

**BARNS at
HIGHER TREGARNE FARM
MAWNAN SMITH
CORNWALL**

Historic Building Record



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 231013
Date: 23.10.2013
Authors: D. Laing-Trengove

**Barns at
Higher Tregarne Farm, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall**

Historic Building Record

For

Martin Scarratt

By



SWARCH project reference: MSH13
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
National Grid Reference: SW 7654 3012
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
Fieldwork Managers: Colin Humphreys
Project Officer: Deb Laing-Trengove
Desk Based Assessment: Deb Laing-Trengove
Building Survey: Deb Laing-Trengove
Report: Deb Laing-Trengove
Report Editing: Joe Bampton
Research: Deb Laing-Trengove

October 2013

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was instructed by Mr Martin Scarratt to undertake a desk-based appraisal and historic building recording of a range of agricultural buildings at Higher Tregarne Farm, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall. The major buildings in the agricultural complex at Higher Tregarne appear to have been constructed in the mid 19th century, after the production of the 1840's tithe map. Later, perhaps around the turn of the century (circa 1900), these buildings were added to or extended. These later structures are constructed of the same granite rubble with dressed block quoins and lintels, but are set in an earthen bond rather than the lime mortar of the earlier structures.

Contents

	Page No.
<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	5
List of Appendices	5
Acknowledgements	5
1.0 Introduction	6
1.1 Project Background	6
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	6
1.3 Methodology	6
2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Appraisal	8
2.1 The Cornwall Historic Environment Record	8
2.2 The Cartographic Record	8
2.2.1 The Mawnan Tithe Map of c.1841	8
2.2.2 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1879	9
2.2.3 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1907	9
3.0 The Building Record	11
3.1 General Description	11
3.2 Building 1 (B1) - Chall Barn	12
3.2.1 Exterior Description	12
3.2.2 Interior Description	14
3.3 Building 1a (B1a) – Oxen House/Barn	17
3.4 Building 1b (B1b) – Root Store?	19
3.5 Building 2 (B2) – Calf House/Piggery	20
3.5.1 Exterior Description	20
3.5.2 Interior Description	21
3.6 Building 2a (B2a) – Meal House/Killing House?	22
3.7 Building 3 (B3) – Oxen House/Stable	24
3.7.1 Exterior description	24
3.7.2 Interior Description	25
3.8 B3a – Former Cart Shed?	25
3.9 Building 4 (B4) Modern Sheds	26
4.0 Conclusions	28
5.0 Bibliography & References	29

List of Figures

Cover plate: The south-west corner of the farmyard at Higher Tregarne	Page No.
Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).	7
Figure 2: Extract from the First Edition OS Map of 1889.	9
Figure 3: The south-east corner of the yard, with B1, B1b, plus B2, viewed from the north-west.	12
Figure 4: The north (front) elevation of the chall barn (B1) with associated structures B1a & B1b to east and west, viewed from the north.	13
Figure 5: The south (rear) elevation of the main chall barn (B1), viewed from the south-west.	14
Figure 6: The south-east corner of the ground floor of B1, viewed from the north-west.	15
Figure 7: The ground floor south-west corner of B1, viewed from the north-east.	15
Figure 8: The western portion of the first floor south elevation of B1, viewed from the north.	16
Figure 9: The eastern end of the first floor of B1, viewed from the west.	17
Figure 10: The interior west end of the first floor of the chall barn (B1), viewed from the south-east.	17
Figure 11: The north elevation of B1a, viewed from the north	18
Figure 12: The west wall of B1a (east wall of B1), t viewed from the east.	19
Figure 13: Lean-to (B1b) against the west wall of the chall barn (B1), viewed from the north.	19
Figure 14: The interior of the south wall of B1b, viewed from the north.	20
Figure 15: The west elevation of B2, viewed from the west.	21
Figure 16: The south gable of B2 with associated modern structures to the south, viewed from the south.	22
Figure 17: B2a, viewed from the west.	22
Figure 18: The interior north-east corner of B2a, viewed from the south-west.	23
Figure 19: The flue from the fireplace in the east wall of B2a, viewed from the east.	24
Figure 20: The south elevation of B3 and B3a (to the left), viewed from the south-west.	24
Figure 21: The interior west end of B3, viewed from the east.	25
Figure 22: The forced openings in the south-east corner of B3a, viewed from the north-west.	26
Figure 23: The northern portion of the east elevation of modern building B4, viewed from the east.	27
Figure 24: The south end of the west elevation of B4, viewed from the west.	27

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: DHET Brief	30
Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	33
Appendix 3: Relevant Historic Environment Records	36
Appendix 4: List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report	37
Appendix 5: Plan of the location and direction of all exterior photographs	40

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Martin Scarratt, for unrestricted access to the buildings & coffee.

1.0 Introduction

Location: Higher Tregarne Farm

Parish: Mawnan

County: Cornwall

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Martin Scarratt (the Client) to undertake a desk-based appraisal and historic building recording of a range of agricultural buildings at Higher Tregarne Farm, Mawnan, Cornwall, prior to the conversion of the buildings.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Higher Tregarne Farm is located to the north-west of Mawnan Smith, positioned off a minor road to the west of Penwarne Road, which leads south from the A394 to Mawnan Smith. The farmhouse at Higher Tregarne is now in separate ownership and has been extensively modernised and extended. The agricultural range lies on a slight west facing slope to the west of the former farmhouse and comprises a range of buildings of differing ages and functions.

The farm is located at the northern tip of a small area historically characterised as plantation and scrub, located within a wider area of early enclosed land. The underlying bedrock at Tregarne is of an Unnamed Igneous Intrusion with the overlying well drained gritty loamy soils of the Mortonhamstead Association (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Methodology

The building assessment was undertaken by D. Laing-Trengove on 16th October 2013 in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures. The desk-based assessment utilised cartographic and documentary sources held by the Cornwall Records Office, as well as the Historic Environment Record maintained by Cornwall County Council. Relevant online sources were also consulted, and appropriate Internet databases investigated.

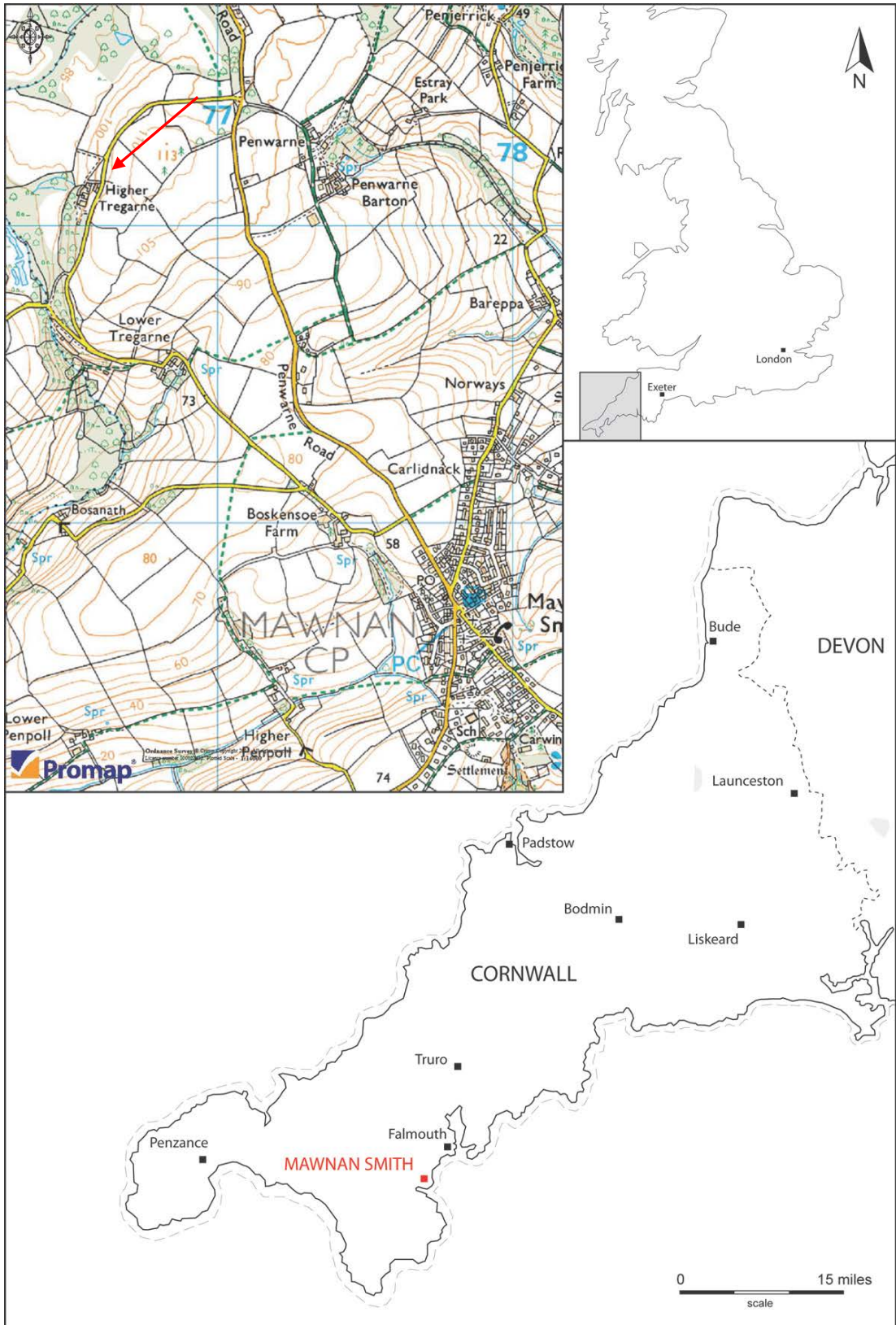


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Appraisal

2.1 The Cornwall Historic Environment Record

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Higher Tregarne lists three entries (see Appendix 3), all of which relate to potential medieval settlement here. The name is apparently first documented in the 14th century, and some of the surrounding field boundaries are potentially medieval in date, but there is no real evidence recorded for the location of any earlier settlement here. It is possible that there may have been medieval activity, but it seems more likely from the associated landscape that Lower Tregarne, to the south, would be a better candidate for medieval settlement.

2.2 The Cartographic Record

2.2.1 The Mawnan Tithe Map of c.1841

The detail of the Mawnan tithe map of *circa*.1841 is rather faint but it is clear that, surprisingly, there is no trace of Higher Tregarne Farm. The field, numbered 68 on the map, is completely empty of structures, with nothing indicated at the northern end, in the current position of Higher Tregarne (Figure 2).

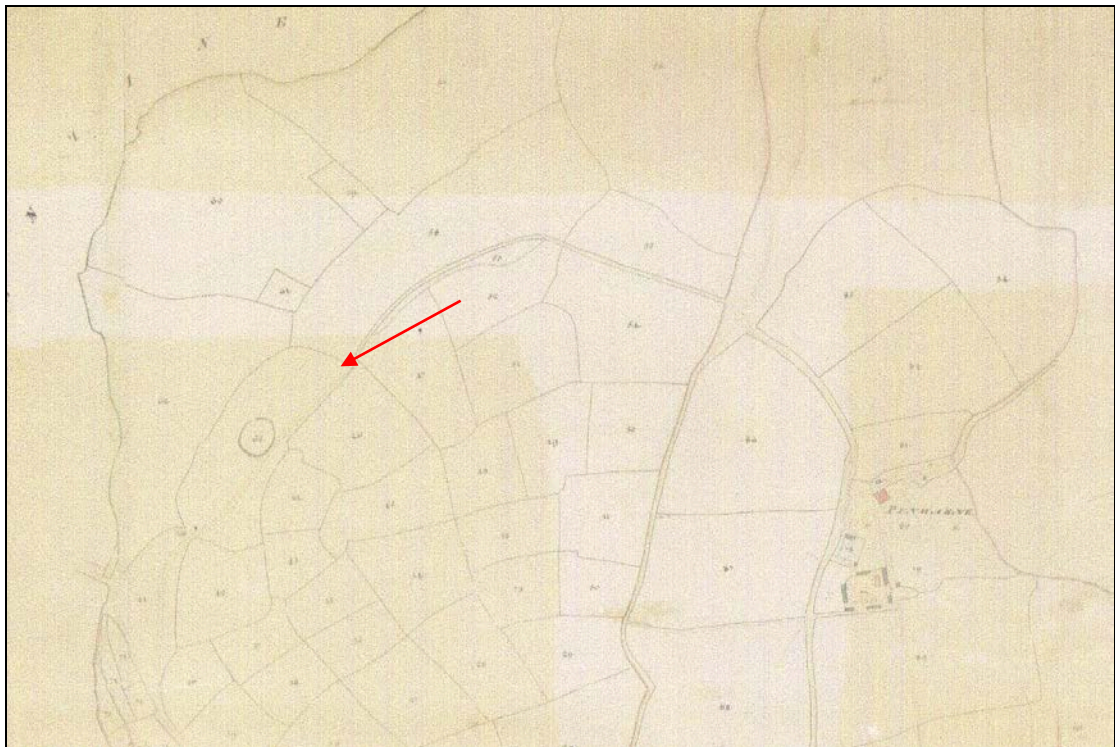


Figure 2: Extract from the Mawnan Tithe map, the location of Higher Tregarne is indicated.

The apportionment states that the field, named *Lower Field* on the apportionment, was owned at the time by a Vincent Samuel Price and farmed by a Harvey Humphry, and the land classed as arable/pasture. There appears to be no connection with the Penwarne Estate, located to the east, which at that time was owned by the Usticke family.

2.2.2 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1879

This map shows the layout of the farm in clear enough detail to see that the three main buildings included in the survey are still extant at this date, arranged in a U-plan around the yard (see site plan Figure 5 for the location of individual numbered buildings). The Chall Barn (B1) is present with an access ramp up to the first floor draught door on the south elevation, and with the Oxen House/Barn to the east (B1a). Building 2, the Calf House or Piggery is positioned to the east of the yard, but without the Meal or Killing House to the north. Building 3, the Oxen House/Stable has the same footprint that it has today with B3a to the west. The yard is accessed from the north at this time with possibly a track leading down from the house to the south-east of the yard.

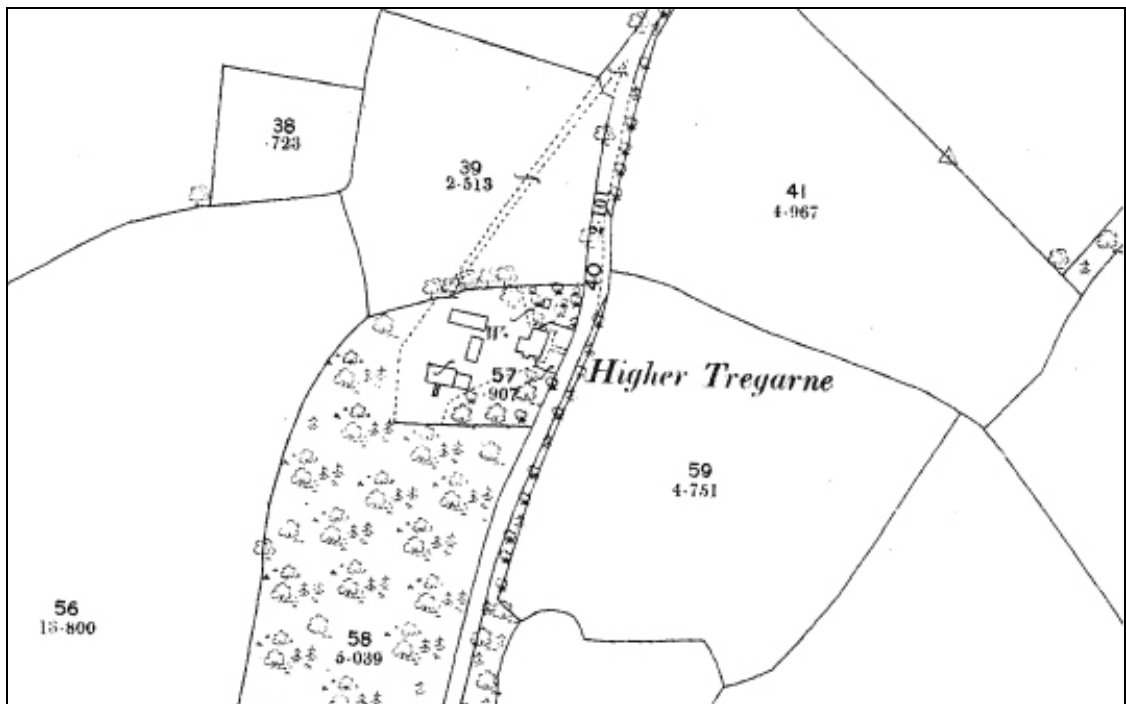


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map of 1879.

2.2.3 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1907

This map shows that considerable changes have taken place at Higher Tregarne since the 1879 map. Building 3 has the same footprint as before but the buildings B1 and B2 now have the same footprint as they have today. B1, as well as B1a to the east, now has an extension on the west elevation, the lean-to (possible Root Store) B1b. Building 2 now has B2a on the north elevation. There are also two buildings to the west side of the yard, but given that concrete blocks were not use extensively in building until later in the 20th century, it is unlikely that they are the buildings on the site today. The farmyard is still accessed from the north at this time. There is little change to the field pattern around Higher Tregarne since 1879, except the disappearance of the small enclosure to the north-west of the farm.

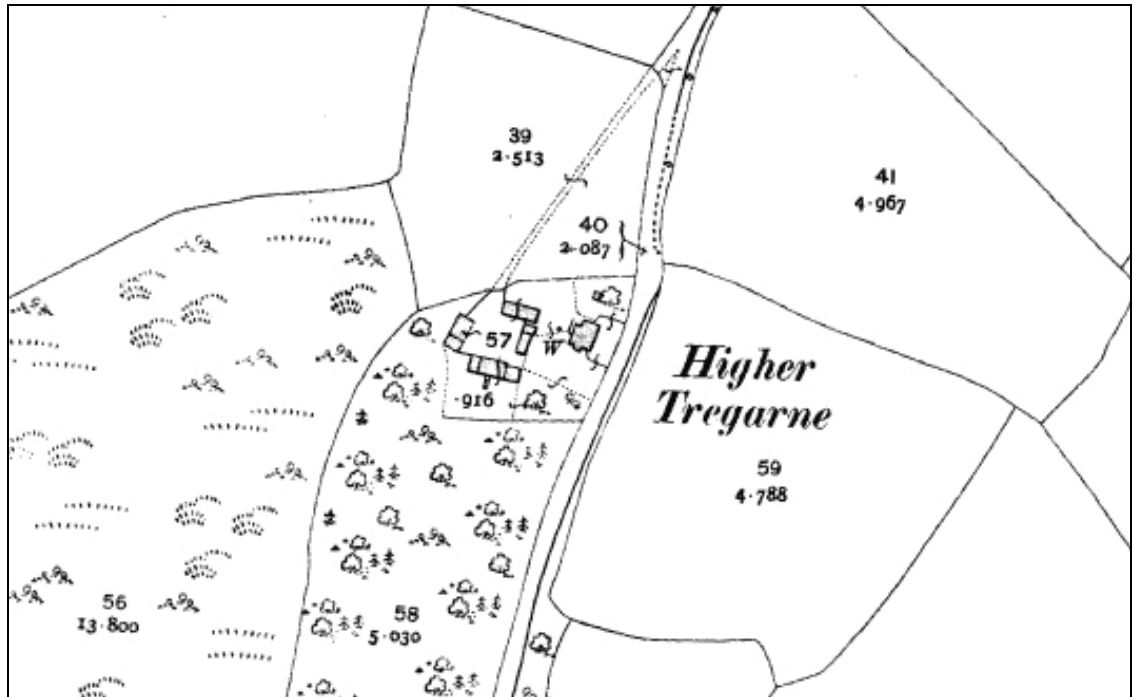


Figure 4: Extract from the 1907 Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:2500.

3.0 The Building Record

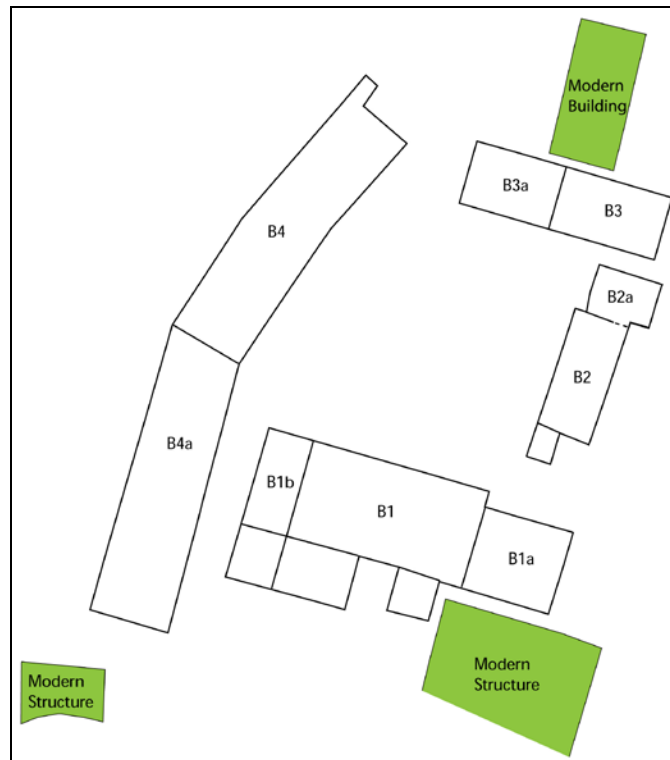


Figure 5: Site plan, with numbering of individual elements.

3.1 General Description

The barns are located to the west of the farmhouse (now in separate ownership) grouped around a concreted yard on a slight west facing slope (see Figure 5). The site has been dug away to the east in the 20th century, with the older buildings in the complex built into the slope. The historic range of agricultural buildings is set around the farmyard in a U-plan, with modern extensions and concrete block and sheet metal buildings surrounding them. The buildings surveyed are not simply single buildings but have associated structures of differing function and/or date (Figure 5). Therefore Building 1 (B1), a Chall Barn, is associated with B1a, an Oxen House or Barn and B1b, a lean-to, possibly a former Root Store. Building 2 (B2), a possible Calf House or Piggery has B2a, a possible Killing or Meal House. Finally Building 3 (B3) a possible Stables, has B3a, probably originally a Cart Shed. These are all of granite construction, whereas Building 4 (B4) is a modern 20th century concrete block built range apparently comprising three or more formerly separate units, but now mostly open to the interior, with smaller compartments to the north and south ends.

The complex is now accessed from the south-west corner of the yard via a modern yard of modern concrete sheet metal built agricultural buildings. There is also an opening to the north, opposite that to the south, which leads out to the fields to the north-west and up to a lane to the north-west of the former farm house to the east.



Figure 6: The south-east corner of the yard, with B1, B1a, plus B2, viewed from the north-west.

3.2 Building 1 (B1) - Chall Barn

3.2.1 Exterior Description

The former chall barn is the most dominant building of the complex and it sits a story higher than the others on the site (see Figure 6). The building and associated structures (B1a & B1b) form the south side of the yard, with the north elevation fronting onto the yard. The building is of random granite rubble construction, with dressed granite quoins to the corners and openings, with the masonry bonded in a creamy brown lime mortar; with a pitched roof, hipped to the east and west, slated and with terracotta ridge tiles and now with modern plastic guttering to the eaves. The roof slates are mortared into place. The barn is accessed at ground floor level to the north via a central double door opening or by either of the flanking double door openings in the north elevation, or through either of two openings in the single storey building to the east. To the south is a central opening at first floor level. To the west the barn is abutted by a single storey granite built lean-to, and to the east by a single storey pitched roof building.

The north elevation has a symmetrical facade (Figure 7), with large dressed granite block quoins to the corners and with three door openings to the ground floor, one to either end of the elevation and a central double sized door opening, all with integral granite lintels and large dressed granite block quoins to the straight jambs. Above at first floor level are two window openings offset to the door openings to the east and west, with a central loading door above the ground floor double sized opening. The ground floor door openings formerly had exterior sliding doors with the metal brackets above and below still remaining. Above, the western openings have beaded timber frames, slate sills and internal shutters. The loading door has a chamfered timber frame and stable type door. The north wall was formerly whitewashed on the exterior with an overcoat of pale creamy orange paint.



Figure 7: The north (front) elevation of the chall barn (B1) with associated structures B1a (shippon) & B1b (lean-to) to east and west, viewed from the north.

The east gable elevation has a single storey building (B1a, a possible stable) against it, which appears tied into B1 (see below). Above, the east wall of the barn has a line of vertically laid slates projecting from the wall and marking the former roof line of B1a. The west elevation of the main barn is abutted by a single storey lean-to (see below) and has granite block quoins to the north and south and a central large window opening at first floor level, with cement lintel and with the masonry around the opening mortared with modern cement. This has clearly been forced through in the later 20th/early 21st century. To the interior of the lean-to, the base of the opening has no sill and a round timber projects centrally through the wall at approximately first floor level.

The south elevation of the barn has a central loading door and flanking windows to the east and the west at first floor level, with a range of small single storey modern buildings abutting at ground floor level (see below). There is also a later forced opening at ground floor level to the east, now within a concrete block lean-to abutting the eastern portion of the ground floor south elevation. To the east of this opening the former exterior south wall of the barn is ragged and uneven suggesting that it was also dug into the side of a formerly steeper slope to the east. Centrally, between the lean-tos, is a flight of granite built steps, now partially built up in stony concrete, with concrete block walls to either side. To the interior of the western flanking lean-to the line of the steps is preserved, with the modern block wall built up from the masonry of the steps. To the east a modern block wall has been constructed against the steps. The first floor openings all have dressed granite lintels and quoins as to the north, with beaded pegged frame and shutters to the west, but not the east, where the opening has been reduced at the base where the later lean-to roof formerly abutted.



Figure 8: The south (rear) elevation of the main chall barn (B1), with later associated structures (and the former farmhouse in the background), viewed from the south-west.

The east and west walls of the lean-to to the south of B1b are mainly constructed of concrete block, with a RSJ and various reused window casements to the east (see Figure 8). The south wall however, is of granite rubble, with some large blocks to the east and the west of the roughly central door opening, with bricks to the jambs and reveals of the window opening to the east end. There is also some granite at the base of the west wall, built up with concrete block above and with a former granite lintel or gate post built into the wall at the southern end. The south wall of the lean-to formerly abutting the western portion of the ground floor south elevation of the barn (B1) continues from the west wall of the southerly lean-to and is also constructed of granite rubble with brick to the openings. Any interior walls to the west are of concrete block. This element is now roofless, but former timbers of the single pitch roof project from the south elevation of the barn and some cement flashing remains. All openings on this elevation of the additional abutting structures have plain timber frames and cement sills and the eastern door opening has a rounded granite block set into the threshold.

To the east, against the eastern portion of the south elevation, the abutting structure is built entirely of concrete block and brick, with a door at the west end and a window opening to the east and with a corrugated sheet metal single pitch roof. There is a forced door in the south-west end of the interior north wall of the lean-to (in the south wall of B1, against the central steps) with slim interior lintels and straight jambs.

3.2.2 Interior Description

At ground floor level the cement floor slopes upwards to the interior within all three openings. With concrete block built stalls to the east, partitioned from the west side and the rear (north) by a concrete block dwarf wall, with a feed passage to the south with a forced door opening into B1a to the east and another opening into the lean-to to the south (Figure 9). All walls are white washed. To the west, in the south west corner is a Bentall Grinding Mill positioned on a concrete plinth and with a forced opening in the ceiling above (Figure 10). This model was advertised in the 1935 Bentalls catalogue and the various models would require between 10 and 14 horse power to drive (www.oldengine.org/members/diesel/bentall/machine.htm). There

is a simple ladder up to first floor level against the west end of the south wall and historic electrical fittings on the west wall adjacent to the grinding mill.



Figure 9: The south-east corner of the ground floor of B1, viewed from the north-west.



Figure 10: The ground floor south-west corner of B1, with the Bentall Grinding Mill, viewed from the north-east.

The ceiling rests on transverse joists supported on a later inserted pair of axial round pine timbers, resting on metal acrow props cemented into the ground and into the central partition wall (see Figure 9 & 10).

At first floor level the building is floored with 8 inch pine planks, now mostly covered by modern composite boarding. The walls are heavily whitewashed with two rows of bricks set into the bases (in white lime mortar) and with later sealing with grey cement at floor level (Figure 11). To the north the two window openings have cement sills and timber lintels to the interior, whereas the slate sill of the central loading door extends internally for the width of the wall. This opening contains a large stable type door with both leaves ledged and braised and hung on large round ended strap hinges, and with timber latches to top and bottom.



Figure 11: The western portion of the first floor south elevation of B1, viewed from the north.

To the south (Figure 11) the openings are as to the north, but the upper leaf of the loading door has an attached timber stock lock. The ledging and bracing timbers are chamfered (as to the north), and to the east, the window opening is reduced, to accommodate the roof of the lean-to on the exterior, with concrete block at the base (Figure 12).

The east wall has a central loading door opening, with granite lintel and large quoins, original to the build, possibly reduced at the base when the bricks were inserted at the base of the wall. Now with a plain timber frame inserted (Figure 12). To the west is a large window opening, central in the elevation, forced through in the late 20th or early 21st century, with large cement lintel and the masonry around the opening, bonded in modern grey cement (Figure 13).

The roof is of five bays, hipped to the east and west (see Figure 13), with 4 A-frames with lapped, spiked collars, lapped and spiked at the apex, where the ridge pole is clasped by the truss blades, with the purlins resting on the backs of the truss blades and slight rafters and battens, slated above and with additional integral supporting timbers to each corner. The slates are mortared in place and have a coat of lime mortar on the eastern hipped pitch. The truss blades are set into the wall tops on timber pads, the wall above batters outward (see Figures 12 & 13) which suggests that the roof trusses were originally set onto the wall tops, as in B1a to the east, which were later extended up to the level of the slates to seal the space.



Figure 12: The eastern end of the first floor of B1, viewed from the west.



Figure 13: The interior west end of the first floor of the chall barn (B1), with central inserted window, viewed from the south-east.

3.3 Building 1a (B1a) – Oxen House/Barn

This single storey building is set back from B1 to the north but flush to the south wall. The north elevation of B1a has a central wide single door opening (with pintles remaining to the

east of the opening) with a similar granite lintel and quoins as the main barn, all bonded in a creamy brown lime mortar (Figure 14). To the east end of the north wall is a later door opening with a chunky metal frame bolted to an applied skin of concrete block to the exterior wall face and with brick jambs to the interior. B1a is roofed with modern metal sheeting, set at a slightly lower level than an earlier roof. The building now has an abutting exterior concrete block wall between the two openings. To the south, to the east of the central steps, the granite rubble south wall of B1a is tied into the barn, and has been repointed in modern cement. With a central window opening with granite quoins, no sill, a chamfered frame, timber glazed casement, with a timber lintel and cemented surround. The east end of the wall has the long and short granite quoins as elsewhere. The east gable of B1a has been repointed in cement, as to the south, and is built into the slope to the base.



Figure 14: The north elevation of B1a, viewed from the north

To the interior the building now has a modern concrete floor, with the walls also cemented to the lower portion, and three concrete built cattle stalls with a feed passage to the rear (south) of the building. This building was formerly accessed through a central door opening in the north wall, now with a later reinforced opening to the east end, with modern red brick jambs and a concrete lintel to the interior. The walls are all of granite rubble as before, single storey to the south and north and gabled to the east and west. To the south with a central window opening with splayed reveals, with a later hopper window inserted and a cement sill, formerly sloping to the interior but now built up with concrete block. Also with a central first floor loading door opening in the west wall (the east wall of B1) with straight jambs and a plain timber frame remaining, and a more recent opening at the west end of the southern feed passage, forced through from B1 (Figure 15). The four bay roof structure has three timber A-frames trusses (as to B1), with the truss blades resting on the wall tops to north and south, the purlins resting on the backs of the truss blades and with the lapped and spiked apex clasping the ridge pole.



Figure 15: The west wall of B1a (east wall of B1), with original loading door and forced door opening in the south-west corner, viewed from the east.

3.4 Building 1b (B1b) – Root Store?

The abutting lean-to on the west elevation of the barn, now has a sheet metal single pitch roof and a door opening to the west end of its north elevation, again with granite lintel and quoins.



Figure 16: Lean-to (B1b) against the west wall of the chall barn (B1), viewed from the north.

The north wall has been rebuilt around the opening in at least two modern phases, both in cement (Figure 16). Elsewhere the masonry of the building is mortared in an orange earth bond. The west elevation of the lean-to is ragged to the exterior but with large dressed granite quoins to the north and south ends. The south elevation of the lean-to abuts the west elevation of the main barn and is now inside a further lean-to to the south. The south wall has a single window opening, central in the elevation, with chamfered timber frame, formerly glazed and now cut to the top by the sloping roof of the further lean-to (see Figure 17). To the interior there is a partition to the east, effectively creating two areas or stalls, with a raised cement trough built up against the east wall, and a window roughly central in the south wall. The walls in the north-west corner have been rebuilt. The floor is cement and slopes down to the west, with a drainage channel against the west wall.



Figure 17: The interior of the south wall of B1b, viewed from the north.

3.5 Building 2 (B2) – Calf House/Piggery

3.5.1 Exterior Description

This building is located to the east of the yard, with the west elevation facing squarely onto the yard. This single storey granite rubble built structure is built into the slope to the east, with a pitched roof now covered with modern tiles and gabled to the north and the south and with a longer pitch to the west (see Figure 18). The building is abutted to the south by a small modern concrete block and sheet metal structure, latterly used as a wood store, and to the north is a single cell building, set back from the west elevation of B2 (B2a – see below).

The west elevation has two door openings to the south and a large double opening to the north, formerly with two openings as to the south but with the central block of masonry now removed. The random granite rubble masonry is bonded as the chall barn (B1) with a creamy lime mortar. With granite quoins to openings and segmental brick arched lintels above to the



Figure 18: The west elevation of B2, viewed from the west.

south, all formerly with stable type doors, with pintles and sockets for bolts remaining. The openings to the south also have granite stone thresholds. To the north end of the west front the roof over the enlarged opening is supported by a timber upright.

The south wall is abutted to the west at ground floor level by a modern log store and has a modern concrete block wall built up against the lower portion to the east of this that continues beyond to the east (Figure 19). The east end of the south wall has ragged masonry projecting above the modern wall top, which is tied into the east wall of the building and which probably represents the remnant of a former yard and retaining wall against the slope to the east. In the centre of the south gable is a single inserted opening, with a timber lintel, slim slate sill and four light casements. The reveals and wall around the opening are pale pink-orange brick (as to the interior first floor of B1) which also fill the gap between the opening and the apex of the roof where there is a small square opening.

The east wall is almost entirely built into the bank to the east and the north wall is predominantly inside B2a to the north (see description below).

3.5.2 Interior Description

Now with a modern concrete floor and dwarf concrete block partitions to the interior. To the north-west the concrete floor cuts around the space formerly filled by the removed northern portion of walling. The door opening to the south of the west elevation has a stable type door set into a chamfered frame with runout stops as to B3 to the north (see below). To the south is a forced window opening with straight reveals to the centre of the upper south gable. To the north is a blocked door opening in the granite rubble wall with granite lintel and large dressed block quoins as before. The former opening appears to be cut by the rear wall of the building but may possibly have been deliberately located in the corner. The roof timbers appear to be as to B1 and B1a to the south, but the fixings were not easily visible.



Figure 19: The south gable of B2 with associated modern structures to the south, viewed from the south.

3.6 Building 2a (B2a) – Meal House/Killing House?

To the north of B2, a small single cell, single storey granite rubble built structure is set back *c.* 1m from the west elevation of B2 (Figure 20). The small square structure is built into the slope to the east, gabled to north and south, with a pitched slated roof, now partially remaining.



Figure 20: B2a, viewed from the west.

The building is accessed via a door opening in the centre of the north elevation, with a granite lintel and block quoins as elsewhere. It has a window opening in the west wall, with splayed reveals (although slightly ragged) and with a plain frame and slate sill. The opening appears to also have a granite lintel and quoins, although the exterior west wall surface has been lightly partially rendered and painted, obscuring the detail.

To the interior, all walls are heavily whitewashed. The south wall has a blocked door opening into B2, with what appear to be a dressed granite lintel and quoins as elsewhere. This suggests that the opening formerly accessed the exterior rather than the interior of B2a, as elsewhere the openings have timber lintels to the interior. Now the opening is blocked flush to the wall face within B2 with concrete block. To the north, the door opening has a ledged and braced stable type door, hung on strap hinges and with a metal latch and bolt and timber stock lock (Figure 21). To the east there is a fireplace projecting from the north-east corner of the small room (see Figure 19). To the exterior the ground level is almost to the eaves of the roof and when investigating the chimney opening from the exterior, a secondary flue was visible from above, leading down in a southerly direction toward the recessed south-east corner of the building (Figure 22). This suggests a secondary heated structure, either for something like a boiler for heating water or for fodder preparation. The walls appear to be earth bonded as B1b, which suggests that this is a secondary structure, added after B2 and B3, and set back so as to not impede access to B3 to the north. The roof had collapsed and there was not enough remaining to record the type of structure.



Figure 21: The interior north-east corner of B2a, viewed from the south-west.



Figure 22: The flue from the fireplace in the east wall of B2a, showing smaller flue leading up from the south, now blocked, viewed from the east.

3.7 Building 3 (B3) – Oxen House/Stable

3.7.1 Exterior description

Also of granite rubble construction with dressed granite quoins to the openings, this three bay single storey building is positioned to the north side of the yard in the north-east corner, with the south elevation fronting onto the farmyard, with the east end of the building formerly built into the slope to the east (Figure 23). With a pitched roof, now with metal and plastic sheeting over, this comprises the eastern element of the north range of farm buildings with B3a, a probable former cart shed to the west end (see below).



Figure 23: The south elevation of B3 and B3a (to the left), viewed from the south-west.

The south wall has a central double door opening and flanking windows. The window opening to the east has a chamfered timber frame, is slatted to the lower part and with a hopper window to the upper, and a slate sill. The window to the west has a frame as to the opening to the east, only partially remaining, with a slate sill. The central door opening also has a chamfered frame and with a hinged four leaf door. The three openings all have dressed granite lintels and quoins as before. The granite rubble east elevation has a window opening in the upper part of the

gable and the lower portion of the wall has ragged stonework that was formerly hidden within the bank of the slope to the east. The north elevation of this eastern portion of the building is also partially built into the slope to the north. This wall continues to the west and it was impossible to tell if it is of a single phase, because of vegetation growth and access. The former west wall of this element is now within B3a to the west and contains a forced door opening at the south end.

3.7.2 Interior Description

All walls are whitewashed to the interior and there are a number of dwarf concrete block walls, with associated timber gates portioning the space (Figure 24). The walls to north and south are single story and the east wall has a forced window in the east gable, with a four pane casement as to B2. To the south, the two window openings have splayed reveals down to floor level but are blocked with an inset of granite rubble stone below sill level, and internally with concrete block to the east, both have internal timber lintels. The central double door opening has a chamfered frame with run out stops and stable type doors with centrally folding leaves. To the west the wall has a forced door at the south end, with a brick jamb to the north and a slim timber lintel, and brick in the west face of the wall to both jambs. The floor is modern cement and the roof structure is as B1, B1a and B2, with the four trusses resting on the wall tops, although here the purlins are notched into the backs of the truss blades and set into the gables to east and west.



Figure 24: The interior west end of B3, viewed from the east.

3.8 B3a – Former Cart Shed?

Located to the west of B3, with a pitched roof now covered with sheet metal (see Figure 23). The south elevation of B3a is of granite rubble construction with a forced window and door opening to the east and larger double sized opening, now filled with lightweight timber gates to

the west end. The west wall has dressed granite quoins to the south end; i.e. the western end of the south wall, but elsewhere to the south the reveals and jambs of openings are forced or ragged. The eastern jamb of the western opening is a single granite post set into the masonry of the wall. The window opening adjacent to the eastern door opening has handmade light orange brick reveals set in crumbly grey mortar and a cement sill. The block of masonry between this opening and the door to the east, including the western jamb of the door opening is of similar bricks, partially rendered and whitewashed. To the centre of the south wall the granite rubble is bonded in earth as to B2a and B1b. The window opening has a plain timber frame; the door to the east is modern ledged and braced stable type, hung on modern hinges. The large opening to the west has a pair of decorative timber gates, hung on heavy duty hinges. The north wall appears to be a continuous build from B3, but this could not be closely accessed to be confirmed.

On the interior B3a has a concrete floor which slopes down to the double doors to the west, and a modern concrete trough against the base of the north wall. The openings in the south-east corner to the exterior and from B3 to the east are all forced, with bricks to all openings (Figure 24). The roof structure comprises a single modern timber A-frame to the centre, with modern purlins set into the walls to east and west.



Figure 25: The forced openings in the south-east corner of B3a, viewed from the north-west.

3.9 Building 4 (B4) Modern Sheds

Although this range of buildings to the western side of the yard appears in keeping with the rest of the agricultural complex at Higher Tregarne, this is only because of the modern pale orange paint finish and mossy covering of the roofs. Formerly at least three separate units, with differing roof lines, now mostly open to the interior; this building is of completely modern construction, with concrete block walls, cement floors and modern sheet roofing (Figures 26 & 27).



Figure 26: The northern portion of the east elevation of modern building B4, viewed from the east.



Figure 27: The south end of the west elevation of B4, viewed from the west.

4.0 Conclusions

The major buildings in the agricultural complex at Higher Tregarne appear to have been constructed in the mid 19th century, after the production of the tithe map (see Figure 28). The early range comprised: to the south, a Chall Barn (B1), for animal housing and the processing and storage of grain and fodder, with an associated Oxen House or perhaps a further storage Barn to the east (B1a); a Calf House or Piggery to the east side of the yard, and with a Stable or Oxen House and Cart Shed to the north.

Later, perhaps around the turn of the century (*circa* 1900), these buildings were added to or extended; B1 gained a lean-to to the west, most likely a Root Store, B2 saw the addition of a Meal House or Killing House (depending on the specific function of B2), (B2a) set back to the north, and a building of two elements was constructed to the south-west of the yard which is no longer extant. These later structures are constructed of the same granite rubble with dressed block quoins and lintels, but are set in an earthen bond rather than the lime mortar of the earlier structures.



Figure 28: Site plan with phasing of the buildings at Higher Tregarne (not to scale).

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

British Geological Survey 2012: Geology of Britain Viewer.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment.*

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.*

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Internet Resources:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50646>

<http://www.oldengine.org/members/diesel/bentall/machine.htm>

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Date: 23rd September 2013

Address: Higher Tregarne Farm, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth TR11 5JW

Site: Barns at the above address

Application: PA11/00207 & PA08/00145/F

HBSMR: CCO1874

Owner: Martin Scarratt, Higher Tregarne Farm, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth TR11 5JW

t. 07779 774185 e. highertregarnefarm@hotmail.co.uk

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

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

Local Planning Authority Officer: Peter Gregory, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Council Offices, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

t. 01209 614278 e. peter.gregory@cornwall.gov.uk

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

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No works on site shall take place until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological recording of the above barns to discharge condition 3 of application PA11/00207.

2 Site Location

2.1 The site is located approximately 2km north-west of Mawnan Smith in a rural area at an approximate Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SW 7654 3012.

3 Planning Background

3.1 Planning application PA11/00207 was submitted on the 12th of January 2011 and was for the extension of time for the conversion of four barns to form four dwellings and ancillary storage units (Decision Notice PA08/00145/F dated the 7th of July 2008). This application has been approved subject to 7 conditions. Condition 3 states:

3.2 No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

3.3 Reason: In the interests of the visual amenities of the area and the character of the buildings in accordance with policy 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004.

3.4 The applicant, their agents and any subcontractors should note that where there are other conditions requiring satisfaction in advance of the commencement of works on site; it is the responsibility of the applicant to liaise with the planning officer concerned to ensure that the timetabling of these works is managed.

4 Site Background

4.1 The majority of the barns are present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 and the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) includes the following for Higher Tregarne: The settlement of Higher Tregarne is first recorded in 1318. The name is Cornish and contains the elements tre, 'estate, farmstead' and carn 'rock-pile, tor'. The element tre implies a settlement of early medieval origin. Higher Tregarne is still occupied; a farmhouse and outbuildings are recorded on the 1974 OS map at this location.

5 Requirement for Work

Post medieval farm buildings have been identified in the South West Archaeological Research Framework as a significant archaeological resource. They provide information on building techniques, architectural styles and on the changing social and economic nature of agricultural life.

5.2 The current proposals have the potential to remove or obscure archaeological evidence. It is therefore important that these buildings are recorded to an appropriate level before works to change them and that the results are made available to interested parties.

5.3 In this particular instance an archive standard photographic record will be made together with an appropriate descriptive 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 should aim to achieve a level of descriptive record somewhere between 'Levels 2 and 3' as appropriate as described by the EH document '*Understanding Historic Buildings*' (2006).

5.4 The record will need 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
 - Ephemeral evidence of occupation and use for instance any evidence of historic graffiti
 - Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations
- 5.5 The work is not intended to produce a comprehensive analysis of the building but should be produce evidence capable of later further analytical development.
- 6 General Methodology**
- 6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.
- 6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.
- 7 Site Recording Methodology**
- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of on site works the Historic building contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.
- 7.2 Details of how all buildings and structures are surveyed and recorded shall be provided. The site plan will be tied to the national grid.
- 7.3 The photographic record shall be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing 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. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included.
- 7.4 The drawn record will not be comprehensive and act principally to support the photographic and written descriptive record but as a minimum should include measured plans of all floors, a site plan at 1:500, a phased plan if the building's constructional complexity warrants this and a plan annotated to show the location, shot number and direction of all photographs. If the building displays evidence more than two building phases then a phased plan should be produced.
- 7.5 Plans may be based on existing architectural drawings where these exist but these must be checked in the field to ensure acceptable accuracy and should be recast where necessary to standard archaeological conventions.
- 8 Results**
- 8.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the historic building contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Records Office. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 8.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 8.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 8.4 The report must contain:
- A table of contents.
 - The building's precise location in National Grid and address form.
 - 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.
 - The date of the record, name of recorder(s) and the location and contents of the deposited archive.
 - A location map, copies of any plans/drawings and copies of such photographs as necessary to illustrate the written description with appropriate annotation.
 - A written description of the building and its structure, materials and layout.
 - A full bibliography where external sources have been used.
 - A copy of the brief and approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be included as an appendix.
 - A digital copy of all photographs (in .TIFF format) making up the archive record to be bound into the rear cover of the HER / HEPAO copy of the report on CDR or DVDR.
- 9 Archive Deposition**
- 9.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project.

- 9.2 The archive including a copy of the written report, all drawn materials and all archive quality photographic prints and negatives shall be deposited with the appropriate organisation within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 9.3 Documentary archives will normally be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office. Photographic archives are normally deposited with the Cornwall Museum.
- 9.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 9.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 9.6 Only on completion of 9.1 to 9.4 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

10 Monitoring

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

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING OF THE BARNs AT HIGHER TREGAWN FARM, MAWNAN SMITH, CORNWALL

Location: Higher Tregarne Farm, TR11 5JW
Parish: Mawnan Smith
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW766300
Planning Application No: PA11/00207 & PA08/00145/F
Proposal: Conversion of redundant farm buildings
HBSMR Ref: CCO1874
Date: 11th October 2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Martin Scarratt (the Client). It sets out the methodology for historic building recording to be undertaken of the redundant farm buildings at Higher Tregawn Farm and for related off site analysis and reporting, prior to conversion of the building to holiday accommodation. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Cornwall County Historic Environment Service (CCHES) (Phil Markham 23.09.2013).

1.2 Consent for the development has been granted conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The planning condition (No. 7) states that:

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

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 with specific reference to paragraph 128'.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The majority of the barns are present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875 and the Cornwall and the Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) includes the following for Higher Tregarne: The settlement of Higher Tregarne is first recorded in 1318. The name is Cornish and contains the elements *tre*, 'estate, farmstead' and *carn* 'rock-pile, tor'. The element *tre* implies a settlement of early medieval origin. Higher Tregarne is still occupied; a farmhouse and outbuildings are recorded on the 1974 OS map at this location.

2.2 Post medieval farm buildings have been identified in the South West Archaeological Research Framework as a significant archaeological resource. They provide information on building techniques, architectural styles and on the changing social and economic nature of agricultural life.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To make a record of the historic building prior to the commencement of the conversion works;

3.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of cartographic sources; *Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments and information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth as appropriate.*

This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing.

This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.2 Historic building recording:

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the buildings affected by the development. This work shall conform to an appropriate level (likely to be Level 2 or 3) of recording as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006* (available on-line at the English Heritage website).

Previously prepared architect's plans may be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, but must be of adequate scale and accuracy. Otherwise the required scale elevations, plans and other drawings should be prepared by the archaeological contractor themselves.

4.3 A photographic record of the historic buildings recording work will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal architectural features and any finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

5.0 REPORTING

- 5.1 A report will be produced, including the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 5.1.2 A copy of the CCHES brief and this WSI;
 - 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the buildings location;
 - 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
 - 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 5.1.10 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - 5.1.11 A plan showing the layout of the building subject to this programme of work in relation to identifiable landscape features and other buildings;
 - 5.1.12 The results of the historic building recording that shall include a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the building, appropriately ;
 - 5.1.13 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - 5.1.14 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - 5.1.15 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports that where undertaken;
- 5.2 CCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the HES.
- 5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.5 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-158403 within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

6.0 PUBLICATION

Where the exposure of architectural or historic building fabric is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above.

Should particularly significant architectural, archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 7.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
- 7.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

8.0 ARCHIVE

- 8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with section 9 of the Brief prepared by the Cornwall County Historic Environment Service and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation.
- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
 - 8.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM)/Cornwall records Office, and in a timely fashion.

- 8.2.3 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under an accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Cornwall Record Office. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 8.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 8.5 SWARCH will notify the HES upon the completion of:
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 8.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 6 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
10.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the building recording will be undertaken by Deb Laing-Trengove. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Colin Humphreys

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email: colin@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356
Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LNTel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk
Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk
Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk
Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214
Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk
Baring John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 3

Relevant Historic Environment Records

HER Number: 18608

Name: HIGHER TREGARNE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement

The settlement of Higher Tregarne is first recorded in 1318.

Grid Reference: SW 7634 3022

Parish: Mawnan, Kerrier, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on Streetmap](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Monument Types

- [SETTLEMENT?](#) (, Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
- [SETTLEMENT](#) (, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

The settlement of Higher Tregarne is first recorded in 1318 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements tre, 'estate, farmstead' and carn 'rock-pile, tor' (b3). The element tre implies a settlement of early medieval origin. Higher Tregarne is still occupied; a farmhouse and outbuildings are recorded on the 1974 OS map at this location (b2).

<1> Gover, JEB, 1948, *Place-Names of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)

<3> Padel, OJ, 1985, *Cornish Place-Name Elements* (Bibliographic reference)

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3402 - Bibliographic reference: Gover, JEB. 1948. Place-Names of Cornwall. 521.

[2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 OS Map.

[3] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 38-40, 223-232.

HER Number: 55733

Name: HIGHER TREGARNE - Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary

Grid Reference: SW 7634 3022

Parish: Mawnan, Kerrier, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on Streetmap](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Monument Types

- [FIELD BOUNDARY](#) (, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- [FIELD BOUNDARY](#) (, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description

Fragments of a banked field system are visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs in fields surrounding Higher Tregarne (p1-2). Most of the banks fit into the modern field system which is considered likely to be medieval in origin.

RAF, 1951, *540/497 4142-3* (Cornwall Photo Record)

CCC, 1988, *JAS/3288 120-1* (Cornwall Photo Record)

Sources / Further Reading

[p1] SCO13101 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1951. 540/497 4142-3. ABP.

[p2] SCO17540 - Cornwall Photo Record: CCC. 1988. JAS/3288 120-1. ACP.

HER Number: 55734

Name: HIGHER TREGARNE - Undated mound

Summary - not yet available

Grid Reference: SW 7685 3035

Parish: Mawnan, Kerrier, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on Streetmap](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

- [MOUND?](#) (, Unknown date)

Full description

A small subcircular mound is visible as a faint soilmark on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1988 (p1). The feature lies in the vicinity of the field boundaries described in prn 55733, on north facing slopes close to the top of the hill. The feature is of uncertain date or function.

CCC, 1988, *JAS/3288 120-1* (Cornwall Photo Record)

Sources / Further Reading

[p1] SCO17539 - Cornwall Photo Record: CCC. 1988. JAS/3288 120-1. ABP.

Appendix 4

List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report.

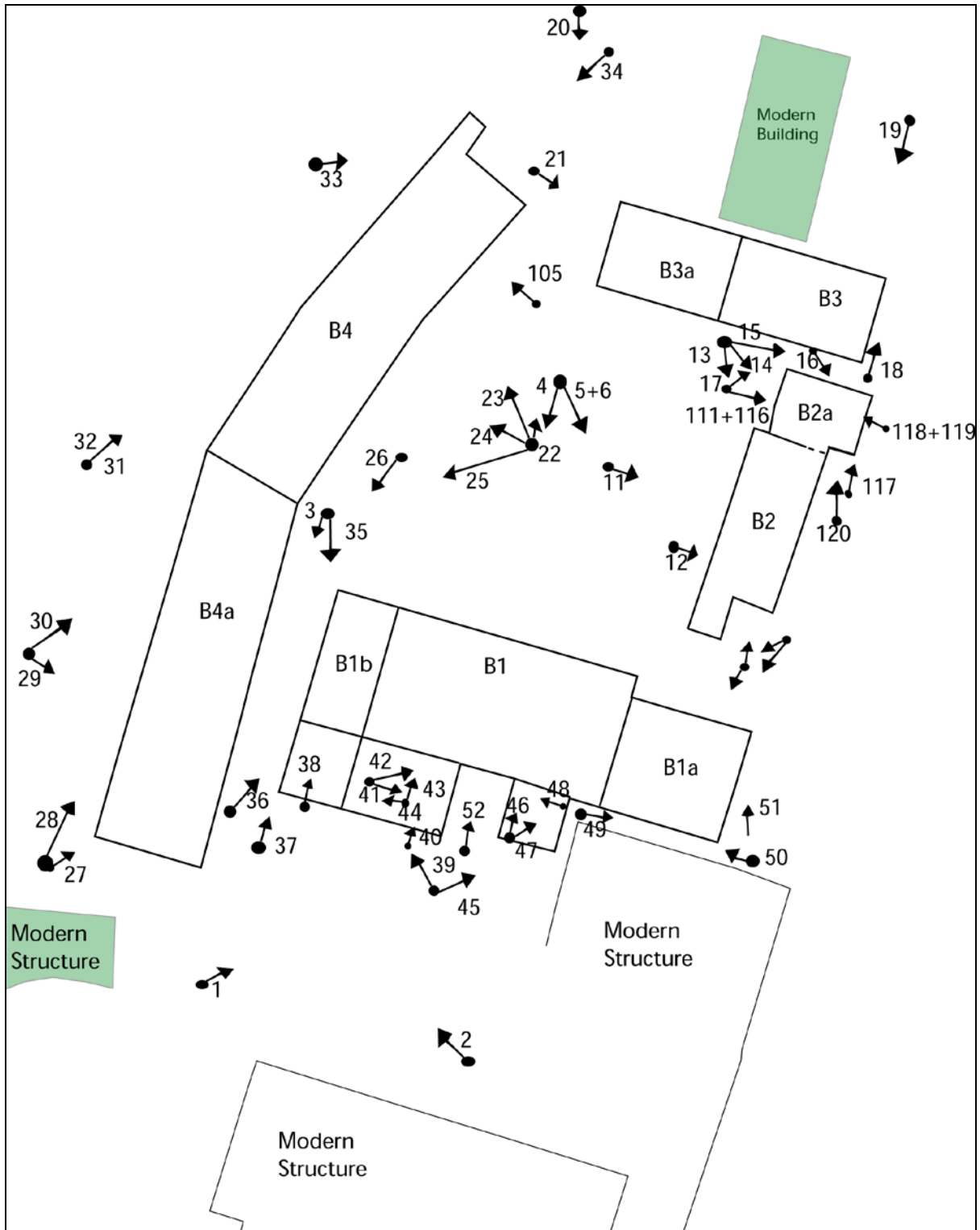
1. The South (rear) elevation of the main chall barn (B1), with later associated structures, viewed from the south-west.
2. The southern entrance in to the farm yard with the southern end of B4, and small modern lean-to to the south of the lean-to (B1b), viewed from the south-east.
3. The southern entrance into the yard, with the lean-to (B1b) against the west wall of the chall barn (B1), viewed from the north.
4. The front north elevation of the chall barn (B1), with associated structures B1a (Oxen House/Barn & B1b (lean-to Root Store?) to east and west, viewed from the north.
5. The south-east corner of the yard, with B1, B1a & B1b, plus B2, viewed from the north-west.
6. As above, close up.
7. The east wall of B1 and front of B1a, showing the former roof line of B1a, viewed from the north-east.
8. The north elevation of B1a, viewed from the north.
9. The south gable of B2 with associated modern structures to the south, viewed from the south.
10. The modern forced opening at the east end of the north elevation of B1a, viewed from the north.
11. The west elevation of B2, viewed from the west.
12. The southern opening in the west elevation of B2, viewed from the west.
13. The west elevation of B2, viewed from the north-west.
14. B2a, viewed from the west.
15. The space between B2a and B3 in the north-east corner of the yard, viewed from the west.
16. The door opening in the centre of the north elevation of B2a, viewed from the north-west.
17. The south elevation of B3, viewed from the south-west.
18. The north wall of B2, viewed from the south.
19. The east end of the north elevation of B3, viewed from the north.
20. The northern entrance to the yard, with the north elevation of B4, the west elevation of B3a and modern buildings to the north of B3, viewed from the north.
21. The west elevation of B3a, viewed from the north-west.
22. The south elevation of B3, viewed from the south-west.
23. The northern entrance into the yard, with the northern end of B4 and the western end of B3, viewed from the south-east.
24. The northern portion of the east elevation of modern building B4, viewed from the east.
25. As above, central portion, viewed from the north-east.
26. As above, central and southern portion, viewed from the north-east.
27. The south elevation of B4, viewed from the south.
28. The south end of the west elevation of B4, viewed from the south-west.
29. As above, viewed from the west.
30. As above, the southern and central portion of the west elevation, viewed from the south-west.
31. As above.
32. As above, northern end.
33. As above, north end of the west elevation.
34. The north elevation of B4, viewed from the north.
35. The north and west elevation of lean-to B1b, viewed from the north.
36. The west elevation of B1b and west elevation of associated building to the south, viewed from the south-west.
37. The associated building to the south of B1b, viewed from the south.
38. The south wall of B1b, viewed from the south.
39. The modern structure against the west end of the ground floor south elevation of B1, viewed from the south.
40. Granite threshold of above.
41. The east wall of the above associated structure incorporating the earlier steps up to the first floor of the Chall Barn (B1), viewed from the west.
42. The south-east corner of the above, viewed from the south-west.
43. The western portion of the ground floor south elevation of B1, viewed from the south.
44. The exterior modern east elevation of the structure to the south of lean-to B1b, viewed from the east.
45. The modern structure against the eastern ground floor portion of the Chall Barn (B1), viewed from the south-west.
46. The forced opening in the south-west corner of the eastern portion of the south elevation of B1, viewed from the south.
47. As above, south-east corner, viewed from the south-west.
48. As above, the modern west wall, against the central steps of the Chall Barn (B1), viewed from the east.
49. The south elevation of B1a with central window opening, viewed from the west.
50. As above, viewed from the east.
51. The east gable wall of B1a, viewed from the south-east.
52. The central steps up to the first floor entrance in the south wall of the Chall Barn (B1), viewed from the south.
53. The interior north-west corner of the first floor of the Chall Barn (B1), viewed from the south-east.

54. As above, the western end, viewed from the east.
55. The first floor window opening in the west end of the north elevation of B1, viewed from the south-east.
56. The western portion of the first floor south elevation of B1, viewed from the north.
57. As above, central and eastern portion, viewed from the north.
58. The central door in the south elevation of B1, viewed from the north.
59. The south-east corner of the first floor of B1, viewed from the north-west.
60. Window to the east of the south elevation of B1, viewed from the north.
61. The eastern end of the first floor of B1, viewed from the west.
62. The north-east corner of the above, viewed from the south-west.
63. Window in the eastern portion of the north elevation of B1, viewed from the south.
64. The north elevation of B1, viewed from the south-east.
65. The central loading door in the north elevation of B1, viewed from the south.
66. The roof structure of B1, viewed from the west.
67. The roof structure of B1a, viewed from the west.
68. The ground floor south-west corner of B1, with grain processor, viewed from the north-east.
69. The western portion of the ground floor south elevation of B1, viewed from the north.
70. The south-east corner of above, viewed from the north-west.
71. The feed passage through the east wall into B1a from B1, viewed from the west.
72. As above, eastern end in B1a.
73. The south wall and modern stalls within B1a, viewed from the north.
74. The north-west corner of B1a, viewed from the south-east.
75. The west wall of B1a (east wall of B1), viewed from the east.
76. The central and forced eastern door opening in the north wall of B1a, viewed from the south-west.
77. The north-east corner of B1a, viewed from the south-west.
78. The east gable wall of B1a, viewed from the west.
79. The north elevation of the lean-to (B1b), viewed from the north.
80. The interior of the north elevation of B1b, viewed from the south.
81. The interior of the south wall of B1b, viewed from the north.
82. As above.
83. The southern portion of the east wall of B1b (west wall of B1), viewed from the west.
84. The base of the forced central window opening in the east wall of B1b, west wall of B1, viewed from the west.
85. The western elevation of B2, viewed from the north.
86. The interior south-east corner of B2, viewed from the north-west.
87. The interior south-west corner of B2, viewed from the north-east.
88. As above, north-west corner.
89. As above, north-east corner.
90. The eastern portion of the south elevation of B3, viewed from the south-west.
91. The central door opening in the eastern portion of the south elevation of B3, viewed from the south.
92. The interior south-west corner of B3, viewed from the north-east.
93. As above, south-east corner, viewed from the north-west.
94. The partially blocked eastern window opening in the south elevation of B3, viewed from the north.
95. The east wall of B3, viewed from the west.
96. The forced opening at the end of the west wall of B3, viewed from the north-east.
97. The interior west wall of B3, viewed from the east.
98. The forced door opening in the west wall of B3, viewed from the east.
99. The west wall of B3, viewed from the west.
100. The modern roof structure above B3a, viewed from the west.
101. The interior south wall of B3a, viewed from the north.
102. The interior west wall of B3a, viewed from the east.
103. The forced openings in the south-east corner of B3a, viewed from the north-west.
104. The forced door between B3 and B3a, viewed from the west.
105. The access into B4 at the northern end of the east elevation, viewed from the east.
106. The northern compartment of B4, viewed from the east.
107. The door into the main body of B4, viewed from the north-east.
108. The central interior space of B4, viewed from the north.
109. The southern portion of above.
110. The southern compartment of above.
111. The west elevation of B2a, viewed from the west.
112. The interior south wall of B2a, with blocked opening into B2, viewed from the north-east.
113. As above, the east wall, with fire place, viewed from the north-west.
114. As above, north-east corner, viewed from the south-west.
115. As above, west wall, viewed from the east.
116. Exterior west wall of B2a, and showing the difference in roof line of B2 and B2a, viewed from the west.
117. The eastern elevation and rear (east) roof pitch of B2a, viewed from the south.
118. The flue from the fireplace in the east wall of B2a, showing smaller flue leading up from the south, now blocked, viewed from the east.
119. As above with scale.

120. The upper portion of the south elevation of B2a, showing the difference in roof lines, viewed from the south.
121. The former position of a block of masonry in the west elevation of B2, viewed from the west.
122. The folding door into B3, viewed from the north.

Appendix 5

Plan of the location and direction of all exterior photographs taken (see Appendix 4)





The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net