replaced by a large, steep packed earthen mound approached from the east – suitable for access for smaller carts. Some disturbance can be seen below the first-floor windows, although it is unclear if they have been enlarged etc. Two GF slit vents to the north and south survive in excellent condition and are of impeccable vernacular form with a small granite lintel and small faced quoin detailing to the openings. Two FF windows sit above, square openings boarded with modern timber insert, the openings have good, dressed, and faced lintels, with quoin detailing to the sides.
Roof Covering:		Modern replacement graduated slate roof, with modern timber a-frames.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:	D2	Wide FF door, accessed via later replacement earthen and granite rubble steep ramp. Reused moulded and pegged timber frame of domestic character. Door uses even-width planks. Large granite threshold stone to base of opening, and timber lintels behind initial granite lintel front. Door is set on heavy iron pintels, ledged and fielded to the internal face (modern design), although it is clear this door is not original to the space. Between current used pintels are two others that are similar evidencing former door was a split stable door (now lost).
Opening – Windows:	W1	GF northside. Small, vernacular slit vent, with small granite lintel and small quoin detailing to the sides.
	W2	GF southside. Small, vernacular slit vent, with small granite lintel and small quoin detailing to the sides.
	W3	FF northside. Large window opening, currently boarded over with ply insert. Large, faced and dressed granite lintel above and sloping external slate sill. Goof quoin detailing to sides. Below discolouration from another small out-building.
	W4	FF southside. Large window opening, currently boarded over with ply insert. Large, faced and dressed granite lintel above and sloping external slate sill. Goof quoin detailing to sides. Some slight disturbance below.
Other Details:		This elevation is the first presentation on approach to the property. It is distinct in character and includes good, surviving, vernacular features including slit vents to GF and granite dressings. The elevation has seen some alternation, associated with changes in functions, apparent from areas of discolouration.
Relationships:		Buildings have been built against B2 to the north and south (opposing, similar lean-tos B1 and B3), indicating this building formed part of a historic farmstead.
South elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble – can only be seen to internal FF elevation in B2 (heavily rendered internally to GF level) and in part from B3 – with granite quoin dressings to corners. Heavier build can be seen to the base of the build, with section of granite plinth to the base of the west end (raised platform for trough?), and slightly battered to the east base.
Roof Covering:		Modern replacement graduated slate roof, with modern timber a-frames and slate-hanging wrapping external eaves. Black terracotta ridge tiles.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Other Details:		Section of granite plinth to the base of the west end survives although appears to be a raised platform for trough?
Relationships:		B2 sits contained, B3 is built against the southern corner.
West elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		This elevation appears heavily weathered and has been repointed with concrete ribbon banding, obscuring details. Looks to be consistent is using regularised granite rubble with quoin dressings.
Roof Covering:		Modern replacement graduated slate roof, with modern timber a-frames and slate-hanging wrapping external eaves.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:	D4	GF door to centre of elevation provides only access to GF space. Door has modern pine replacement door, leading from a modern galvanised steel farm cage. No frame, door is set on heavy iron lintels to the south external face of the door reveal, with large iron bolt to north end. Large, granite slabbed step to base. Good,

		faced granite lintel above. Rendered to the internal reveal sides. The walls are approx. 0.6m deep. Quoin dressings to sides, although character has been obscured by ribbon pointing.
	D5	FF door directly above GF door – a winnowing door, for first-floor threshing space. The opening does sit uncomfortably in its place, suggesting it has been forced at a later date (ribbon pointed makes it difficult to be conclusive here). It is currently fully blocked, however has been blocked to make a recessed window to top, with sloping slate sill surviving. Slate sill to base, Large faced granite lintel above, and quoin detailing to the sides of the opening, it is possible the opening has been enlarged to the base to make a doorway, however ribbon pointing makes these details difficult to confirm. 20 th century fitment attached to the south side of reveal.
Opening – Windows:	W6	GF southside. Small, vernacular slit vent, with small granite lintel and small quoin detailing to the sides.
	W7	GF northside. Small, vernacular slit vent, with small granite lintel and small quoin detailing to the sides.
Other Details:		This elevation addresses large yard to the west, with areas of limecrete drainage slabs/ later farmyard floor surviving under the grass growth. Weathering discolouration line to just below the eaves suggests earlier guttering removed.
Relationships:		West elevation addresses large central yard. Buildings have been built against B2 to the north and south (opposing, similar lean-to B1 and B3), indicating this building formed part of a historic farmstead. Raised elevation for B1 to the north side – is heavy and precarious, with mortar flashing joining B4. B3 has been built to the south side, the stonework across all three buildings is notably different from this elevation.
Interior		
Building 2		
Summary/ function:		This building appears on earlier cartographic references, and displays the most historic stonework for the farmstead, including distinct vernacular features – slit vents and opposing winnowing doors. Evidence from the elevations and interior spaces suggest it has had several functions, including a possible domesticated function and later granary, readapted heavily in the 20 th century to accommodate feeding livestock to the GF.
GF walls:		Internally the walls the GF have been heavily rendered using a cement-heavy material, which is in part causing significant damp issues to the historic walls – it is advised this render is removed and replaced with better breathable alternatives to secure the buildings structural integrity. Due to the render, details in the walls have been lost.
FF walls:		The walls to the FF level appear to have had some attempt of whitewash to the stonework. The gable ends use regularised granite rubble and have been patched to the eaves in cement (roof replacement patching). To the base of the walls are sections of tacked, chamfered timber plinths surviving in places (notably to the east end, although could not be fully assessed due to the instability of the floor), and areas of mortar plinths to create a sealed room, a feature normally associated with the processing and storage of grain. Opposing doorways to the FF level again suggesting a former threshing function to this space. D5 internally has been blocked with concrete blockwork. Two windows to the east elevation, either side of the door, survive with earlier Victorian pegged and moulded frames with rebates for glass – they appear not to fit the space aptly, so do suggest a salvage and reuse of materials here from an earlier domestic building. This choice is interesting however – a way to smarten the presentation of the building. A keeping place survives to the north side of D2, deep with slate stone lintel and slate sill – good agricultural detail.
Roof:		The roof has been replaced with modern pine a-frames, rafters, and purlins.
Floor:		Unstable with even width floorboards under later tin panels (creates sealed room) to FF.
GF layout/ function:		The room has been heavily rendered and refitted with four concrete rendered partitions (two to north, two to south) off a central feed passage aligned east-west from the door. The partitions include large, scooped feed bowls and cattle chains remained to the sides. The floor was good 19 th century character with even-width boards and machine-sawn joists, with a few odd rusticated chamfered ones that possibly survive from an earlier loft/ ceiling. Many of the joists included series of joiner's marks and two small, blocked chutes were identified to the south-east and north-west corners – further implying grain processing.
FF layout/Function:		Space was open to the eaves, currently used as storage. It had opposing doors, suggesting earlier winnowing/ threshing function. Furthermore, the room has been designed to have been sealed with sections of chamfered timber plinths surviving to the base of some walls – indicating the processing of grain.
Dating evidence:		The build is post medieval in date, with some 20 th century alterations. Keeping place is of good agricultural, historic character, along with opposing winnowing doors.
Building 3		
General Description		
Function/Summary:		Later lean-to extension. Used for animal housing/ storage etc.
Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble using larger blocks that appears semi-coursed to the south elevation, with sections of semi-coursed stonework with good, faced granite quoins to the corners.
Roof Covering		Heavy historic rag-slate roof, with later slate hanging wrapping the gable-eaves to the east and west (a modern aesthetic choice). The roof is failing to the centre and is falling away from its mortared flashing to the south. The slate has been reused/ salvaged from elsewhere, likely from the lost smallholdings to the north, as tack holes can be seen to their underside.
Dating Evidence:		It is post-medieval in form, good granite dressings in comparison to B1 and B4. Cartographic references evidence a date between 1840-1880, along with B1 & B4.
Exterior		
North elevation		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Only a small section of wall comprises the north elevation, as the lean-to wraps the south-east corner of B2. Uses regularised granite rubble, mixed with some sections of semi-coursed larger granite blocks, and slate levellers.
Roof Covering:		Heavy historic rag-slate roof, with later slate hanging wrapping the gable-eaves to the east and west (a modern aesthetic choice).
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A

Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Lean-to B3 is built against the south elevation of B2. Build lines are clear and distinct.
East elevation		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Uses regularised granite rubble, mixed with some sections of semi-coursed larger granite blocks, and slate levellers.
Roof Covering:		Heavy historic rag-slate roof, with later slate hanging wrapping the gable-eaves to the east and west (a modern aesthetic choice).
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		This elevation is blind.
Relationships:		Lean-to B3 is built against the south elevation of B2. Build lines are clear and distinct.
South elevation		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Uses regularised granite rubble, mixed with some sections of semi-coursed larger granite blocks, and slate levellers.
Roof Covering:		Heavy historic rag-slate roof, with later slate hanging wrapping the gable-eaves to the east and west (a modern aesthetic choice).
Drainage/Guttering:		Projecting slate from roof carries water away from walls.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:	W5	Large window to the centre of the elevation, has been boarded over with a timber insert externally. Good, faced quoins dressings to the east & west sides, with a sloping slate sill.
Other Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Lean-to B3 is built against the south elevation of B2. Build lines are clear and distinct.
West elevation		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Uses regularised granite rubble although ribbon band pointing has obscured stonework details.
Roof Covering:		Heavy historic rag-slate roof, with later slate hanging wrapping the gable-eaves to the east and west (a modern aesthetic choice).
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:	D3	Wide GF door, accessed to the south corner of west elevation. Uneven width planked door, although timber is tanalised. Set in a modern pine frame, with modern bolts and straps. Large faced and dressed granite lintel above door, and slabbed granite threshold, slabs appeared to continue into the room.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		Modern galvanised pipework flows from W6 in B2 through in to B3.
Relationships:		Lean-to B3 is built against the south elevation of B2. Build lines are clear and distinct.
Interior		
Building 2		
Summary/ function:		This building is a later auxiliary building, supporting the needs for animal housing/ storage to the site. B1, B3 and B4 could be symbolic of a transition to the farmstead acquiring/farming more livestock/ switching to dairy production and moving away from grain.
Walls:		B3 is built against south-east corner of B2, this is evident in the north elevation, with a build line and good quoin dressings visible from B2. A-frames and tie beams have been forced into the north wall. The east wall was slightly battered to the base with two concrete partitions positioned against this wall running west. South wall included central boarded over window, complete with a later Crittle-style insert (glass lost) that had been patched into position with cement and a slate sill. West elevation included wide door to south end. Along the base of south elevation was a granite platform for earlier trough?
Roof:		Heavy rag-slate roof, reusing salvaged slates like B4. Rustic lightly chamfered rafters and tie beam, spiked.
Floor:		Uneven and unclear. Slabbed threshold continued into room suggesting some areas of granite slabbed floor. Partitions appeared to have raised, uneven, packed earth floor.
Layout/Function:		Space was open to the eaves, currently used as storage. Formerly used for animal housing with two pens against east wall.
Dating evidence:		The build is post medieval in date, with some 20 th century alterations (concrete partitions), appears on cartographic references between 1840-1880.
Building 4		
General Description		
Function/Summary:		Cow byre - a later extension, enclosing a central yard, used for animal housing, and a later, early-mid 20 th century dairy function.
Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble with good, faced granite quoins dressings to the opening and corners.
Roof Covering		Heavy historic rag-slate roof. The roof is failing to east end and is falling away from its mortared flashing. The slate has been reused/ salvaged from elsewhere, likely from the lost smallholdings to the north, as tack holes can be seen to their underside.
Dating Evidence:		It is post-medieval in form, good granite dressings, although majority are reused with visible sockets. Cartographic references evidence a date between 1840-1880, along with B1 & B3.
Exterior		
North elevation		
Description		

Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble with good, faced granite quoins dressings to the corners that are salvaged and reused pieces.
Roof Covering:		Heavy historic rag-slate roof.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Other Details:		This elevation is blind to the main farmhouse, aside from a series of small terracotta air vents to the eaves.
Relationships:		This linear range encloses a central yard, it was likely a cohesive build with B1, although B1 heavily altered. It sits between another small range aligned north-south now converted into a small holiday let to the west end. East and west gable ends only seen from internal space.
South elevation		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Regularised granite rubble with good, faced granite quoins dressings to the corners and openings that are salvaged and reused pieces. Areas of slate levelling between a heavier rubble build. Repointed to the west end, obscuring features.
Roof Covering:		Heavy historic rag-slate roof.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Openings – Doors:	D6	Blocked opening, originally door, re-blocked to a window and then later fully blocked. Located to the east end of the elevation. Good granite quoin dressings. Granite slabbed threshold. Reveals rendered.
	D7	Good granite quoin dressings. Granite slabbed threshold. Faced and dressed granite lintel. Reveals rendered. No door nor frame.
	D8	Wider opening with timber door in timber frame, modern iron bolt. Heavy granite lintel above, complete with socket holes – a salvaged piece. Granite slabbed threshold.
Opening – Windows:	W8	Blocked window, likely a former door – blocked to top with corrugated plastic and concrete below. Granite lintel above is a salvaged piece.
Other Details:		The elevation was designed to address a main yard.
Relationships:		This linear range encloses a central yard, it was likely a cohesive build with B1, although B1 heavily altered. It sits between another small range aligned north-south now converted into a small holiday let to the west end.
Interior B4a		
Building 4		
Summary/ function:		This building is a later auxiliary building, supporting the needs for animal housing/ storage to the site. B1, B3 and B4 could be symbolic of a transition to the farmstead acquiring/farming more livestock/ switching to dairy production and moving away from grain. It has had a later function of dairy block during the early-mid 20th century evidenced by the mid-century equipment surviving in a network above stalls.
Walls:		Walls have been rendered to FF level. West gable end to apex uses regularised granite rubble, appears to have had an earlier attempt to whitewash. Rustic purlins roughly socketed to eaves. Terracotta air vents to eaves of north elevation
Roof:		Heavy rag-slate roof, reusing salvaged slates like B3. Several composite trusses compromised of paired a-frame blades – over-engineered 19 th century example. The timber used is rough, unfinished, that has used split young pine trees, likely taken from local 19 th century plantations – same with the purlins which uses a mixture of timber suggesting salvaged pieces.
Floor:		Uneven packed earth central feed channel, leading to concrete partitions.
Layout/Function:		Space was open to the eaves with concrete partitions along the west wall with scooped feed bowls and cattle chains to sides. Bull ring found to floor. Used as a cow byre and later dairy.
Dating evidence:		The build is post medieval in date, with some 20 th century alterations (concrete floor & partitions), appears on cartographic references between 1840-1880. Evidence it was used for a dairy through surviving network of pipes from a central pressure gauge located in B4a named <i>Simplex</i> – a push to modern intensive farming practices.
Interior B4b		
Building 4		
Summary/ function:		This building is a later auxiliary building, supporting the needs for animal housing/ storage to the site. B1, B3 and B4 could be symbolic of a transition to the farmstead acquiring/farming more livestock/ switching to dairy production and moving away from grain. It has had a later function of dairy block during the early-mid 20th century evidenced by the mid-century equipment surviving in a network above stalls.
Walls:		Walls have been rendered to FF level. West gable end to apex uses regularised granite rubble, appears to have had an earlier attempt to whitewash. Rustic purlins roughly socketed to eaves. Terracotta air vents to eaves of north elevation.
Roof:		Heavy rag-slate roof, reusing salvaged slates like B3. Several composite trusses compromised of paired a-frame blades – over-engineered 19 th century example. The timber used is rough, unfinished, that has used split young pine trees, likely taken from local 19 th century plantations – same with the purlins which uses a mixture of timber suggesting salvaged pieces.
Floor:		Mi-20 th century addition of a sloped concrete floor with central drainage channel, leading to sloped, concrete partitions along the northern wall.
Layout/Function:		Space was open to the eaves with concrete partitions along the north wall with scooped feed bowls and cattle chains to sides. Terracotta air vents to eaves in north elevation. Used as a cow byre and later dairy.
Dating evidence:		The build is post medieval in date, with some 20 th century alterations (concrete floor & partitions), appears on cartographic references between 1840-1880. Evidence it was used for a dairy through surviving network of pipes from a central pressure gauge located in B4a named <i>Simplex</i> – a push to modern intensive farming practices.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. APPROACHING IRISH FARMSTEAD FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



2. VERNACULAR DRY-STONE WALLING LINING THE EAST BOUNDARY, WITH SOME SMALLER RUINOUS REMAINS OF EARLIER SMALL HOLDING BUILDINGS; TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



3. THE ENTRANCE APPROACHING FROM THE EAST, LOOKING DOWN THE ENTRANCE YARD TO B2. UNDRRESSED GRANITE GATE POST TO THE NORTH SIDE. TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



4. THE ENTRANCE YARD AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF B1, B2 & B3, 19TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE TO THE NORTH-WEST. TAKEN FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



5. THE NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS; TAKEN FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



6. THE NORTHERN ELEVATIONS OF B1 AND B4, WITH CONVERTED HOLIDAY LET TO WEST END; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



7. NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1, WITH CONCRETE RAISING EARLIER RUINOUS BUILDING; FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



8. NORTH ELEVATION OF B1 SHOWING COMPROMISED INTEGRITY BEING PUSHED OUT BY MODERN ROOF; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



9. WELL SURVIVING TO THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF FARMHOUSE; TAKEN FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



10. THE EAST ELEVATION OF B2 WITH STEEP EARTHEN RAMP TO FF LEVEL – A LATER RESTRUCTURE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



11. EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1 NORTH-END WITH GF SLIT VENT W1 & W3 ABOVE; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



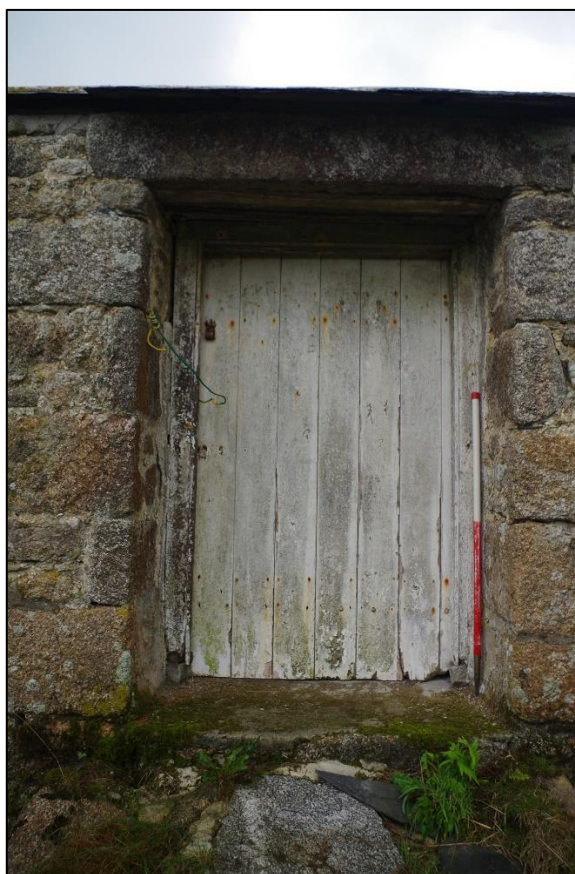
12. EAST ELEVATION SHOWING BUILDING 1 ABUTTING BUILDING 2; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, (1M SCALE).



13. SOUTH ELEVATION OF GRANARY STEPS SHOWING BUILT USING GRANITE RUBBLE; TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



14. (LEFT) THE NORTH ELEVATION OF B3 ABUTTING B2. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



15. (RIGHT) THE FF DOOR TO B2, APPROACHED VIA RAMP FROM THE EAST. TAKEN FROM EAST (1M SCALE).



16. SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 3; FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



17. CENTRAL OVERGROWN FARMYARD; TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



18. WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING B2 AND B3; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, (1M SCALE).



19. WEST ELEVATION SHOWING BUILDING 3 ABUTTING BUILDING 2; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



20. WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 2; TAKEN FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



21. WEST ELEVATION SHOWING BUILDING 4 ABUTTING BUILDING 2; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



22. SOUTH ELEVATION OF B4; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



23. SOUTH ELEVATION OF B4 WITH OVERGROWN CENTRAL YARD AND LATER LIMECRETE FLOORING; FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



24. THE WEST AND SOUTH INTERNAL ELEVATIONS OF LEAN-TO B1 – WEST ELEVATION IS B4 GABLE END, SOUTH ELEVATION IS B2 NORTH GABLE END – NOTABLE CHANGES IN STONEMWORK; FROM THE EAST.



25. (LEFT) REMAINING FORCED SOCKET HOLES TO THE SOUTH ELEVATION – FOR EARLIER MACHINERY. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



26. (RIGHT) B1 HAS BEEN BUILT AROUND NORTH-EAST CORNER OF B2. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



27. POSSIBLE FORMER KEEPING PLACE OR SOCKET HOLE TO THE TOP OF GRANITE STONEWORK IN NORTH ELEVATION; TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



28. WEST INTERNAL ELEVATION OF B2 FF ROOM, SHOWING SECTION OF MORTAR SEAL TO BASE AND CEMENT PATCHING TO EAVES, AND THE OPPOSING WINNOWING DOOR (D5); FROM THE WEST.



29. MODERN ROOF REPLACEMENT TO B2.



30. FF WINDOW W3 WITH RUSTIC TIMBER LINTEL, SLATE SILL AND REUSED DOMESTIC WINDOWS OF VICTORIAN CHARACTER; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



31. W4 TO SOUTH END OF EAST ELEVATION WITH REUSED PEGGED TIMBER WINDOWS OF DOMESTIC CHARACTER; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



32. SECTION OF CHAMFERED TIMBER PLINTH SURVIVING TO THE BASE OF THE EAST INTERNAL ELEVATION B2 FF.



33. CENTRAL FEED PASSAGE TO B2 GF ROOM WITH SLATE-LINED EDGES (1M SCALE).



34. 20TH CENTURY PARTITIONS AGAINST THE NORTH WALL OF B2; TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



35. SIMILAR REFLECTED TO THE SOUTH ELEVATION; FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



36. W6 SLIT VENT WITH DEEPLY SPLAYED SIDES, LARGELY RENDERED WITH LARGE SPIKE TO SILL; FROM THE EAST.



37. EXAMPLES OF CHAMFERED JOISTS SURVIVED TO B2 CEILING – GOOD 18TH-19TH CENTURY FEATURE.



38. BRACED JOISTS ABOVE DOOR TO GF B2.



39. ONE OF TWO BLOCKED CHUTES TO THE GF SPACE OF B2 (NORTH) — A SURVIVING FEATURE FROM EARLIER GRAIN PROCESSING.



40. GOOD JOINERS MARKS TO THE CEILING JOIST IN GF B2, WITH TWO OF TWO BLOCKED CHUTES (SOUTH).



41. JOINERS MARKS ABOVE 20TH CENTURY DAIRY EQUIPMENT.



42. SLABBED GRANITE THRESHOLD TO GF ENTRANCE OF B2.



43. LIMECRETE YARD ALONG WEST ELEVATION OF B2 ; FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



44. ENTRANCE TO B3; TAKEN FROM THE NORTH-EAST LOOKING TO CENTRAL YARD.



45. RUSTIC TIMBER LINTEL ABOVE B3 ENTRANCE WITH 20TH CENTURY ELECTRIC FITTINGS SURVIVING.



46. RAISED GRANITE PLATFORM TO THE NORTH ELEVATION AGAINST SOUTH ELEVATION OF B2 GABLE END; FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



47. W5 IN SOUTH ELEVATION OF B3 WITH CRITTLE WINDOW REPLACEMENT AND SLATE SILL; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



48. ROOF STRUCTURE OF B3, ORIGINAL TO ITS BUILD, INCLUDES RUSTIC TRUSSES AND TIE BEAMS FORCED INTO SOUTH GABLE END OF B2.



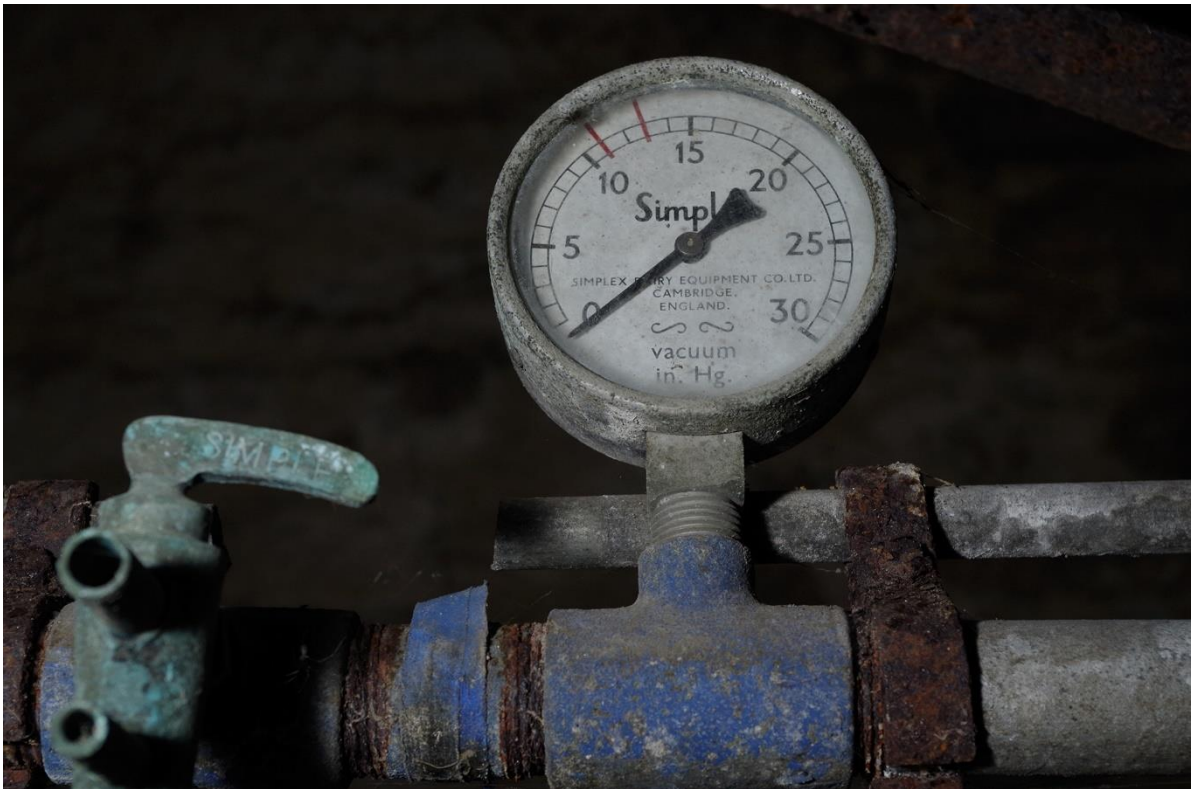
49. BUILD LINE SHOWING B3 BUILT AGAINST SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF B2, QUINS EVIDENT TO B2.



50. GRANITE SLABBED THRESHOLD TO B4A; (1M SCALE).



51. THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF B4A AND 20THC PARTITIONS WITH COW CHAINS; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



52. SIMPLEX DAIRY EQUIPMENT SURVIVING TO B2 AND B4.



53. WEST ELEVATION OF B4A SHOWING COMPOSITE TRUSSES PEGGED RIDGE AND SPIKED AT COLLAR; FROM THE EAST.



54. NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 4A WITH TERRACOTTA VENTS AND RENDERED WALLS; FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



55. THE FLOOR OF B4B WITH CONCRETE PARTITIONS ALONG NORTH WALL; FROM WEST (1M SCALE).



56. PEGGED COMPOSITE TRUSSES TO THE RIDGE, HOLDING RAG-SLATE ROOF AND REUSED SLATE TILES – OF GOOD 19TH C FORM.



57. THE ROOF SCAPE OF B4 USING COMPOSITE PAIRED TRUSSES FROM YOUNG PINE TREES LIKELY SOURCED LOCALLY FROM EARLY PINE PLANTATIONS.



58. MODERN DOOR ON EARLIER HEAVY LINTELS AND STRAPS ON D7 TO B4B; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



59. TERRACOTTA AIR VENTS TO EAVES OF B4A & B.



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