

BARNs AT LAMELLYN LADOCK ROAD PROBUS CORNWALL

Desk Based Appraisal and Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180326

BARNS AT LAMELLYN, PROBUS, CORNWALL
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Mark Datsun
On behalf of Mr Nick Arthur

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording for Lamellyn, Probus, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion and development of this complex and set the buildings in their historical and archaeological context.

Lamellyn was first documented in 1201 and the farmhouse is Grade II listed. During a period of expansion in the 18th century the farmhouse was enlarged and it is likely the range of buildings of which Building 1 forms a part was also constructed. Subsequent changes and additions to the farmstead in the early to mid twentieth century saw the demolition of the eastern range of buildings, with Building 1 the only surviving remnant, and Building 2 added to its eastern side.

Building 1 was constructed as a traditional multi-functional agricultural building, possibly becoming a cow byre then stables at a later date. Building 2 was originally constructed as an open fronted single storey structure, its open front in filled to create a kennels and storage area. Both buildings are now used for storage and are of local significance with limited architectural value. The archaeological potential of the site is low to moderate.



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CONTENTS

<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	3
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3. HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4. METHODOLOGY	5
2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL	8
2.1. DOCUMENTARY HISTORY	8
2.2. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD	8
3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	12
3.1. SITE DESCRIPTION	12
3.2. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS	12
3.2.1. Building 1	12
3.2.2. Building 2	15
3.3. SIGNIFICANCE	16
3.3.1. Building 1	16
3.3.2. Building 2	16
3.4. HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS	16
3.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	17
4.0 CONCLUSION	18
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	19

LIST OF FIGURES

COVER PLATE: THE BUILDINGS SURVEYED, AT LAMELLYN

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.	6
FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE TWO BUILDINGS SUBJECT TO HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING IN THIS REPORT.	7
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL).	9
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 PROBUS TITHE MAP (CRO).	10
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1878 OS 1 ST EDITION 25INCH MAP (NLS);	10
FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1906 OS 2 ND EDITION 25INCH MAP (NLS);	11
FIGURE 7: BUILDING 1, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH	13
FIGURE 8: BUILDING 2, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, 2M SCALE	15
FIGURE 9: PLAN SHOWING THE PHASING OF THE TWO BUILDINGS	17

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: RECORDING TABLES	20
APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	25

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PROJECT CREDITS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAMELLYN
PARISH:	PROBUS
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 89462 48261
SWARCH REF:	PTL18
PLANNING REF:	PA17/08164; PA17/08165

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mark Datsun (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Nick Arthur (The Client) to undertake building recording for two barns at Lamellyn, Probus, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion and development of this building group into a domestic annex and to set them in their historical and archaeological context.

1.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Lamellyn is located at approximately 70m AOD on a spur of land which slopes towards tributaries of the Tresillian River approximately 0.5km north of Probus (Figure 1). The south west main railway passes within 0.5km to the north and west of the site. The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the sedimentary sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Portscatho Formation (BGS 2018).

1.3. HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the open countryside just north of Probus, surrounded by open fields, wooded areas and some agricultural units just north of the site. A public right of way runs past the site to the east. Lamellyn is first recorded in 1201 as 'Lammelin', containing the Cornish place name element 'lann' (churtyard) or 'nans' (valley) and melin (mill). It was recorded as Lanmelyn in 1250 but Nansmelyn in 1346, casting doubt on it being a possible site of a Lann, and more likely to have originated as a 'mill in the valley'. It lies in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder (Lysons 1814). The building which is proposed for conversion is not listed in its own right, but is attached to the Grade II Listed Lamellyn Farmhouse. No archaeological work is recorded at or immediately around Lamellyn.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the buildings was conducted by Emily Wapshott in March 2018 in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2018). The work 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* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016).

BARNs AT LAMELLYN, PROBUS, CORNWALL

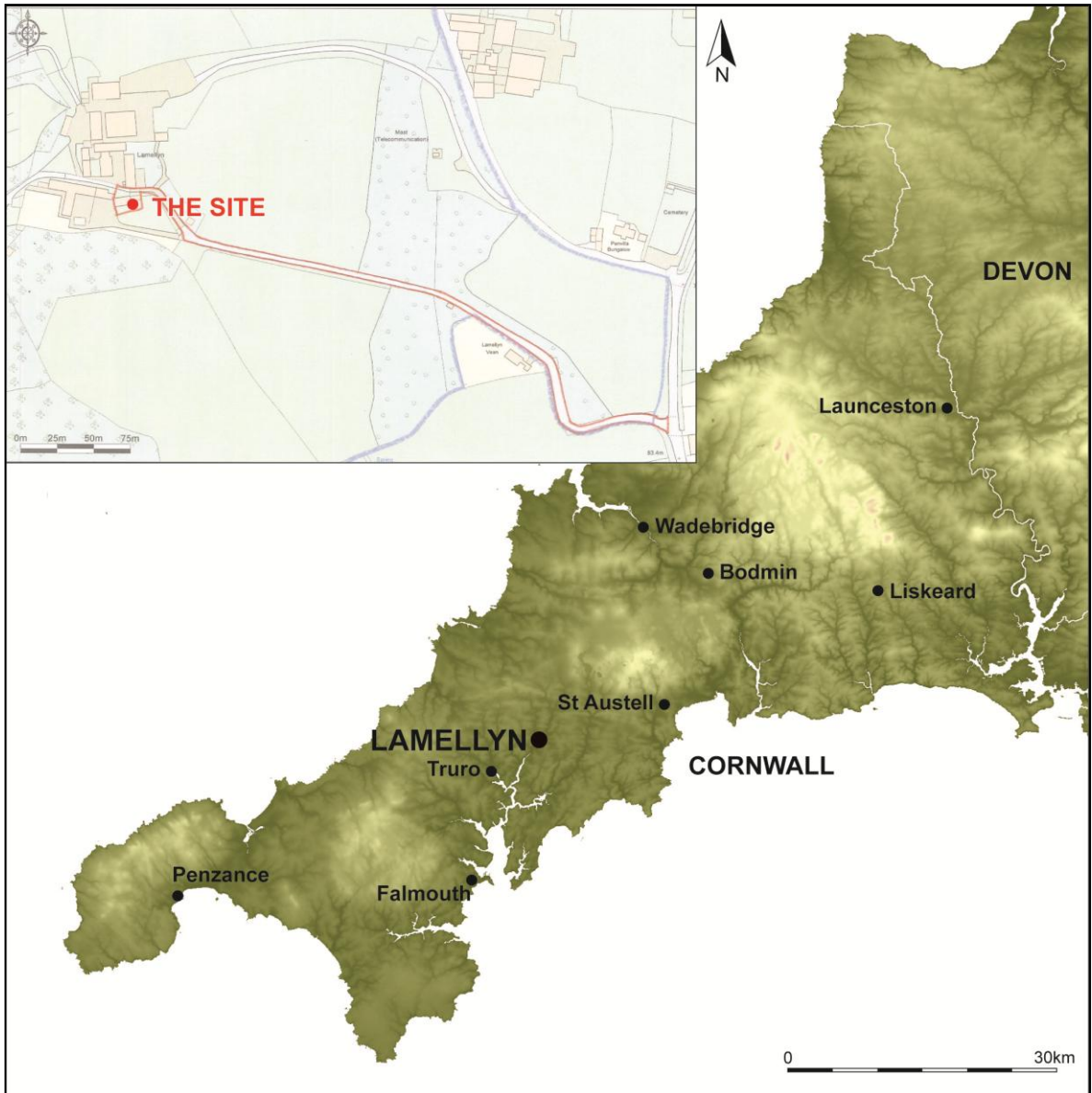


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP. INSET MAP PROVIDED BY AGENT.

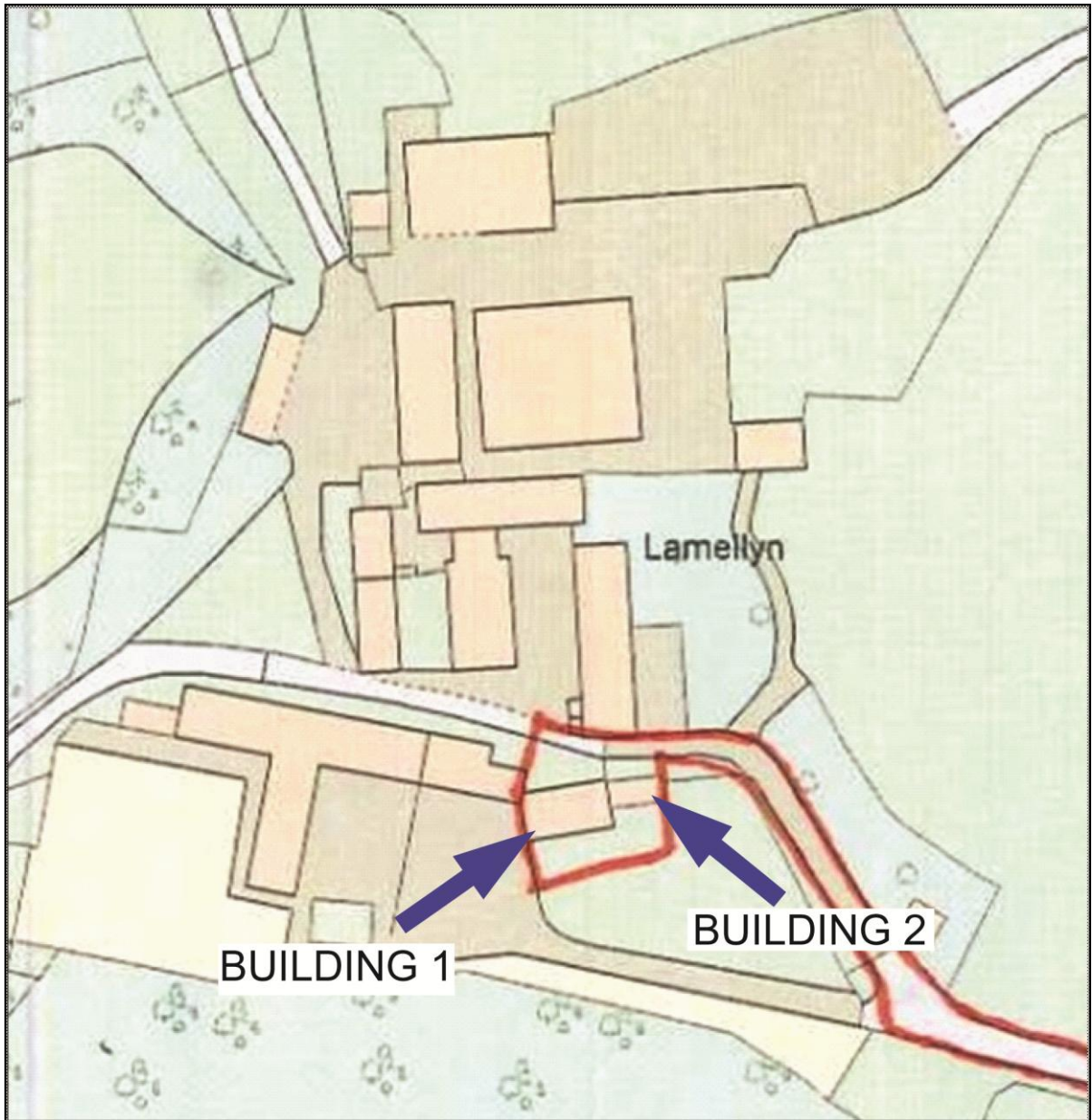


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE TWO BUILDINGS SUBJECT TO HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING IN THIS REPORT (MAP SUPPLIED BY THE AGENT)

2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

2.1. DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

A manuscript record dating to the thirteenth century relating to a gift of land and a grist mill in Lamellyn survives in the Cornwall Record Office (ME/366). A number of documentary sources referencing Lamellyn are held as part of the Mount Edgcumbe family collection and date from the fourteenth to twentieth centuries.

The 1841 census records that Sampson Tresawna, his wife and two children along with five servants lived at Lamellyn. They are still resident in 1851, although with only three servants. By 1861 they have only one servant resident with them at the time of the census. In 1871 Sampson is recorded as widowed and still lives with his two unmarried children Henry, a land agent and Elizabeth, recorded as housekeeper. One general servant also resides at Lamellyn. By 1881 Sampson has died, leaving Henry as head of the household. He is recorded as married with two children and three servants. Elizabeth Tresawna is not recorded at Lamellyn although she is documented along with the rest of the household on the 1891 census so may have been away from home in 1881. By 1901 Elizabeth has died and Henry and his wife Ellen continue to live at Lamellyn, although both of their sons appear to have left home. Henry had died by the time of the 1911 census leaving his wife as head of the household and his son Henry running the farm and recorded as a land agent. His will, in the Cornwall Record Office shows he died on 5th May 1910 (PCPRO/3/5/1). The will of Ellen Tresawna is also held in the Cornwall Record Office (PCPRO/3/5/3); she died in December 1932 leaving her property to her sons. Her Power of Attorney, dated 29th November 1911 is also held (SHM/1176).

Lamellyn appears to have remained in the possession of the Mount Edgcumbe family with a declaration of trust (ME/3502; 1886) and number of mortgages (ME/3501; 1884, ME/3503; 1913) for this estate held in the CRO. The Tresawna family are documented at Lamellyn in the early 1960s when Henry Tresawna of Lamellyn is recorded as a part of a lease agreement as part of Probus Parish Council for a garden in Probus (PCPRO/3/7). The current occupants are descendents of the Tresawna's, having been passed the estate from a great uncle in the 1980s.

2.2. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The 1811 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map (Figure 3) shows Lamellyn, set within a landscape of enclosed fields and dispersed settlements and farmsteads. To the north, Probus Mill is labelled. The accuracy of these draft maps is questionable with regard to field boundaries, but the depiction of roads, settlements and unenclosed land tend to be reasonably reliable.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 PROBUS TITHE MAP, WITH INSET SHOWING THE FARMSTEAD (CRO).

The 1st edition OS map (Figure 5) shows Lamellyn as a farmstead with a courtyard arrangement of buildings to the north of the house. The barn which is the subject of this historic building recording is clearly shown to the east of the farmhouse, although the adjoining structure is not depicted. The barn appears to form part of a longer range which abuts the farmhouse at an oblique angle, unlike the present day arrangement of buildings at Lamellyn. The area in front of the barn appears to have been laid out part of a formal garden and the small buildings shown on the tithe map have both disappeared.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1878 OS 1ST EDITION 25INCH MAP (NLS); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 2nd edition OS map (Figure 6) indicates that little change had taken place since 1878. The farmhouse is still an L shaped structure with detached buildings to the east and north forming a three sided courtyard with access running through to the north of the house. A small structure has been added against the northern wall of the small enclosure to the north of the eastern range of barns. The small building shown on the tithe map but not the first edition map in the field to the south of the house is again depicted on this map.

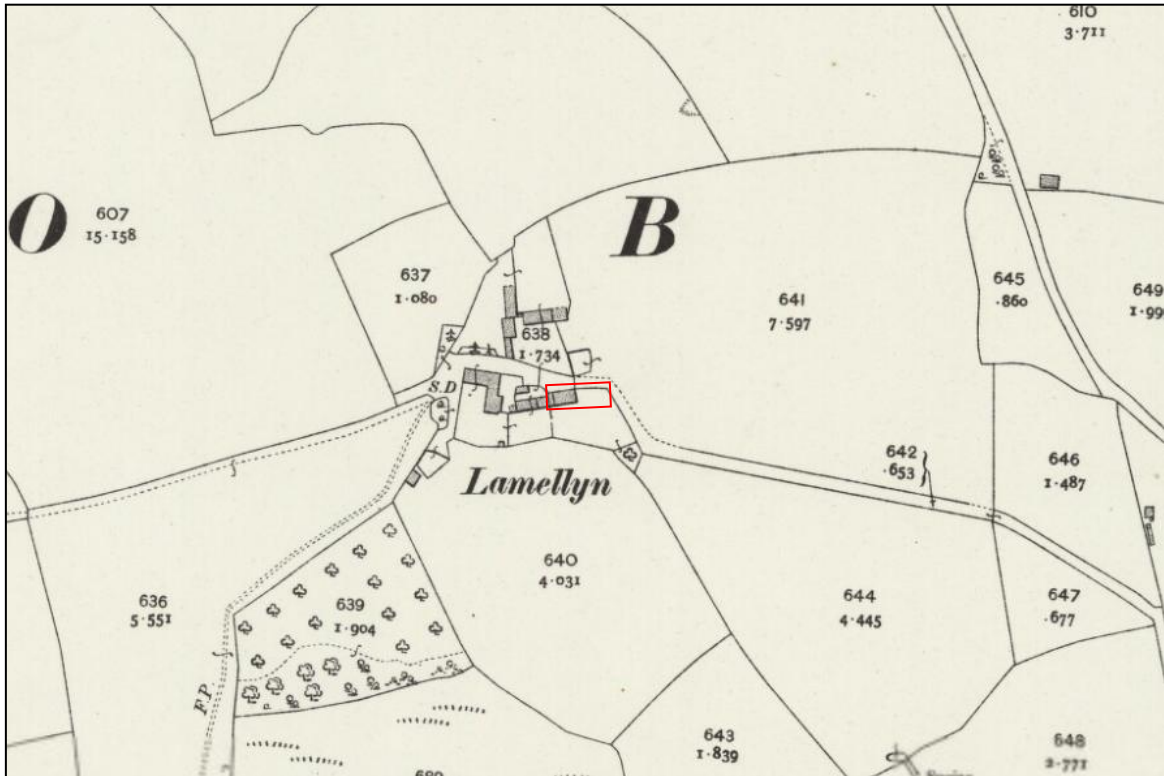


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1906 OS 2ND EDITION 25 INCH MAP (NLS); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1962 OS map (not illustrated) shows a change to the barns on the eastern side of the house, with only the barn subject to this historic building survey remaining on this orientation, the farmhouse having been extended eastwards creating a T shaped building which is separate to the eastern barn. The barns to the north of the farmhouse have also been altered, adding in a new barn in the far north and extending the north eastern barns to the south. By the 1971 OS map (not illustrated) further extension of the farmhouse to the east has connected it to the corner of the barn subject to historic building recording. The eastern extension to this barn is also shown. Further buildings have been added to the north of the farmhouse.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1. SITE DESCRIPTION

The buildings subject to this record are located east of the farmhouse, on a slightly angled alignment, east-north-east to west-south-west. It is now attached to the farmhouse via a long low single storey range of outbuildings. The farmstead is clearly divided by this outbuilding range into the separate garden and domestic areas to the south and the farmyard to the north with the main driveway splitting the two, providing separate access. Levels within the southern garden and courtyard in front of the east elevation of the house have been significantly lowered, creating a formal area more in keeping with a minor gentry residence.

The barn still primarily fronts the farmyard to the north, located at its south-east corner, with the single storey shed abutting its east elevation. All of the original openings in the building are within the north elevation and it faces onto and addresses the historic farmyard on its north side. The farmyard itself is enclosed to the north by a large stone bank barn and is partially filled with single storey cattle sheds. The driveway accesses the farmyard at the south-east corner, directly in front of the building and it therefore has a prominent position, defining a visitor's first experience of the wider farmyard. The driveway follows the line of the historic 'carriage drive', which swept in front of the building, through the farmyard and around to the west side of the farmhouse until the early 1900s. This earlier approach was in use probably from the 18th century, when the grand west wing was built on the farmhouse. This building therefore feels from its setting as if it was constructed to address this 'carriageway'.

3.2. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

3.2.1. BUILDING 1

Description

Two storey building of wide rectangular plan, its ground floor divided into two uneven compartments with the one to the east much narrower; the first floor loft is open. The north east and west walls are of cob, sitting on a slightly battered regularised stone rubble base comprised of platey slate stone; the stonework is set in a cob and earth bond. The cob itself is thick, pale brownish-beige, with good internal and exterior faces.

The east wall is a blind gable end, with some significant cracking and repairs; the west wall is slightly thinner in build and this may be due to the building having been part of a longer range, the rest of the building having been demolished. There is a forced single doorway in the west wall, to the north side, utilising a recycled timber lintel. The sides are patched with concrete blocks, cement and possibly even some bricks, rendered over. The north wall is the principal elevation and the 'front' of the building; it has two rows of dove or pigeon holes, just under the eaves. This north elevation faces into the farmyard and has three openings on the ground floor; that to the west is partially blocked and reset with an inserted timber window. At first floor level there is a central loading door and a forced opening to the east, set with a recycled sash window from the house. All of the cob walls exhibit a raise, which is less obvious on the exterior as they are rendered. The south wall has been wholly rebuilt to two storey height in loose decorative stone rubble; the south-east and south-west corners are also rebuilt.

The ground floor retains a large area of fine rustic cobbling to the west larger compartment, with embedded planks in the partition slots and clear sockets for end posts. There is a drain towards the north wall and to the exterior along the north side there is also a fine cobbled yard area,

including lots of quartz pebbles, a popular decorative element in 18th century and early 19th century agricultural complexes. The roof is of scantle slate, torched on the interior; the roof structure being of lightweight scissor trusses, unusual for such a late build as the roof, loft and south wall have been replaced in the early 20th century and this may highlight the longer survival of a local tradition, when wider building trends had already moved on.

Function

Building 1 is a two storey cob agricultural building. It previously had an open ground floor with evidence of stalls for animal housing in its cobbled floor and scars for troughs and partitions on its rebuilt south wall, with a loft above. The configuration of spacious stalls with long wide plank boards still embedded in the cobbles in the partition slots suggest it was built as stables. However it originally had three ground floor access doors in its north wall, of which two survive, and no windows to the north, east or west elevations, which may suggest an alternative use as a cow byre. Purpose-built stables tend to have windows, although the south wall has been totally rebuilt and the previous cob structure may have had windows.

There is however an oral tradition on the farm to refer to Building 1, as the 'stables' and its has a 19th century window inserted into a blocked doorway, indicating that even if it was initially a cow byre, it may have assumed the role of stables by the later 1800s. In the later 20th and 21st centuries the building was stripped of its fittings and has been used for storage.



FIGURE 7: BUILDING 1, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH

Relationships

Building 1 lies in a prominent position on the farmstead, framing the south-east corner of the farmyard, one of only two clearly surviving historic agricultural buildings, the other being a large bank barn across the farmyard to the north. The two storey building is attached via its north-west

corner to a long low single storey slate rubble range of outbuildings, which are attached to the east wing of the farmhouse, creating a long angled continuous range.

Phasing

Phase 1 – constructional - 18th century:

The farmstead generally received an 18th century phase of expansion, with a large wing built on the farmhouse. Building 1 is most likely part of this phase; a traditional multi-functional agricultural building, initially built as part of a longer range of attached buildings of different uses, which lay at a slight angle to the farmhouse, respecting its east elevation. The building is of fine build, a slightly battered plinth and thick cob walls, with good architectural details such as the dove holes, slate ledges, fine cobbled floors and front cobbled yard and has a strong vernacular aesthetic.

Phase 2 – Remodelling – Early 1900s:

Building 1 has been altered and patched and repaired over the years, evidenced in its cob walls and patches of stonework, however it was not until the early 20th century that it was significantly altered; not appearing on the maps as a wider detached barn until after the 1906 2nd Edition. The building was altered as part of a farm-wide overhaul, with the former attached range of other farm buildings, of which this barn was a part being demolished. The farmhouse also had a large east wing built; the outbuilding range was then built linking the farmhouse and surviving 'stables' building. Building 1 had its north, east and west cob walls raised slightly with a new layer of cob, c.0.4m deep and a wholly new south wall was built in fine stone rubble, with both south-east and south-west corners also being rebuilt. The loft had to be replaced at this time, due to the works to the south wall with fairly narrow split timbers forming joists and narrow pine planks forming the loft floor. Another opening was forced in at loft height, a reused sash window, to give more light to the space. A new roof structure of five scissor trusses finished the remodel of the building. Scissor trusses are usually associated with the early to mid 19th century, but this roof is set on the raised and rebuilt walls and is of a lightweight scantling and a crispness of profile that means it does indeed date to the early 1900s. The roof may therefore indicate a local tradition, or a specific builder relying on more old-fashioned build methods and knowledge. The roof was also torched in lime plaster, sealing it, but again a more vernacular method, somewhat unexpected in an early 20th century build. Scarring from troughs and hayracks on this rebuilt south wall indicate the building returned to its agricultural function for a time, despite the changes.

Phase 3 – Adaption – mid 20th century:

Building 1 was divided by a concrete partition wall on the ground floor, forming a smaller compartment to the east end of the barn.

Phase 4 – Change of Use – Later 20th century:

The farm was taken over from a great-uncle in the 1980s by the current owner's family and it may be in this period that Building 1 was stripped of its agricultural fittings, such as troughs and the steps to the loft were installed so it could be used for storage.

Significant Features

- Dove holes in north elevation: two rows high in the eaves, cut into cob, with small rounded slate ledges for the birds;
- one central loading door in the north elevation, at the eaves, with a good pair of sturdy double doors, ledged to rear, on heavy strap hinges, probably 18th century;
- The forced window to the east end of the north wall, lighting the loft, uses a reset sash, probably from the house;
- scissor trusses but with lightweight and bolted joints and nailed ridge dating to early 20th century;

- scarring to cobbled ground floor indicates wide plank panelled stalls; part of two chunky planks are still embedded in the cobble where they have been cut off;
- scar on north wall, internal face just east of the window in the blocked doorway showing where former loft ladder would have entered original loft, before the staircase was installed.

3.2.2. BUILDING 2

Description

Single storey building, with stone rubble north elevation, and low eastern gable built in concrete block. The building was originally open to the south front, facing onto the lawned garden, later enclosed in concrete block and brick walls forming a kennels compartment and two large store rooms. The building has a very shallow pitched slate roof.



FIGURE 8: BUILDING 2, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, 2M SCALE

Function

Building 2 is an early 20th century slate rubble former open-fronted shed, facing south, with a slate roof and of unknown original function. It was probably altered quite soon after it was built, being enclosed to the west end with concrete blocks and bricks in the mid 20th century to form a kennels, and divided into two small store rooms to the east.

Relationships

Building 2, a converted shed, abuts Building 1 on its east elevation. The low single storey building lies on a similar alignment to Building 1, its principal front facing onto the formal gardens and lawns to the south.

Phasing

Phase 2 - Early 1900s:

Building 2 was built in this phase, not appearing on the maps until after 1906 and was constructed as one stone wall to the north with an open front to the south.

Phase 3 – Adaption – mid 20th century:

Building 2 was divided and enclosed by concrete and brick walls forming a kennels to the west against Building 1 and to the east two store rooms were formed by additional concrete partitions.

Phase 4 – Change of Use – Later 20th century:

No further changes appear to have occurred in this phase.

Significant Features

- Mid 20th century brick kennel, with inner and outer pen, formed to the west end of the building;

3.3. SIGNIFICANCE

3.3.1. BUILDING 1

Building 1 is a largely 18th century structure of a traditional regionally-specific build using local vernacular materials with a few good details, such as the dove holes. It is important element to the farmstead and holds local interest and some limited architectural value, however its interior has been stripped out and its heavy early 20th century remodelling has removed much of its character and structural form. Its historic integrity is now low and its authenticity is challenged.

The unusually late date of its transformation and the link to the chronological history of the local family who have been farming here since the early 19th century gives it some added interest.

It is largely only its north elevation which contains any historic character and the only surviving details, both on its external and internal face. It is positive that in the planned conversion the north elevation will be preserved; the majority of change is focussed on the south elevation, which is the most recent and has no architectural or historic merit.

3.3.2. BUILDING 2

Building 2 is an early 20th century open-fronted shed, converted to form a country-house style kennels. This has some local interest as it identifies a change in character and attitude on the farmstead such as an increasing confidence in the holding and is a late example of a gentry-level feature, the evidence of a lifestyle which was in decline from the First World War onwards.

3.4. HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS

Building 1 is most likely part of a phase of 18th century expansion of the farmstead; a traditional multi-functional agricultural building, initially built as part of a longer range of attached buildings of different uses, which lay at a slight angle to the farmhouse, respecting its east elevation. Building 2 was constructed after 1906 and altered relatively soon after its construction to form a kennels and storage.



FIGURE 9: PLAN SHOWING THE PHASING OF THE TWO BUILDINGS.

3.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the site, as a medieval settlement is *moderate*, however alterations to the farmhouse and former range of buildings which previously adjoined Building 1 may have disturbed archaeological evidence for earlier structures in this area. It is likely that the area around the barns is of low archaeological potential.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Lamellyn was first documented in 1201 and the farmhouse is Grade II listed. During a period of expansion in the 18th century the farmhouse was enlarged and it is likely the range of buildings of which Building 1 forms a part was also constructed. Subsequent changes and additions to the farmstead in the early to mid twentieth century saw the demolition of the eastern range of buildings, with Building 1 (a stable?) being the only surviving remnant. Building 2 was added to the eastern side of Building 1 around this time.

Building 1 was constructed as a traditional multi-functional agricultural building, possibly used as a cow byre, then stables at a later date. Building 2 was originally constructed as an open fronted single storey structure, its open front in filled to create a kennels and storage area.

Both buildings are currently used for storage and are of *local* importance and *limited* architectural value. The archaeological potential of the site is *low to moderate*.

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1841, 1851, 1861, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911

Websites:

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http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

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<http://maps.nls.uk/os/>

Unpublished Sources:

SWARCH 2018: Lamellyn Written Scheme of Investigation (N. Boyd)

APPENDIX 1: RECORDING TABLES

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Cob two storey agricultural building now used for storage but formerly stables and possibly previously a cow byre. Loft above ground floor with cobbles and dove holes in north elevation.
Dating Evidence:		Style, form and quality of build, structural phasing, historic map regression.
Figure Numbers:		
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Two storey principal elevation, faces into farmyard. Slightly battered stone slate rubble base, densely packed, regularised build. Cob and earth bond to stonework. Fine faced cob walls, of pale brown-beige colour with small stone inclusions and fine chopped straw; yellowish clay.
Roof Covering		Slate steeply pitched roof, hipped to east and west. Roll moulded red terracotta ridge tiles. Scantle slate, graduated and tarred to waterproof the roof further. Timber barge boards.
Opening – Windows:	2	Ground floor, west end – a fine stable window, timber lintel, narrow, crisp slate slab sill. Two openings to base with iron bars removed; inner uneven width plank shutters, on strap hinges. Above is a fixed row of five glazed lights with chunky chamfered glazing bars, crown glass and several bull nose marks. Chunky plain frame, pegged to corners. The window is set within the upper part of a blocked doorway. First floor, east end – one fixed single 12 pane sash, reused here and reset in a chunky plain pegged frame, forced into the cob. Slate slab sill. Window sash likely reused from the house, narrow ogee glazing bars.
Openings - Doors	2	Two doors to the ground floor, to the east and centre. Central door has had its lintel raised and a new more modern timber inserted. East side rebuilt, patched and repaired in concrete block, mostly to the interior face. One course of blocks visible under render at base of external face. This has widened the opening. Folding door, formed from bits of other 19 th century plank boarded doors. One narrow tall leaf to west, of three uneven width planks. Cut stables door, two leaf to east, hinged to centre for folding. Even width narrow planks with rusty iron thumb latch. Nailed reused handmade iron strap hinges set in pintles to west side. Modern hinged folding sections and cut timber braces nailed to folding section. Door to east end has original weathered pegged frame, patched with grey cement to top. Modern replacement 20 th century narrow plank door, ledged and braced. Very thin, on modern hinges with galvanised bolt.
Loading Doors:		Wide, low loading door to loft in centre of elevation over central doorway, probably 18 th century; chunky, crude, agricultural. Pegged chunky plain frame; doors sit on large iron pintles in frame with large handmade round-ended blacksmith strap hinges. Wide uneven width plank doors, ledged to rear. Ledging bars fixed with spikes. Wooden catch held by a spike at top, later iron bolt at bottom on the internal side.
Drainage/Guttering		Grey plastic guttering and downpipes held on timber barge boards.
Significant Details:		Dove holes, two rows, to top of elevation under the eaves. A set of 10 to the east, six to the centre and a set of 18 to the west. Each cut into the cob, but with its own slate rounded ledge and slate cap to top. There is a raise to the elevation, approx 0.4m at the eaves, in a grey-beige cob of cruder mixed coarse form. This is less obvious on the exterior which is rendered in a grey coarse mix cement hard render, but can be seen in the central section of the wall between the loading door and inserted window where there is a clear build line. The window to the west is within a blocked doorway so this elevation originally had three doors.
Relationships:		The elevation is cohesive with the east and west walls.

BARNS AT LAMELLYN, PROBUS, CORNWALL

Comments:		<p>This elevation is the principle elevation of the barn, with the dove hole detailing and all the original openings within this elevation. It faces onto the historic farmyard.</p> <p>The former carriage drive passed this building, on its north side; the building framed the approach to the main farmyard. The carriage drive crossed the farmyard and wrapped around to the west side of the house, addressing the grander 18th century west wing. This form of approach to the farmhouse was in use until the early 20th century.</p>
B1 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Two storey blind elevation. Regularised stone rubble elevation of slate and shale in a lime mortar. Repointed externally in cement hard mix ribbon pointing.
Roof Covering:		Steeply pitched slate roof, hipped to east and west. Roll moulded red terracotta ridge tiles. Scantle slate, graduated and tarred to waterproof the roof further. Timber barge boards.
Drainage/Guttering		Grey plastic guttering and downpipes. Held on grey painted timber barge boards.
Relationships:		The south elevation and south-east and south-west returning corners are of a later build; a presentation stone elevation to frame the new formal garden and driveway on the south-east side of the house. Late 19 th century, or very early 20 th century.
B1 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		Two storey narrow gable end elevation, cob on a stone rubble base, rendered externally in a grey coarse mix hard cement render. Some exposed stone to base of wall by steps.
Roof Covering		The roof is hipped to the west end and of steeply pitched slate. Slightly overhanging eaves. Scantle slates, graduated and tarred to waterproof the roof further. Timber barge boards.
Openings - Doors	1	One narrow forced door to the north side of the elevation on the ground floor. Set quite high in the elevation as the ground level has been lowered on this side. Accessed via stone rubble and concrete steps. Narrow early 20 th century plain frame and narrow plank boarded door, with ledging and bracing to rear. Modern Yale lock. Reused timber lintel visible on interior.
Drainage/Guttering		Grey plastic guttering and downpipes. Held on grey painted timber barge boards.
Significant Details:		The elevation has received a raise at the eaves, within the cob. The raise is about 0.4m deep and is of a greyish beige coarser cob mix, as also seen on the north and east elevations. It is not visible from the exterior due to the better condition of the render.
Relationships		The west elevation is cohesive with the north and east elevations. It is abutted on the south-west corner stonework which wraps around from the south elevation, which is of a later phase.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Slightly battered stone slate rubble base, densely packed, regularised build. Cob and earth bond to stonework. Cob walls, of pale brown-beige colour with small stone inclusions and fine chopped straw and yellowish clay; the cob seems much coarser and more irregular here, but this is due to its being exposed and any render having fallen off; it is much weathered and worn away by rain/wind. There is some severe cracking in the cob in this facade. The south-east corner has been rebuilt in stone along with the rebuilt south elevation giving a clear and large build line where the collapsing cob has pulled away from the abutting stone.
Roof Covering		The roof is hipped to the east end, and of steeply pitched slate. Slightly overhanging eaves. Scantle slates, graduated and tarred to waterproof the roof further. Timber barge boards.
Drainage/Guttering		Grey plastic guttering and downpipes. Held on grey painted timber barge boards.
Significant Details:		The elevation has received a raise at the eaves, within the cob. The raise is about 0.4m deep and is of a greyish beige coarser cob mix, as also seen on the north and east elevations. This is clearly visible here on the exterior with two differing colours of cob and a clear build line between them up near the eaves. The greyish cob raise

		seems more closely bonded with the stonework of the south-east corner.
Relationships:		The east elevation is cohesive with the north and east elevations. It is abutted on the south-east corner by stonework which wraps around from the south elevation, which is of a later phase.
B1 Interior – Ground Floor		Large compartment to West
		Description
Function:		Animal housing, divided from small compartment to east by a 20 th century concrete partition wall. Evidence for stalls (sockets) within cobbled floor.
Walls:		Whitewashed stone to south, lime plastered and whitewashed cob to north and west. Whitewashed concrete block wall to east.
Floor:		Cobbled floor survives to most of the compartment; small area c.1.75x2m next to the west wall has an inserted concrete pad. It is not clear if the cobbles will survive beneath or have been cut into.
Loft Structure:		Late 19 th or early 20 th century split timber joists, quite crude with some basic shaping, made from pine. Above and directly on the back of the joists lie mostly narrow even width planks, some wider planks seen reused to the east from an earlier loft floor. These joists sit somewhat uncomfortably in larger sockets in the cob north wall but are cohesive with the rebuilt south wall. There are two larger cruder beams which appear more adze shaped to towards the west end and which may be reused from an earlier loft structure.
Opening – Doors:	2	One wide door to north wall, to east side rebuilt and patched with concrete block and cement. Raised and widened. Replacement timber lintel in cement. The door is of four panels, forming a two leaf folding door. The elements of other plank doors have been nailed and strapped together to form this door probably in the 20 th century. Sits on modern hinges. One door to west wall, forced into wall. Reused timber lintel, 20 th century narrow plank boarded door. Ledged and braced with modern Yale lock.
Opening – Windows:	1	One fine timber stables window set into a blocked doorway in the north-west corner, now obscured by the steps to the loft. Described with exterior.
Significant Details:		Later 20 th or even 21 st century timber steps access the loft, an opening having been cut in the north-west corner. The scarring and marks from the original timber loft ladder, set into the cob of the north wall are visible just to the east of the window.
Dating Evidence:		All historic fittings have been stripped out of the compartment, the trough and hay racks leaving scars on the south wall. The cobbled floor is ragged and in filled against the south wall, suggesting it and the stalls it demarks date to the earlier phase of the building, before the south wall was rebuilt.
B1 Interior – Ground Floor		Small compartment to East
		Description
Function:		Animal housing, divided from main compartment by a 20 th century concrete partition wall.
Walls:		Whitewashed concrete block partition wall to the west, painted stonework to the south and whitewashed lime plastered cob to the east and north. The east wall is much worn and both plaster and whitewash have come off in places.
Floor:		Shallow poured concrete floor, seemingly laid directly over the cobbles, as it is irregular in surface.
Loft Structure:		Late 19 th or early 20 th century split timber joists, quite crude with some basic shaping, made in pine. Above and directly on the back of the joists lie mostly narrow even width planks, some wider planks seen reused to the east from an earlier loft floor. These joists sit somewhat uncomfortably in larger sockets in the cob north wall but are cohesive with the rebuilt south wall. Against the south wall there is an inserted east-west bracing timber and an upright post has also been installed. This old post has been reused from the former hay racks, as it has the round sockets of the bars and peg holes for the connecting braces.

BARNs AT LAMELLYN, PROBUS, CORNWALL

Opening – Doors:	1	One door in the north wall. Old weathered pegged frame but modern narrow plank boarded door, ledged and braced, with modern handle and lock, on modern hinges.
Significant Details:		Stone trough, with narrow shallow bowl set into the floor in the north-east corner. Timber lacing or lintel in the north east corner above the trough, this is a reused timber with socket hole within it. Blocked window possibly located here. Difficult to determine due to plaster and whitewash and render to exterior. Scarring for troughs again on the south wall.
Dating Evidence:		All historic fittings have been stripped out of the compartment.
B1 Interior – First Floor		Loft
		Description
Function:		Storage loft for hay and straw, served by loading door in the north wall.
Walls:		Cob is lime plastered to the north, east and west walls. The stone south wall and south-east and south-west corners are left as exposed stone, heavily repointed in a hard mix greyish cement mortar.
Floor:		The floor is mostly narrow even width pale pine planks and nailed to the joists below. In an area to the north-east there are some significantly more weathered, wider and chunkier pine planks, which have been messily re-laid. These may survive from the earlier loft, before it was rebuilt with the south wall. The loft floor has failed in many areas due to a leaking roof.
Roof Structure:		Five scissor trusses, of pine, with bolted joints. Lightweight scantling; all joints are bolted with small modern looking bolts, with quite crisp screw threads. Overlapping ridge is nailed. Two purlins to each pitch, chunky modern looking rafters and closely set battens. The slates are torched underneath with lime plaster.
Opening – Loading Doors:	1	One wide and low loading door in the north wall, to the centre. Pegged chunky plain frame. Doors sit on large iron pintles in the frame with large handmade rounded ended blacksmith strap hinges. Wide uneven width plank doors, ledged to rear, ledging bars fixed with spikes. Wooden catch held by a spike at top and later iron bolt at bottom on the internal side.
Opening – Windows:	1	One window forced into the elevation to the east side. Sloping cut cob reveals. Chunky plain pegged frame, set with a fixed twelve pane sash. The sash is probably reused from the house, having fine ogee moulded glazing bars. Slate slab sill.
Significant Details:		The north east and west cob elevations have received a raise at the eaves. The raise is about 0.4m deep and is of a greyish beige coarser cob mix. This indicates the building would have been lower, likely one and a half storeys in height in its original form.
Dating Evidence:		A scissor truss brace style was common in the early and mid 19 th century; it is not often seen in later buildings. However the raise suggests the roof structure dates to the rebuilding of the south wall, as the roof timbers sit on the raised walls. The bolts used in the joints of the trusses are very small and modern looking, with defined screw threads

BUILDING 2	Description
Function/Summary:	Single storey open-fronted slate rubble shed of unknown original function. Converted to dog kennels in the later 20 th century and the space to the west further divided, forming two garden store rooms.
Dating Evidence:	Style, form and quality of build, clear structural phasing. Historic map regression.
Figure Numbers:	
B2 Exterior	
B2 Elevation NORTH	Description
Fabric Description:	Short low single storey elevation. Built of loose slatestone rubble, in a lime mix; repointed later in a hard mix cement mortar to the exterior.
Roof Covering:	Slate, shallow pitched roof with deep eaves and timber barge boards. Plain

		terracotta ridge tiles.
Relationships:		Abuts the east elevation of Building 1, clear build line between the two structures. The hedge bank which encloses the garden runs up to the east end of this elevation.
B2 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Open-fronted elevation. Brick-built structure of kennel to west end, weathered concrete block south elevation between openings. Cement grey ribbon pointing to exterior.
Roof Covering		Slate, shallow pitched roof with deep eaves and timber barge boards. Plain terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings – Doors:	2	Two modern plank boarded doors, with ledging and bracing, modern hinges and bolts, plain narrow door frames. Each serves a small garden store. Painted grey.
Openings :	1	Wide opening to the west end, in filled with iron railings and barred gateway, forming a semi-open pen for the kennels. To the west end, within the brickwork is a window. This has a narrow nailed plain frame and a reused sash, again probably reused from the house, as seen in Building 1. This has chunky glazing bars with nine panes, set on modern hinges to the west and refitted as a casement with a timber nailed catch to exterior. Painted white.
Relationships:		The west end of this elevation abuts the east elevation of Building 1 with a clear build line between the two.
Comments		This small buildings' conversion appears to relate to the aggrandisement of this area and the farmhouse, having a distinct country house kennels feel.
B2 Elevation WEST		Description
Relationships:		The building is built up against Building 1 to the west end.
B2 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Weathered concrete block elevation, single storey gabled end. Cement grey ribbon pointing to exterior.
Roof Covering		Gabled end with shallow pitch, deep eaves and timber barge boards.
Relationships:		The wall abuts the stonework to the north and is cohesive with the other concrete to the south and south-west.
B2 Interior		Description
Function:		Dog kennels to the west end. Outer pen with iron railings to the garden. Enclosed room abutting Building 1, with a window for light and door between. To the east end an open space has been divided by a concrete block partition and the east elevation extended outwards to form two garden stores, each with its own door to the south.
Walls		Exposed brick, concrete block and stone.
Floors		The floor to the east is earth and concrete to the west, within the kennel areas.
Roof Structure:		Simple shallow pitched A-frame truss of relatively modern pine, chunky truss blades and high set collar, nailed on. 20 th century. All joints are nailed. Battens carry slates running on the back of the truss blades.
Dating Evidence		No fittings or definitive dating evidence, all features are relatively, modern crisp and not very weathered. Constructed of modern materials including bricks, cement and concrete block. The building does appear until 20 th century mapping.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



THE APPROACH TO THE FARMYARD ALONG THE HISTORIC FORMER CARRIAGE DRIVE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.



BUILDING 2 ATTACHED TO THE EAST END OF BUILDING 1 AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FARMYARD, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

BARNs AT LAMELLYN, PROBUS, CORNWALL



THE ENTRANCE TO THE FARMYARD: A LOOSE SLATESTONE RUBBLE WALL ENCLOSES THE DRIVEWAY NOW, REDUCING THE OPENING, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST.



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.



A LOW SINGLE STOREY OUTBUILDING RANGE ABUTS BUILDING 1 ON ITS NORTH-WEST CORNER, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.



THE WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE ADJOINING OUTBUILDING RANGE AND HOW THE GROUND LEVELS HAVE BEEN LOWERED ON THIS SOUTH SIDE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.



VIEW SHOWING BUILDING 1 IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FORMAL ENTRANCE COURTYARD NOW FORMED TO THE EAST OF THE FARMHOUSE AND IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE BARN, BUILT OF STONE RUBBLE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 2, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.

BARNs AT LAMELLYN, PROBUS, CORNWALL



THE WIDER SETTING: BUILDINGS 1 AND 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GARDENS AND FARMHOUSE BEYOND; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE COBBLED AND QUARTZ PEBBLE FORMER YARD SURFACE WHICH SURVIVES ALONG THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE WEST.



BUILDINGS 1 AND 2, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARRIAGE DRIVE AND FARMYARD; FROM THE WEST, NORTH-WEST.



THE WEST LARGER COMPARTMENT WITHIN BUILDING 1, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CONCRETE PARTITION WALL; FROM THE WEST.



THE WEST COMPARTMENT, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER.



THE SOUTH WALL OF BUILDING 1, WITHIN THE WEST COMPARTMENT, AS VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



THE WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1 AND WEST END OF THE WEST COMPARTMENT; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.



THE WEST WALL OF BUILDING 1, FROM THE INTERIOR; FROM THE EAST.



THE NORTH AND WEST WALLS OF BUILDING 1, AT THE NORTH-WEST CORNER, WITHIN THE WEST COMPARTMENT, SHOWING THE DOOR, WINDOW AND STAIRS, AS WELL AS THE DOOR IN THE WEST WALL; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE DOOR IN THE NORTH WALL, SERVING THE WEST COMPARTMENT AND THE HAYRACK BUILT INTO THE NORTH-EAST CORNER; FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.



THE COBBLED FLOOR IN THE WEST COMPARTMENT, VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



THE WINDOW IN THE WEST COMPARTMENT, WITHIN A BLOCKED DOORWAY, SCREENED BY THE RELATIVELY MODERN STAIRS TO THE LOFT SPACE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE ROOF OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



THE EAST END OF THE LOFT, BUILDING 1; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.



THE NORTH WALL, WITH DOVE HOLES, LOADING DOOR AND FORCED WINDOW TO THE EAST END, SHOWING THE RAISE IN THE COLOUR AND TEXTURE DIFFERENCE IN THE COB FOR THE TOP C.0.4M; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE LOFT FLOOR, WHICH HAS FAILED AND IS VERY ROTTEN DUE TO ISSUES WITH THE ROOF IN THE PAST; FROM THE WEST.



THE SOUTH WALL AND SOUTH-EAST CORNER FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE LOFT.



THE WEST END OF THE LOFT; FROM THE EAST, NORTH EAST.



THE ROOF OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE TORCHING UNDERNEATH THE SLATES; FROM THE NORTH, NORTH-EAST.



THE SOUTH WALL AND SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH EAST.



THE LOADING DOOR IN THE NORTH WALL AT LOFT HEIGHT, IN BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE FORCED WINDOW IN THE EAST END OF THE LOFT IN BUILDING 1, WITH INSET RECYCLED SASH WINDOW; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



ROOF OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



THE NARROW EASTERN COMPARTMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH.



THE CONCRETE PARTITION WALL WHICH SEPARATES THE EASTERN COMPARTMENT FROM THE REST OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE INNER FACE OF THE EAST WALL AND NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BUILDING 1, WITHIN THE EASTERN COMPARTMENT; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST.



THE CONCRETE FLOOR OF THE EASTERN COMPARTMENT IN BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST.



TROUGH IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH.



TIMBER TIE, OR FORMER LINTEL IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BUILDING 1, PART OF A FORMER HAYRACK?



THE FIXED SASH WINDOW, INSET INTO THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH [LEFT]. THE DOOR TO THE EASTERN COMPARTMENT IN BUILDING 1'S NORTH ELEVATION; FROM THE NORTH [RIGHT].



THE CENTRAL DOOR IN THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1 AND THE LOADING DOOR ABOVE; FROM THE NORTH [LEFT]. THE WINDOW TO THE WEST, GROUND FLOOR OF BUILDING 1, SET INTO A BLOCKED DOORWAY; FROM THE NORTH [RIGHT].



THE ROWS OF DOVE HOLES IN THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1, THOSE TO THE EAST; FROM THE NORTH.



THE PARTITION SLOTS AND SOCKETS, INDICATING THE FORMER WIDE STALLS IN THE COBBLED FLOOR OF BUILDING 1, WITH 2M SCALES; FROM THE NORTH.



THE DRAIN WITHIN THE COBBLES, TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SURVIVING COBBLED FLOOR IN BUILDING 1, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST [LEFT]. THE SCARRING AND MARKS IN THE LIME WASH AND PLASTER WHERE THE FORMER LOFT LADDER WAS ATTACHED TO THE NORTH WALL OF BUILDING 1, WITH 2M SCALE; FORM THE SOUTH [RIGHT].



THE WINDOW, SET WITHIN THE BLOCKED DOORWAY; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH.



THE WEST DOOR IN THE WEST WALL OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE FORCED AND REPAIRED SIDES AND INSERTED RECYCLED TIMBER LINTEL; FROM THE EAST [LEFT]. THE KENNELS, AN OUTER PEN AND INNER CLOSED ROOM, SET WITHIN BUILDING 2, TO THE WEST END, AGAINST BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST AND NORTH-EAST [RIGHT].



THE KENNELS, AN OUTER PEN AND INNER CLOSED ROOM, SET WITHIN THE WEST END OF BUILDING 2 AGAINST BUILDING 1;
FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST AND NORTH-EAST.



ONE OF THE STORES TO THE EAST END OF BUILDING 2, DIVIDED
BY CONCRETE BLOCK PARTITION WALL, ENCLOSED BY PLANK
BOARDED DOORS TO THE SOUTH; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE BASIC A-FRAME ROOF STRUCTURE IN BUILDING 2; FROM THE WEST.



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