

THE BARNs PENBRO FARM BREAGE CORNWALL

Desk-Based Assessment & Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180322



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The Barns, Penbro Farm, Breage, Cornwall

Desk-Based Assessment, Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Duncan Isherwood
of Sutherland Peacock and Associate Ltd. (the Agent)
On behalf of Celtic Land Ltd. (the Client)

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment, historic building recording and monitoring and recording at Penbro Farm, Breage, Cornwall. This work was undertaken prior to- and during- works associated with the conversion of the barns to residential use.

Penbro is first documented in 1219 as Eglospenbroc, but this name is synonymous with Breage churchtown. It formed part of the Manor of Godolphin until the 20th century. The ambiguity over Penbro alias Eglos Breage makes it unclear whether a 'Mansion house' mentioned in 1751 was actually located here. The only hints of status are two pieces of architectural spolia incorporated into a structure built after 1878. The five historic stone barns are built of vernacular materials and are of traditional form. Barn 1 and Barn 2 may predate 1800; and Barn 1, and perhaps Barn 2, are domestic in origin. However, both were heavily modified in the 19th century, and again in the 20th century, and very little evidence survives. Barn 3 and Barn 4 were built in the third quarter of the 19th century. Barn 5 was constructed after 1878. Barn 1 was the farmhouse until the late 19th century. A new farmhouse (still extant) was built to the south-west and Barn 1 was converted for agricultural use. The roof trusses and treatments in all five buildings are essentially identical and hardly any 19th century fixtures and fittings survive anywhere on the farm. This might perhaps point to a catastrophic fire in the late 19th century that gutted the entire range, and which prompted the building of a new and more fashionable farmhouse. With the exception of the roofs, most of the internal fittings and fixtures date to the mid 20th century, when the historic farm buildings were comprehensively adapted, repaired and refitted for dairy farming. This phase of investment is likely to be a post war (1950s) phenomenon, encouraged and supported by Government grants, and forms part of a regional trend. On balance, the courtyard range is of some interest as the local expression in traditional vernacular materials of the regional development of Victorian high farming and the great rebuilding of farmsteads that took place in the second quarter of the 19th century. However, the poor repair and lack of period features means the farmstead and its buildings are of strictly local importance. In terms of the archaeological remains, the monitoring concluded that levels of truncation and disturbance were relatively high across much of the site. South and east of the farmstead, buried features were encountered, including a series of walls that correspond with structures shown on the historic maps. Several ditches were identified that appear to predate the farmstead, and a small amount of Romano-British pottery was recovered from one of them.



March 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	PENBRO FARM BARNs
PARISH:	BREAGE
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 62118 28143
PLANNING REF:	PA16/11217
SWARCH REF:	BPO17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Duncan Isherwood of Sutherland Peacock and Associate Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf Celtic Land Ltd. (the Client) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Penbro Farm, Breage in Cornwall. This work was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Balmond 2017) that was drawn up in consultation with Sean Taylor, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Penbro Farm is located to the south-east of the village of Breage, in the parish of the same name, in the Hundred and Deanery of Kerrier, c.3km north-west of Helston and c.2km north of Porthleven. Penbro Farm stands in an exposed position on the eastern edge of a rounded spur at a height of c.90m AOD; the ground falls away relatively steeply to the east and south-east, to watercourses that drop down to the harbour at Pothleven.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 Association, bordering on similar soils of the Manor Association to the west (SSEW 1983). These overlie the hornfelsed siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation, although granite bedrock of the Tregonning Intrusion lies less than 200m to the west (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Penbro is first recorded as a settlement in 1219 when it is spelt *Eglospenbroc*. The name contains the Cornish elements *Eglos*, meaning 'church', *pen* meaning 'head, top, end, promontory', and *bro* meaning 'country' or 'district' (Gover 1948; Padel 1985). St Breage is believed to be one of many saints to have come to Cornwall from Ireland (Watts 2004) and *Penbro* appears to have been another name for Breage churchtown. The site lies just south of the Tregonning & Gwinear mining districts of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS), and many of the historic assets in the local area relate to mining history. To the east of the farm there are the cropmarks of a medieval field system (MCO35776); to the north-east, the tithe apportionment field name *Carvey Field* is taken to indicate the existence of a Late Prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure (MCO8309).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the buildings was conducted by Emily Wapshott in June 2017; the weather was very wet, which impeded the work. Nonetheless, it was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014a) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-*

Based Assessment (ClfA 2014b, Revised 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Balmond 2017); the programme of works was drawn up in consultation with Sean Taylor (SDOHE) and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2015). A series of visits were made to the property, by B. Morris and J. Bampton, in August and November 2017, and January and March 2018, as different parts of the site became accessible. However, due to the complex, protracted and patchy nature of the works, it was not possible to monitor all of the groundworks. The weather conditions varied according to the time of year, but the exposed position of the farmstead ensured it was rarely helpful.

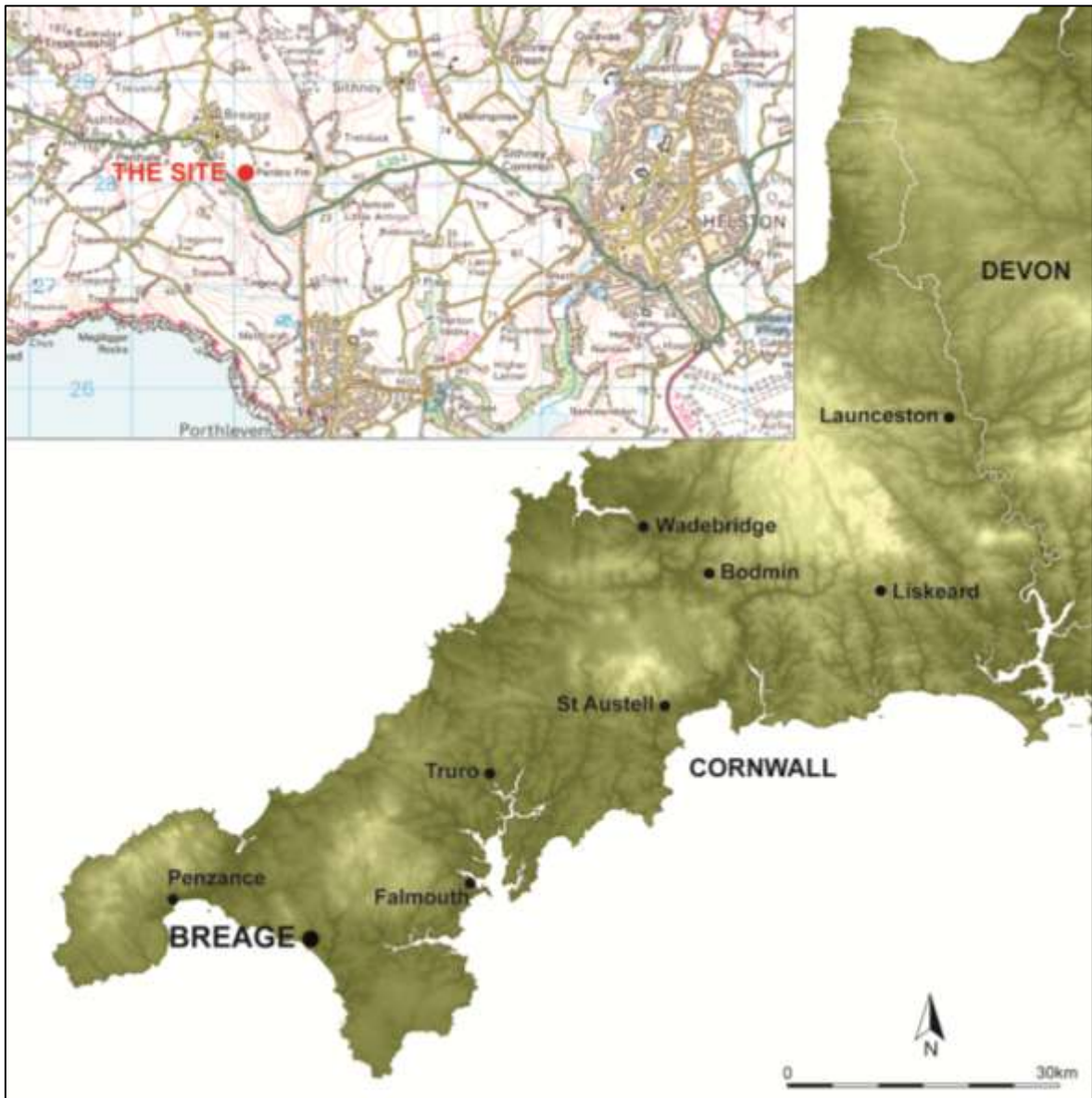


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Breage is an ancient ecclesiastical parish in the deanery and west division of the Hundred of Kerrier (formerly the Hundred of *Winnianton*). The settlement is first recorded in 1140 as *Eggloebrec* (i.e. the church of Irish *St Breaca*), although it was a minster church with chapelries at Cury, Germow and Gunwalloe. The parish is not named in the Domesday book because it was not coterminous with a secular manor. Instead, the parish contains the Domesday manors of Crawle, Methleigh, Rinsey and Trescove, and the later manors of Pengersick, Pengwedna, and Sperton & Pengelly. In 1246 the Church was gifted, with its chapelries, to Hayles Abbey in Gloucestershire by Richard Earl of Cornwall. The church and its income were reclaimed by the Crown during the Dissolution, and in 1814 the great tithes were vested in James Richards (gent.) and others, with the King as patron of the vicarage.

The pattern of landownership in c.1840 would suggest the churchtown at Breage formed part of the Manor of Godolphin. This was held by the family of that name until 1758, when it passed to the Francis Godolphin Osborne, the 5th Duke of Leeds. The line became extinct on the death of the 12th Duke in 1963. The estate at Godolphin was sold to the sitting tenant Peter Quintrell Treloar in 1920, and it was sold again in 1926, 1935 and 1937. The final owner sold the house and estate to the National Trust in 2000.

Penbro is first recorded as a settlement in 1219 when it is spelt *Eglospenbroc*. The name contains the Cornish elements *eglos* (church), *pen* (head, top, end, or promontory) and *bro* ('country' or 'district') (see Gover 1948; Padel 1985). There is a 1590 notice of quitclaim by John Tregose of St. Anthony, referring to the transfer of *Penbreugh alias Church Town* to Stephen Oliver of Breage [CRO: RP/6/41]. The clear inference, as noted in Lysons (1814) and Coulthard (1913, 24), is that Penbro and Breage churchtown were one and the same.

In 1751 Penbro was leased by the Earl of Godolphin to a butcher, Roger Thomas of Gwinear, who paid £210 to secure the property for 99 years *on the lives of the lessee and his sons William and John Thomas*. The rent covered *one messuage, Mansion house and courtledge, stable, mowhay, barn and house adjoining and under the same covering as the barn, the garden behind the parlour window and a garden behind the stable with the liberty and privilege of making dung before the Mansion house* [along with 14 acres of fields]... *commonly called or known by the name of Pembro als Eglos Breage*. It had been in the possession of Alexander Davies [CRO: RH/1/1512].

In 1807 Penbro was leased by George William Frederick, the Duke of Leeds, to Edward Rogers of Helston (of the Penrose Estate), who paid £654 to secure the property for 99 years *on the lives of the lessee's children Margaret, Thomas and Arundell Rogers*. This was for five fields with a barn and mowhay, *part of Penbro or Eglos Breage tenement, late in the occupation of Roger Thomas than Samuel May* [CRO RH/1/1513].

The 1841 Census indicates John Rogers (b.1786) and family were resident at Penbro. In 1842 the tithe apportionment indicates the Duke of Leeds was the landowner, it was leased by the Rogers family (the Rev. Edward Rogers, William Rogers, Thomas Rogers and Pearce Rogers), and tenanted by James Hendy. In 1859, a Breage lease indicates Penbro was occupied by one John Stephens [CRO: RH/1/1144]. After the 1841 Census, the next available record is from the 1891 Census. The head of the household at this time was Martin Hosken (b.1833), with his wife Elizabeth, four children, and two servants. In the 1901 Census the head of the household was Frederick Hosken (b.1879); the only other occupants were Alice Richard, a domestic servant, and William Stevens, a horseman.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

The first detailed map available to this study is the 1839 Breage tithe map (Figures 2-3). Penbro was a reasonably substantial farm of 110a, but this included *Little Penbro* and *Trenance* that may have originated as separate tenements. As noted, the land was owned by the Duke of Leeds, and leased to the Rogers family, with James Hendy as tenant. In terms of the extant farm buildings, B1 and B2 are present, at the centre of a scatter of other smaller buildings.

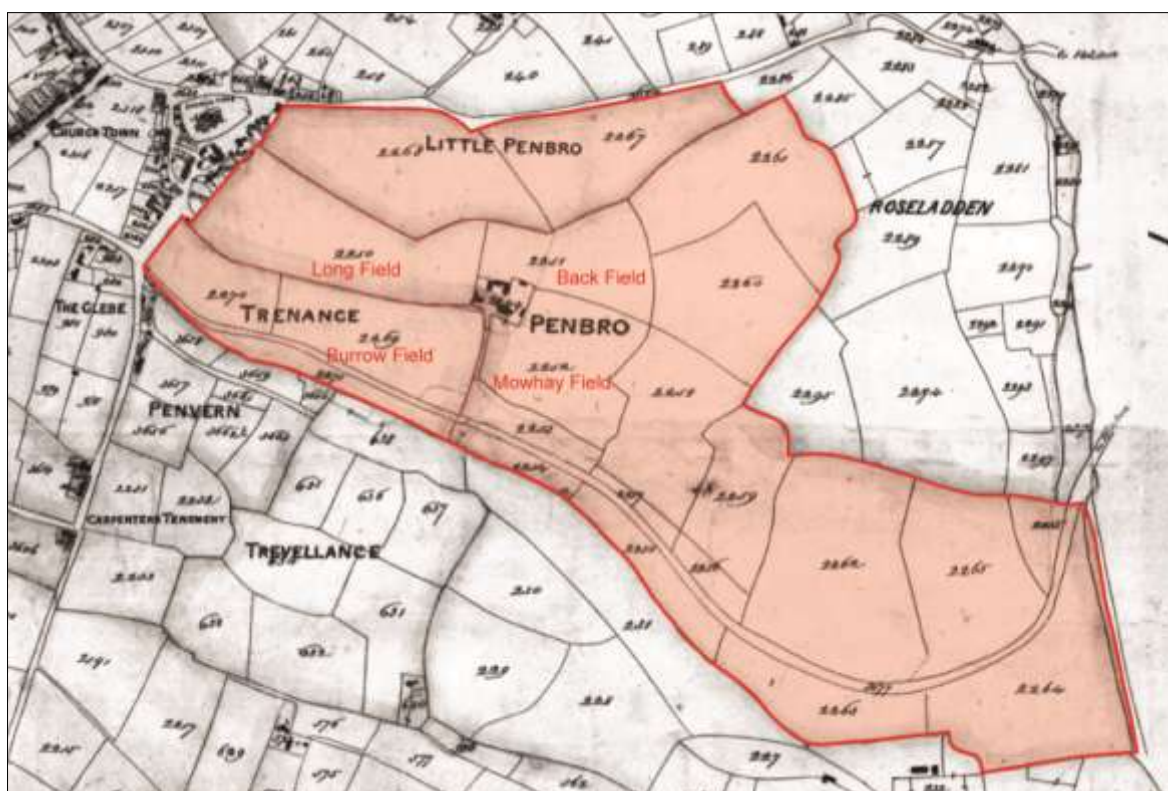


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 TITHE MAP OF BREAGE; THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE BREAGE TITHE MAP, SHOWING THE HOUSE AND BUILDINGS AT PENBRO (CRO).

The 1st edition OS map of 1878 (Figure 4) betrays a dramatic change: the scattered farm buildings of 1839 had been replaced by a range of buildings (B3, B4 and a third structure, demolished after

1973) laid out around a central yard. Based on proximity, the north-east wall of B3 may incorporate part of one of the earlier structures. The depiction of paths in the small enclosure south of B1 would suggest this was a garden, and thus by extension B1 was the farmhouse.

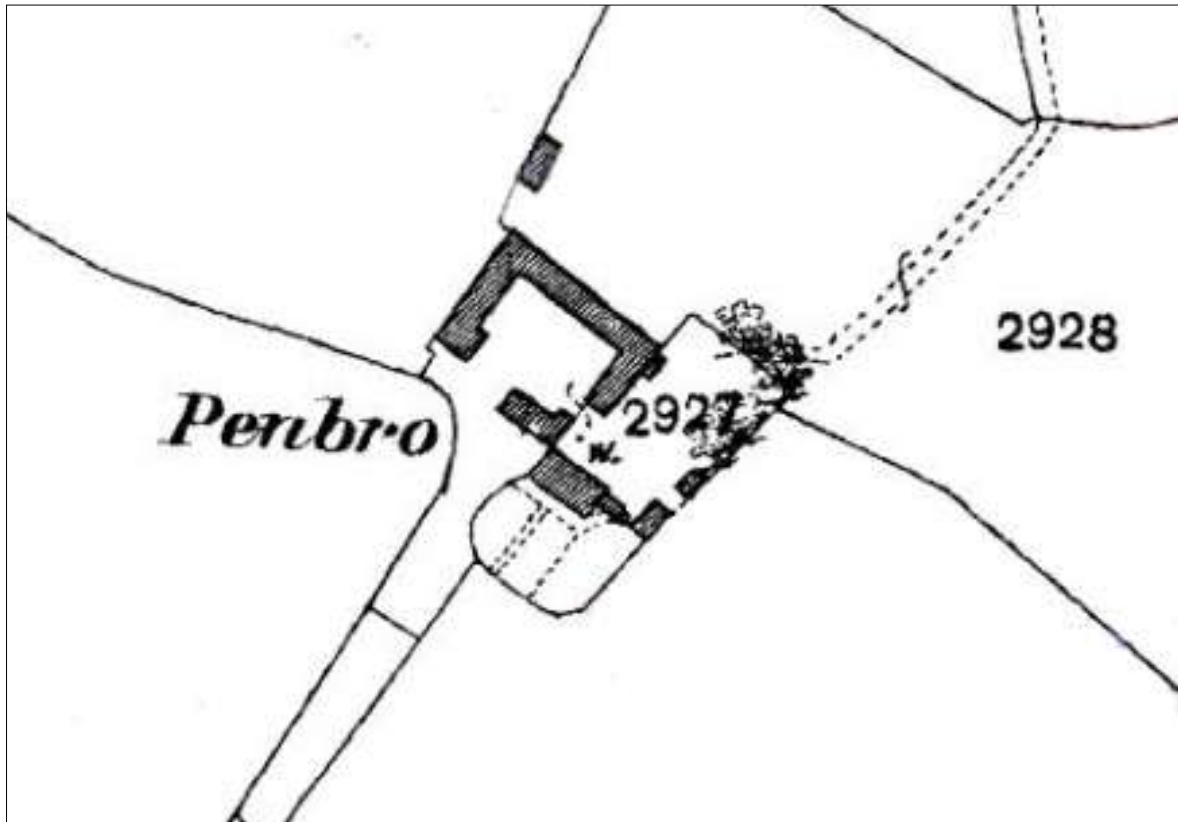


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE FIRST EDITION OS 25 INCH MAP (1878).

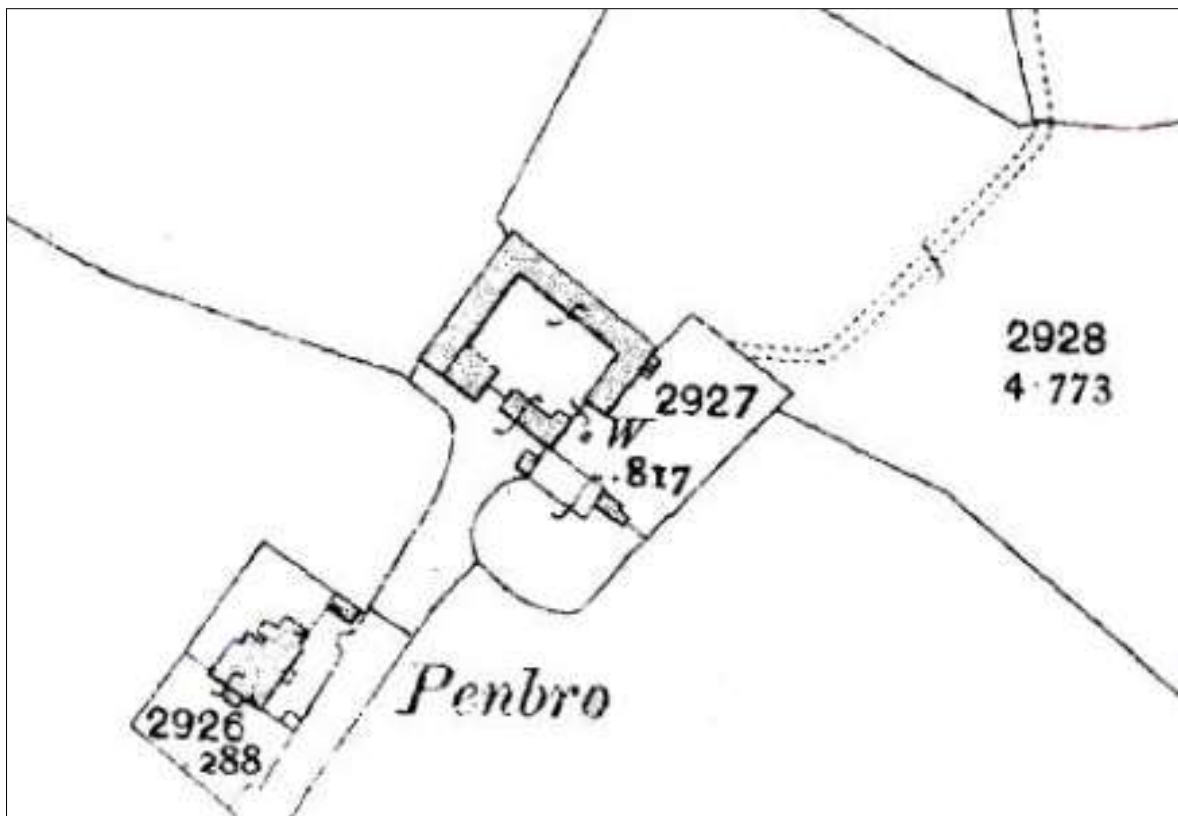


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION 25 INCH MAP (1908).

B4 is also shown on the 1908 OS map (Figure 5) to have been extended to the south-west, with the construction of B5. B1 is shown as roofless, and a new farmhouse is shown to the south-west. This might indicate B1 had been gutted by some catastrophic event, or perhaps stripped during the construction of the new farmhouse. Records relating to the roof at the *dwelling house at Penbro* would indicate that it is the roof of the *old* farmhouse that was being repaired in c.1876; however, the plan does not correspond precisely with B1 [CRO: RH/1/2919; RH/7/10/2/1].

By 1973 (not illustrated), a series of new farm buildings had been constructed, wrapping around many of the older structures, and B1 had been re-roofed. Most of these buildings appear to have been constructed by 1963, and are likely to be steel portal-framed structures (see Figure 6). All of these modern buildings were removed prior to recording, but the 20th century use of the historic buildings must be seen in the context of contemporary structures.



FIGURE 6: 2001 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF PENBRO (© 2018 INFOTERRA LTD. & BLUESKY).

The evolution of the farmstead in the later 19th century is relatively complex. The following series of maps (Figures 7-10) shows each stage in relation to the last, with the caveat that some maps are more accurate than others.

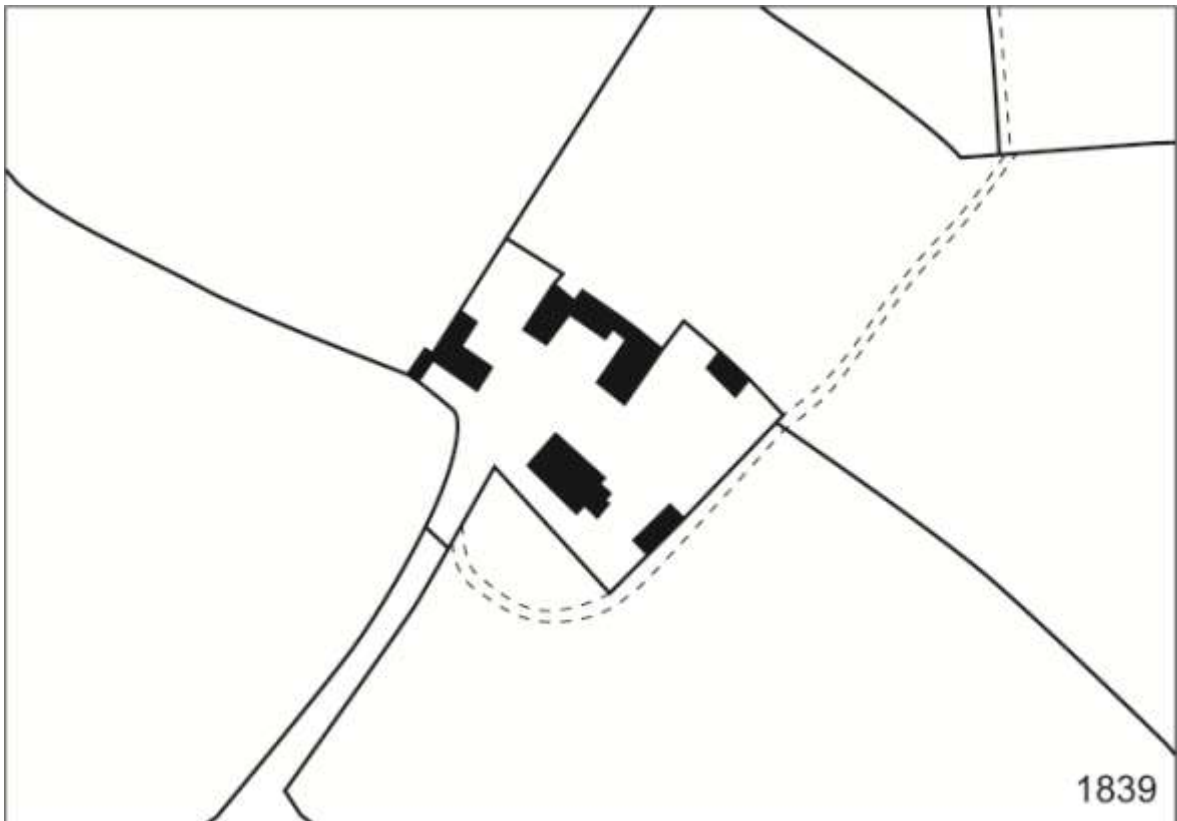


FIGURE 7: THE BUILDINGS AS SHOWN ON THE BREAGE TITHE MAP OF 1839.

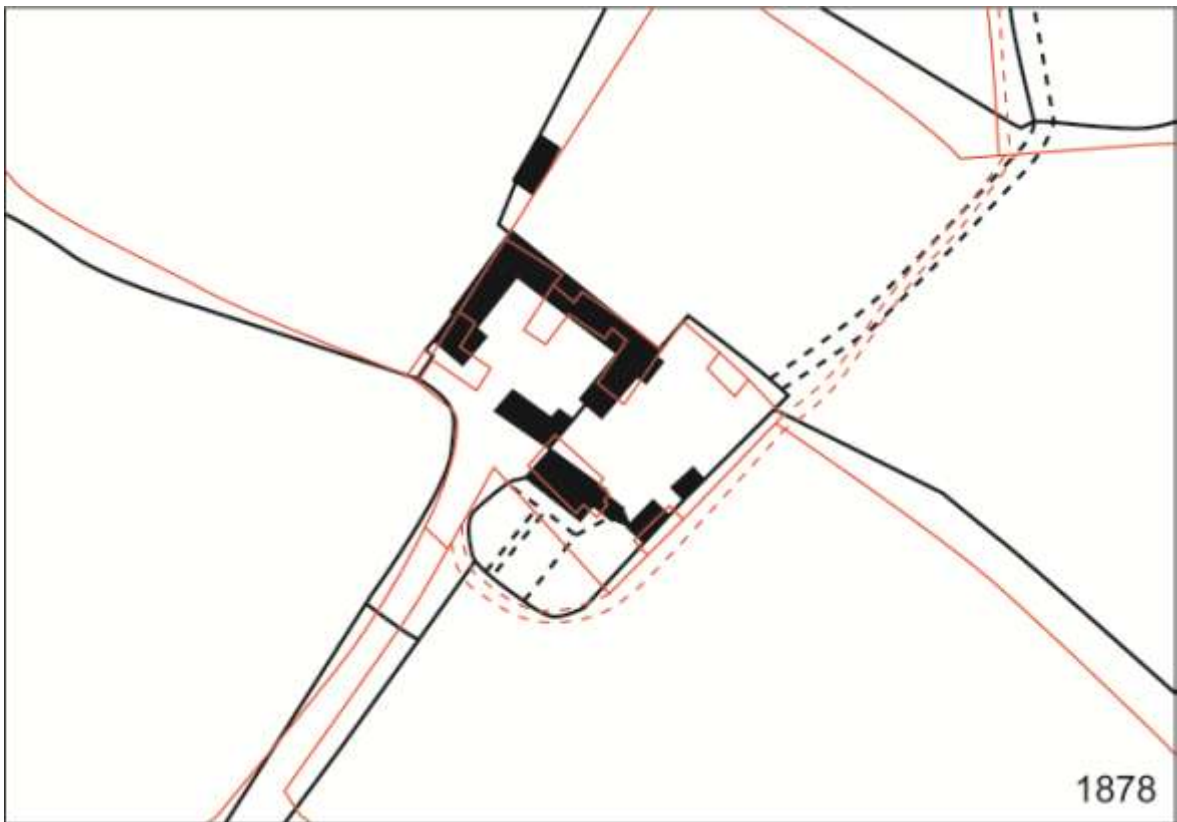


FIGURE 8: THE BUILDINGS SHOWN ON THE 1878 1:25INCH OS MAP, WITH THOSE OF THE TITHE MAP OVERLAID IN RED.

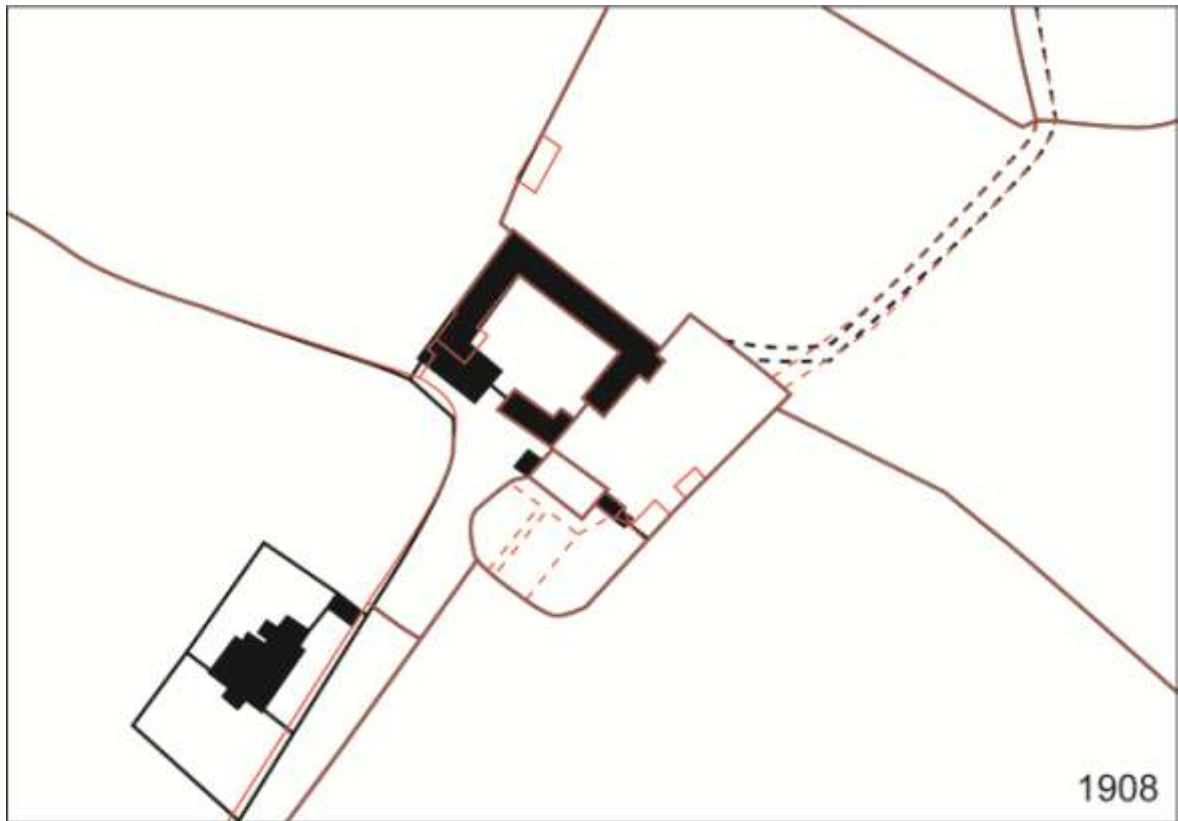


FIGURE 9: THE BUILDINGS AS SHOWN ON THE 1908 OS 1:25 INCH MAP, WITH THOSE OF 1878 OVERLAID IN RED.



FIGURE 10: THE BUILDINGS AS SHOWN ON THE 1973 OS 1:2500 MAP, WITH THOSE OF 1908 OVERLAID IN RED.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

In 2017 the farmstead at Penbro consisted of a series of derelict stone buildings located on an exposed hilltop south-east of the village of Breage, with panoramic views across the surrounding area and out to sea across Porthleven. The buildings are laid out around a central courtyard (Figure 11); Barn 1 (B1) and Barn 2 (B2) are two-storey structures; Barns 3-5 (B3-B5) are single-storey structures. All of the buildings are constructed of stone rubble (a mixture of granite and slatestone) bonded with a lime-rich clay mortar, with pitched roofs of slate. This is a complex historic farmstead dating back to at least the 16th century; however, most of the standing structures are later 19th century in date and there is no evidence that the earlier buildings (B1-B2), heavily modified in the 19th century, are much earlier than the later 18th century. The archaeological monitoring has recorded fragments of lost structures, but these also appear to be 19th century in date. A fragment of 17th century moulded granite fireplace lintel, reused in B5, is the only (*ex situ*) recognisable survivor of the earlier farm, and the *Mansion* mentioned in the 18th century lease.

Full building recording tables can be found in Appendix 1; the numbering system adopted follows that of the architect, with the exception that B3 covers the whole north barn, and B4 only covers the two rooms between B3 and B5. Additional photographs can be found in Appendix 3.

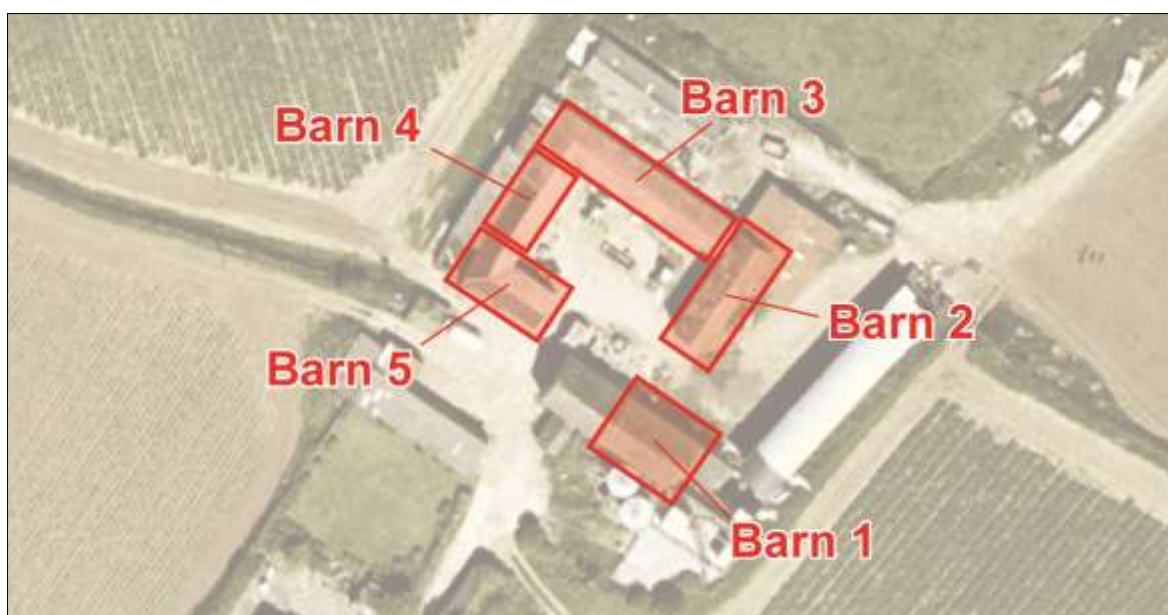


FIGURE 11: 2001 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF THE HISTORIC BARNs.

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

3.2.1 BARN 1

Description

B1 is a rectangular two-storey structure of stone rubble build with a pitched roof of slate; the south-west elevation is rendered. The build is complex, with an early phase dominated by the use of pale greenish fine-grained granite, with later slatestone above, all with granite quoins and detailing. The principal elevation is to the south-west, rendered, with a domestic 2/1/2 arrangement of windows with a (blocked) central door. The north-east elevation features two doors at ground-floor level, one being a double-width and forced, with two windows above, and an external stair providing access to a forced door at first-floor level. The north-west gable has a

blocked door at ground-floor level and a forced door at first-floor level. The gable elevations also feature the scars of demolished structures removed after 2014. The ground-floor interior is divided into two rooms by a modern partition of concrete block and timber. The east room (B1.1) contains a concrete feed trough with timber hayrack above, and a 20th century milling machine on a cast-concrete plinth. The milling machine was driven by a belt off the driveshaft located between the concrete trough and the south-west wall, driven by a machine from the outside; grain was fed into the hopper through a hole in the ceiling. The west room (B1.2) contains two pens with angled separator doors, with a second cast-concrete plinth for a milling machine. A patch of small granite setts survives in the floor of the west pen; otherwise the floors are all of concrete. The ceiling is 20th century in date, carried on pine joists supported by RSJs. There is a single room (B1.3) at first-floor level. The roof is carried on eight simple A-frame trusses with queen struts, nailed and spiked; the slate roof is torched to the underside. The south-east gable features a street of buildings painted in a naïve style. Apart from the near-symmetrical south-west elevation, there is no trace of domestic use, nor agricultural fixtures or fittings earlier than the 20th century.

Function

This building, probably the pre-1876 farmhouse, was comprehensively modified for agricultural use in the early 20th century. Most of the internal features are mid 20th century in date, and point to feed storage and preparation, with a secondary or successive use as animal housing.



FIGURE 12: B1, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).

3.2.1 BARN 2

Description

B2 is a rectangular two-storey structure of stone rubble build with a pitched roof of slate; half of the south-east elevation has been rebuilt in concrete block and rendered. The build is relatively complex, with an early thick wall to the ground floor at the northern end, later extended to the south and raised. The build is of slatestone, with granite lintels to the openings; the thick walls may conceal the remains of a stack, and there are a series of blocked openings to the north-west wall abutting B3. The north-east gable has a first-floor loading door with window above. The long

south-east elevation has a first floor door accessed by an external stair, with two windows in the historic section, and eight windows and a first-floor loading door in the rebuilt section. The long north-west elevation features two doors at ground-floor level, one forced, and two small forced windows. There are three windows at first-floor level, one blocked. The ground-floor interior is divided into two rooms by a stone wall (B2.1 & B2.2); this may originally have been the gable wall of the 1839 building. Neither room contains any historic detail, with floors of concrete, walls rendered to 1.5m above floor level, and a 20th century ceiling carried on RSJs. There is a single room (B2.3) at first-floor level. The roof is carried on ten simple A-frame trusses with queen struts, nailed and spiked; two of the trusses appear slightly earlier, with mortise-and-tenon joints at the apex, rather than half-lapped and nailed. The east pitch of the roof has been renewed in fibre-cement slate; the underside of the slates of the west pitch have been torched.

Function

This building, perhaps with domestic antecedents, was comprehensively modified for agricultural use in the 20th century. The earliest elements may be pre 1800 in date, but most of the build is later 19th century, and probably indicates use as a chall barn. All of the internal features are mid 20th century in date, and point to feed storage at first-floor level, with storage or dairying below.



FIGURE 13: B2, SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

3.2.2 BARN 3

Description

B3 is a long rectangular single-storey structure of stone rubble build with a pitched roof of slate. The build is relatively simple: the south-west (yard) elevation is of slatestone rubble with granite quoins, lintels and thresholds to the openings. The north-east and north-west elevations are of mixed slatestone and granite rubble with granite quoins; the eastern section of wall may include part of an 1839 structure. The south-west wall contains four doors, one forced, and three windows, all with 20th century casements. A fifth door provides access to B4. The north-east wall contains a wide double-door at the eastern end, and five forced windows with a variety of casements. There is a blocked opening at the northern end of the north-west wall. The interior is divided into two rooms by a stone wall. The east room (B3.1) is a small feed storage area for the

long west room (B3.2) that extends the full length of the rest of the building. The floors of this room are of concrete, and the walls are rendered to c.1.5m above floor height. A feed passage runs the length of the north-east wall, separated from the rest of the room by a single continuous concrete feed trough serving a line of cow cubicles separated by galvanised steel rails (removed prior to recording). The roof is carried on 16 simple A-frame trusses with queen struts, with two half-trusses at the hipped corner, nailed and spiked; the slate roof is torched to the underside.

Function

Given the difference in build between the north-east and south-west elevations, it is possible this building originated as open-fronted cart shed or animal housing, built in the third quarter of the 19th century, presumably reusing stone from the 1839 buildings. The structure was heavily-modified in the mid 20th century as a milking parlour. All of the internal features are mid 20th century or later in date.



FIGURE 14: B3, THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.

3.2.3 BARN 4

Description

B4 is a long rectangular single-storey structure of stone rubble build with a pitched roof of slate, attached to B3 and of one build. The south-east (yard) elevation is of slatestone rubble with granite quoins, lintels and thresholds to the openings. The north-west elevation is of mixed slatestone and granite rubble with granite quoins. The south-east wall contains two doors and two windows, one forced, with 20th century casements. The interior is divided into two rooms by a stone wall. The walls of the north room (B4.1) are rendered, and the surviving pipework indicates this was the dairy attached to the milking parlour. The door in the north-east wall (D15) provides access to B3.2, and features the only historic door and frame on the farmstead. A blocked door in the south-west wall houses a set of wooden shelves. The south room (B4.2) contains the best-preserved set of mid-20th century concrete cow cubicles, with wooden hayrack and calving pen. The roof is carried on six simple A-frame trusses with queen struts, with two half-trusses at the hipped corner, nailed and spiked; part of the western pitch has been renewed with fibre-cement slates; the east pitch of the slate roof is torched to the underside.

Function

This building was built in the third quarter of the 19th century, presumably reusing stone from the 1839 buildings. The structure was heavily-modified in the mid 20th century as a dairy and additional milking parlour/cattle housing. All of the internal features are mid 20th century or later in date.



FIGURE 15: B4, SOUTHERN ROOM, THE CONCRETE STALLS AND TIMBER HAYRACKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

3.2.4 BARN 5

Description

B5 is a short L-shaped single-storey structure of stone rubble with a pitched roof of slate. The northern part of this structure (B5.1) is effectively part of B4; the southern part (B5.2 & 5.3) was added after 1878. The walls are of granite and slatestone rubble, with granite quoins, lintels and thresholds. The granite used in B5.5 is clearly different in origin (being a very coarse-grained pale grey granite) to that used on the rest of the farmstead. The yard elevations feature a wide cart entrance, single door with reused incised granite lintel and reused moulded fireplace lintel as a threshold (D21) and two wide openings for a cart shed (BO10 & BO11) blocked in rendered concrete block. The south-west and north-west elevations feature single doorways (D22 & D23). The interior is divided into three rooms by stone walls. The north room (B5.1) is a narrow space with a wide door, with a concrete trough and hayrack at the rear. The south-west room (B5.2) is subdivided by a short concrete-block and timber wall, with a concrete trough against the rear wall. The east room (B5.3) contains more concrete cow cubicles. The roof is carried on 6 simple A-frame trusses with queen struts, with four half-trusses at the hipped corner, nailed and spiked. The western pitch has been renewed with fibre-cement slates.

Function

B5.1 was built with B4; the rest of the building was constructed after 1878, but before 1908. The structure was heavily-modified in the mid 20th century for storage and as an additional milking parlour/cattle housing. All of the internal features are mid 20th century or later in date.



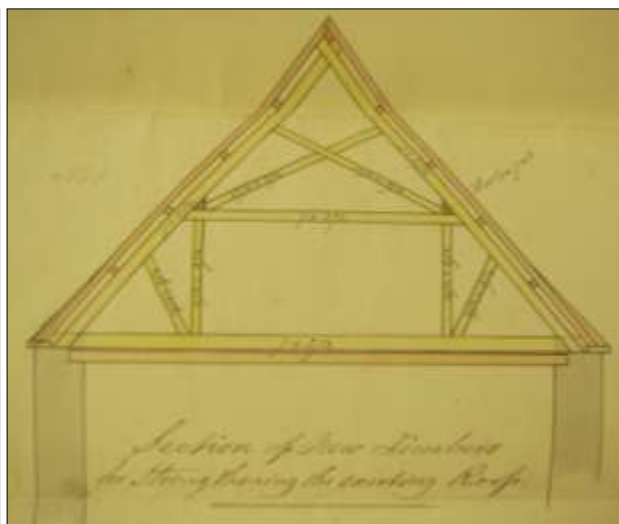
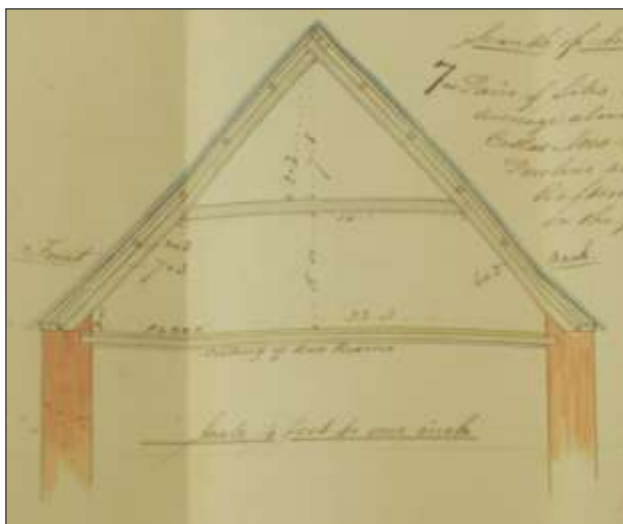
FIGURE 16: B5, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, WITH CENTRAL GRANITE PILLAR AND OPENINGS INFILLED IN CONCRETE BLOCK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 17: B5.2 (D21), NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, SHOWING THE REUSED GRANITE LINTEL (INCISED LINES TO MIMIC VOUSSOIRS, INSERTED UPSIDE-DOWN) AND REUSED MOULDED GRANITE FIREPLACE LINTEL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

3.3 ROOF STRUCTURES

The roof trusses in all the barns were built to the same essential design: pine A-frame trusses with queen struts, with nailed joints and some use of spikes. The trusses are half-lapped at the ridge with a diamond-set ridge pole. The only exception to this is two trusses in B2, which have mortice-and-tenon joints at the ridge, and are bolted. None of the trusses bear much resemblance to the 1876 and earlier trusses intended for the *dwelling house at Penbro*. The pitch of the roofs is quite shallow, with two purlins to each pitch. Rafters and split battens survive except where noted, in varying states of repair, with slates directly attached to the back of the battens. Most sections of historic roof feature white lime plaster torching between the battens and slates, for insulation, weather proofing and vermin control.



LEFT: FIGURE 18: PROFILE OF THE EXISTING ROOF STRUCTURE IN THE FARMHOUSE IN 1876 (CRO: RH/7/10/2/1).

RIGHT: FIGURE 19: PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED ROOF STRUCTURE IN THE FARMHOUSE IN 1876 (CRO: RH/1/2919).



FIGURE 20: B1 ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.

The character of the roofs would indicate the whole complex was re-roofed from the later 19th century, contemporary with the construction of B3-B5. This need not have occurred in a single operation, as B5 was constructed some time after B3 and B4, but the builders clearly adopted a similar template.

3.4 FUNCTION/SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

The exterior symmetry of the south-west elevation of B1, with its central (blocked) doorway and domestic-style windows gives the strong impression of a former farmhouse. However, the only surviving historic features are the two small timber windows (W3-W4) in the north-east elevation, some moulded cast iron guttering and beaded barge boards. The interior has been completely stripped and no historic or domestic features survived the conversion to animal housing and animal feed storage and preparation.

The limited use of granite in B2 is distinctive in the context of this farmstead. To the northern end of the structure the lower walls are thicker and slightly battered, with several phases of blocked openings and a *possible* stack. These features are heavily obscured by 20th century remodelling. The build of the south-western end of the building is a heavy slatestone rubble, with roughly-dressed slatestone quoins. Comparison with the tithe map would suggest this represents an extension to an extant building. This building was converted to a barn, and the rendered downstairs walls would suggest a dairy function, despite the lack of other features. The loading doors and external stair would suggest a granary or similar use for the loft B2.3. Significant features are the blocked doorway with graffiti, the surviving windows in the north end of the barn, all small sliding sashes or casements, the other blocked openings in the north-west wall, and the possible stack.

B3 and B4 were built after 1839 as multi-function cow houses/byres, perhaps open-fronted originally, but quickly covered in. The exterior has good granite dressings to the doorways and windows. The interior has been stripped of historic features in the mid 20th century, and most of the replacement fittings have also been lost. Some timber hayracks survive, as do the concrete feeding troughs.

B5 was built after 1878 as an open-fronted cart shed with additional animal housing. It has fine granite dressings to the openings, but no historic internal fittings survive. The elements present date to the mid 20th century or later, and some of these have been removed. A significant feature for B5 is the incised dressed granite lintel and moulded fireplace lintel to D21.

3.5 SIGNIFICANCE

The site is of some antiquity, and is clearly linked to Breage churchtown and the Godolphin estate. The historic structures are built of vernacular materials and are of traditional form. The courtyard range is of some interest as the local expression of the regional development of Victorian high farming and the great rebuilding of farmsteads that took place in the second quarter of the 19th century. The use of granite dressings to the exterior is pleasing, and in keeping with local practice.

However, all the buildings are of 19th century date, or were so heavily-modified and adapted in the later 19th that any datable trace of earlier elements has been lost. The buildings are in poor or very poor condition. Hardly any 19th century features survive, and even the features belonging to the mid 20th century phase are in poor condition or incomplete. The loss of the modern farm buildings has damaged our ability to understand the recent function of these structures. The farmstead and its buildings are of strictly *local* importance.

3.6 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING

3.6.1 PHASE 1: BEFORE C.1800

Parts of B1 and B2 are likely to be pre 1800 in date, given the use of different materials and the thicker walls in B2. However, all dateable elements have been lost. The other structures shown on the tithe map have been demolished and replaced, and the materials presumably re-used.

3.6.2 PHASE 2: 1839-1878

Some of the structures shown on the 1839 tithe map were demolished and B3 and B4 built. These structures closed in two sides of a central yard in contemporary fashion. B2 was probably adapted to function as a chall barn, with B3 and B4 as animal housing. This represents a fairly substantial investment in the economic function of the farmstead.

3.6.3 PHASE 3: 1878-1908

B5 and the new farmhouse were constructed. It is possible, given the similarity of roof structure across all five barns and the lack of 19th century fixtures and fittings, that a catastrophic event (probably a serious fire) destroyed the farmstead and required quick and workaday repairs.

3.6.4 PHASE 4: MID 20TH CENTURY

The extant historic farm buildings were comprehensively adapted, repaired and refitted for (relatively) large-scale dairy farming. B1 and B2 were converted into barns for feed storage and preparation. The extent of the rebuild in B2 would imply the building was virtually derelict at the time. B3.2 was converted into a milking parlour with a dairy in B4.1. B4.2 and B5.3 were converted into additional cow cubicles, for milking or housing. B5.1 and B5.2, as well as B1.1 and B1.2 were adapted for additional stalls. This phase of investment is likely to be a post war (1950s) phenomenon, encouraged and supported by Government grants, and it appears to be a regional trend.

3.6.5 PHASE 5: EARLY 21ST CENTURY

The historic farmstead was rendered redundant, and many of the modern buildings removed (after 2014). This phase can probably be linked to the deregulation of the dairy industry in 1994 and its subsequent decline.

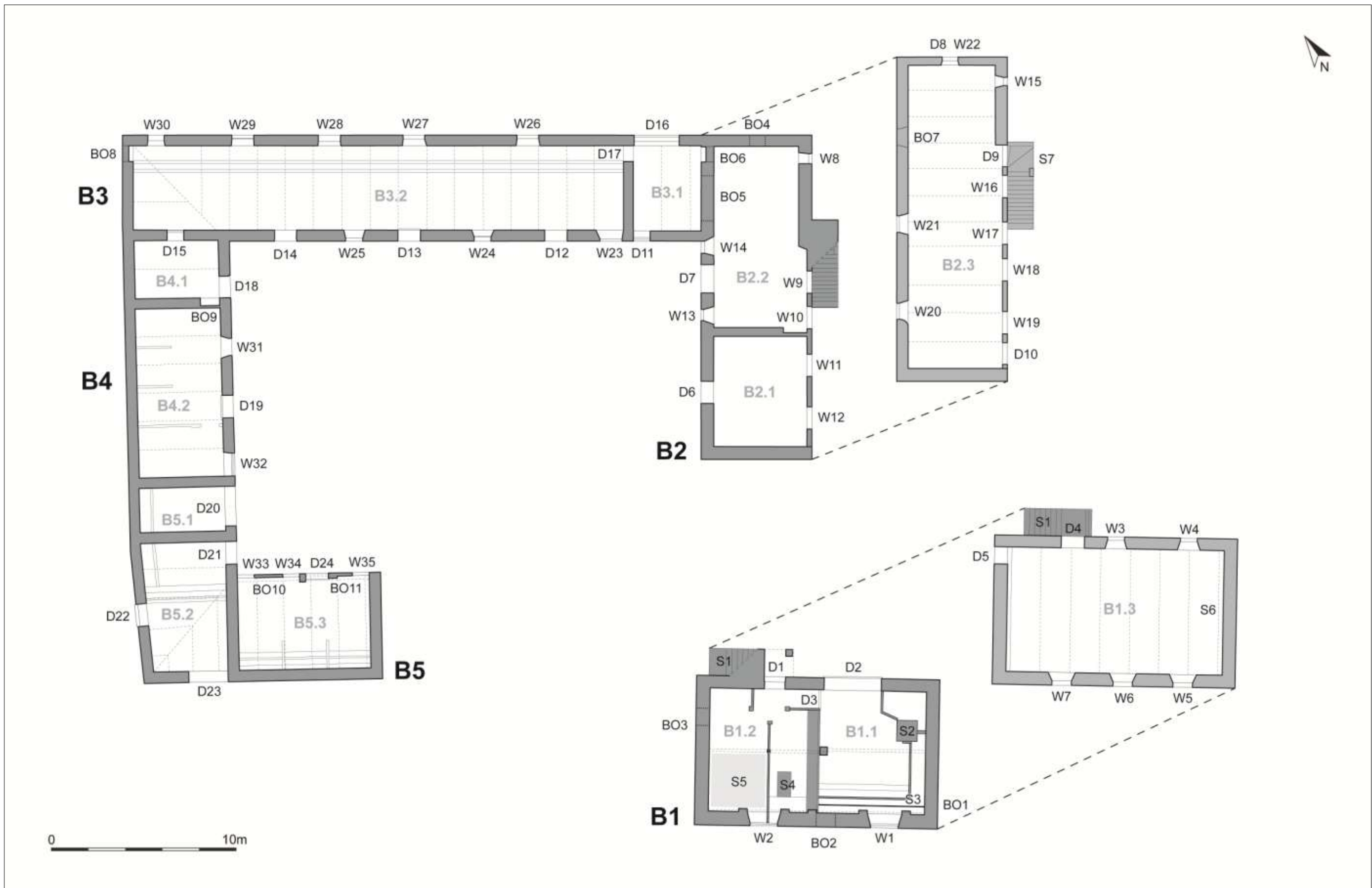


FIGURE 21: PLAN OF THE HISTORIC BARNs AT PENBRO FARM, SHOWING DOOR (Dx), WINDOW (Wx), BLOCKED OPENING (BOx) AND SIGNIFICANT FEATURE (Sx) NUMBERS (SEE APPENDIX 1). DRAWING BASED ON SUPPLIED PLANS.

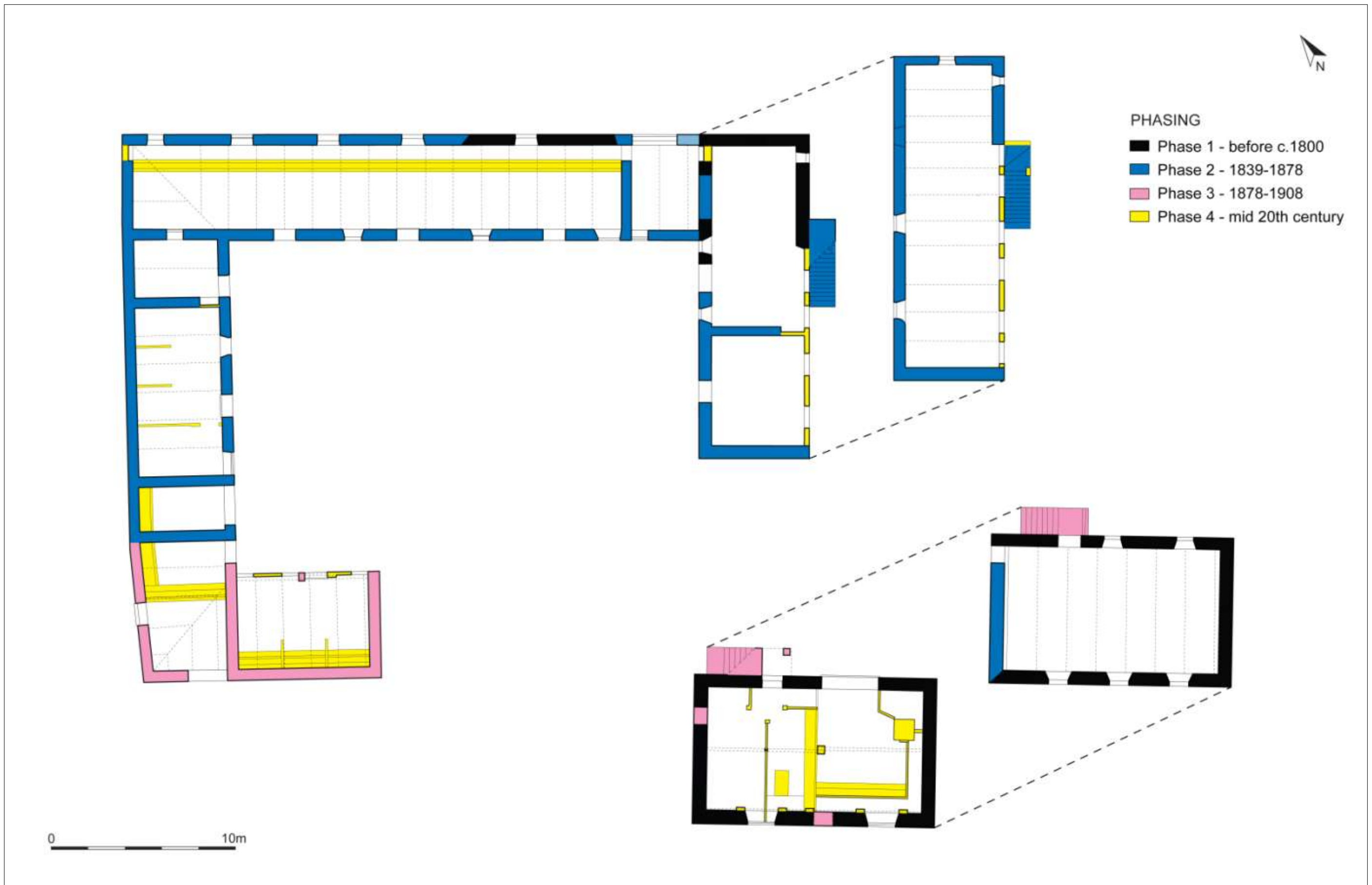


FIGURE 22: PHASE PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS. DRAWING BASED ON SUPPLIED PLANS.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The monitoring and recording was undertaken during several visits to the site between the 2nd of August 2017 and 15th of March 2018 by SWARCH personnel. A series of drains were excavated across the central yard, terminating in a septic tank with extensive soakaway east and south-east of B1. The foundations of new structures adjacent to B1 and B5 were also monitored. Other areas subject to monitoring included a trench along the outside edge of B4 and B5, and the area immediately to the north of the historic buildings where a shallow yard surface overlaid the natural in which no features were observed (See Figure 23). All groundworks were undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator or JCB to the depth of formation or the top of archaeological deposits using a toothless grading bucket, save where the bedrock was exposed, under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological deposits were hand-excavated in accordance with the WSI (Balmond 2017) and ClfA guidelines. The results of the monitoring were limited (see below), with only a small number of feature identified. In addition, almost all the finds were unstratified and 19th-20th century in date. Site plans and sections can be found in Figures 27-28. A full context list, including finds, can be found in Appendix 2, with photographs in Appendix 3.

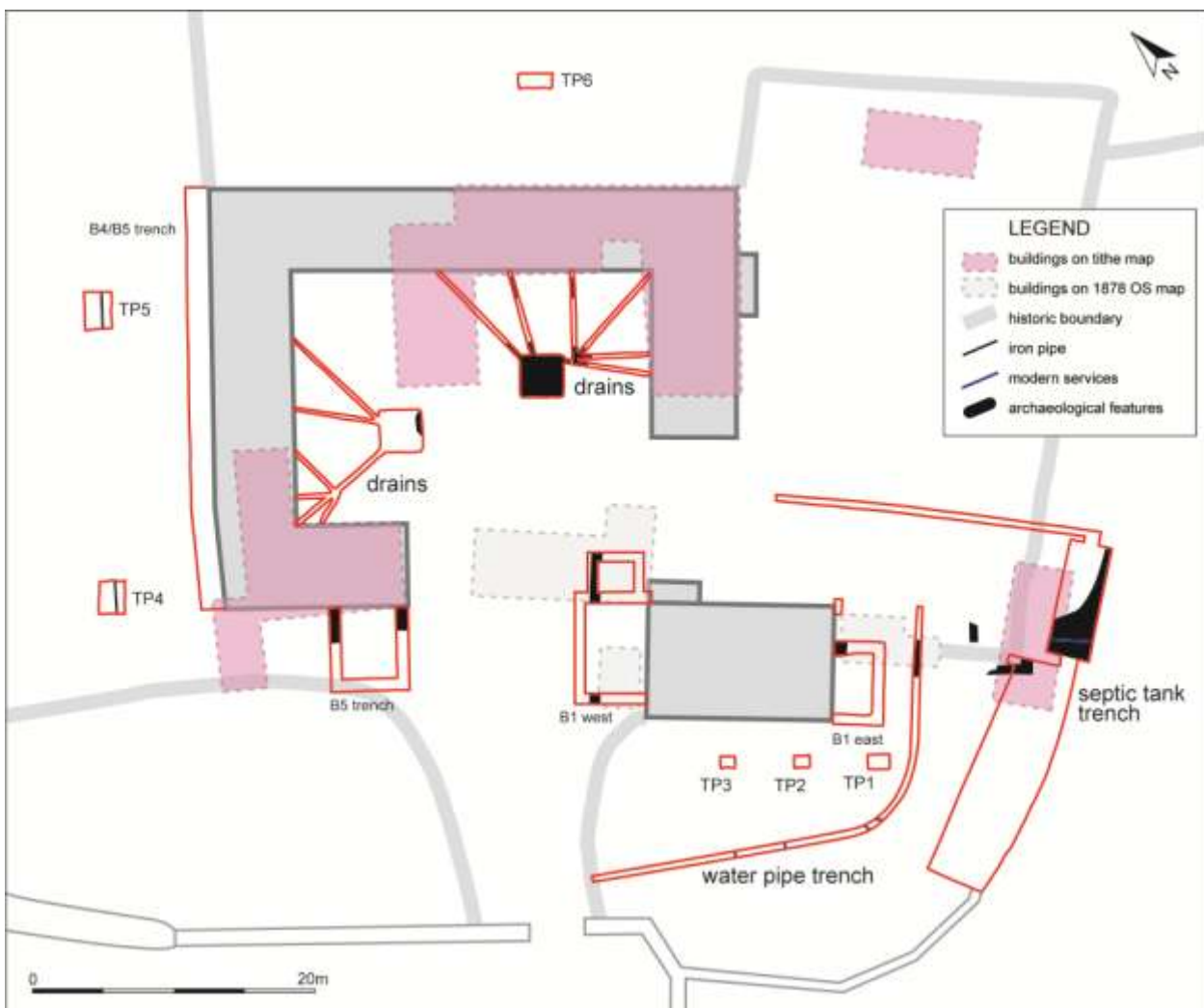


FIGURE 23: LOCATION OF MONITORING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

4.1.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

Across most of the site a mixed stony and/or cobbled/rubble yard surface (0.10-0.38m thick) overlaid the natural. In places this yard surface was an ephemeral smear, particularly across worn trackways and to the north of the farm buildings. Generally, *ex situ* and loose cobbles were present across the central yard. At the edges of the site, the yard surface became less stony and gradually transitioned into a redeposited topsoil mixed with rubble. It appears most of the site had been stripped down to natural within the footprint of the buildings, and the ground then made up. Outside the yard and buildings a differential amount of disturbance, often to the depth of the natural, had taken place, but the topsoil/subsoil (0.12-0.22m thick) usually survived. In the southern corner of the site, adjacent to a demolished structure, a thin layer (318) c.0.03m thick of soft dark brown-grey silt-clay debris can probably be associated with the levelling of historic buildings.

4.2 MONITORING

4.2.1 DRAINS, TEST PITS AND MONITORING NORTH AND WEST OF B3/B4

A trench c.30×1.6m was excavated along the north-western side of B4 and B5; five test pits, c.3×3m or c.2×2m across, were excavated north and west of B3/B4; and c.69m of narrow service trenching within the central yard. No archaeological features were observed, and no finds were recovered. The central yard was shown to have been subject to considerably recent disturbance, but the centre of the yard appeared slightly dished, presumably for a central muckheap.

4.2.2 FOUNDATION TRENCH NEXT TO B5

The foundation trench for an extension to B5 c.6×5.50m across was opened against the south-west elevation of B5; the trench was c.0.80m wide and 0.60m deep. A single feature was identified, a ditch [107] c.2.60m wide and 1.44m deep and orientated north-west by south-east. Its fill was overlain by topsoil/yard surface and cut by the south-west elevation of B5. It has steep sloping sides and a flat base and contained five fills (108)(109)(110)(111)(112); fill (109) contained ×4 sherds (16g) of 2nd-3rd century gabbroic but otherwise undiagnostic Romano-British pottery.

4.2.1 FOUNDATION TRENCH TO THE WEST OF B1

The foundation trench for an extension to B1 c.6×4.30m across was opened against the north-west elevation of B1; the trench was c.0.8m wide and 1.20m deep. It contained a single ditch [401] 1.2m wide and 0.75m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch [401] was orientated north-east to south-west and contained several fills (402)(403)(407). At its northern exposure it appeared to be cut by a shallow ditch [404] which contained two fills (405)(406). The upper fill of both features was relatively loose and appeared fairly recent. The lower fills, consisting of stiff, buff brown clay silts with common sub-angular stone, appeared of greater antiquity. There were no finds.

4.2.1 FOUNDATION TRENCH TO THE EAST OF B1

The foundation trench for an extension to B1 c.6×3.60m across was opened against the south-east elevation of B5; the trench was c.0.80m wide and 0.60m deep. It contained walls {305} and {307}. Wall {307} was a single course of stone, with an earth-clay bond, aligned just-off parallel to B1. It was overlaid by B1 and had been incorporated into the footing of the existing barn. Wall {305} appeared to run parallel to Wall {307}. It was c.0.59m high and had an earth-clay bond.

4.2.1 WATER PIPE TRENCH SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH OF B1

A water pipe trench, c.36m long by 0.40m wide and 0.75m deep, was excavated around the south-east and south side of B1. It contained a wall {313}; this ran parallel to the trench and the walls of B1. It was c.0.40m wide and was observed to extend for a length c.2.80m, one or two courses deep. It filled construction cut [312], which had steep sides and a flat base. The north-west return of the wall had been robbed out and was barely discernible. The north-west side of

wall {313} was infilled with demolition layer (315). Abutting robbed-out return of wall {313} was layer (318), soft dark brown-grey silt-clay debris c.0.03m thick probably associated with the levelling of the building represented by wall {313}. The trench also exposed modern service pipes and a modern soakaway pit.



FIGURE 24: DITCH [107]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 25: SOUTH-FACING SECTION OF DITCH [201], NORTH FOUNDATION TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).

4.2.2 SEPTIC TANK TRENCH

Two areas c.8×4m and c.16×5m were opened south-east of B1 for the installation of a septic tank and associated soakaways. Just to the west of these trenches, fragments of stone wall were observed and recorded. Walls {302} and {303} were both c.0.60m wide and had been robbed out. Wall {302} was aligned north-west by south-east with an ephemeral return/robbed-out element at its south-eastern end. Wall {303} was aligned perpendicular to wall {302} and ran north-east by south-west. Both walls had an earth-clay bond and were left *in-situ*. Apart from a patch of modern disturbed material (304), and the south-east corner of {302}, no features were observed in the larger trench. A broad but shallow linear ditch was observed and excavated in the smaller trench; ditch [300] was over 8m in length and over 2m wide, with a gentle north slope and a gently-concave base. It contained a single fill (301), a friable mid yellow-brown clay-silt. Feature [300] was not observed in the larger trench, and may have turned to the west.



FIGURE 26: FEATURE [300]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).

4.3 DISCUSSION

It is clear that parts of the site were heavily truncated and disturbed by the historic use of the site. Much of the site, and almost all of the northern part, was devoid of archaeological features and deposits. The most significant archaeological feature is ditch [107], which contained a small amount of Romano-British pottery. It is possible this ditch continues the line of the historic field boundary to the west, and if so, would imply elements of the modern fieldscape are of greater antiquity than normally assumed. However, the sherds are small and abraded, and it is equally possible they are residual. The ditch was not identified in the trenches west of B1, and its relationship with ditch [401] was not established.

The foundations of a series of structures were identified to the south and east of B1. Most of these appear to belong to structures that appear on historic maps. Walls {302} and {303} belong to a structure shown on the 1842 tithe map and 1878 OS maps, that disappears before 1908. Walls {305} and {313} belong to an extension on the south-east elevation of B1 that is shown on maps until the 1970s.

The broad shallow ditch [300] identified in the septic tank trench may belong to a field boundary running along the eastern side of the farmstead; equally, it is possible it represents the upper fill of an earlier and more substantial feature, possibly even a continuation of ditch [107]. If so, the fill would largely be comprised of redeposited natural material almost indistinguishable from the weathered upper natural.

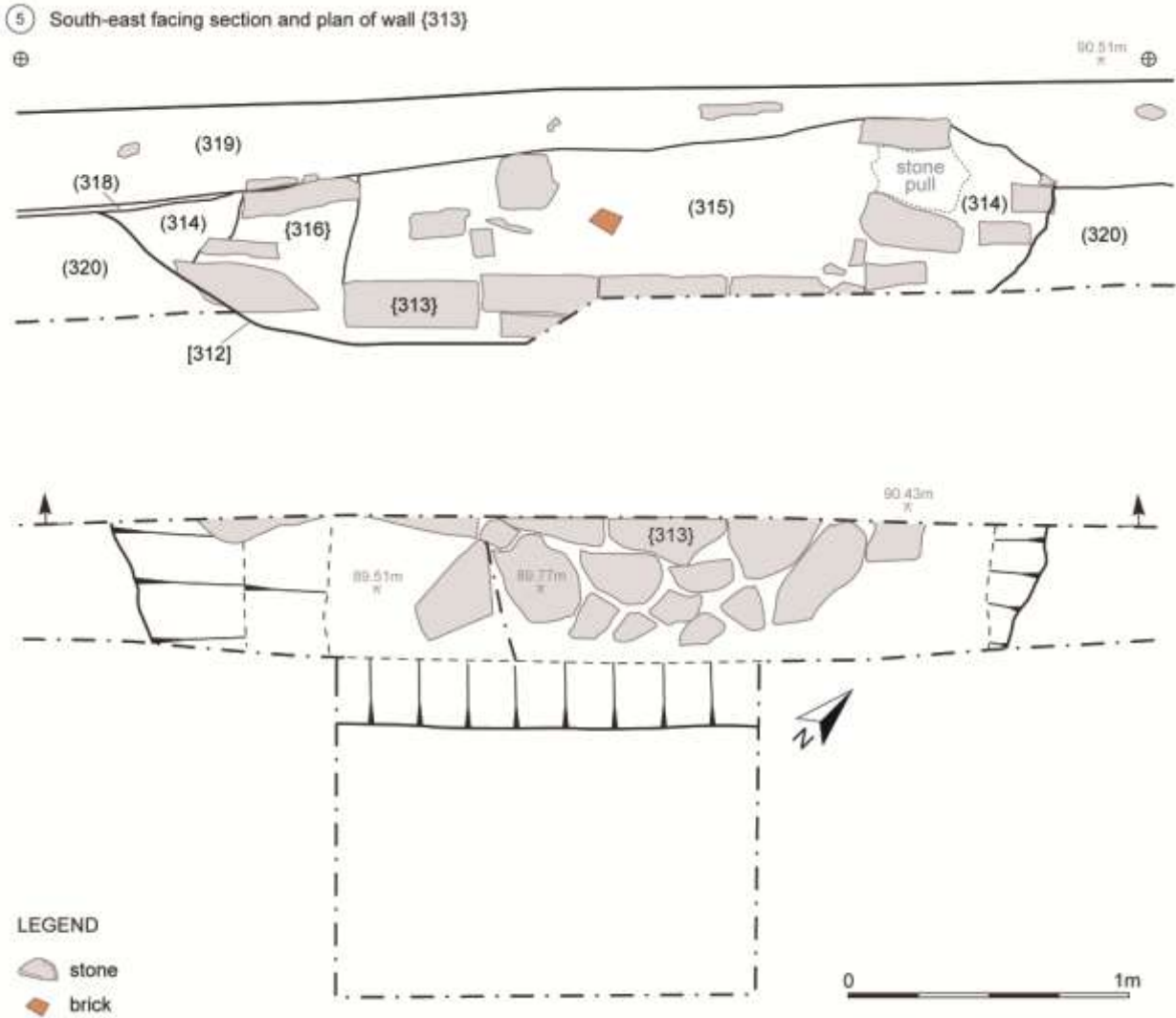


FIGURE 27: PLAN AND SECTION OF WALL {313}.

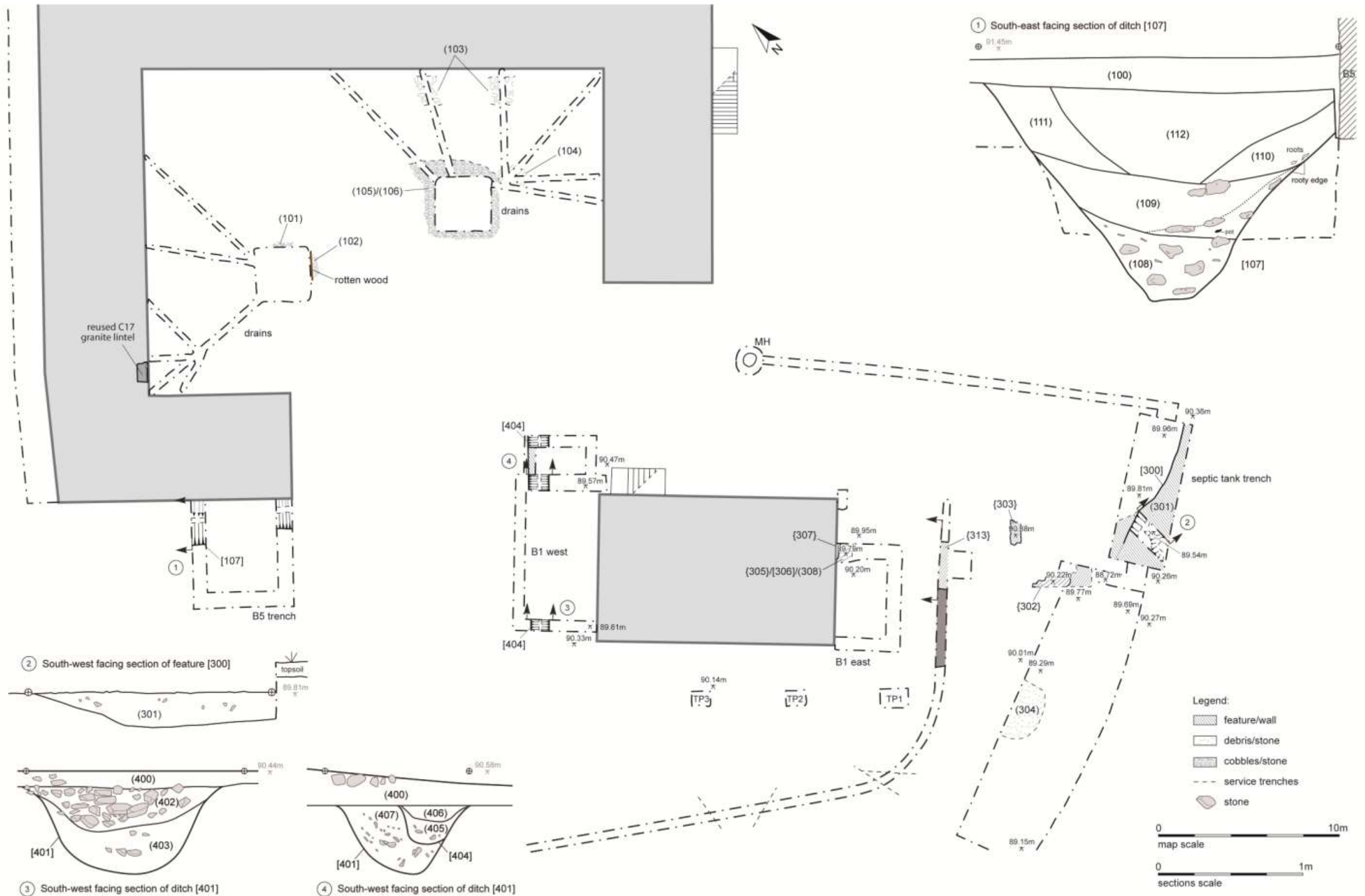


FIGURE 28: SITE PLAN WITH SECTIONS, SHOWING RESULTS OF THE MONITORING AND RECORDING OF EXCAVATIONS.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Penbro is a historic farmstead site, first documented in 1219 as *Eglospenbroc* but synonymous with Breage churchtown. The documentary sources indicate it formed part of the Manor of Godolphin, a manor held by the family of that name and their successors in title, the Dukes of Leeds, until the 20th century. Penbro is mentioned in a series of leases, but the ambiguity over *Pembro alias Eglos Breage* makes it unclear whether the *mansion house* mentioned in 1751 was actually located here. The only hints of status are two pieces of architectural spolia incorporated into a structure built after 1878.

The five historic buildings are built of vernacular materials and are of traditional form. B1 and B2 may predate 1800; and B1, and perhaps B2, are domestic in origin. However, both were heavily modified in the 19th century, and again in the 20th century, so that very little evidence survives. B3 and B4 were built in the third quarter of the 19th century, and together with B2, formed three sides of a central yard in the contemporary fashion. B5 was constructed after 1878. B1 may have survived as the main farmhouse into the later decades of the 19th century, as plans for the repair of its roof were drawn up in 1876. However, a new farmhouse was subsequently built to the south-west, and B1 was converted to agricultural use. The roof trusses and treatments in all five buildings are essentially identical, being simple nailed A-frames half-lapped to the ridge, and hardly any 19th century fixtures and fittings survive anywhere on the farm. This might perhaps point to a catastrophic fire in the late 19th century that gutted the entire range, and which prompted the building of a new and more fashionable farmhouse.

With the exception of the roofs, most of the internal fittings and fixtures date to the mid 20th century, when the historic farm buildings were comprehensively adapted, repaired and refitted for dairy farming. B1 and B2 were converted into barns for feed storage and preparation, with milking parlours or cow cubicles installed in B3, B4 and B5. This phase of investment is likely to be a post war (1950s) phenomenon, encouraged and supported by Government grants, and forms part of a regional trend.

On balance, the courtyard range is of some interest as the local expression in traditional vernacular materials of the regional development of Victorian high farming and the great rebuilding of farmsteads that took place in the second quarter of the 19th century. However, the poor repair and lack of period features means the farmstead and its buildings are of strictly *local* importance.

In terms of the archaeological remains, the monitoring concluded that levels of truncation and disturbance were relatively high across much of the site. South and east of the farmstead buried features were encountered, including a series of walls that correspond with structures shown on the historic maps. Ditches [107] and [401] appear to predate the farmstead, and the Romano-British pottery in ditch [107] could indicate it is of some antiquity. Ditch [300] could belong to a historic field boundary, or possibly represent a continuation of ditch [107].

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APPENDIX 1: RECORDING TABLES

PENBRO BARNs		General Description					
Function/Summary:		A series of buildings arranged around a central courtyard. A core ground of historic stone buildings, formerly surrounded by a series of 20 th century structures. Heavily modified in the 20 th century for large-scale dairying – with the GF interiors of B2, B3, B4 and B5 adapted for use as milking parlours and/or cattle housing.					
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of build, materials, historic map regression.					
Fabric Description:		Each building contains a range of different historic stonework, characterised here as successive BUILD types. The dating evidence for this range of structures is so poor that it is difficult to correctly phase each build. However, some broad connections can be made (below):					
Build descriptions:		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	PHASE
Pale granite: fairly large, blocky pale green fine-grained granite, with good medium-grained grey granite quoins.		Build 1					Phase 1
Mixed rubble: mixed granite and slate.		Build 2	Build 1				Phase 1
Brown slatestone: brownish blocky slatestone. Granite lintels to openings, slatestone quoins.		Build 3	Build 2	Build 1 & 3	Build 2		Phase 2
Coursed mixed rubble: regular, squared, shaped small blocks, semi-coursed, the stone being a yellowish sandstone, mixed with a pinkish sandstone, red-brown shale or mudstone and some small blocks of pinkish granite and quartz.				Build 2	Build 1	Build 2	Phase 2
Mixed rubble: heterogeneous mix of granite and slatestone, but heavily pointed and weathered, making it difficult to discern pattern. Dressed and faced coarse-grained grey granite quoins and detailing.						Build 1	Phase 3
Roof Structures & Coverings:		All the roofs are pitched, carried on A-frame roof trusses with queen struts, of late 19 th or even 20 th century date. The ridge of each truss is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole. The other joints are nailed and spiked. There are two earlier trusses, with mortise-and-tenon joints to the apex, in B2. Two sets of purlins to each pitch. The underside of the slates is usually torched with white lime plaster, except where it has been reroofed with fibre-cement slate.					

BARN 1		General Description	
Function/Summary:		Current function: feed storage/processing, animal housing. Former function: farmhouse. Pre 1800 in origin, heavily rebuilt in the later 19 th century and mid 20 th century.	
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of build, materials, historic map regression.	
Fabric Description:		Two-storey rectangular structure building 13.1x8.1m. Mixed range of building materials, with clear indications of comprehensive reconstruction. Build 1 consists of fairly large, blocky pale greenish fine-grained granite, with good granite quoins. Build 2 of mixed granite and slate. Build 3 of brownish blocky slatestone with pale greenish fine-grained granite quoins. Dressed granite quoins to openings, some clearly reset. Granite lintels and sills. Stonework set in a hard lime mortar (probably pointing) with inclusions of slate and granite; exterior re-pointed in cement.	
Roof Covering:		Pitched roof of scantle slate with terracotta ridge tiles, on split lath battens. The roof is damaged, with numerous holes treated with bitumen to aid weatherproofing. The slates are torched on the underside with a white lime plaster.	
B1 Exterior			
B1 NORTH-EAST Elevation		Description	
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. Stonework as described above, principally Build 1 and 2, but very weathered/concealed by lichen growth.	
Drainage/Guttering		The remains of heavy moulded and beaded barge boards survive, with elements of cast-iron guttering.	
Opening – Windows:	W3 W4	Two small square windows at FF level. Heavy dressed granite lintels and slate slab sills, with blocky dressed quoins to the reveals. Small timber windows with chunky timber frames. Hopper casements of three panes above and two fixed panes below. Bead moulding to frames.	
Openings – Doors:	D1	One probable original doorway with granite lintel to the GF (now under the exterior stairs). Narrow timber door frame but nailed to joints and rotten.	
	D2	Large double-width part-forced opening to the GF. Lintels of heavy timber and iron girder, with a pair of double sliding galvanised steel doors running on an exterior overhead rail.	
	D4	One rebuilt/forced doorway on the first floor, served by a set of external granite and concrete steps. Reveals of reused blocky dressed granite of mixed quality. The stonework appears disturbed and repointed in this area.	
Significant Features:	S1	Exterior stair providing access to the first floor. This is largely of granite, with granite treads (most now lost), with a granite pillar and lintels allowing for access to D2. Later altered with additional cement and concrete block elements. This stair appears to be secondary but details are obscured by its poor condition and ivy.	
Comments:		This elevation is now strongly agricultural in character, but the two small windows appear more domestic in character.	
B1 SOUTH-EAST Elevation		Description	
Fabric Description:		Gable elevation. Stonework as described above, principally Build 2, perhaps with Build 3 at FF level, but partly concealed by ivy. Several different phases of re-pointing/rendering correspond to where	

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		the building was abutted by other structures (now lost).
Blocked Openings:	BO1	Low to the ground close to the south-east corner. A small forced opening, now blocked, for the driveshaft powering the milling machines to the GF interior.
Significant Features:		There is a clear wall scar at GF level towards the centre of the elevation; this corresponds with a wall exposed during the monitoring {302}. A roofline scar from a demolished building to the east, consisting of cement flashing and purlin sockets, indicates the presence of a monopitch structure adjacent.
B1 SOUTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. Stonework as above, but almost entirely concealed by a coat of cement render. Almost symmetrical 2/1/2 elevation with a central (blocked) doorway. Line of 4" terracotta land drain pipes set at regular intervals into the wall at GF ceiling height, presumably as vents.
Drainage/Guttering:		The remains of heavy moulded and beaded barge boards survive, with elements of cast iron guttering; there is also a stretch of plastic guttering and a plastic downpipe to the east end of the elevation.
Blocked Openings:	BO2	Central former front door, blocked and rendered over; evidence of possible former granite front steps and threshold below the render.
Opening – Windows:	W1 W2	Two wide GF windows with heavy squared granite lintels and sills. Boarded over, one with chipboard, the other with a door. Heavy timber frame survives to the west window (W2). The eastern window (W2) is set slightly higher. A heavy dressed granite threshold stone projects from beneath the render at ground level below W2, perhaps indicating this was a blocked doorway.
	W5 W6 W7	Three narrow FF windows, all with granite dressed lintels and sills. All windows now covered over with clear corrugated plastic sheeting. Internal timber lintels. The central window (W6) is located directly over the doorway (BO2), but slightly offset to the east. The gap between the window at the west end (W7) and the central window (W6) is wider than the gap between W6 and the window to the east end (W5).
Comments:		The style and character of this elevation is decidedly domestic in character. The elevation is not truly symmetrical, despite the overall visual effect. The granite threshold beneath W3 hints that this was a door, and the blocked doorway (BO2) seems very narrow, suggesting this may have been forced through at a later date. The phasing below the render is undoubtedly more complex than it initially appears.
B1 NORTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable elevation. Stonework as above, clearly Build 1 to c.1.5m above existing ground level, with Build 3 above. Five 4" terracotta land drain pipes are set in a 1/3/1 pattern at the apex of the gable, for ventilation. Layers of whitewash demarcate the GF, FF and loft levels of a lost two-storey structure that abutted to the west (shown on aerial photographs until 2014). The whitewash would indicate a pitched roof, with narrow walls (c.0.25m wide) at FF level and GF level to the north-east (presumably concrete block), a wider wall at GF level to the south-west (c.0.5m) (probably a stone wall).
Blocked Openings:	BO3	Narrow blocked door at GF level, with a heavy dressed granite lintel; either a low doorway or long window. Blocked in a mix of brown slatestone and red brick.
Openings – Doors:	D5	One forced doorway at FF level, to the north end of the elevation. The doorway has an iron girder for a lintel, and untidy rendered reveals. There is a rail for a sliding door surface mounted on what is now the exterior.
B1 Interior – Ground Floor		Description
Function:		Divided into two rooms (east and west). Evidence for mixed or successive use. The east room (B1.1) features wide sliding doors, a hayrack, and a milling machine, indicating vehicular access, animal housing, and feed preparation activity. The west room (B1.2) features the plinth for a milling machine, and two animal pens with separator gates, indicating feed preparation and animal housing. No trace of the domestic use of this space.
B1 East Room (B1.1)		
Walls:		Exposed stone walls to north-east, south-east and south-west. The north-east corner is rendered. Separated from the west room (B1.2) by a whitewashed heavy plank partition wall. Either side of the window (W1) in the south-west wall is a shallow buttress of concrete block supporting an iron RSJ girder.
Floor:		Concrete.
Ceiling:		A heavy iron RSJ girder crosses the centre of the room south-east to north-west, forced into the south-east wall and carried on a pillar of concrete blocks to the north-west. A second RSJ crosses the room next to, and parallel with, the south-west wall. They carry the narrow timber joists supporting the floor above; this is boarded, a mix of narrow modern boards and wider 19 th century boards.
Blocked Openings:	BO2	Narrow blocked door in the south-west wall; not visible.
Opening – Doors:	D2	Large double-width doorway in the north-east wall. This has a concrete central lintel, a heavy timber lintel to the exterior, and a rendered iron lintel to the interior. The reveals are rebuilt in granite with cement, patched rubble to west reveal.
	D3	Narrow opening in the north-west partition wall to the northern side gives access to the west room (B1.2).
Opening – Windows:	W1	Wide splayed window in the south-west wall, boarded over and obscured by the hayrack.
Significant Features:	S2	A milling machine is mounted on a large cast-concrete block to the north-east corner of the room. Grain was directed into the hopper from the room above via a hole in the ceiling. The milling machine was connected by a belt to a driveshaft.
	S3	A driveshaft is located at the base of the south-west wall, running the full length of the room. It formerly extended into the west room, and projected out through the south-east wall where it would have connected to an external horse engine or, more probably, be connected by a belt to the

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		flywheel on a tractor (e.g. something like the Fordson Major or Dexta series, produced 1945-1965).
Other Features:		The driveshaft and belts are/were concealed/protected by a concrete-block feed trough and flanking wall. The feed trough has a timber back, with the remains of an iron frame serving as the hayrack.
Comments:		All fittings are 20 th century in date and/or incorporate other agricultural elements. There are no older historic fittings, and no clear evidence of any domestic features.
B1 West Room (B1.2)		
Walls:		Exposed stone walls to north-east, south-east and north-west. Separated from the east room (B1.1) by a whitewashed heavy plank partition wall. The base of this partition wall features a low, heavy concrete block wall. Either side of the window (W2) in the south-west wall, and abutted by the partition wall, are shallow buttress of concrete block supporting an iron RSJ girder.
Floor:	S4	Mainly concrete; small square granite sets survive in the west pen, patched with cement.
Ceiling:		A heavy iron RSJ girder crosses the centre of the room south-east to north-west, forced into the north-west wall and carried on a pillar of concrete blocks to the south-east. An upright RSJ rises to support the girder at the centre point. A second RSJ crosses the room next to, and parallel with, the south-west wall. They carry the narrow timber joists supporting the floor above; this is boarded, a mix of narrow modern boards and wider 19 th century boards.
Blocked Openings:	BO3	Narrow blocked door in the north-west wall; barely visible beneath the heavy whitewash.
Opening – Doors:	D1	One narrow exterior door in north wall, exits under granite steps. Rotten timber frame.
	D3	Narrow opening in the south-east partition wall to the northern side gives access to the east room (B1.1).
Opening – Windows:	W2	Wide splayed window in the south-west wall, with a possible boxed former window seat area below the window. Partially surviving timber window frame, partially boarded over to exterior.
Significant Features:	S5	Another large concrete plinth occupies the east pen, with fixing bolts for machinery. There is another hole in the ceiling above this block, so presumably a second milling machine was mounted here.
Other Features:		The room is divided into two pens by a wall of concrete block c.1.5m high. These pens are divided off from the access (D2 and D5) by a similar wall, set with two separator gates. The two gates are set at a 45° angle to one another, with squared dressed granite posts. The gates (doors) are of thick planks, braced and ledged, with iron hinges and bolts.
		A long timber trough raised on concrete blocks in the western pen.
Comments:		The fittings are all 20 th century in date; there is no evidence of any domestic features.
B1 Interior – First Floor (B1.3)		
Function:		Description A single room, open to the roof. The underside of the slates is torched with white plaster, so it was presumably used for grain and feed storage. Formerly domestic, with upstairs bedrooms?
B1 FF (B1.3)		
Function:		Feed storage and preparation. Formerly bedrooms?
Walls:		Whitewashed exposed stone.
Floor:		Boarded floor, a mix of narrow modern and some cut and reused wider 19 th century boards. The base of the south-west wall has a rendered edge/skirt, indicative of the storage of grain or feed.
Roof Structure:		The pitched roof of scantle slate is carried by eight A-frame roof trusses with queen struts. The ridge of each truss is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole. The other joints are nailed and spiked. Two sets of purlins to each pitch. The underside of the slates is torched with white lime plaster.
Opening – Doors:	D4	Doorway in the north-east wall, leading onto external granite steps.
	D5	Narrow forced doorway in the north-west wall.
Opening – Windows:	W3 W4	Two small square windows in north-east wall, original timber windows.
	W5 W6 W7	Three larger narrow rectangular windows in the south-west wall. The window to the west (W7) is open, with remnant plastic sheeting. The other two windows have modern wood frames securing corrugated plastic sheeting.
		The south-east wall features a painted scene, showing an oblique and elevated view of a street. The central road is shown in orange/brown, with most of the structures in shades of blue, with a range of mountains in the background. In the foreground there are what appear to be tall cacti, with a wooden cart piled high with boxes. The buildings in the street are two-storey with flat roofs, but with a taller street elevation held up by wooden supports. Two structures are singled out for particular attention, painted red and pink. The red building appears to feature a central carriage entrance with a shallow arched opening, with wide rectangular windows to either side; above, a line of small rectangular windows, with a central rectangular pediment featuring a design or ornament. The pink building is similar, with a tall central double-doorway flanked by big windows, with a row of four windows above with a triangular pediment above a string course. The mural is naive in style, but shows a reasonable grasp of perspective, and the town most closely resembles a Mid West North American settlement – a later 19 th century mining town???
Other Features:		Five 4" terracotta land drain pipes are set in a 1/3/1 pattern at the apex of each gable, for ventilation.
Comments:		No historic fittings survive, and only the casements in W3-W4 hint at domestic use. The roof structure is late, 19 th or even 20 th century in date.

BARN 2		Description
Function/Summary:		Unknown historic function but could possibly have been domestic at one point. Now barn, storage and animal housing. Parts of the structure are pre-1800 in date.

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Dating Evidence:		Style and form of stonework/concrete blockwork, fittings and historic map regression.
Fabric Description:		Two-storey rectangular structure building 17.6x6m. Mixed range of building materials, with clear indications of comprehensive reconstruction. Build 1 consists of a fairly heterogeneous mix of sub-angular and angular slatestone rubble. Build 2 build of angular brownish blocky slatestone. Larger slatestone quoins to corners, granite lintels to openings. Repointed in lime mortar in places, in cement to the lower parts.
Roof Covering:		Pitched roof of slate with terracotta ridge tiles, on split lath battens. The south-east pitch recently replaced in standard fibre-cement slate; the north-west pitch of scantle slate, with large ragged holes. The slates of the north-west pitch are torched on the underside with a white lime plaster.
Relationships:		B3 abuts B2 to the west.
B2 Exterior		
B2 NORTH-EAST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable elevation. Stonework as above, Build 1 to GF, Build 2 above. Re-pointed (and perhaps rebuilt again) above eaves height.
Blocked Openings:	BO4	Possible blocked doorway at GF level in the centre of the elevation, beneath D6.
Openings – Windows:	W22	Small square window in apex of gable. Slate sill and narrow crudely-dressed granite lintel, small timber window, pegged frame with single opening casement.
Openings – Doors:	D8	FF loading door to centre of elevation, with granite lintel and slatestone reveals. Chunky timber frame, part surviving timber plank door to base, upper part covered by clear corrugated plastic sheeting. The lower part of the doorway appears rougher than that above, and the loading door may have been forced into an existing window opening.
Comments:		The slatestone rubble is a more vernacular (and less well-executed) than the stonework in B1, B3, B4 and B5, without the fine granite dressings.
Relationships:		The elevation is abutted on its western side by B3.
B2 SOUTH-EAST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. The north end of the elevation of Build 1 to the GF, Build 2 above, heavily re-pointed. The rest of the elevation has been entirely rebuilt in concrete block and rendered.
Openings – Doors:	D9	Door at FF level towards the centre of the elevation, served by the external stair. The doorway is boarded off, with a modern timber frame to the south side; no door survives.
	D10	Door at FF level, to the southern end and within the concrete block rebuild; the timber frame and part of a modern boarded door survives.
Openings – Windows:	W8	Small GF window with granite lintel and narrow granite sill, with a boarded-over simple sash window.
	W15	Small FF window with granite lintel and slate sill; small timber window with chunky window frame.
	W9-12 W16-19	Eight large windows within the concrete-block rebuild, all with thin timber lintels and concrete sills. Boarded externally with corrugated plastic sheeting.
Other Features:	S7	External stair of granite rubble with granite treads, with upper walls of concrete block and with a galvanised steel handrail.
B2 SOUTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable elevation. Build 2, heavily repointed. A crudely-dressed granite block at eaves height to each side. Five 4" terracotta land drain pipes are set in a 1/3/1 pattern at the apex of the gable, for ventilation.
Other Features:		Iron pintles for a gate in the stonework on the west side of the elevation at GF level.
B2 NORTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation, partly concealed by B3. Built 2 for the most part, Build 1 surviving to the GF to the north. Heavily repointed with grey cement in patches. Granite lintels to all openings, but crudely dressed.
Blocked Openings:	BO5	Wide GF opening with disturbed stonework (Build 2) above, partly concealed by render and heavily whitewashed. The opening is c.2.4m wide, narrowed once (to 1.5m wide) in stone rubble to the south side, then fully blocked in stone rubble. Full height of the opening is unknown, as the upper part is rebuilt (Build 2). On the northern side of the blocked opening is a upright granite slab; this might indicate this is, in fact, the ragged back of a stack, and the opening is a former fireplace.
	BO6	Blocked doorway to north of BO5, narrow door with heavy timber lintel, blocked in concrete block. The lintel features the initials 'L.B.' picked out in iron studs.
	BO7	FF window with granite lintel, blocked in stone rubble and by the pitched roof of B3.
Openings – Doors:	D6	GF door to the south end of the elevation, with granite lintel, slatestone reveals and part of a timber frame to one side. Heavy iron pintles set into the stones on the south side. Heavy granite threshold. The iron rail of a sliding door mounted on the exterior.
	D7	One large forced doorway to the centre of the elevation, iron girder lintel and exterior mounted iron sliding door mechanism. No door survives. Sides of opening patched in cement.
Openings – Windows:	W13 W14	Two small forced GF windows either side of D10; iron lintels and rendered to the sides. Simple wooden frames covered by clear plastic corrugated sheeting.
	W20	Tall FF window to south end, partly-blocked and narrowed in stone rubble to the south side, with a granite lintel. Simple wooden frames covered by clear plastic corrugated sheeting. Possible loading door?
	W21	Square FF window (similar to BO7) with granite lintel and slate sill, in the centre of the elevation. Simple wooden frame covered by clear plastic corrugated sheeting.
Relationships:		The elevation is abutted on its western side by B3.
B2 Interior - Ground Floor		Description
Function:		Divided into two rooms (north and south). Almost no evidence of use. The north room (B2.1)

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		features a concrete and ceramic feed trough just inside D7 and beneath W13. The rendered and whitewashed walls would imply dairying. The south room (B2.2) has part-rendered walls, indicative of dairying.
B2 South Room (B2.1)		
Function:		Unknown function, possibly dairy given the rendered walls.
Walls:		Exposed stone walls to north-west, south-east and south-west, rendered to c.1.5m above floor level and whitewashed. The north-east wall is of concrete block, rendered and whitewashed.
Floors:		Concrete.
Ceiling:		A heavy iron RSJ girder crosses the centre of the room south-east to north-west, forced into the walls. The RSJ supports deep narrow timber joists and the 20 th century narrow boarded floor above.
Opening – Doors:	D6	Door in the north-west wall, described with the exterior; heavy timber lintel.
Opening – Windows:	W11 W12	Two windows in the concrete-block north-east wall, rendered to the sides and reveals, lintel obscured, with concrete sills. Part-surviving metal hoppers, patched with bracing timbers below. Covered by clear corrugated plastic sheeting.
B2 North Room (B2.2)		
Function:		Unknown function, possibly dairy given the rendered walls.
Walls:		Very heavy stone walls to lower GF, partly rendered to c.1.5m above floor level. At c.2m above floor level the walls narrow by c.0.15m; this is most pronounced to the north-east wall. There is a roughly-shaped projecting block in the north-east wall, seemingly a crude corbel that would once have supported a transverse beam, now replaced with a heavy iron RSJ girder. The walls to the north-east and north-west are battered to their base. The south wall is the partition wall to B2.1; this is thinner and more regular in appearance, rendered to c.1.5m above the floor and heavily whitewashed. It has also been truncated to the north-east, and rebuilt in concrete block.
Floors:		Concrete.
Ceiling:		A heavy iron RSJ girder crosses the centre of the room south-east to north-west, forced into the walls. A second RSJ rises vertically in the middle of the room to provide additional support. The RSJ supports deep narrow timber joists and the 20 th century narrow boarded floor above.
Blocked Openings:	BO4	Possible blocked door in the north-east elevation; not visible.
	BO5	One wide blocked opening in the north-west corner, mostly obscured by render.
	BO6	One small narrow blocked doorway in the north-west corner, mostly partly obscured by render.
Opening – Doors:	D7	Forced doorway with rendered reveals in the north-west wall, with an iron girder lintel for a lintel.
Opening – Windows:	W8	Small forced window at the north end of the south-east wall, with a heavy timber lintel and surviving sash window with chunky frame.
	W9 W10	Two mismatched steel hoppers casements in the rebuilt section of the south-east wall, covered over with plastic sheeting.
	W13 W14	Two modern forced windows in the south-west wall flanking D7, both with partly surviving timber frames, ragged patched sides.
		The heavy section of masonry in the middle of the south-east elevation might possibly betray a domestic function. There is a ragged rectangular blocked opening at lower FF level, and this might just possibly be the base of a lateral stack.
Comments:		The thicker walls and clear transition to narrower walls at FF level would indicate an earlier structure that has been extensively adapted and reconditioned.
B2 Interior – First Floor		
Function:		Description A single room, open to the roof. The underside of the slates is torched with white plaster, so it was presumably used for grain and feed storage, accessed by steps and with two loading doors.
B2 FF (B2.3)		
Function:		Loft storage.
Walls:		Rendered in unpainted cement apart from the apex of the gables, which is exposed stone.
Floors:		Narrow boarded floor is relatively modern but in very poor condition due to the failure of the roof.
Roof Structure:		A pitched roof of scantle slate (north-west pitch) and modern fibre-cement slate (south-east pitch). The underside of the slates is torched with white lime plaster. Carried on ten trusses, two purlins to each pitch. Battens and torching survive beneath the north-west pitch, felted and boarded to the south-east pitch. The seven southern trusses, and the northernmost truss, are A-frames with queen struts, the ridge of each truss is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked. The two other trusses at the northern end are simple heavy A-frames with raised collars, bolted joints and mortice-and-tenon joints at the ridge.
Blocked Openings:	BO7	Small blocked window in the north-west wall.
Opening – Doors:	D8	Loading door in the north-east gable, with timber lintel. Described with the exterior.
	D9	Doorway in the middle of the south-east elevation, opening onto the external stairs.
	D10	Door at the southern end of the rebuilt south-east wall.
Opening – Windows:	W15	Small window in the north-east corner, with timber lintel and small timber window with chunky frame.
	W16-19	Four windows in the rebuilt south-east wall, with remains of metal hopper casements.
	W20	Modern wooden frame in a narrowed opening, with wide sloping reveals. Timber lintel and raised sill. Modern clear corrugated plastic sheeting.
	W21	Small square window with timber lintel and sill and straight reveals.
	W22	Small window in apex with timber lintel, surviving timber window frame.
Comments:		No historic fittings and the loft floor is wholly 20 th century. The two earlier roof trusses may be reused, and are likely to be later 19 th century in date. The rendered walls and torched slates would

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indicate feed or grain storage.

BARN 3		Description
Function/Summary:		The west room (B3.2) is fitted out as a mid 20 th century milking parlour; the east room (B3.1) as a store or possible cart shed. It is possible this was originally an open-fronted cart shed/animal shelter.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of stonework/concrete blockwork, fittings and historic map regression.
Fabric Description:		Long single-storey rectangular building 31.3x5.7m. Mixed range of material represents several different phases of construction. Build 1 a more regular rubble build of slate and shale with granite dressings and quoins, similar to Build 3. This is a later phase and abuts the early western stonework part way along the elevation in a ragged and obscured join which has been heavily repointed and had a window forced in. Build 2 of regular, squared, shaped small blocks, semi-coursed, the stone being a yellowish sandstone, mixed with a pinkish sandstone, red-brown shale or mudstone and some small blocks of pinkish granite and quartz. The mix of stone types used is varied but the shaping and rough facing of the stones forms quite a cohesive overall effect. The stonework is bonded in clay, with whiter lime mortar and repointed in cement. Build 3 is an angular brownish blocky slatestone. Larger slatestone quoins to corners, granite lintels to openings.
Roof Covering:		Pitched roof of slate with terracotta ridge tiles, on split lath battens. The roof of regular slates has large ragged holes, and treated with bitumen for waterproofing. There are heavy timber wallplates.
Relationships:		B3 abuts B2 to the west; elements of B3 are of one build with B4 to the south.
B3 Exterior		Description
B3 NORTH-EAST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. Stonework as above. The western part of the elevation (up to W27) is of Build 1; the rest of the elevation is of Build 2.
Openings – Doors:	D15	Wide carriage entrance at the eastern end of the elevation, opening onto B3.1. Straight reveals with large blocky pinkish granite quoins, possibly forced.
Openings – Windows:	W26	Forced window opening. Metal hopper casement.
	W27	Forced window opening, reveals rebuilt in brick. Metal hopper casement.
	W28	Forced window opening. Tall rectangular opening with narrow timber lintel, reveals patched with brick and cement. Chunky timber frame survives to the sides, but the window has been lost.
	W29	Forced window opening, reveals rebuilt in red brick
	W30	Forced window opening, reveals patched with cement mortar and brick. No lintel, opening spanned by timber wallplate, slate slab sill. Timber window with chunky pegged joints to corners, beaded frame. Sash window, moulded horns to sashes, two panes to each sash.
B3 SOUTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. Stonework as above, all Build 3, re-pointed in places, granite lintels and thresholds.
Guttering:		Cast iron guttering, timber barge boards.
Openings – Doors:	D11	Forced doorway, no lintel.
	D12	Doorway, blocky granite quoins to the reveals, no splay. Granite lintel to exterior, timber lintel to the interior, granite threshold. Internal rail for sliding door.
	D13	Doorway, blocky granite quoins to the reveals, no splay. Granite lintel to exterior, timber lintel to the interior, granite threshold. Internal rail for sliding door.
	D14	Doorway, blocky granite quoins to the reveals, no splay. Granite lintel to exterior, timber lintel to the interior, granite threshold.
Openings – Windows:	W23	Forced window, with patched cement reveals, boarded externally.
	W24	Window offset from centre, with granite lintel and quoins to exterior, with clear corrugated plastic sheeting. Splayed reveals and full-height alcove, as if possible blocked doorway (but same as W31).
	W25	Forced window, set high with reveals rebuilt in brick.
Relationships:		The elevation is contiguous with the rest of the courtyard elevations of B4.
B3 NORTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation (with B4). Stonework as above, Build 2.
Blocked Openings:	BO8	Blocked doorway at the north end, with heavy granite quoins to reveals and granite lintel to exterior and heavy timber lintel to interior. The opening is blocked with rubble below, and concrete block above. Timber pegged doorframe survives.
B3 Interior - Ground Floor		Description
Function:		Divided into two rooms (east and west) by a stone wall. Possible open-fronted cart shed/animal housing, later a mid 20 th century milking parlour.
B3 East Room (B3.1)		Description
Summary/Function:		Storage, cartshed.
Walls:		Exposed stone walls, heavily whitewashed. It is clear the north and south walls abut B2 to the east.
Floor:		Probable concrete floor, covered in debris.
Roof Structure:		The underside of the slates appears to have been torched with white lime plaster. Carried on two trusses, two purlins to each pitch. The two trusses are A-frames with queen struts, the ridge of each truss is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked.
Openings – Doors:	D11	Wide double doorway in the north-east wall, good heavy timber lintel and concrete threshold. Galvanised-sheeting covered door, part surviving, otherwise boarded and blocked.
	D16	Forced doorway in south-west wall. Narrow timber frame, small plain glass light above.
	D17	Narrow doorway into the south-east wall opening onto B3.2, timber lintel. A sliding door mechanism and iron framework; timber door is covered with galvanised sheeting. Providing access to the feed passage in B3.2.
Blocked Openings:	BO5	Three blocked openings in the north-west elevation of B2 (described with B2).

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	B06 B07	
Other Features:		20 th century galvanised feed bin against the west wall; no other historic fittings survive.
B3 West Room (B3.2)		Description
Summary/Function:		Long open structure, reworked as a milking parlour; contiguous with Barn 4.
Walls:		Exposed stone, heavily whitewashed. The south-east, south-west and north-west walls are rendered to c.1.5m above floor level.
Floor:		Concrete. A long drain runs along the south wall.
Roof Structure:		Carried on 14 trusses, two purlins to each pitch. The 14 trusses are A-frames with queen struts, the ridge of each truss is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked. Rafters and split battens survive with slates directly attached to back of battens. At the north-west corner the roof is hipped, with two part trusses and a full diagonal truss.
Openings – Doors:	D12	Doorway with granite lintel and quoins to reveals, with internal timber lintels. Narrow modern timber doorframes, with rail for a sliding door.
	D13	Doorway with granite lintel and quoins to reveals, with internal timber lintels. Narrow modern timber doorframes, with rail for a sliding door.
	D14	Doorway with granite lintel and quoins to reveals, with internal timber lintels. Narrow modern timber doorframes, with rail for a sliding door.
	D15	Narrow doorway with straight reveals. Surviving heavily-beaded timber frame. Tall wooden framed door, with three cross-rails and the four panels filled with five upright readed panes each. A reused domestic door of 19 th or early 20 th century date, gothic or medieval influences. Metal doorknob and lock.
	D17	Narrow doorway into the south-east wall opening onto B3.1, timber lintel. A sliding door mechanism and iron framework on B3.1; timber door is covered with galvanised sheeting.
Openings – Windows:	W23	Forced window, 20 th century timber sash window painted pink.
	W24	Window in full-length alcove, heavy internal timber lintel. Modern timber frame for clear corrugated plastic sheeting.
	W25	Forced window, narrow timber lintel and concrete sill, no frame or window.
	W26	Forced window with patched reveals. Metal hopper casement with concrete lintel.
	W27	Forced window with patched reveals. Metal hopper casement.
	W28	Forced window with patched reveals and rendered sides; relatively modern timber framework holding clear corrugated plastic sheeting.
	W29	Forced window with patched reveals and narrow timber lintel. Chunky timber frame survives to the sides, the window lost to weather damage.
Other Features:		Concrete trough and dwarf wall to a feed passage along the north wall, with (probable galvanised steel stalls) to the south. These troughs have a stone and granite base but are extended and remodelled with cement blocks and render. Iron bar and loops fixings for holding suspended timber hayracks can still be seen attached to the roof trusses. Some surviving sections of plank and beam indicate the hayracks were traditional timber bars with pegged rails, possibly reused 19 th century.
		A small forced alcove low down in the north-east wall between W26 and W7, with a modern fixed tap for filling buckets/attaching hoses.
Comments:		Some of the current fittings may be 19 th century in date, but the interiors are largely 20 th century.

BARN 4		Description
Function/Summary:		The north room (B4.1) was formerly the dairy; the south room (B4.2) was a milking parlour with calving pen.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of stonework/concrete blockwork, fittings and historic map regression.
Fabric Description:		Long single-storey rectangular building 14x5.8m. Mixed range of material represents several different phases of construction. Build 1 of regular, squared, shaped small blocks, semi-coursed, the stone being a yellowish sandstone, mixed with a pinkish sandstone, red-brown shale or mudstone and some small blocks of pink pit granite and quartz. The mix of stone types used is varied but the shaping and rough facing of the stones forms quite a cohesive overall effect. The stonework is bonded in clay, with whiter lime mortar and re-pointed in cement. Build 2 is an angular brownish blocky slatestone. Larger slatestone quoins to corners, granite lintels to openings.
Roof Covering:		Pitched roof of slate with terracotta ridge tiles, on split lath battens. The roof of scantle slates has large ragged holes, and treated with bitumen for waterproofing. A small section of the roof in B4.2 is torched with white lime plaster.
Relationships:		B4 is part of the same complex as B3 and part of B5.
B4 Exterior		
B4 NORTH-WEST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Stonework as above, Build 1. Just below the eaves is a line of 4" terracotta land drains, as air vents.
Drainage/Guttering:		There is a long section of badly-rusted moulded cast-iron guttering.
Relationships:		The elevation is contiguous with B4 and B5.
B4 SOUTH-EAST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Stonework as above, Build 2, re-pointed in hard cement in places.
Openings – Doors:	D18	Doorway with heavy granite lintels and quoins, and a granite threshold.
Openings – Windows:	W31	One original deep window, heavy granite lintel, granite quoins to reveals, heavy granite sill. The

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		<p>window is covered over by corrugated plastic sheeting on the exterior, nailed to sides. Heavy internal timber lintel and part of a chunky timber frame with pegged joints survives. Opening crisscrossed with nailed timber planks and sticks.</p>
	W32	<p>One forced small square window to the west end, rebuilt in bricks and cement to the sides. The window is covered over by corrugated plastic sheeting, nailed to sides. The window is rendered to sides and set with a metal hopper casement, of four over four panes.</p>
Relationships:		<p>The south-east and south-west elevation are contiguous with the rest of the courtyard elevations of Barns 3 and 5, of 19th century date.</p>
B4 Interior - Ground Floor		Description
Function:		<p>Divided into two rooms (north and south) by a stone wall. Later a mid 20th century milking parlour.</p>
B4 North Room (B4.1)		Description
Summary/Function:		<p>Single stable or pen, possibly for bull or for calving etc. Later use as service room for milking machinery and storage with freezers etc.</p>
Walls:		<p>Rendered and whitewashed to eaves height, exposed stone above, whitewashed.</p>
Floor:		<p>Smooth concrete floor, covered in debris.</p>
Roof Structure:		<p>One A-frame with queen struts, the ridge of the truss is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked. Rafters and split battens survive with slates directly attached to back of battens. Some torching, with white lime plaster surviving in places.</p>
Blocked Openings:	BO9	<p>Blocked doorway in south-east corner (into B4.2). Blocked in concrete block and rendered; the alcove is set with simple timber shelves.</p>
Openings – Doors:	D15	<p>Narrow doorway with straight reveals. Surviving heavily-beaded timber frame. Tall wooden framed door, with three cross-rails and the four panels filled with five upright readed panes each. A reused domestic door of 19th or early 20th century date, gothic or medieval influences. Metal doorknob and lock.</p>
	D18	<p>Doorway to the courtyard, straight reveals, rendered to sides and the underside of the lintel.</p>
Other Features:		<p>Metal pipework and fittings from former milking machinery, and a raised concrete dais to south with a heavy box freezer. Sink and cupboard to east wall.</p>
		<p>The walls are rendered up to eaves height, with the remains of ceiling joists and plasterboard above. This indicates the presence of a plasterboard ceiling.</p>
Comments:		<p>All of the fittings and current appearance/function of this room are 20th century, no evidence remains of any earlier function.</p>
B4 South Room (B4.2)		Description
Summary/Function:		<p>Cow byre, then milking parlour.</p>
Walls:		<p>Exposed stone walls, rendered to 1.4m above floor level, and whitewashed. Two large square air vents in the apex of the roof to either end, set with four 4" terracotta land drain pipes in a diamond arrangement. Three 4" terracotta land drain pipes have been forced into the north-west wall, just above the hayracks.</p>
Floor:		<p>Concrete floor. Drain to east side, step up to the stalls to the west.</p>
Roof Structure:		<p>Five A-frames with queen struts, the ridge of the trusses is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked. Rafters and split battens survive with slates directly attached to back of battens. On the west pitch, towards the southern end, the roof has been replaced, boarded and felted, with fibre-cement slates.</p>
Blocked Opening:	BO9	<p>Door to B4.1 blocked in concrete block. Thin timber lintel.</p>
Openings – Doors:	D19	<p>One original central doorway to courtyard, sliding internal timber door.</p>
Openings – Windows:	W31	<p>Window with full-height alcove, slate sill and deep timber lintel. Pegged timber frame, with metal hopper casement inserted, then reinforced with metal horizontal bars.</p>
	W32	<p>Forced window with rendered sides, metal hopper casement.</p>
Other Features:		<p>Pen at the southern end of the room, with rendered concrete wall and galvanised steel gate with upright bars. Calving pen or calf pen for suckling cows.</p>
		<p>Stalls for six cows, with rendered concrete troughs and cubicle walls. The iron rails for the cow chains survive. Above, a timber hayrack running the full length of the room. 20th century rack and cobbled together.</p>
Comments:		<p>A mid 20th century milking parlour; no other historic features survive.</p>

BARN 5	Description
Function/Summary:	<p>Open-fronted cart shed, open animal house, enclosed animal pen/stable.</p>
Dating Evidence:	<p>Style and form of stonework/concrete blockwork, fittings and historic map regression.</p>
Fabric Description:	<p>Long single-storey rectangular building with a return to the south-east 13.6x5.9m. Mixed range of material represents several different phases of construction. Build 1 is a heterogeneous mix of granite and slatestone, but heavily pointed and weathered, making it difficult to discern pattern. Build 2 of regular, squared, shaped small blocks, semi-coursed, the stone being a yellowish sandstone, mixed with a pinkish sandstone, red-brown shale or mudstone and some small blocks of pinkish granite and quartz. The mix of stone types used is varied but the shaping and rough facing of the stones forms quite a cohesive overall effect. The stonework is bonded in clay, with whiter lime mortar and repointed in cement.</p>
Roof Covering:	<p>Pitched roof of slate with terracotta ridge tiles, on split lath battens. The roof of scantle slates has large ragged holes, and treated with bitumen for waterproofing. A small section of the roof is torched with white lime plaster. The south-west and north-west pitch has been renewed, felted and boarded, with fibre-cement slates.</p>
Relationships:	<p>B4 is part of the same complex as B3 and part of B5.</p>

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B5 Exterior		
B5 SOUTH-EAST Elevation [Courtyard]		Description
Fabric Description:		Mainly openings with heavy granite block quoins, dressed and faced to openings, heavily re-pointed.
Openings – Doors:	D20	Large double-width doorway to enclosed pen/stable. Heavy dressed block granite lintel and heavy interior timber lintel. Part of a folding heavy stable door, boarded and ledged with uneven planks, painted blue, survives in the opening.
	D21	Doorway to B5.2. Heavy granite quoins, granite lintel with incised lines to mimic voussoirs (upside-down), 17 th century moulded granite fireplace lintel reused as threshold.
Relationships:		The wall is of one build with the courtyard frontages of B4.
B5 NORTH-EAST Elevation		Description
Fabric Description:		Former open-fronted cart shed with a single granite pillar, the openings infilled with rendered concrete block.
Blocked Openings:	BO10 BO11	Two wide cart openings with a central granite pillar. Blocked in rendered concrete block.
Openings – Doors:	D24	Central doorway within the concrete block wall. The opening is positioned against the central granite pier, with an iron rail for a sliding door to the interior; the door of galvanised sheeting over timber door, painted blue.
Openings – Windows:	W33 W34 W35	Three small window openings in the concrete blockwork, all with slate sills and metal hopper casements. The exterior is covered clear corrugated plastic sheets.
Other Features:		The beam that spans the blocked openings has a bead moulding to the exterior. Sections of beaded barge boarding have been nailed over this beam in an effort to protect it from the weather. This beam is bolted to the granite pier.
B5 Elevation SOUTH-EAST [Gable]		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable elevation. Stonework as above, Build 1. Granite quoins to the corners.
B5 Elevation SOUTH-WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. Stonework as above, Build 1. Granite quoins to the corners. The wall to the west of D23 has noticeably more dressed blocks of granite within it, and has been rebuilt in the 20 th century.
Openings – Doors:	D23	A large double door is offset to the west end of the elevation. This doorway has a heavy dressed block granite lintel, with heavy internal timber lintel and granite block quoins to the reveals. Surface mounted iron rolling door mechanism, galvanised corrugated sheeting over painted sliding timber door.
Other Features:		To the west end of the wall, adjacent to the quoins, there is a ragged scar with projecting stones indicative of a demolished projecting stone wall.
Relationships:		The eastern part of this wall, to D23, formed part of B5.3. D23 forms a natural break, and the rest of the structure is rebuilt or possibly earlier (see below).
B5 Elevation NORTH-WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		The northern part of the wall is contiguous with B4, and is of Build 2. The southern end of the wall (below B5.1) is Build 1, at a different angle.
Openings – Doors:	D22	Forced doorway, with ragged cement patched reveals. Fitted with a narrow timber lintel and an iron rail for a sliding timber door, covered with corrugated sheeting.
Guttering:		Deep painted timber barge boards survive, as well as some cast iron guttering and part of a hopper and downpipe.
Abutting Walls:		There are three sets of scars along the length of the elevation, indicating concrete walls once abutted to the west.
B5 Interior - Ground Floor		Description
Function:		Divided into three rooms (north, south-west and east) by stone walls. The north room (B5.1) appears may have been a stable or cartshed; the south-west room (B5.2) may have been animal housing; the east room (B5.3) was an open-fronted cartshed, modified in the 20 th century as a milking parlour.
B5 North Room (B5.1)		Description
Summary/Function:		Enclosed pen or stable; large doors might suggest cartshed. Two small square openings forced into the apex of the roof, with a wooden beam between them.
Walls:		Exposed stone, heavily whitewashed.
Floor:		Concrete floor.
Roof:		Timber heavy purlins span the narrow space. Rafters lie directly on their backs, to the south-east part of the roof, slates survive, over split lathes with lime plaster torching. To the north-west pitch the slates have been replaced, with boarding and felt, and fibre-cement slates.
Openings – Doors:	D20	Large double-width doorway to enclosed pen/stable. Heavy dressed block granite lintel and heavy interior timber lintel. Part of a folding heavy stable door, boarded and ledged with uneven planks, painted blue, survives in the opening. Granite threshold.
Other Features:		Concrete block trough with collapsed hayrack above, the height of the trough would suggest cows or horses. Heavy fixing bars for cattle chains. A small water feeder near the doorway on the west wall.
Comments:		Unlikely to be a bullpen, given the wide double doors.
B5 South-West Room (B5.2)		Description
Summary/Function:		Mixed use; the northern part has troughs and cow chains for stalling cattle; the southern part for general storage.
Walls:		Exposed stone, heavily-whitewashed. The south-west corner is of looser and more irregular build. The room is subdivided by a wall of rendered concrete with integral trough, with the uprights for a timber screen above.

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Floor:		Concrete, sloping with drain offset to south.
Roof:		Two full A-frames with queen struts. The ridge of the trusses is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked. On the north-west and south-west pitches the roof has been replaced, boarded and felted, with fibre-cement slates. The corner is hipped, with heavy bracing to the corner, additional nailed struts etc.
Openings – Doors:	D21	Heavy granite quoins, granite lintel with incised lines to mimic voussoirs (upside-down), 17 th century moulded granite fireplace lintel reused as threshold.
	D22	Forced doorway, with ragged cement patched reveals. Fitted with a narrow timber lintel and an iron rail for a sliding timber door, covered with corrugated sheeting.
	D23	A large double door; heavy dressed block granite lintel, with heavy internal timber lintel and granite block quoins to the reveals. Surface mounted iron rolling door mechanism, galvanised corrugated sheeting over painted sliding timber door.
Other Features:		Fixing bars for cattle chains, remains of bracing for hayrack.
Comments:		The concrete pens and sliding doors are 20 th century.
B5 East Room (B5.3)		
Description		
Summary/Function:		Open-fronted cartshed, converted to milking parlour.
Walls:		Exposed stone, rendered to 1.2m above floor level, heavily whitewashed. The north-east wall of rendered concrete block, whitewashed.
Floor:		Concrete floor, drain offset to centre
Roof:		Five A-frames with queen struts. The ridge of the trusses is ½ lapped with a diamond-set ridge pole and the other joints are nailed and spiked. Each tie beam of each truss is a heavy bolted pair of timbers for added strength. On the south-west pitch the roof has been replaced, boarded and felted, with fibre-cement slates. The bays are not regularly spaced, with the easternmost truss almost abutting the south-east wall. Two purlins to each pitch, rafters survive to the east, with split lathe battens, slates directly on the battens.
Other Features:		Stalls for six cows, with rendered concrete troughs and cubicle walls, against the south-west wall. The iron rails for the cow chains survive.
		Two large square sockets in the west wall, with slate sills and stone quoins, below which there is a projecting stone, almost corbel-like in its positioning.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE	
(100)	Made ground and/or yard surfaces	Mixed layer of subsoil, stony waste, rubble and concrete debris and gravels covering the entire yard area, grey, silt loam matrix contained lenses of material that may indicate remnant yard surfaces or disturbed/reinstated ground (101)(103)(104); ×4 sherds (63g) White Refined Earthen ware; ×3 sherds (241g) of post-medieval North Devon Gravel Free ware, base; 1 fragment (128g) probable 17th-19th bottle neck.	Overlies (105); contains (101)(102)(103)(104)	<0.10-0.38m	C20
(101)	Made ground	Possible remnant yard surface of poorly-sorted sub-angular stones in grey silt loam matrix	Part of (100)	c.0.15m	-
(102)	Made ground	Rotten wooden planks at edge of loose sub-rounded cobbles (80-120mm across), dumped in hollow/pit, caught of edge of pit for soakaway 1.	Overlain by (100)	-	-
(103)	Made ground	Band of poorly-sorted stone rubble, c.1.50m wide, sub-angular stones (max. 300mm across; avg. 100-200mm across), light brown, slightly clay-silt matrix.	Part of (100); overlies (113)	0.40m	-
(104)	Made ground	Dark soil, humic silt-loam in a distinct patch c.1m across.	Part of (100)	-	-
(105)	Made ground	Deposit of loose cobbles, similar to (102).	Overlies (106); overlain by (100)	0.40m	-
(106)	Made ground	Dark grey humic mud (sticky clay-silt), could be original yard level with (102)/(105), levels made up prior to concreting the yard surface that was removed for these works?	Overlies (113); overlain by (105)	0.05m	-
[107]	Cut	Ditch aligned north-west by south-east with steep sides and a flat base, 5 fills, c.2.60m wide.	Cuts (113); filled by (108)(109)(110)(111)(112)	1.44m	Iron Age
(108)	Fill	Fill of [107]; compact mid yellow-grey silt-clay with frequent large sub-rounded granite stones, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate redeposited natural on west side.	Fill of [107]; overlain by (109)	0.43m	-
(109)	Fill	Fill of [107]; friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with moderate-frequent medium sub-angular stones, occasional redeposited natural; ×4 sherds (16g) of Romano-British (c.2nd century) pottery.	Fill of [107]; Overlies (108); overlain by (110)(111)	0.37m	Iron Age
(110)	Fill	Fill of [107]; firm mid yellow-brown silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stones and root disturbance, similar to a subsoil?; ×1 sherd (<1g) of Romano-British pottery, extremely abraded to a small pebble.	Fill of [107]; overlies (109); overlain by (112)	0.27m	Iron Age?
(111)	Fill	Fill of [107]; friable mid yellow-brown clay-silt with occasional shillet fragments and roots.	Fill of [107]; overlies (109); overlain by (112)	0.44m	-
(112)	Fill	Fill of [107]; friable mid yellow-grey clay-silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular stones; ×1 (44g) heavy rounded chert pebble; ×2 sherds (9g) or Romano-British (or later) pottery.	Fill of [107]; overlies (110)(111); overlain by (100)	0.64	Iron Age +
(113)	Natural	Light brown-yellow compact mudstone rock and clay	-	-	-
[300]	Cut	Ditch, aligned approximately east-west, 8+m long, 2+m wide with a gentle north slope and a flattish base, ran into edge of excavation, it may have turned north-westward at its east-south-east end. Cut by a glazed sewer pipe that may have been in an unclear continuation of Ditch [107]?	Cut (320); filled by (301)	0.28m	-
(301)	Fill	Fill of [300]; friable mid yellow-brown clay-silt, possible upper fill to a deeper feature?	Fill of (301); Overlain by (319)	0.28m	-
{302}	Structure	Wall aligned north-west by south-east, 0.40m wide, 2.20m long exposed/survived at level of formation/yard with an ephemeral/robbed out element at its south-east end, part of structure with Wall {303}, stone blocks with earth-clay bond, to be left <i>in-situ</i> beneath new yard surface.	Overlain by (319)	-	-
{303}	Structure	Wall aligned north-east by south-west, perpendicular to {302}, 0.40m wide, 1.40m long exposed/survived at level of formation/yard, part of structure with Wall {303}, stone blocks with earth-clay bond, to be left <i>in-situ</i> beneath new yard surface.	Overlain by (319)	-	-
(304)	Deposit	Disturbed ground, modern silvery sandy deposit filling a modern cut.	Overlain by (319)	-	-
{305}	Structure	Wall parallel or perpendicular to Wall {307}, 0.50-0.60m wide, blocky stone, earthy-clayey bond.	Fill of [306]; abuts {307}; overlain by (308)(309)	0.59m	-

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[306]	Cut	Construction cut, near vertical sides, flat base, similar width to Wall {305}/0.60m wide.	Cut (320); filled by {305}	0.59m	-
{307}	Structure	Wall x3 stones at the base of south-east elevation of B1, on a slightly different alignment, single course, earthy-clay bond.	Abutted by {305}; overlain by (309)	c.0.10m	-
(308)	Layer	Back-fill to robber cut? Of redeposited mixed stony natural.	Overlies {305}{307}; overlain by (319)	c.0.40m	-
(309)	Layer	Back-fill to robber cut? Of redeposited mixed stony natural, same as/equates to (308).	Overlaid {305}{307}; overlain by B1	<c.0.40m	-
(310)	Layer	Mixed shillet, possible redeposited natural filling a pit or variation in natural, as only in a narrow exposed test pit (Test Pit 3).	Overlaid (311); overlain by (319)	c.0.50m	-
(311)	Layer	Stony and clean shillet material, redeposited/disturbed natural or variation in banding of natural, as only in a narrow exposed test pit (Test Pit 3).	Overlain by (310)	c.0.25+m	-
[312]	Cut	Aligned north-east by south-west (parallel to B1), very step near vertical side, flat base, c.0.80m wide.	Cut (320); filled by {313}{314}{316}	0.68m	-
{313}	Wall	Approximately 2 courses deep and c.0.40m wide, survived for 2.80m, angular stone blocks, mostly demolished, but contiguous with Wall {316}.	Fill of [312]; abutted by (314); overlain by (315)	0.20-0.30m	-
(314)	Fill	Construction cut backfill; dark yellow-grey, friable shillet and silt-clay, redeposited natural and subsoil.	Fill of [312]; abuts {313}; overlain by (315)	0.20-0.65m	-
(315)	Layer	Demolition layer; mid yellow-brown, soft clay-silt with inclusions of brick, mortar, cement/concrete and slate rubble inclusions and occasional stone from walls that were both removed and partially collapsed inwards.	Overlaid {313}{314}; overlain by (319)	<0.51m	-
{316}	Structure	Wall, probable return heading north-west at the south-west end of Wall {313}, partially demolished/damaged, otherwise the same as {313}.	Fill of [312]; same as {313}; abutted by (314){318}; overlain by (319)	0.36m	-
{317}	void	Possible return of wall {313} at its north-east end, running north-west, but demolished.	Void	void	void
(318)	Layer	Dark brown-grey, soft silt-clay debris, possible active/working floor layer associated with the levelling of the building represented by {313}/{316}.	Overlaid (320); abutted {316}; overlain by (319)	0.03m	-
(319)	Made ground and/or yard surface	Dark brown-grey and Mid yellow-grey, friable clay-silt and rubble yard, equates to spread hardcore and topsoil/relict yard surface having been disturbed over time and by the recent development. Equates to (100), which includes the working surface of stoned yard and compacted soil areas.	Overlies (315){318}	<0.10-0.38m	C20
(320)	Natural	As (113).	-	-	-
(400)	Yard surface	Mixture of redeposited/churned natural and granite rubble in a silver-grey sand.	Overlaid (402)(406)	0.25m	C20
[401]	Cut	Ditch aligned north-south with steep sides and a concave base, 2 fills, c.1.2m wide.	Filled by (402)(403)	0.75m	-
(402)	Fill	Upper fill of [401]; loose mass of poorly-sorted sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, 40-200mm across, in a matrix of soft moist buff-brown clay silt.	Fill of [401]; overlies (403); overlain by (400)	0.35m	-
(403)	Fill	Lower fill of [401]; stiff moist slightly gritty mid greyish-brown clay silt; occasional sub-angular stones up to 100mm across.	Fill of [401]; overlain by (402)	0.40m	C20
[404]	Cut	?ditch, a shallow possible recut of [401], 2 fills, 0.6m wide.	Filled by (405)(406)	0.30m	-
(405)	Fill	Lower fill of [404]; dense stiff slightly yellowish buff brown clay silt; heterogeneous small yellow shillet inclusions give a gritty texture.	Fill of [404]; overlain by (406)	0.10m	C20
(406)	Fill	Upper fill of [404]; soft grey-black silt (mud); occasional small sub-angular stones 20-40mm across.	Fill of [404]; overlies (405); overlain by (400)	0.20m	-
(407)	Fill	Fill of [401]; fill as cut by [404]; dense stiff buff brown clay silt; frequent small angular stone inclusions (mainly quartz, from the bedrock here)	Fill of [401]; cut by [404]	0.7m	-

* FINDS ARE LISTED IN BOLD WITHIN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEVANT CONTEXT.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

BARN 1



B1, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M). BO2 VISIBLE JUST TO THE LEFT OF THE RANGING POLE.



B1 FROM THE WEST, SHOWING ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OTHER BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B1, SOUTH-WEST AND NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B1, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



B1, DETAIL OF THE GF NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M). BO3 VISIBLE JUST TO THE LEFT OF THE RANGING POLE.



B1, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B1, AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE STEPS (S1) ADDRESSING THE FORCED FF DOORWAY (D4); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B1, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



B1, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, WALL {302} IN THE FOREGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B1.1, EASTERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE *IN SITU* MACHINERY (S2), AS VIEWED FROM THE DOORWAY (D3) INTO THE WEST ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



B1.1, EASTERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE MODERN CONCRETE TROUGHS AND HAYRACK, AS VIEWED FROM THE DOORWAY (D3) INTO THE WESTERN ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



B1.1, WESTERN GF ROOM, *IN-SITU* MILLING MACHINE (S2); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



AS ABOVE, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B1.2, WESTERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE BLOCKED DOORWAY (BO3) (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B1.2, WESTERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE PART-BLOCKED WINDOW, CONCRETE BLOCK PENS AND LARGE CONCRETE PLINTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B1.3, FF ROOM, SHOWING THE PAINTED MURAL (S6); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.



B1.3, FF ROOM, SHOWING THE NORTH-WEST GABLE AND FORCED DOORWAY (D5); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B1.3 ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.

BARN 2



B2, WITH B1 (LEFT) AND B3 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B2, NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B2, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, MOST OF WHICH HAS BEEN REBUILT IN CONCRETE BLOCK; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



B2, SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



B2, SOUTH-WEST GABLE ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B2, SOUTH-WEST AND NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS, SHOWING THE ROUGHLY-DRESSED GRANITE LINTELS TO THE TWO SURVIVING ORIGINAL WINDOWS (W20, W21) AND GROUND FLOOR DOOR (D6); VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B2, DURING THE WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



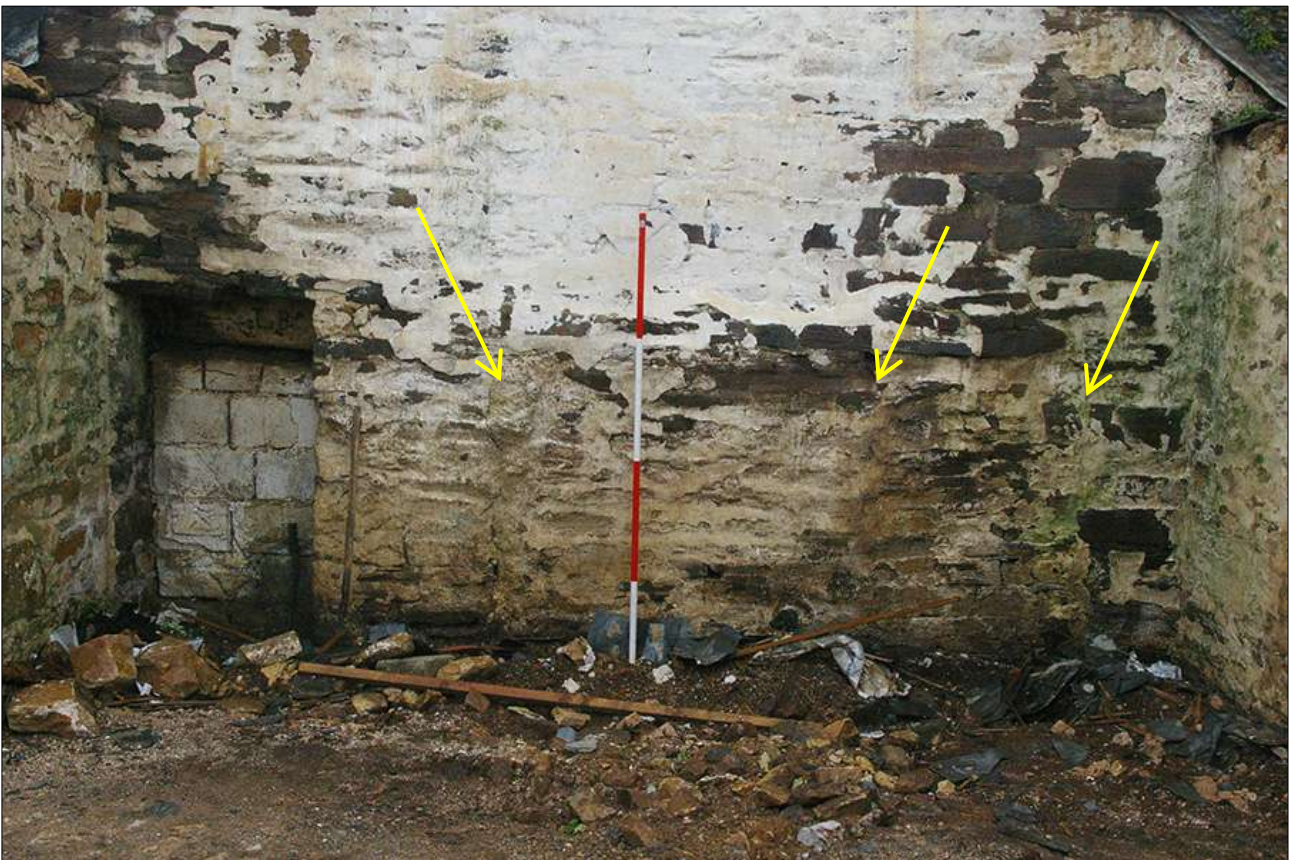
B2, FROM ACROSS THE CENTRAL YARD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B2, THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION IN ANGLE BETWEEN B2 AND B3, SHOWING THE FORCED DOORWAY (D7) AND TWO FORCED WINDOWS AT GF LEVEL (W13, W14); VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B2, THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION ABOVE B3, SHOWING THE BLOCKED FF WINDOW (BO7) (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B3, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, SHOWING THE BLOCKED OPENINGS (BO5, BO6) (INDICATED) AT GF LEVEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



B3, AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE LINTEL OF THE BLOCKED DOORWAY (BO6) FROM B2.2 INTO B3.1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



B2.1, SOUTHERN GF ROOM (D6); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH.



B2.1, SOUTHERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE INTERNAL DIVIDING WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B2.1, SOUTHERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE GABLE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



B2.2, NORTHERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF HEAVIER WALLS, SLIGHTLY BATTERED TO THE BASE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B2.2, NORTHERN GF ROOM, THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE ROOM WITH SMALL FORCED WINDOW (W8); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B2.2, NORTHERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE NARROW CONCRETE BLOCK WALL AND THE TWO METAL HOPPER WINDOWS (W9, W10); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B2.2, NORTHERN GF ROOM, SHOWING THE INTERNAL DIVIDING WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B2.2, NORTHERN GF ROOM, VIEW OF THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE ROOM, WITH FORCED DOORWAY (D7) AND WINDOWS (W13, W14); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B2.2, NORTHERN GF ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



B2.3, FF ROOM AS VIEWED FROM THE TOP OF THE STEPS ON THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B2.3, FF ROOM, SHOWING THE NORTH GABLE AND INFILLED LOADING DOOR (D8, W22); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



B2.3, FF ROOM, SHOWING THE 20TH CENTURY BOARDED FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B2.3 ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

BARN 3



B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION WHERE IT ABUTS B2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, SHOWING THE CHANGE OF BUILD BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND WINDOW FROM THE LEFT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.

THE BARN, PENBRO FARM, BREAGE, CORNWALL



B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B3, BLOCKED DOORWAY (B08) AT THE NORTH-WEST CORNER, REBUILT TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO FEED CHANNEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B3, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B3, THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



B3, THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B3.1, EASTERN ROOM AND WALL OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B3.1, EASTERN ROOM, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B3.2, WESTERN ROOM, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER.



B3.2, WESTERN ROOM, SHOWING THE CONCRETE FLOORS AND CATTLE STALLS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B3.2, WESTERN ROOM, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST CORNER.



B3.2, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B3.2, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



B3.2, WESTERN ROOM; VIEWED FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER.



B3.2, ROOF STRUCTURE AT THE NORTHERN CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B3.2, WESTERN ROOM, A SMALL FORCED OPENING IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL WITH TAP FOR FLUSHING OUT THE TROUGHS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: B3.2, THE ONE ORIGINAL WINDOW (W24), SET INTO A SHALLOW ALCOVE IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST. RIGHT: B3.2, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL DOORWAYS (D12) IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL. THE MECHANISM FOR A SLIDING DOOR SURVIVES *IN SITU*; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B3.2, ONE OF THE FORCED WINDOWS (W27) IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL. THE OPENING HAS BRICK REVEALS AND PATCHING TO EACH SIDE, AND FEATURES A METAL HOPPER CASEMENT WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B3.2, A SASH WINDOW (W30) OF LATE 19TH OR EARLY 20TH CENTURY DATE IN A FORCED OPENING IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



LEFT: THE BLOCKED DOORWAY (BO8) IN THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF BARN 3; FROM THE SOUTH.

RIGHT: THE DOORWAY (D15) THROUGH TO B4.1 IN BARN 4; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



B3.2, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

BARN 4



B4, THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B3 (RIGHT) AND B4 (LEFT), THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE TWO BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



B4 (RIGHT) AND B5 (LEFT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B4, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



B4, DURING WORKS, SHOWING THE RAISES IN THE STONEMWORK; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



LEFT: B4.1, NORTH ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.
RIGHT: B4.1, NORTH ROOM, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B4.2, SOUTH ROOM, SHOWING THE CALVING PEN WITH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B4.2, SOUTH ROOM, THE CONCRETE STALLS AND TIMBER HAYRACKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B4.2, SOUTHERN ROOM, SHOWING THE CALVING PEN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B4, SOUTH ROOM, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



B4.2, SOUTH ROOM, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, A METAL HOPPER WINDOW (W32) IN A FORCED OPENING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



B4.2, SOUTH ROOM, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

BARN 5



B4 (LEFT) AND B5 (RIGHT), SHOWING THE STONEMWORK; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



B5, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B5, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B5; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B5, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, ANGLED SOUTHERN SECTION OF WALLING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B5, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B5, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION, SHOWING THE WIDE DOORWAY (D23) INTO THE SOUTH-WESTERN ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B5, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



B5, SOUTH-EAST GABLE ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B5, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, WITH CENTRAL GRANITE PILLAR AND OPENINGS INFILLED IN CONCRETE BLOCK (BO10, BO11); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B5, SOUTH-EAST YARD ELEVATION, DOORWAY (D21) INTO THE SOUTH-WEST ROOM WITH INCISED UPSIDE-DOWN LINTEL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: B5, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

RIGHT: B5, DURING WORKS, DOORWAY (D21) INTO THE SOUTH-WEST ROOM FROM THE YARD, SHOWING INCISED LINTEL AND MOULDED GRANITE FIRE-SURROUND REUSED AS A THRESHOLD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B5, AS ABOVE (RIGHT), DETAIL OF THE MOULDED FIRE SURROUND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



B5.1, NORTH ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B5, YARD ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B5, AS ABOVE, DURING MONITORING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B5.1, NORTH ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B5.1, NORTH ROOM, ROOF STRUCTURE; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B5.3, EAST ROOM, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



B5.2, SOUTH-WEST ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



B5.2, SOUTH-WEST ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



B5.2, SOUTH-WEST ROOM, SHOWING THE FORMER PARTITION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



B5.2, SOUTH-WEST ROOM, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



B5.2, SOUTH-WEST ROOM, SHOWING THE SOUTH-WEST ANGLE AND REBUILT SECTION OF WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B5.2, SOUTH-WEST ROOM, ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



B5.3, EAST ROOM, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, SHOWING CONCRETE WALLS AND METAL HOPPER WINDOWS (W33, W34, W35; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST).



B5.3, EAST ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



B5.3, EAST ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.

BARN 6 – TO THE WEST OF THE HISTORIC FARM BUILDINGS



B6, A CONCRETE-BLOCK BUILDING TO THE WEST OF THE HISTORIC BARNs; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: B6, SHOWING THE CONCRETE CUBICLES INSIDE THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.
RIGHT: B6, GRINDSTONE NEXT TO DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

GENERAL SITE SHOTS



PENBRO FARM, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B4 AND B5, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS AND CENTRAL YARD AREA, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



B2 AND B3, WITH B1 IN THE BACKGROUND, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B3 AND B4, WITH B1 AND B5 IN THE BACKGROUND, DURING WORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

EXCAVATION MONITORING AND RECORDING



SOAKAWAY NO.1 AND TRENCHES IN THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE YARD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



SOAKAWAY NO.1 IN SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE YARD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



SOAKAWAY NO.2 AND TRENCHES IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE YARD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



AREA EXCAVATED ALONG THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF B4 AND B5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE NORTH END OF THE AREA EXCAVATED ALONG THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF B3/B4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



AREA STRIP ALONG THE NORTH-WESTERN SIDE OF B3, B4 AND B5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



TEST PIT 5 (TYPICAL OF TEST PITS 4-6); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FOUNDATION TRENCH NEXT TO B5, WITH DITCH [107] TO THE LEFT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



THE FOUNDATION TRENCH NEXT TO B5, THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE FOUNDATION TRENCH NEXT TO B5, THE NORTH-WESTERN PART; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



DITCH [107]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



DITCH [107]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



VIEW FROM THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF DITCH [107], LOOKING ALONG THE FIELD BOUNDARY TO THE NORTH-WEST.



FEATURE [300]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



LEFT: WALL {302}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).
RIGHT: WALL {303}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



FOUNDATION TRENCH EAST OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



REMNANT WALLS IN THE FOUNDATION TRENCH EAST OF B1, WALLS {305} AND {307}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



WALLS {305} AND {307}; VIEWED FROM THE ABOVE (SCALE 1M).



WALL {305}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



WALL {307} AND FILL (308); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



TEST PITS 1, 2 AND 3 SOUTH OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



THE LARGE SOAKAWAY TRENCH EAST OF B1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



SECTION THROUGH THE EXTANT FIELD WALL AT THE SOUTH END OF THE LARGE SOAKAWAY TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



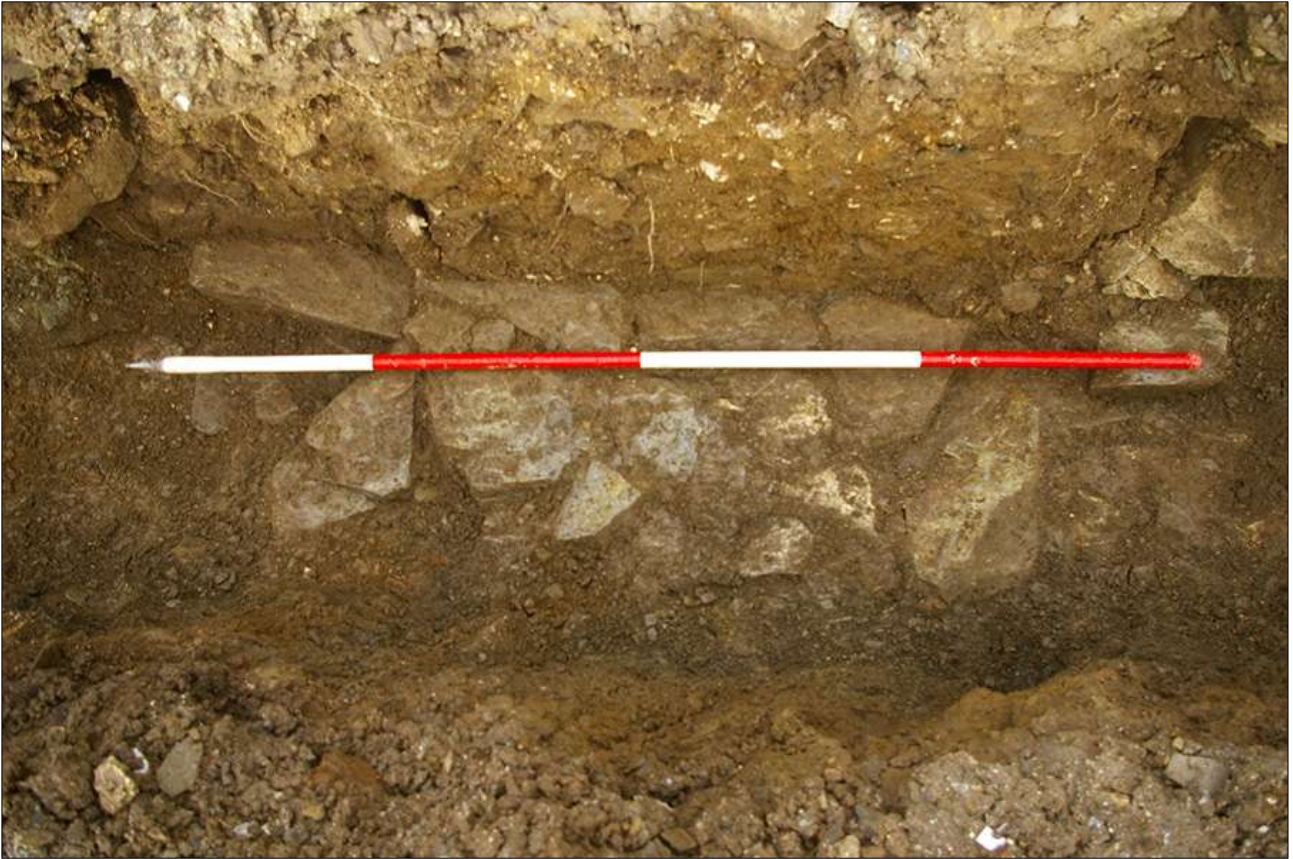
WALL {313}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



WALL {313}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



WALL {313}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



WALL {313}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST/ABOVE (SCALE 2M).



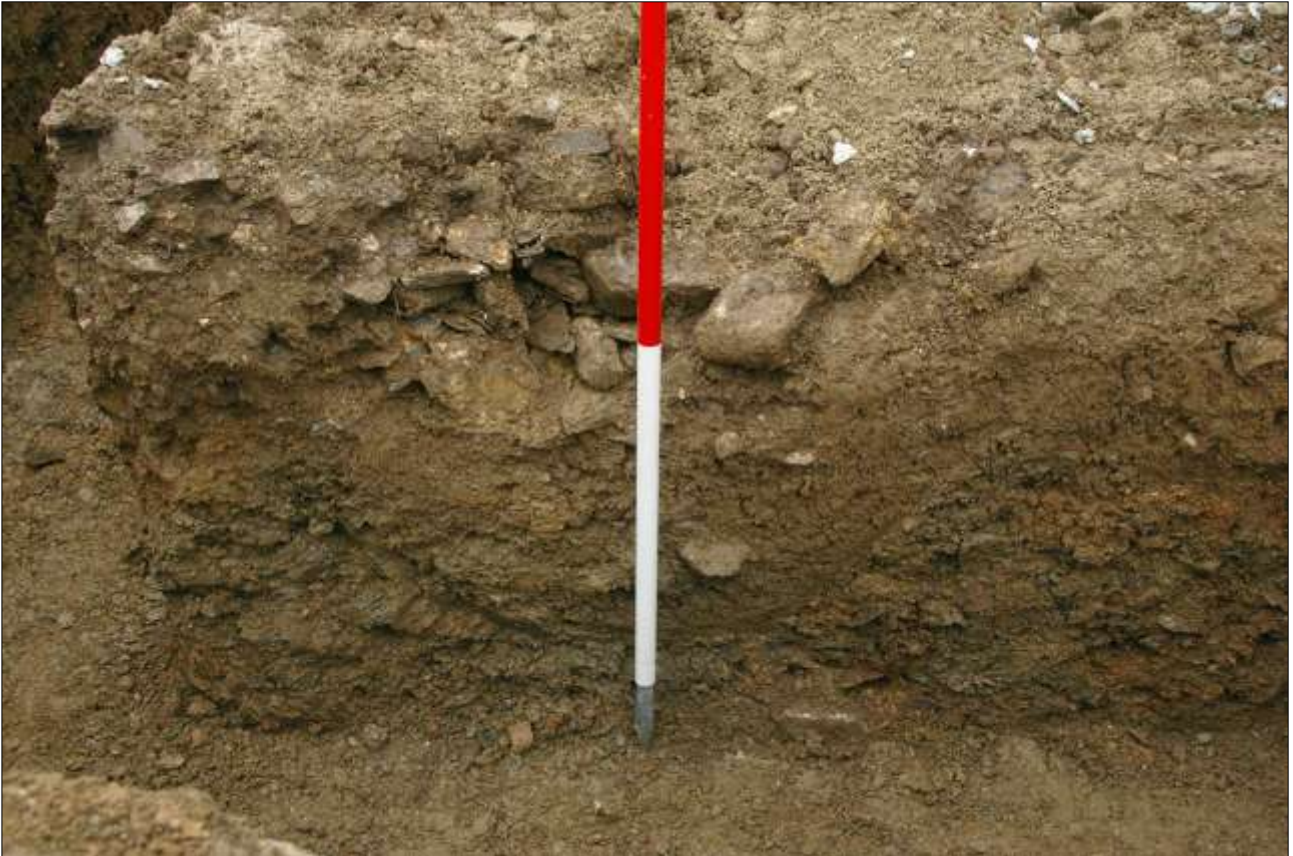
SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B1 IN RELATION TO WATER PIPE TRENCH. THE SOUTH-WEST END OF WALL {313} IS MARKED BY THE RANGING POLE (SCALE 2M).



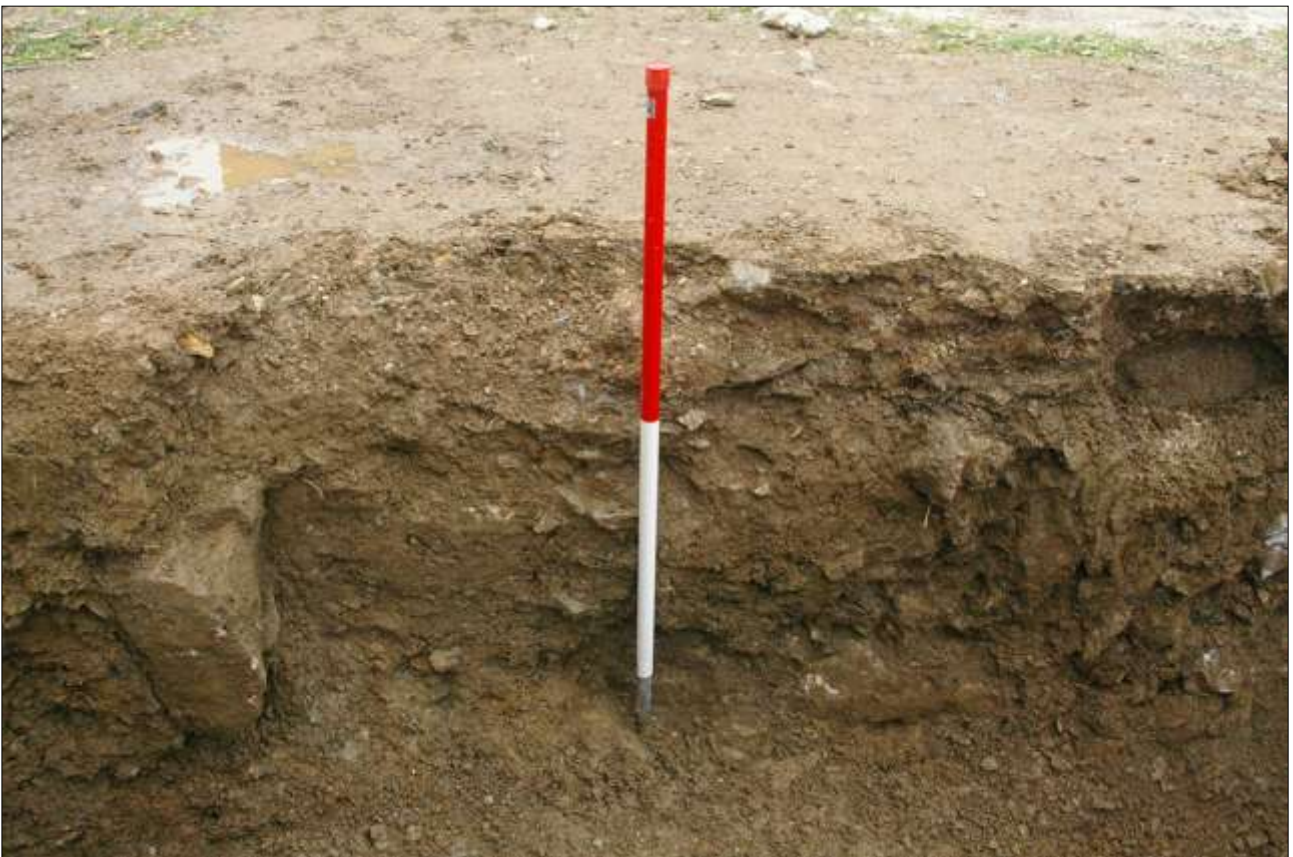
WATER PIPE BESIDE B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



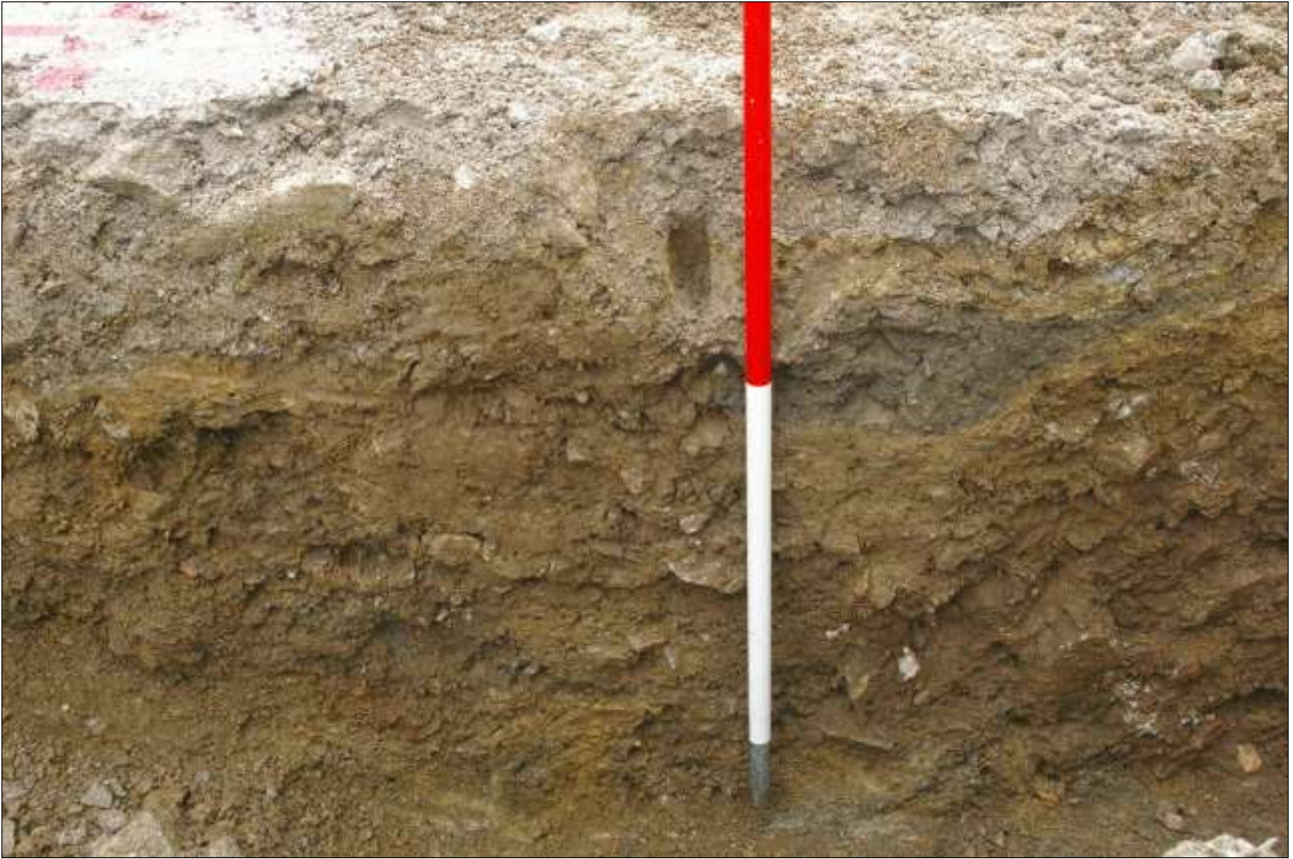
FOUNDATION TRENCH WEST OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



SOUTH-FACING SECTION OF DITCH [201], SOUTH FOUNDATION TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



NORTH-FACING SECTION OF DITCH [201], SOUTH FOUNDATION TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M)



SOUTH-FACING SECTION OF DITCH [201], NORTH FOUNDATION TRENCH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



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