

PENDREA BARNs
St BURYAN
PENZANCE
CORNWALL

Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 200514



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Pendrea Barns, St Buryan, Penzance, Cornwall

Historic Building Recording

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Report Version: FULL DRAFT 04

14th May 2020

Revised draft issued: 2nd June 2020

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording at a group of redundant agricultural buildings at Pendrea Farm, St. Buryan, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to make a record of the buildings and their features prior to conversion to residential use.

The farm at Pendrea is first documented in the 10th century AD when it appears in the foundation charter of the Church at St Buryan. During the medieval period it was the seat of the Pendrea family, passing by marriage to the family of Noy in the late 15th century. The most notable of that line was William Noy (b.1577-d.1634), MP and Attorney General to Charles I (1631-34). Hals states he intended to build a notable dwelling at Pendrea but was prevented from doing so by his early death. The estate was sold in the later 17th century to Mr Christopher Davis, Gent. and thence to the Tonkin family; in 1840 the farm was owned by the Rev. Uriah Tonkin.

The cartographic and Census data indicate there was one 201a farm at Pendrea and two cottages in 1840. The tithe map shows a fairly regular North Yard surrounded by buildings with a loose collection of buildings set around a larger South Yard. The North Yard contained one two-storey threshing barn (B9). By 1875 the buildings around the South Yard had been demolished and a single large double-depth farmhouse built. The buildings around the North Yard had been reconfigured, demolished, and rebuilt to create a more formal U-shaped arrangement containing specialised structures including pigsties (B1; B2b), milking parlours (B4; B7) and a large implement shed (B11). This included re-roofing all the existing structures. By 1906 a large stable for riding and draft horses had been built (B10), and an engine house constructed to provide electricity to the farmstead (B6). In the mid-20th century there was a renewed emphasis on dairying with the provision of new concrete cattle stalls (B4; B7). By the early 21st century dairying had ceased, and the farm buildings became redundant.

Despite the fact this farmstead can trace its origins as far back as c.932 and was the seat of a local gentry family until c.1700, there is precious little indication of that today. All the farm buildings appear to date to the 18th and 19th century and are very vernacular in appearance. Some pieces of 17th century architectural spolia have, however, been incorporated into the walls of the standing buildings.

Rather than being a planned 19th century farmstead per se, the farm buildings at Pendrea were progressively modified over the course of the 19th century and reflect the diversity of specialised buildings that came to be seen as necessary on a modern and efficient 19th century farm. Earlier structures were demolished and replaced or modified as needs required. By 1906 the farmstead had reached its maximum extent, and only one new building was constructed after this date.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT, FOR ACCESS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: PENDREA BARNS (PENDREA FARM)
PARISH: ST. BURYAN
COUNTY: CORNWALL
NGR: SW 40503 25056
PLANNING REF: PA17/03071
SWARCH REF: BUP18
OASIS No.: SOUTHWES1-321510

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client to undertake historic building recording at Pendrea Farm, St. Buryan, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2018) drawn up to discharge Condition 4 of planning permission PA17/03071, and in line with the relevant guidance (Historic England 2016; ClfA 2014).

1.2 PLANNING CONTEXT

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of planning permission for change of use and conversion of barns to create 4 self-contained dwellings with new vehicular access and package treatment plant (PA17/03071).

The comments issued by the Historic Environment Team at Cornwall Council are as follows:

Thank you for consulting HEP Archaeology on this application. We have consulted the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record and note that this application lies within a settlement of early medieval origins, Pendrea (MCO11263), first recorded in 1238 but presumed of earlier origins due to placename evidence. Evidence for a now vanished adjacent medieval settlement, Creskin (MCO14160), exists in the form of a field name recorded on the 1838 St Buryan Tithe Map. We also note that the buildings proposed for conversion are all shown on the Tithe Map and photographs contained within the submitted Design and Access Statement (DAS) show a varied mix of vernacular buildings arranged around a courtyard.

We note that the decision notice for the previous application contained an archaeological planning condition for 'a detailed photographic record of the barns, both interior and exterior, together with a English Heritage Level 2 record report'. We recommend that a similar condition is applied to this application in the event of a successful determination. However, we would prefer that the following wording recommended by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), should be used as follows:

A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

[Note: The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.]

In accordance with paragraph 189 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2019), and the Cornwall Local Plan, Policy 24, outline consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. Condition 4 states:

A) No demolition shall take place until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording,*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment,*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording,*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation,*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation,*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

D) The archaeological recording condition will normally only be discharged when all elements of the WSI including on site works, analysis, report, publication (where applicable) and archive work has been completed.

Reason: To safeguard the archaeological value of the site, and in accordance with the aims and intentions of paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.3 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located approximately 0.5km south-west of St. Buryan, to the west of a stream that drops down to St. Loy's Cove. The farm is located on fairly level ground at an altitude of c.100m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock of the Moretonhampstead Association (SSEW 1983); this overlies the igneous granites of the Land's End Intrusion (BGS 2020).

1.4 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

St. Buryan, or *Burian*, is a village and civil parish in the historic hundred and deanery of Penwith. In AD 930 the Anglo-Saxon king Athelstan took communion in Saint Buriana's Oratory before crossing to the Isles of Scilly to fight the Danes. On his return he endowed a church here, and one of the estates granted to the support of the church was Pendrea (S450). Pendrea was the seat of the Pendrea family until it passed through marriage to the Noy family at some time before 1577, when William Noy, later attorney general to Charles I, was born there. Following his death in 1634, his grandson sold it to Mr. Christopher Davis, whose line passed it to the Tonkins (Lysons 1814).

The Cornwall and Scilly HLC records this area as *Prehistoric Farmland*. The Cornwall and Scilly HER notes (erroneously) that the place-name is first recorded in 1238 (meaning 'top/end of the farm/village' *pen [an] dre*). The HER also notes a medieval settlement called '*Creskin/Carascorn*' a short distance to the south-east [MCO14160] and a medieval cross at the entrance gate to Pendrea [MCO5627]. There are numerous Prehistoric sites and finds in the local area.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The building appraisal was conducted by Emily Wapshott & Dr. Bryn Morris in May 2018; a return visit was made in May 2020 following the clearance of rubbish from B3. 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).

1.6 ARCHIVE

On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidelines (MoRPHE);

The archive will normally consist of two elements: the digital archive and the paper archive;

It is not anticipated that a material (artefact) archive will be generated during the recording work.

Should such an archive be generated it will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM) in line with the RCM accessioning and selection guidelines;

The digital archive, including a copy of the final report, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in compliance with their standards and requirements and according to Historic England guidance for digital photography;

South West Archaeology Ltd. will retain copyright of the reports, documents and photographic images under the terms of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved.

Licence is hereby granted to the ADS for the storage and dissemination of the digital archive;

Should a material archive be generated (comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested)) it will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards and selection strategies of the RCM, and in a timely fashion. Should SWARCH be unable to attain a selection strategy from the Museum, specialists will be consulted to achieve an appropriate strategy in line with best practice;

An accession number would be requested from the RCM in the event that a physical archive is generated. Should finds be recovered, SWARCH will obtain an accession number from the RCM and will arrange deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works;

The paper archive, comprising site notes, sketches, annotated plans/elevations, will be digitised and will form part of the digital archive for the structure;

SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in a material archive to the receiving museum;

If ownership of all or any finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists;

If the RCM are to retain the hardcopy paper archive it will be deposited under the same accession number as any material archive. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies, record offices or LPA. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed;

The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report;

SWARCH will notify the LPA when the digital archive is deposited with the ADS, and when any physical archive is deposited with the RCM.

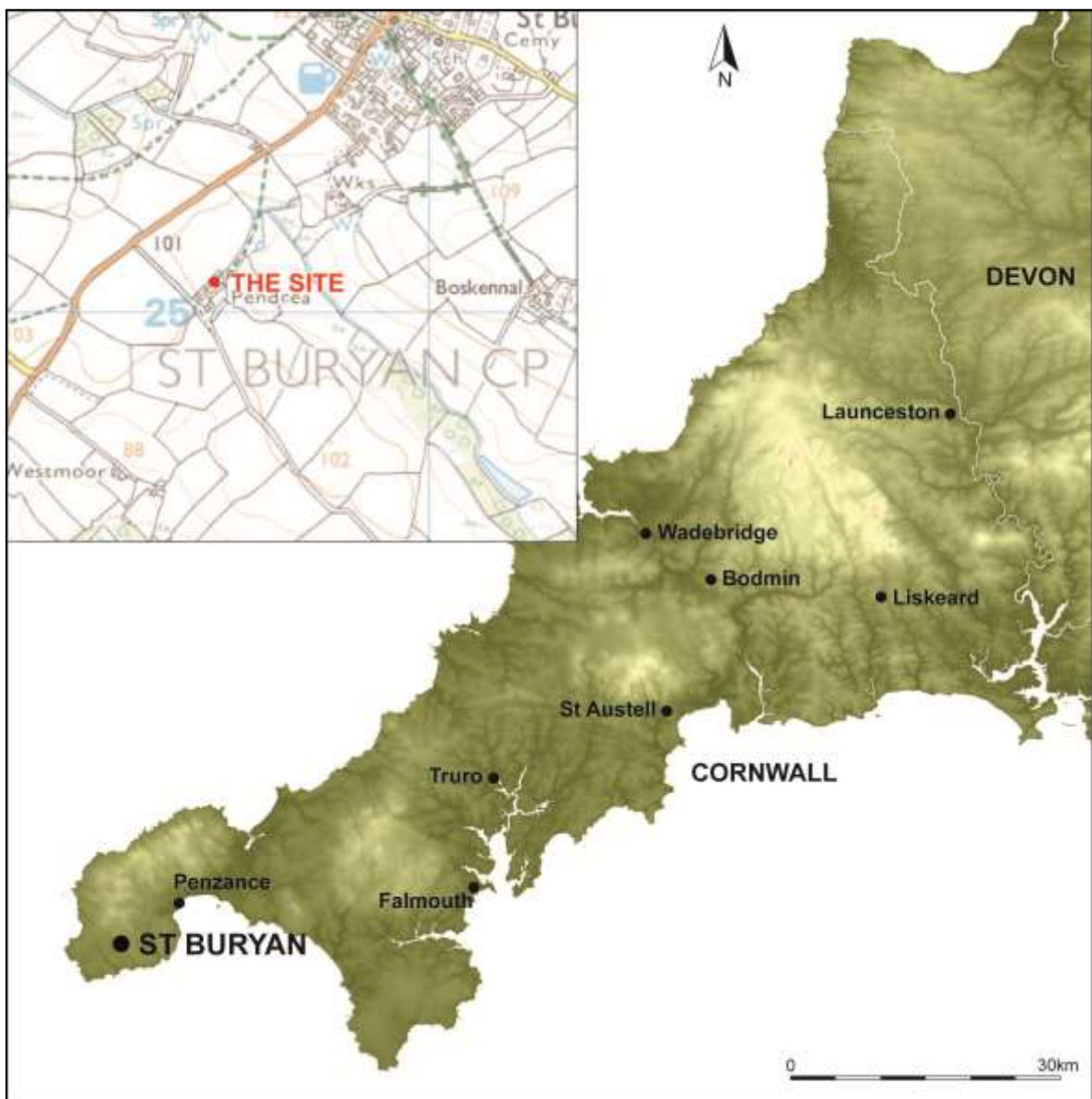


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

St. Buryan, or *Burian*, is a village and civil parish in the historic hundred and deanery of Penwith. In the 10th century, King Athelstan established a collegiate church at St. Buryan and granted it sanctuary in honour of St. Burian/Burien. Lysons (1814) records that a Saturday market and two fairs were granted to St. Buryan by Edward I. Pendrea is first recorded in Athelstan's charter of c.932 '*In pendre unam arpennam...*', one of six smaller estates within St Buryan granted in support of the church. This Cornish name includes the elements *Pen[an]dre*, meaning 'top of the village' or 'head town'. It has also been spelled Pentre (Hals 1750). Pendrea was the seat of a family of that name until it passed by marriage in the time of Henry VI to the Noy family, the last of whom was William Noy, attorney general to Charles I, who was born there in 1577 (Toy 1912). Following his death in 1634, his grandson, also named William Noy, sold the estate to Mr. Christopher Davis, whose line passed it to the Tonkins (Hals 1750; Lysons 1814). Writing in the 1730s, William Hals recorded that:

Pentre, otherwise Pendrea, in this parish, i.e. the head town, or town at the head of some other, denominated a family of gentlemen from thence called Pendre, who gave for their arms, argent, on a bend gules and sable, three fleurs-de-lis of the field. John Pendre, the last of this tribe, temp. Henry VI. leaving only two daughters that became his heirs, who were married to Bonython of Carclew, and Noy. To Noy's share fell this tenement of Pendrea, which was the dwelling of him and his posterity for several descents; and here was born, as I was informed, William Noy, the Attorney-general to Charles I, who designed to have built a notable house here but was prevented by death, having before brought great quantities of materials to this place in order thereto; his grandson, William Noy, Esq., sold this place and several others to my very kind friend Christopher Davis, gent., now in possession thereof. (Hals, 1750).

The reference above to William Noy's plan to build a mansion at Pendrea in the 1620s-30s is most interesting, given the presence of much reused carved granite of a 17th century character in the extant farm buildings.

The sale of Pendrea in the earlier 18th century to Christopher Davis with 'several others [farms]' suggests that it was tenanted out by then and probably remained a tenant farm until the 20th century. The earliest detailed records of tenants however date from the early 1840s.

In the 1841 census, there are three dwellings named as Pendrea. The first listed was headed by Thomas Osborn, aged 50, an agricultural labourer and his three children. The second household was headed by John Osborn, aged 50, a farmer, his wife, 9 children and two servants. This is the John Osborn recorded on the tithe apportionment. The third household was occupied by John Nicholls, aged 30, an agricultural labourer, his wife Grace, 5 children and an 80-year-old labourer.

The 1851 census records two households at Pendrea. One is uninhabited. The other is headed by Elizabeth Harvey, a 43-year-old widow, 8 children and two servants. The census records that she farmed 120 acres and employed 5 labourers.

In 1861, the census records only one household at Pendrea, although the farm is now 200 acres, employing 4 men and 2 boys. The head of the household was Henry Gartrell, aged 46, with his wife Mary and 9 children, 3 of whom worked on the farm. Four servants are also listed: a house servant, a dairy maid, a carter, and a farm servant.

By 1871 the occupants had changed again, and the farm was reduced to 129 acres, employing 2 men and 2 boys. The head of the household was John Mann, aged 57. He lived with his wife, four children and three servants (one household and 2 farm). John Mann, 38, had taken over the farm by 1881, although it is unclear if or how he was related to the previous John Mann. The farm had reduced to 100 acres and he lived with his wife, their three children and three servants. This John Mann was still occupying the farm in 1891 and 1901. During the later 20th century the farm was owned by the Gwennap family (discarded documents observed in B6 and painted on the side of one of the wooden wagons).

The census records demonstrate that the farm changed hands several times throughout the 19th century. The mention of a dairy maid in the 1861 Census may correlate with the change in focus of the farm, but it is hard to say for certain as this is the only Census that notes specific roles.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The earliest map available to this study is the St. Buryan tithe map. This shows the farmstead as a group of four buildings around a central yard, with other buildings scattered to the south and west around a possible townplace. The tithe apportionment records two homesteads and the main dwelling. The Census for 1841 records three families in three dwellings at Pendrea. The dwellings are in plots 805, 806 and 807. The tithe apportionment records the land immediately surrounding the farm buildings as arable or marsh (*morass*). The field names are descriptive, the more unusual *Wythe* meaning willow. The tithe apportionment does not specify which of the buildings in plot 805 is the dwelling, although as plot 808 is listed as a garden the building attached to it may have been the farmhouse.

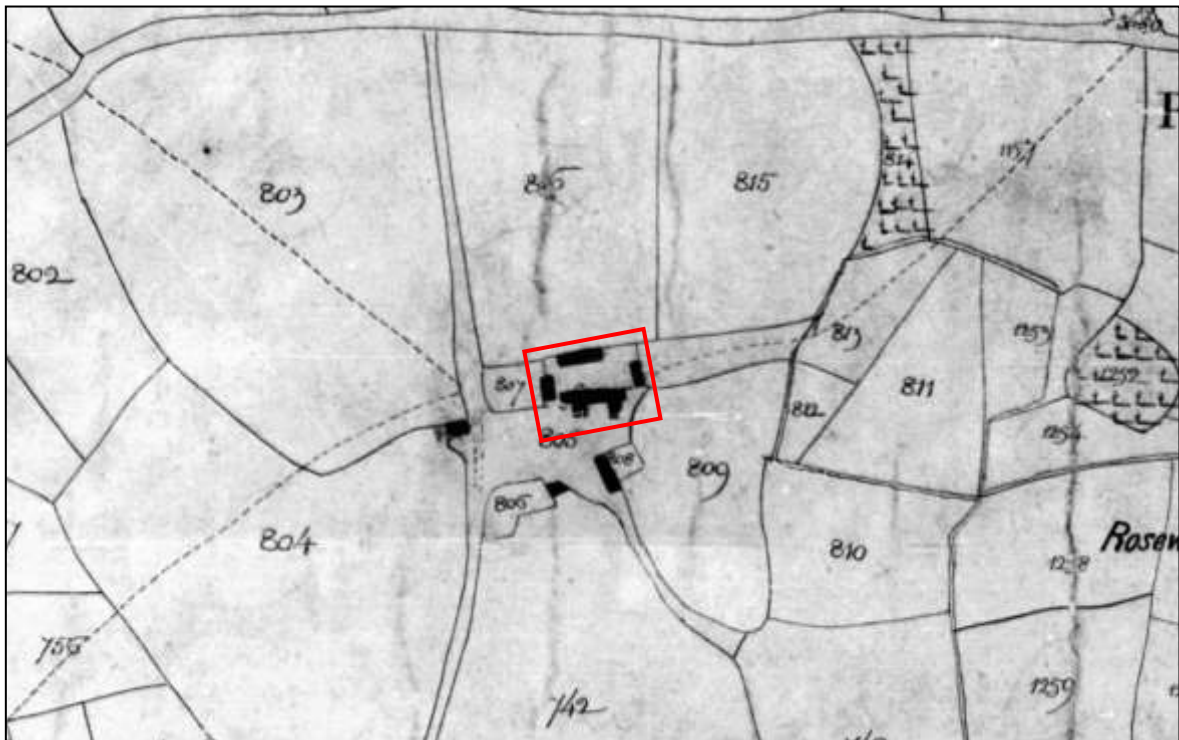


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE ST. BURYAN TITHE MAP, C.1840; RED = PROJECT SITE. NORTH IS AT TOP RIGHT.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE ST. BURYAN TITHE APPORTIONMENT C.1840.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Usage
742	Rev. Uriah Tonkin	John Osborne	The Meadow	Arable
803			Mill Field	-
804			Wythe West	-

805			Farmyard, Lanes, Dwelling, Fold, &c.	-
806			Homestead, Mowhay &c.	-
807			Homestead, Mowhay &c.	-
808			Garden	-
809			Old Orchard Meadow	Arable
813			The Green	Morass
815			Lower Shoot Close	Arable
816			Higher Shoot Close	Arable

By 1875 (Figure 3) the farmstead had clearly undergone some radical changes, with the farm remodelled as a planned layout. The cluster of buildings around the yard to the north had been reworked to form a U-plan, open at the north-east end, with a small building a little removed to the north-east. As this U-plan range sits partly within the footprint of some of the structures shown on the tithe map it is likely it incorporates some of their fabric. The other buildings around the possible townplace to the south had been demolished and replaced with a new farmhouse built in the middle of the townplace. The census of 1861 lists a dairy maid and notes a substantial increase in the size of the farm. We may reasonably infer that the farm was rebuilt during 1850x60, perhaps with a shift in emphasis to dairy use.

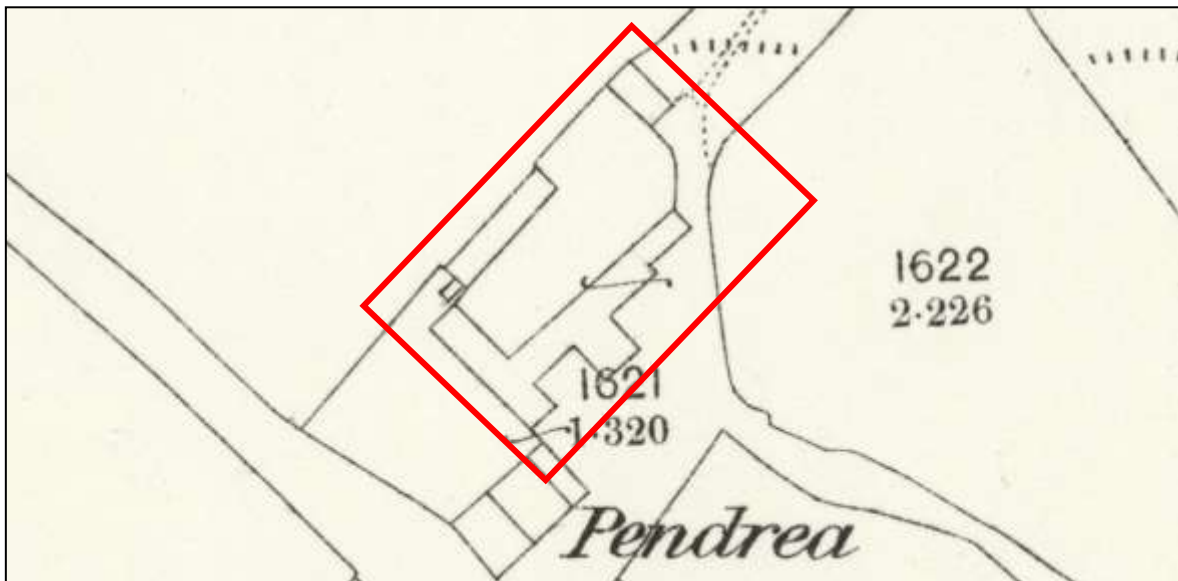


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1878 1ST EDITION OS MAP (SURVEYED 1875) (CORNWALL SHEET LXXVIII.3); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

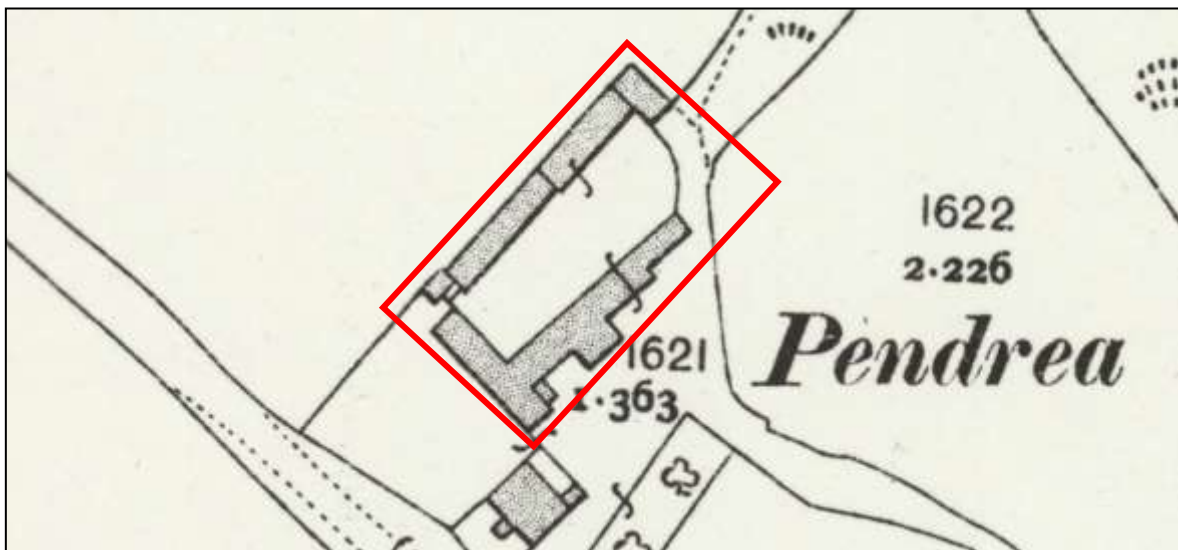


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1908 2ND EDITION OS MAP (SURVEYED 1906) (CORNWALL SHEET LXXVIII.3); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

By 1906 the range of farm buildings had been extended (Figure 4). Between 1875 and 1906 a structure was built linking the two northern structures. A further small outbuilding was built in the west corner of the yard. A porch was added to the west elevation of the farmhouse, along with a small projection to the rear. The comparison between the tithe map and OS 2nd edition map (Figure 5) shows how some of the older farm buildings were modified to form a more regular planned style of farmstead.



FIGURE 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TITHE AND 2ND EDITION OS MAP.

3.0 Historic Building Recording

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The farmstead is just over half a mile south-west of the village of St Buryan. It is sited in a large ring-fenced holding of arable fields, with some dairy pasture, accessed via a long straight track off the parish road to the west. A large sub-square farmhouse (not part of this survey) faces down the approach track to the south-west. Behind it to the north-east are two large rectangular farmyards, framed by two linear ranges of agricultural buildings set at right angles to the farmhouse, on a south-west to north-east alignment. Other building remains lie to the north and south-east.

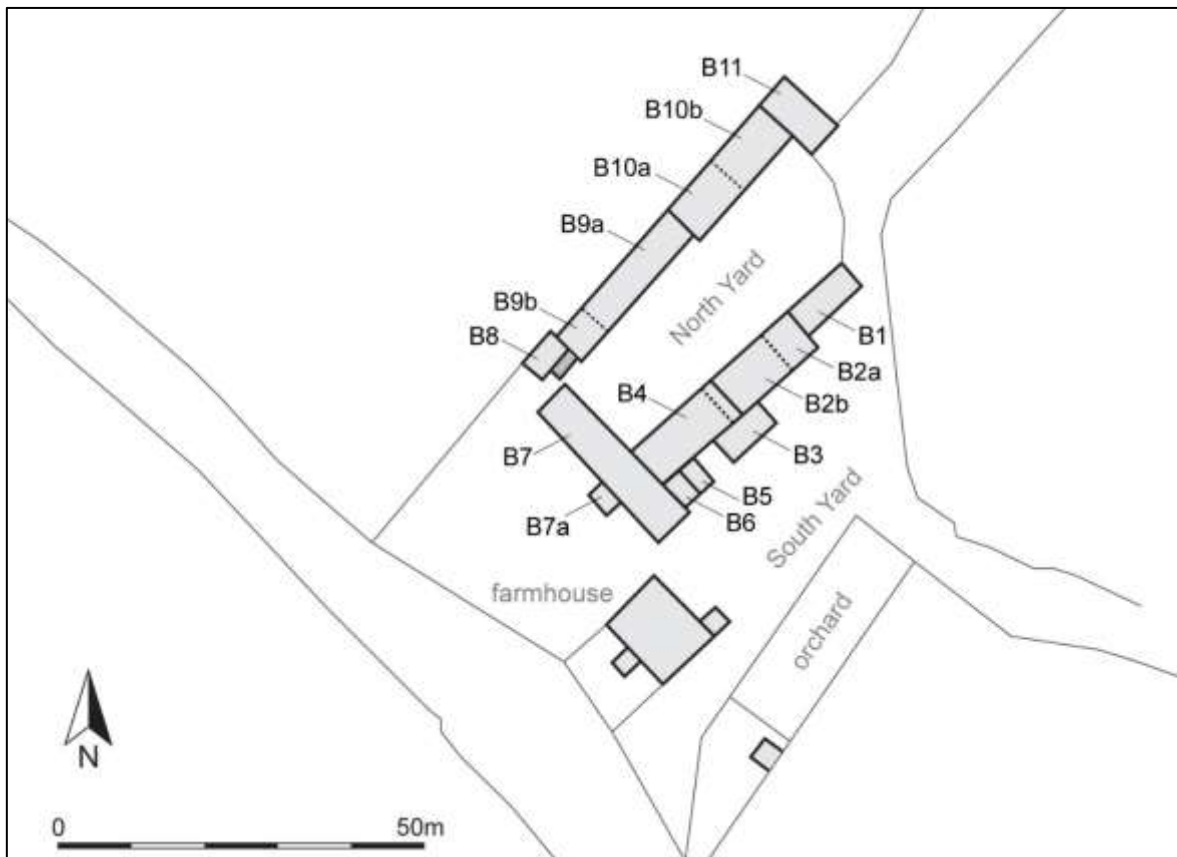


FIGURE 6: LAYOUT OF THE FARMSTEAD WITH BUILDINGS LABELLED (BASED ON 2ND EDITION OS MAP).

The buildings form two ranges, one L-shaped (South Range) and one straight (North Range), facing each other across a long rectangular courtyard immediately north-east of the farmhouse. Within this complex are eleven individual units: Buildings 1-7 (B1-B7) in the South Range and Buildings 8-11 (B8-B11) in the North Range. When inspected, despite being derelict, the buildings appeared authentic in character and appearance; some vintage farm machinery had been stored B11 until very recently.

Most of the buildings (B4, B7, B9, B10a) had been modified to function as milking parlours or shippens, with others for pigs (B1, B2) or horses (B10b). There is a fine two storey threshing and storage barn with animal housing below for cattle (B9). Some of the buildings still contained farm machinery (B8, B11) and most contained random pieces of equipment such as machine parts, storm lanterns, wooden boxes, etc. All of the buildings are constructed of the local vernacular materials: sub-rectangular to sub-rounded granite rubble bonded with lime mortars containing crushed shell and gravels/grit, with some slate rubble in places. Occasional pieces of 17th century dressed granite were observed incorporated into the walls of the structures; these may be

materials from William Noy's abortive mansion of the 1620s-30s but equally could be from a pre-19th century farmhouse on the site. Most of the buildings retained slate roofs, often slurred to the exterior and torched underneath. Only on B2 and parts of B3 and B10 had the slates been replaced with corrugated asbestos sheets.

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

3.2.1. BUILDING 1 – SOUTH RANGE

Description

Long, low single storey pigsty, rectangular with four internal cells. Very vernacular in appearance, built in the local granite rubble, stones massive and of irregular form, natural boulders used as quoins, south-east side wall partly collapsed. Shallow-pitched ridged slate roof, gabled to north-east, south-western half has fallen in. Slates of graduated size, terracotta ridge tiles with raised integral air vents. The north-west (front) elevation has four small doorways to individual pig pens inside. The north-east gable end wall is blind, while the south-east side wall contains three further doors, possibly for feeding. The roof is carried on A-frame roof trusses with halved, nailed joints, blades crossed to apex, supporting ridgepole; single purlin each side on backs of blades, five common rafters per bay with slates nailed to laths and torched with cream plaster to underside, all then limewashed. Walls whitewashed internally, three individual pens and a larger farrowing pen to the north-east end, divided by large upright granite slabs, each pen having its own wooden manger with angled hayrack above; that in farrowing pen is the best preserved.



FIGURE 7: B1; NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).

Function

Purpose built piggery, hence the separate pens and low sturdy granite dividers.

Relationships

Abuts Building 2 to the south-west, blocking an earlier door.

Significant Features

- Well-defined plan with traditional granite slab dividers between the individual pens.
- Good trough and hayrack in the farrowing pen.
- Individual troughs to each pen.

- Raised ridge tiles incorporating air vents.
- Massive natural granite boulders used as quoins.



FIGURE 8: B1, GRANITE SLAB DIVIDERS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

3.2.2. BUILDING 2

Description

Tall, single storey animal house in two parts, formerly a detached cow byre, perhaps 18th century in date. Open internally and originally facing the south yard. The walls are of large, crude granite rubble with squared door jambs, and display significant use of architectural salvage. Pitched roof, gabled to north-east end with corrugated asbestos covering and terracotta ridge tiles with ventilators. The roof is carried on five A-frame roof trusses with halved, nailed joints, blades crossed to apex, supporting ridgepole; four purlins to each pitch, no common rafters. It was partly rebuilt in the 19th century, retaining its older south wall but with openings blocked and the building turned to face the north yard. Now consisting of two units (B2a and B2b) divided by an internal stone wall. The room to the east (B2a) is a small stable (formerly with loft above), with pig pens to the west (B2b). There is a blocked door at the south end of the north-east gable. The window opening above is flanked with orthostats and corbels from one or more 17th century chamfered and corbelled fireplaces. B2b is subdivided into four cells by the insertion of low partitions made from heavy granite posts dressed on one side, perhaps re-used from a massive floor. They form small, low but sturdy pens, probably for pigs but perhaps for sheep, entered from the north-west side with three matching doorways, each serving a pen. A feed passage runs along the south-east side of the western three pens and enters the slightly larger eastern pen. A blocked doorway in the south-east wall shows the original focus of the building; rebuilding of its south-west gable shows how it was altered when Building 3 was added to it.



FIGURE 9: B2, WITH STABLE DOOR IN FOREGROUND, LOWER ANIMAL PEN DOORS BEYOND; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 10: INTERIOR OF B2B FROM LARGER PEN AT NORTH-EAST END, WITH GRANITE SLAB PARTITIONS TO PENS AND FEED PASSAGE DOWN THE SOUTH-EAST SIDE (LEFT); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

Function

Purpose-built animal house, probably originally a cow byre. Altered to form a stable (B2a) and pig or sheep pens (B2b).

Relationships

Originally detached(?), it is abutted to the north-east end by B1 and to the south-west by a half-bay extension to B4 to form an access corridor to B3, which abuts its south-east corner.

Significant Features

- 17th century granite chamfered and corbelled fireplace surround with different mouldings on each side, reused as a stone frame for a ventilation slit in the north-east gable of B2A.
- Two 17th century granite window mullions re-used as a door lintel and step.
- Massive granite posts dividing pens are faced on one side and may be re-used floor slabs.



LEFT FIGURE 11: INTERIOR OF B2A; WINDOW IN NORTH-EAST GABLE RE-USING PARTS FROM A 17TH CENTURY GRANITE FIREPLACE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

RIGHT FIGURE 12: RE-USED 17TH CENTURY CARVED GRANITE COMPONENTS IN UPPER FLOOR WINDOW OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

3.2.3. BUILDING 3

Description

Small sub-square 1½ storey granite rubble building, built of shaped blocks and with architectural salvage, presumably from the earlier manor house. Asymmetric pitched roof with gable to its south-east side, slated, with south-west pitch partially replaced with corrugated sheeting. Plain terracotta ridge tiles raised at intervals to form vents; mitred into two different roof levels over B2b and B4 to north-west. The Principal means of access was via the roofed passage between B2b and B4 from the north yard, but there is a second door in south-west elevation with a re-used chamfered lintel and small ground floor window to north-east wall. Reset chamfered granite mullion and sill of 17th century date forms the lintel and sill of the loft window in the gable; the chamfered jambs are also re-used. Short brick chimney stack at apex of gable, neat box shaft with stepped drip mould detailing to top.

Ground floor: Axial common joists of old chamfered oak and 19th century sawn pine support the first floor. The walls are of heavily whitewashed rubble with a projecting chimney breast in the south-east wall. The floor is of concrete. The external door to the south-west has a reset chamfered lintel, perhaps the same as that seen outside; a second doorway opens onto the corridor between B4 and B2, single small window to the north-east. Open fireplace in chimney breast with rough granite orthostats and lintel. Later timber boarded animal pen and a large stone trough on floor. Plank stair with no risers to first floor level.

First Floor: Sleeping loft within the roof space. The roof structure is probably late 19th or early 20th century in date with truss-blades reused from earlier roof structures. One A-frame truss plus odd-looking tie beam and a king-strut truss of nailed planks. Re-used timbers have pegged mortice holes; so crude is this reuse that the blades have truncated pegged sections of other timbers left attached. The spaces between the common rafters are torched with lime plaster. Walls are of granite, plastered and limewashed, with seatings for earlier truss blades visible in tops of the side walls. The chimneybreast in the south-east wall steps in to stack the part-way up the wall. Wide boards in floor, much obscured by rubbish. Lit by a small window in north-east wall, with a larger one to with a timber lintel to the south-east. A further small forced window in the south-west wall. The plank stair from the ground floor is enclosed by a lightweight partition.



FIGURE 13: B3, NOTE COMPLEX ROOF ARRANGEMENT ABUTTING B2 ON RIGHT AND HIGHER GABLE OF B4 BEHIND; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

Function

This appears to be a purpose-built staff room with sleeping loft, attached to the rear of two formerly detached cow byres/milking parlours, heated by a ground floor fireplace.

Relationships

Abuts B2b and B4 to the north-west. A corridor within B4 provides accesses to the north yard. South-east gable rebuilt when building shortened in the 19th century.

Significant Features

- Ground floor fireplace.
- Chamfered lintel reused for doorway in south-west wall.
- Large stone trough or basin.
- Sleeping loft with very wide old floorboards and some heavy chamfered joists.
- Reused window in east wall of sleeping loft, significant as the window clearly lit the loft with the rising sun, ensuring staff rose early for milking.
- Re-used timbers in roof structure.



FIGURE 14: THE GROUND-FLOOR INTERIOR OF B3, CLEARED OF RUBBISH; THE FIREPLACE IS TO THE RIGHT OF THIS VIEW. VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

3.2.4. BUILDING 4

Description

Single storey cow byre built of neat granite rubble stone. Shallow pitched slate roof with gable to the north-east end, terracotta ridge tiles, raised to form air vents at regular intervals. Two 20th century roof-lights in the north-west pitch, the roof partly collapsed to the centre. The roof is carried on eight collarless tiebeam trusses with halved nailed joints, two purlins per side on backs of blades and ridgepole, common rafters and battens, all of sawn pine. The roof and wall at the apex against B3 appear blackened, as if by fire. The building appears to have been constructed within the remains of an earlier structure: the south-east wall includes much heavier stonework towards its south-west end, continuing into the base of the north-east wall of B7, which is slightly battered. This earlier building was truncated at the north end but when B3 was added to its north-east corner it was extended north-east again for a short distance to cover the access passage from the North Yard.



FIGURE 15: B4, FRONT ELEVATION IN NORTH YARD; DOOR TO LEFT IS TO PASSAGE. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Internally, B4 forms a single long open space, partitioned off from a transverse access passage at its north-east end and accessed from the North Yard via two doors in the north-west side wall. There is also a door from B7 and one from the feed passage into the corridor, now blocked. The walls are of whitewashed rubble with half-height cement render to the north-west side associated with thirteen mid-20th century cast concrete cattle stalls laid out in six pairs with a single stall at the north-east end. The partition wall to the transverse passage at is only half height, with vertical whitewashed boards infilling the upper part and former feed passage door. Slightly raised oval dished mangers in each stall with cement-rendered concrete blockwork rear and side walls. The ridged concrete floor slopes down to an axial gutter to the north-west side. A feed passage along the south-east wall was served by doors at either end. Galvanised steel water pipe for drinkers and washing-down stalls is slung via steel struts from tiebeams, now partly fallen. Vertical steel rails and rings for tethering cattle in sides of dividers beside mangers.

Function

Purpose built cattle shed serving the North Yard, adapted to a milking parlour in the mid-20th century.

Relationships

The south-east wall of B4 is older and has a complicated relationship with the north-east side of B7; these walls are of different phases, but both are earlier than their respective buildings. They are very slightly out of parallel with B1 and B2. The remainder of the walls in B4 abut this earlier south-east wall. B4 has been extended to the north end, attaching it to B2. B3, B5 and B6 all abut the south-east side wall of B4.

Significant Features

- Evidence for an earlier south-east wall and complex south corner where it attaches to B7.
- Access corridor at north-east end to staff accommodation in B3.
- Feed passage along south-east wall.
- Good 19th century roof structure.



FIGURE 16: B4, PARTLY COLLAPSED 19TH CENTURY ROOF AND MID-20TH CENTURY CONCRETE CATTLE STALLS. NOTE ADDED INTERNAL GABLE OF B3 AT UPPER LEFT. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

3.2.5. BUILDING 5

Description

Single storey lean-to built of concrete blocks in the angle between B4 and B6. Covered by a cat-slide slate roof extended from B6 and weatherproofed with bitumen. Door to south-east with window and vents to north-east side. Interior: Lightweight roof structure of common rafters and battens on a single purlin with central post, resting on a small padstone. The walls are all whitewashed, being concrete blocks to the north-east and south-east, with plastered stone to north-west. This wall consists of massive granite orthostats belonging to B6, all heavily whitewashed and stained brown, possibly from the diesel engine in B6. The floor is not visible but is solid. A blocked door to B6 in the south-west wall. The external door has a chamfered timber doorframe with a louvred air vent above, set with a beaded plank door on strap hinges with an iron thumb latch. The two small air vents flank a wide window with horizontal steel security bars. The relatively old-fashioned roof and outer door would suggest the concrete blockwork replaces earlier timber walls. Galvanised steel pipes visible alongside south-west wall.

Function

Latterly used as a wood store, but bars and mesh imply a need for security. Galvanised pipes may mean it originally housed a diesel tank for the engine in B6, or milk processing machinery.

Relationships

Abuts B6 to the south-west and B4 to the north-west. A relatively late addition to the farmyard complex. The door to B6 in the south-west wall was presumably blocked when B5 was built.

Significant Features

- Orthostatic granite wall of B6 visible in south-west side.



FIGURE 17: B5 AND B6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



LEFT FIGURE 18: B5, THE PARTY WALL OF GRANITE ORTHOSTATS BETWEEN B5 AND B6; VIEWED FROM THE EAST IN B5.



RIGHT FIGURE 19: B6, ENGINE SHED WITH 1HP LISTER ENGINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

3.2.6. BUILDING 6

Description

Single storey lean-to against the north-east side wall of B7, in angle with B4. Mono-pitch cat-slide roof of bitumenised slate, sloping down to the north-east. A relatively late addition to the

farmyard complex, despite its vernacular appearance and materials. The north-east wall is built of massive upright granite slabs. The doorpost to the north-east corner supports a granite lintel across a formerly open frontage. Partly infilled with concrete blocks in the mid-20th century and fitted with a plank door. A second door in the north-east wall is infilled with concrete blocks.

Interior: Two truss-blades support a pair of irregularly set purlins, common rafters and battens, badly rotted in the central bay. To its north-east edge the roof pitch becomes shallower with the common rafters of B5 resting on the first purlin of B6. Walls are whitewashed rubble to south-west and north-west, with occasional soot/oil stains in places; granite orthostats with pecked surfaces form north-east wall, joints are mortared and whitewashed. A blocked door to B5 is visible to south-east of centre.

A lightweight framework of posts supports a low enclosure of sawn pine hurdles with a gate enclosing a 1HP single cylinder Lister CS indirect injection diesel engine of 1929-1945, bolted down to a raised concrete bed, but subsequently unbolted and partly dismantled. There is a large cylindrical water tank for its coolant, made from an old oil drum, behind. There is a small Alfa Laval milk pump and associated pipework in the rear western corner. Earth floor, possibly over concrete as much obscured by rubbish, with raised concrete beds supporting engine and water tank. Plank door on chamfered frame to south-east end. No windows. Heavy workbench and other fittings survive, with many tools, spare parts and farm documents.

Function

The room housed an engine to power the milking parlour machinery; the current diesel engine may replace an earlier oil engine. The unusual granite slab wall construction was presumably intended to withstand the vibrations caused by the engine within a small space. The slabs were probably recycled from elsewhere in the complex.

Relationships

Abuts B7 to the south-west and B4 to the north-west.

Significant Features

- Massive granite orthostats forming north-east wall.
- Diesel engine, water tank, milk pump and other equipment.
- Surviving farm documents.

3.2.7. BUILDING 7

Description

A long single storey purpose-built cow byre on a north-west to south-east alignment, crossing the south-west end of B4 at right-angles, projecting 3m to its south-east and 12m to the north-west, the latter almost closing the south-west end of the North Yard. Covered by a pitched roof of bitumenised slates, hipped to either end with terracotta ridge as B4; modern replacement slates on north-east pitch. Walls of neat granite rubble, much of it frost-rounded stone and of a better quality than some of the other buildings, with squared and shaped blocks in places, especially at the south-east end. Three ventilation slits in the south-west wall, with two doors and a window (forced) facing into the North Yard to the north-east. Opposed feed doors towards the south-east end, a wide cart-door in south-east end with an enormous granite lintel and re-used squared granite blocks in jambs and quoins. Two buttresses and a substantial concrete tank abut the south-west side wall; these are overgrown and probably date from the mid-20th century.

Interior: The roof is carried on a good set of 12 later 19th century tie-beam roof trusses with nailed half-lapped joints and angled queen-struts, purlins etc. as B4; hips on three single blades formed

in the same way. The walls are whitewashed stone rubble with cement splash skirts in places, arising from conversion to a milking parlour in the mid-20th century, with eight pairs of concrete cattle stalls, design and finishing as B4. Cattle entered from the North Yard with a feed passage down the south-western side of the building. Axial timber rail for hayrack fixed to undersides of tiebeams, one supporting post. Galvanised axial pipe above stalls as B4 but surviving in position. Concrete floors.

The south-east end is obscured by rubbish, with a large mid-late 20th century steel workbench against the south-west wall. Beaded plank doors with iron thumb latches and strap hinges on plain frames to north-east and south-west side walls, steel framed hopper window forced into north-east wall. A pair of double ledged and braced plank doors in south-east end wall, inner oak lintel is re-used, possibly 17th century, with at least four lap and mortice joints visible. Small slit windows on south-west wall are all lightly splayed inside with roughly dressed granite jambs and lintels.

Function

The window and door layout suggest that the south-western two-thirds of the building was open, for mixed use functions of shelter and milking. It was probably divided off from the remaining third at the south-east end, which was unlit with a wide door, probably for cart storage; feed doors were present on both sides at the dividing point. The building retained this division of functions when it was converted to a modern milking parlour in the 1950s, its south-east end possibly containing milking machinery, tanks and possibly feed bins, as it did not have stalls and the feed passages in B4 and B7 met there. It may latterly have been used as a workshop.

Relationships

The north-east wall facing onto the North Yard appears to abut western corner of B4, which must therefore be older. Two south-eastern bays of B7 appear to abut remainder of building, and at least one, possibly two straight joints are visible. The walls here are of different style with re-used squared dressed granite blocks.

Significant Features

- C19 roof structure.



FIGURE 20: B7, NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



FIGURE 21: B7, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 22: B7, THE SOUTH-EAST END, NOTE LARGE RE-USED GRANITE BLOCKS AND ENORMOUS GRANITE LINTEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

3.2.8. BUILDING 8

Description

A single storey rectangular shed abutting the south-west end of B9. Two mortared rubble side walls open to the south. A low mono-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos slopes down to the north-west but may once have been pitched on same axis as B9. A flight of stone rubble steps rises alongside south-west wall to provide access to the first floor in B9. Extensive ivy growth made it impossible to examine much of exterior.

Interior: The roof structure comprises four late 20th century sawn pine blades with four purlins on backs supported by triangular wedges. Mortared rubble walls and earth floor. Large opening for a belt drive forced through the north-east wall, probably for a tractor or portable engine in B8 to grain mill on ground floor of B9b.



FIGURE 23: B7, 19TH CENTURY TIEBEAM AND QUEEN-STRUT ROOF TRUSSES AND MID-20TH CENTURY CATTLE STALLS; NOTE SUSPENDED GALVANISED STEEL PIPE SERVING DRINKERS. VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



FIGURE 24: B8, INTERIOR WITH REAPER/BINDER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Function

A purpose built open-fronted agricultural equipment store. In the early-mid 20th century a tractor or portable stationary engine parked within B8 and drove a mechanical grain mill in B9b via a belt drive through a large opening forced in the east wall. A reaper-binder for harvesting grain is currently stored in B8.

Relationships

The building is built up against the south-west end of B9. It is a late addition to the complex.

Significant Features

- The reaper/binder.

3.2.9. BUILDING 9

Description

A tall two storey rectangular 17-bay building, functioning as a threshing and storage barn at first floor level above a ground floor cattle shed. Mortared granite rubble under a pitched slate roof, gabled to either end. There is some evidence that the south-western three bays were added later, as the first-floor openings in the rear wall are uncomfortably placed across the elevation, while to the front, doors and windows on both floors respect a shorter building.

With its back to the fields, the rear elevation has a central winnowing door at first-floor level, but three 2-light windows are uncomfortably spread along the elevation, with three ventilation slits at ground floor level respecting the older, shorter building. Forced door to north of centre. Before it was extended, the yard frontage had five doors along its length, serving the stock house. The south-west extension has a further window and a large cart door, separated by a later buttress; the cement of the buttress is scored with the legend 'BH 1985 XXII XI'. At first-floor level is a threshing door opposing that to rear, with a loading door and two 2-light windows, spaced out along the length of the elevation. The south-west gable end has a forced first-floor door served by a set of granite steps beside B8. The north-east gable has a forced ground-floor door in the north corner, probably serving a feed passage in B8 and leading into B10.

Interiors: Ground floor cattle shed ceiled with common transverse joists of sawn pine, head rail for hayrack on underside is supported by regular posts, all 19th century in date. Walls are flush-pointed and whitewashed, with the remains of a long plank manger on granite kerbs with feed passage behind that runs almost the full length of the building. The last three bays to the south-west end appear to be additional and was probably a cartshed at ground floor level, separated from stock house by a low partition of granite orthostats, now collapsed. An earlier 20th century cast iron mechanical grain mill by *Hunt of Earls Colne* now stands at the rear and was driven by a belt through a forced hole in the wall from B8. Floors may be cobbled but are obscured by old dung.

The roof is carried on 16 sawn pine A-frames trusses, lapped and nailed joints, some with tiebeams. Two purlins per pitch on backs of blades, square ridgepole. Plaster torching between common rafters applied to underside of battens. The walls are flush-pointed and whitewashed, floor of axial boards; thicker planking to threshing floor. To the south-west end, and above the mill below, is a large timber hopper.

Function

Originally constructed as a cattle shed with threshing barn over (B9a), the building appears to have been extended to the south-west (B9b) with a cart shed, later a grain milling area, at ground-floor level, and an extension to the threshing barn at first-floor level.

Relationships

Formerly detached and three bays shorter than at present to its south-west end. Later abutted to the south-west by B8 and to the north-east by B10.

Significant Features

- Well-preserved 19th century layout.
- 19th century cattle stalls on ground floor.
- Early-mid 20th century grain mill on ground floor.
- Orthostatic granite partition on ground floor.
- Reused granite lintels/sills.



FIGURE 25: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 26: B9, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 27: B9, DETAIL OF THE FEED PASSAGE AND MANGER ALONG THE NORTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 28: B9, GROUND FLOOR INTERIOR. NOTE THE 20TH CENTURY GRAIN MILL, BELT-DRIVEN FROM TRACTOR OR ENGINE IN B8 TO LEFT OF IMAGE. VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



FIGURE 29: B9, FIRST-FLOOR THRESHING FLOOR BETWEEN THE OPPOSED THRESHING IN FOREGROUND AND MIXED A-FRAME AND TIEBEAM TRUSSES. NOTE CANVAS SHEETS FROM A REAPER/BINDER HUNG FROM TIEBEAMS TO REAR LEFT. VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

3.2.10. BUILDINGS 10A & 10B

Description

A single storey stable block of mortared granite rubble divided into two unequal units, with looseboxes to the south-west (B10a) and stalls in the larger room to the north-east (B10b). A continuous pitched roof over both abuts B9 to the south-west and is gabled to the north-east. Graduated slates partly survive to the south-east pitch; the slates to the centre of the south-east pitch, and the entire north-west pitch, has been replaced with corrugated asbestos sheet. Plain terracotta ridge tiles, three with moulded air vents, equally spaced along the ridge. Both structures have wall-top sockets for an earlier roof structure, which may have been an open-fronted affair built out of the yard wall.

Description: Building 10a

An open sub-square single cell unit of four bays, probably containing two looseboxes for riding horses, separately accessed from the North Yard but subsequently sub-divided to make three interconnected looseboxes with a feeding bay. It has a repeat pattern frontage with a door and window to the right per bay. These openings have squared granite quoins and long rectangular lintels, all roughly dressed; the southern door is wider. The rear elevation, cohesive with B10b, is now blind, with a possible blocked slit vent.

Interior: Four tiebeam trusses of sawn pine with angled queen-struts, with lapped and nailed joints, two purlins per side on backs of blades and ridgepole support common rafters and battens. Two loosebox compartments are formed by low dressed granite kerbs supporting boarded partitions, now missing. The south-west compartment is larger with a raised feeding area to the north-west side, served by a door from the feeding passage in B9. The north compartment is divided into two equal parts with a central gateway. Walls are flush pointed and whitewashed, with vertical marks showing where loosebox partitions abutted them. A long plank-built manger

with angled hayrack above runs across the north-east dividing wall to B10b. The floor is obscured by old dung and rubbish, but cobbles can be seen in places.

Description: Building 10b

A long rectangular single cell unit laid out as a five-stall stable for working horses with a foaling box at the south-west end. A central door and two flanking windows face into the North Yard. The rear elevation is cohesive with that of B10a: a large partially blocked doorway with granite quoins in the centre of the elevation served the foaling box, adapted to form a window.

Interior: Roof structure as B10a with six trusses with plaster torching between rafters, tiebeams slightly above wall tops. This appears to be a replacement for an earlier roof with square-section tiebeams, the sockets for which can be seen in the wall-tops. Whitewashed flush-pointed walls, which respect vertical marks on the north-west wall where stall partitions have been removed. A large foaling box with walls of horizontal boards occupies two bays in the south-west end. Four vertical posts support an axial joist down the centre of the room: these formed the outer ends of boarded partitions between five stalls: these are now gone, but their ghosts can be seen in the rear wall, with the remains of a continuous plank manger. The floor is obscured by old dung and rubbish, but cobbles can be seen in places. Remains of racks and hooks for bridles, collars and other tack can be seen on the walls in several places. Both windows sit in full height openings and are patched and rendered below; combined with at least one possible build line; this may mean they were both originally doorways. The central door contains a reset wrought iron seven-bar gate with remains of diagonal bracing, probably mid-19th century.



FIGURE 30: B10A (LEFT) AND B10B (RIGHT), SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).

Function

B10a built as looseboxes for riding horses; B10b as a stable block for draught horses, with a foaling box in one end.

Relationships

B10a and B10b were inserted into the gap between B9 and B11, abutting both.

Significant Features

- Plan with clear evidence for different uses in B10a & B10b.
- Granite kerbs, door/window surrounds and lintels.

- Timber manger and hayrack in B10a.
- Wooden partitions/stalls and tack racks in B10b.
- Cobbled floors to both in part.
- Mid-19th century wrought iron gate in B10b.



FIGURE 31: B10A, INTERIOR, THE REMAINS OF LOOSEBOXES FOR HORSES AS INDICATED BY THE GRANITE KERBS. VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



FIGURE 32: B10B, INTERIOR. NOTE THE POSTS SUPPORTING STALL DIVIDERS, SINCE LOST EXCEPT TO THE SOUTH-WEST END. WOODEN TACK RAIL ON WALL TO UPPER LEFT AND 19TH CENTURY WROUGHT IRON GATE AT CENTRE LEFT. VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

3.2.11. BUILDING 11

Description

Single storey rectangular cart shed at the north-east end of the North Range. Walls of mortared granite rubble with dressed details to the south-east end, these walls overlie an earlier drystone rubble wall yard wall to the south-west. Large and grand south-east frontage with two monolithic dressed granite piers supporting long square-section lintels; a pair of slit windows above.

Interior: The roof is carried on seven A-frame trusses (as B10), torched between rafters. The rubble walls are flush pointed and whitewashed in places. Floor probably earth, obscured by old straw and rubbish. A pair of tiny window slits high in north-west gable mirror the grander ones in the south-east front.

Function

Purpose built as an agricultural equipment store for carts, traps and seed tillers, etc., several of which were stored there until recently.

Relationships

The building abuts and overlies the north wall of the farmyard and is abutted by B10b to the south-west.

Significant Features

- Attractive south-east front with monolithic granite work.
- Ventilation slits to both north-west and south-east gables.
- Striker stone to north corner of building to push cart wheels away.
- South-west side wall overlies older yard boundary wall.
- Carts, traps and seed tillers, etc., were stored inside until recently.



FIGURE 33: B11, SOUTH-EAST GABLE AND NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 34: B11, NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 35: B11, INTERIOR, NOTE PLASTER TORCHING BETWEEN COMMON RAFTERS; VIEWED FROM THE SSE (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 36: B11, INTERIOR, SHOWING THE MORTARED RUBBLE WALL SITTING ON AN OLDER YARD WALL OF MASSIVE BOULDERS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).

3.3 PHASING

Most of the buildings on the site are 19th century in date. A comparison between the 1840 tithe map and the 1st edition OS map (Figure 5) indicates the farmstead underwent significant change during the period 1840-75, presumably in parallel with the consolidation of several small holdings and the creation of a single large farm in the earlier part of the 19th century. These maps indicate B9 and parts of B2, B4 and B7 predate 1840, and some elements may be 18th century in date. However, the character of the granite stonework, and the complete renewal of roofs in the later 19th century, largely rob us of dateable features.

The earlier manor house and its service/farm buildings no longer survive, but the walls of the extant buildings contain much architectural spolia dating to the 17th century. A suggested phasing, combining evidence from the building survey but largely based on the historic maps, is outlined below (and see Figure 37).

3.3.1. PHASE 1: c.1750-1800

The earliest elements are contained within B2. Its south-east and north-east walls are heavier in build than the other structures on site and incorporate several architectural fragments from a 17th century house. These include dressed and chamfered granite blocks and billets reused as thresholds and lintels, and fireplace elements reused to frame a window. Blocked doorways and details show it is earlier than its neighbours and it is very vernacular and unspecific in function, typical of 18th century agricultural buildings.

It is probable that the formerly freestanding wall at the north-east end of the North Yard also dates from this period or earlier; it certainly predates all the other buildings in its vicinity and may formerly have bounded the edge of open grazing land, as the ground level is somewhat lower to its north-eastern side.

3.3.2. PHASE 2: c.1800-1825

B4 and B9a probably date to this period. B4, on the south side of the yard, probably abutted B2 but this relationship remains uncertain, as a passage was later inserted between them to access B3. The south-east side wall is at a slight oblique angle to the rest of the building and its lower half has heavier construction, so it may have earlier origins.

B9a was built parallel to B4 on the north side of the yard. It was built for livestock with multiple doors facing into the yard and four ventilation slits in the back wall. Inconsistencies in the front wall construction could suggest it was originally of 1½ storeys and was perhaps raised to two storeys later. The first floor was a storage and threshing barn, the threshing floor with opposed draught doors being sited towards its south-west end, with an additional loading door on the south-east front.

3.3.3. PHASE 3: c.1825-1840

B9a was extended to the south-west by (B9b) to create a cartshed and provide additional storage at first-floor level. B3 was constructed on the back of B2/B4; if the fireplace is an original feature and it served as additional accommodation from the start, this may reflect the need for seasonal labourers on a larger farm unit.

3.3.4. PHASE 4: c.1840-1875

A fairly large structure shown attached to B2 (the precursor of B1), and structures closing the north-east and south-west sides of the North Yard, were demolished, or very heavily modified during this phase. B1, a pigsty, was built abutting B2. The north wall of B2b was probably rebuilt at this date, including multiple doorways for a second set of pigsties. B7 replaced what may have been the original farmhouse and may incorporate some walling from that structure. B11 was built around and over an existing stone hedgebank. The steps rising to first-floor level at B9b had been constructed by this date. During this and the subsequent phase most of the buildings were re-roofed with new trusses throughout. A new double-depth farmhouse was constructed just to the south, within the South Yard. The provision of pigsties probably indicates B4 and B7 were used as milking parlours, as pigs were often fed on dairy by-products.

3.3.5. PHASE 5: 1875-1906

B10a and B10b were built, inserted into the space between B9 and B11. The provision of a set of large stables presumably reflects an increased (or more efficient) emphasis on arable cultivation. B6 was built into the angle between B4 and B7; as this later housed a Lister 1HP engine and milk pump, it is probable this was the engine house/generator for the farm prior to connection with mains electricity. It is possible B3 was shortened during this phase, but it is difficult to be sure due to the inaccuracies of the tithe map.

3.3.6. PHASE 6: 20TH CENTURY

Most of the work during this phase took place in the 1950s-1960s and comprised the construction of cement-faced concrete blockwork cow stalls standings in B4, B7 and B9a, and the building of B5. The roofing over B2 and B10 was renewed at this time. This would have represented a considerable investment in dairying but follows the regional trend.

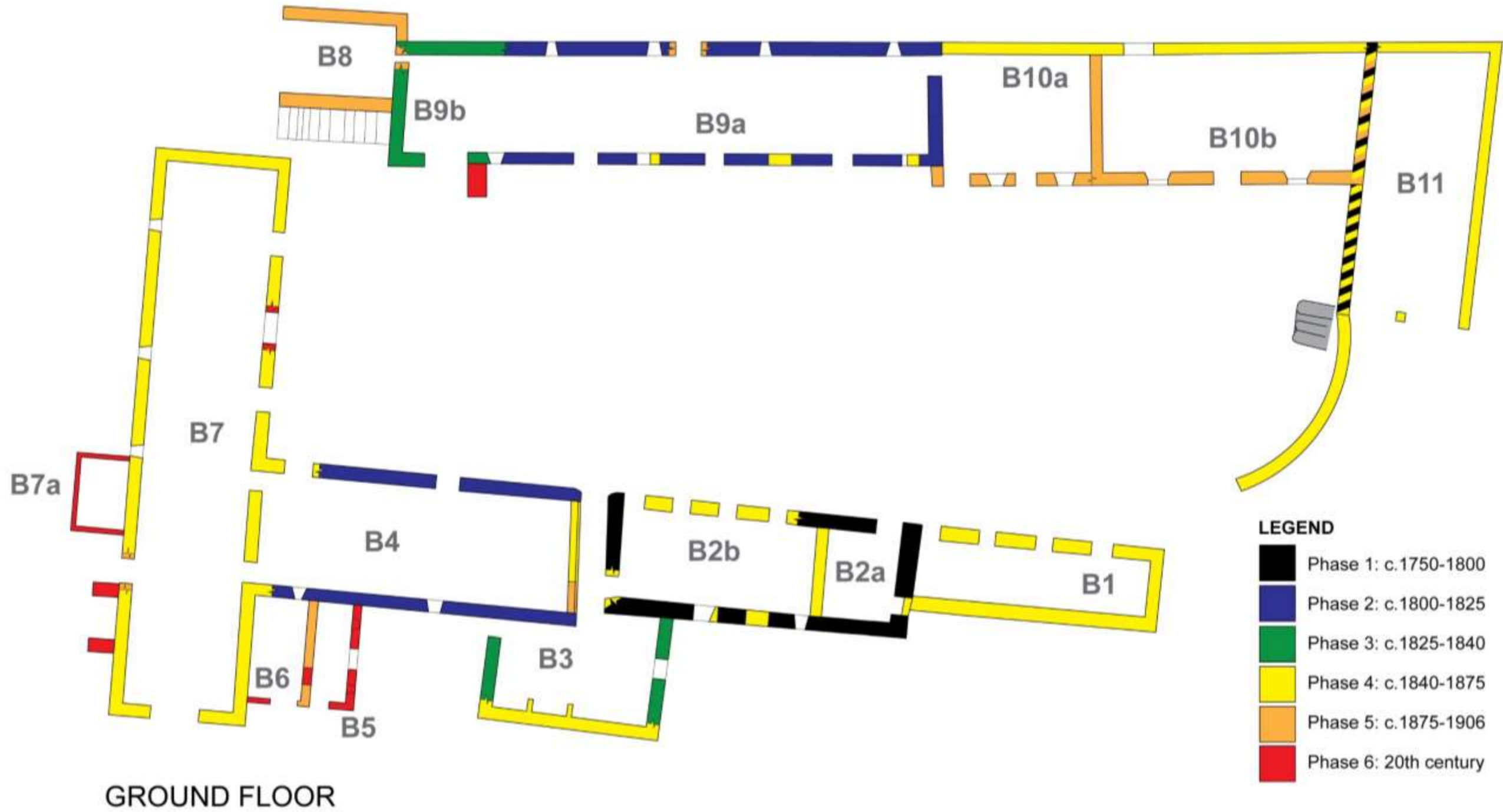


FIGURE 37: PROVISIONAL GROUND FLOOR PHASED DIAGRAM; THE FIRST FLOOR IS OMITTED AS IT IS THE SAME AS THE GROUND FLOOR.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The farm at Pendrea is first documented in the 10th century AD when it appears in the foundation charter of the Church at St Buryan. During the medieval period it was the seat of the Pendrea family, passing by marriage to the family of Noy in the late 15th century. The most notable of that line was William Noy (b.1577-d.1634), MP and Attorney General to Charles I (1631-34). Hals states he intended to build a notable dwelling at Pendrea but was prevented from doing so by his early death. The estate was sold in the later 17th century to Mr Christopher Davis, Gent. and thence to the Tonkin family; in 1840 the farm was owned by the Rev. Uriah Tonkin.

The cartographic and Census data indicate there was one 201a farm at Pendrea and two cottages in 1840. The tithe map shows a fairly regular North Yard surrounded by buildings with a loose collection of buildings set around a larger South Yard. The North Yard contained one two-storey threshing barn (B9). By 1875 the buildings around the South Yard had been demolished and a single large double-depth farmhouse built. The buildings around the North Yard had been reconfigured, demolished, and rebuilt to create a more formal U-shaped arrangement containing specialised structures including pigsties (B1; B2b), milking parlours (B4; B7) and a large implement shed (B11). This included re-roofing all the existing structures. By 1906 a large stable for riding and draft horses had been built (B10), and an engine house constructed to provide electricity to the farmstead (B6). In the mid-20th century there was a renewed emphasis on dairying with the provision of new concrete cattle stalls (B4; B7). By the early 21st century dairying had ceased and the farm buildings became redundant.

Despite the fact this farmstead can trace its origins as far back as c.932 and was the seat of a local gentry family until c.1700, there is precious little indication of that today. All the farm buildings appear to date to the 18th and 19th century and are very vernacular in appearance. Some pieces of 17th century architectural spolia have, however, been incorporated into the walls of the standing buildings.

Rather than being a planned 19th century farmstead *per se*, the farm buildings at Pendrea were progressively modified over the course of the 19th century and reflect the diversity of specialised buildings that came to be seen as necessary on a modern and efficient 19th century farm. Earlier structures were demolished and replaced or modified as needs required. By 1906 the farmstead had reached its maximum extent, and only one new building was constructed after this date.

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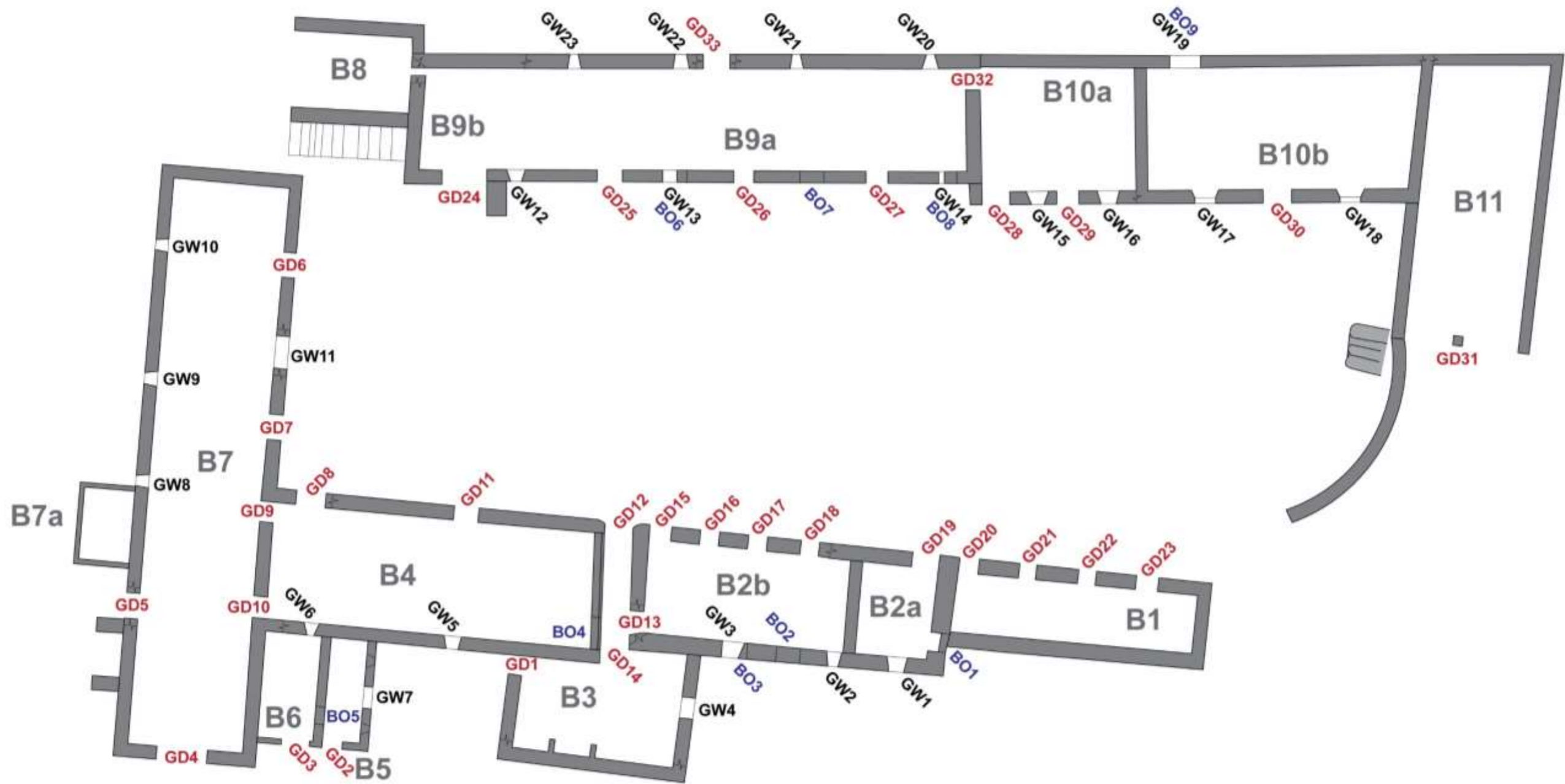
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APPENDIX 1 : BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

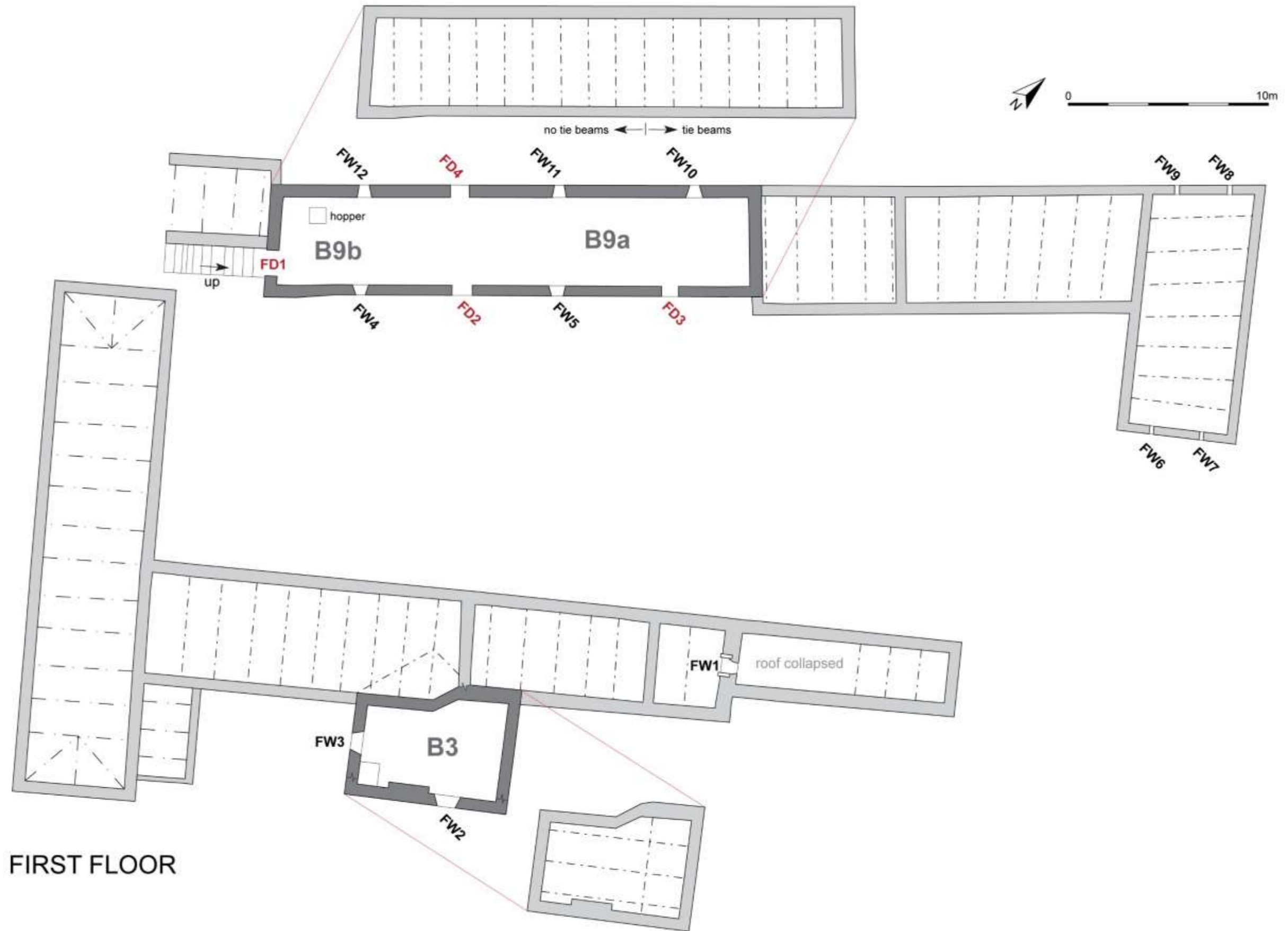


FIGURE 38: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF INTERNAL FEATURES (BASED ON SUPPLIED PLANS, SUPPLEMENTED BY A MEASURED SURVEY OF INTERNAL FEATURES).



GROUND FLOOR

FIGURE 39: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF FEATURES (BASED ON SUPPLIED PLANS, SUPPLEMENTED BY A MEASURED SURVEY OF INTERNAL FEATURES). LABELS CORRESPOND WITH THE RECORDING TABLES BELOW: **GD** = GROUND-FLOOR DOOR; **GW** = GROUND-FLOOR WINDOW; **FD** = FIRST-FLOOR DOOR; **FW** = FIRST-FLOOR WINDOW; **BO** = BLOCKED OPENING.



FIRST FLOOR

FIGURE 39: FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF INTERNAL FEATURES (BASED ON SUPPLIED PLANS, SUPPLEMENTED BY A MEASURED SURVEY OF INTERNAL FEATURES).

PENDREA BARN, ST. BURYAN, PENZANCE, CORNWALL

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Long, low animal house, former pigsties.
Roof Covering		Slate roof, torched beneath with lime plaster. A-frame trusses. Collapsed other than at the north-east end. Terracotta ridge tiles and, where surviving, raised air vents.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular materials and traditional form and function. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This is a good historic building which has suffered considerable damage and is now largely collapsed. Prior to damage, it was little altered and very authentic.
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Long, low single storey elevation. Neat, graduated granite rubble walling in lime mortars, with a clay bond. Massive natural granite boulders form the north-east quoin. Partially collapsed to centre and largely concealed by vegetation.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the south-east and north-west walls. This wall abuts B2 to its south-west end.
B1 Elevation SW		Description
Relationships:		B1 abuts the north-east wall of B2. Its purlins and timbers are forced into the stonework of the earlier B2 to carry the roof, with a build line between the walls.
B1 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Long, low, single storey elevation. Neat graduated granite rubble walling in lime mortars, with a clay bond.
Roof Covering		Slate roof torched beneath with lime plaster. A-frame trusses. Partly collapsed, but three trusses survive at north-east end. Terracotta ridge tiles and, where surviving, raised air vents.
Guttering:		None.
Openings: Doors	GD20 GD21 GD22 GD23	Low doorways serve all four pens. Each has very crude boulder quoins and a slab lintel. GD23 has a reused dressed stone block as its lintel. GD22 has lost its outer lintel exposing its timber inner lintel. GD21 has lost both slab and timber lintels. Each of the doorways has a pair of heavy iron pintles to the sides, but no doors survive.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north-east and south-east walls. This wall abuts B2 to the south-west end.
B1 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Single storey gable end elevation formed from heavy granite rubble in a clay lime bond. Massive natural boulders used as quoins. Very rustic and vernacular character to the stonework.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north-west and south-east walls.
B1 Interior		Description
Function:		Animal housing, piggery.
Walls:		Exposed stone, some whitewashing.
Floor:		Cobbled floors to pens.
Ceiling:		Collapsed roof of A-frame trusses.
Openings – Doors:	GD20 GD21 GD22 GD23	Four low narrow doorways in the north-west wall. Iron pintles survive.
Significant Details:		Low orthostatic granite partitions between pens. Troughs to the south-east wall of each pen, of good heavy plank form. To the larger, north-eastern farrowing box there is a trough along the north-east wall, with hayrack above.
Dating Evidence:		The traditional form of the range, with upright granite slabs between pens, traditional roof and vernacular form suggest a 19th century date. Map evidence shows a building on the site in 1840, but this structure is likely to have been built after that one was demolished.

BUILDING 2		General Description
Function/Summary:		Animal housing, later converted to pig pens (B2b) and stable (B2a).
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with clear plastic roof lights. Timber barge boards. Terracotta ridge with raised air vents.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular build, traditional form. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This building has retained good historic character, but its function and layout have altered significantly throughout its life, as the nature of farming on the site changed.
B2a Exterior		
B2a Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Tall, single storey side elevation. Semi-coursed granite rubble, cement pointed. Dressed, possibly re-used granite blocks form quoin and window jambs. Much concealed by dog kennels and vegetation.
Opening – Windows:	GW1	At first floor level is a neat rectangular large window, with squared granite jambs and lintel, now boarded over. Slate sill.
Drainage/Guttering		Modern plastic box profile guttering. Timber barge boards.
Relationships:		The south-east walls of both B2a and B2b and the north-east gable of 2a appear to be of an earlier date to much of the rest of the building, which abut them.
B2a Elevation SW		Description

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Fabric Description:		Granite rubble gabled internal partition wall. Quite loose rubble. Heavily whitewashed.
Relationships:		Possibly integral with north-west wall, perhaps abutting earlier south-east wall, details obscured by thick layers of historic whitewash.
B2a Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Frontage, facing North Yard. Heavy regularised granite rubble walling to the north-east end. Graduated stonework, lime mortar bonded, repointed in cement.
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with two clear plastic roof lights inset. Timber barge boards. Terracotta ridge with integral raised air vents.
Openings - Doors	GD19	One tall doorway to the north-east end, accessed via set of steps which are fine reused fragments of granite. Neat quoins, thick granite lintel. Timber doorframe and plank boarded door.
Significant Details:		Massive roughly shaped granite boulder on north corner at base of wall.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north-west end of the north-east gable and the north-west elevation of B2b.
B2a Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		One and a half storey gable end. Very crude granite rubble build, loosely set, lime mortared but repointed externally in cement. Large roofline scar from the collapsed roof of adjacent B1. Neater heavy granite build to the east corner, continuing into the south-east wall. Massive roughly shaped boulder quoins to the north corner.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos sheeting roof, cement eaves.
Opening – Windows:	FW1	One small window in the apex of the gable, with a reused dressed granite slab as a lintel, much disturbance to the opening and reveals, heavily repointed.
Blocked Opening:	BO1	One blocked doorway near the south-east end, neat quoins to north-west side, within better rubble build. Long granite slab lintel. Very loose rubble infill.
Significant Details:		Ragged holes in the wall document where the roof timbers of B1 were forced into this wall when it was built abutting it.
Relationships:		Integral with parts of the north-west wall. The elevation is abutted by B1.
B2a Interior		Description
Function:		Animal house/stable.
Walls:		Heavily whitewashed flush-pointed stone rubble.
Floor:		Solid, but obscured by animal waste and deep layers of rotted bedding; cobbles visible in part, but also a shallow hole in the floor. Steps up from North Yard.
Roof Structure:		One large A-frame truss, nailed half lapped joints. Corrugated sheeting, contiguous with roof over B2b.
Opening – Doors:	D26	Heavy ledged and braced plank door, top half broken, in timber frame. Strap hinges, iron thumb latch and bolt. Thin timber lintel.
Opening – Windows:	FW1	Small window in gable. Its interior splays have a pair of monolithic fireplace jambs and corbels of earlier C17 date inserted. Mouldings of these are different, so may be from more than one fireplace.
	GW1	One rectangular window in the south-east wall, blocked externally with boarding. Narrow timber lintel and remains of a timber window frame.
Blocked Opening:	BO1	One blocked doorway near the north-east corner, thick chamfered and stopped weather timber lintel, neat dressed quoin reveals. Blocked with loose rubble.
Significant Details:		Fine timber hayrack in the north-east corner. Recycled C17 fireplace elements in FW1.
Dating Evidence:		The incorporation of architectural salvage has affected how old this building looks. It has been much altered, formerly facing south-east not north-west. Traditional local vernacular materials used in all phases.
B2b Exterior		
B2b Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description		Tall, long single storey elevation. Granite rubble with section of infill and blocked opening to north-east of centre. Quoins to openings, some use of dressed reused blocks with sockets or pintle holes. To the south-west end where it is abutted by B3, the stonework becomes that of larger shaped blocks.
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with four clear plastic roof lights inset. Timber barge boards. Terracotta ridge with raised air vents at intervals.
Drainage/Guttering		Plastic box profile guttering. Timber barge boards.
Openings – Windows:	GW2	Small splayed window opening, with dressed granite blocks to reveals and large lintel, with older pintle holes. Ragged opening to the east, possibly narrowed. Blocked externally with boarding.
	GW3	Narrow window inset into a blocked opening, formerly a door; rough quoins abut the original jambs of the doorway. Blocked externally with boarding.
Blocked Opening:	BO2	Blocked door between GW2 and GW3.
	BO3	Blocked door between into which GW3 is set.
Significant Features:		This elevation contains more than one phase of development, the south-western end having been altered, while the blocked door suggests that B2b formerly addressed the South Yard.
Relationships		The south-east side wall of both B2a and B2b and north-east gable of B2a are of a different date to much of the rest of the building, which appears to post-date them. Abutted by B3.
B2b Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description:		Within and joined to B4. Heavy granite rubble gable end wall. Slightly battered and stonework graduated massive stones to base. Clay bond. Some significant structural cracking here. Build is quite loose. Whitewash to both sides.
Roof Covering:		This former gable end is now an internal party wall under a common roof with B4.
Openings – Doors:	GD13	Forced doorway to the south-east end, serving C19 feed passage along south-east side of animal pens in

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		B2b. Old granite lintel, but sides patched with concrete and cement, may just be a repair, but rubble around it also disturbed, so may be C20. Timber door frame and ledged plank door, reset from elsewhere. Iron thumb latch and reused strap hinges.
Relationships:		This wall is the formerly external south-west gable of B2b. Abutted by B3 and B4.
B2b Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Heavy regular granite rubble walling towards the north-east end. Graduated stonework, bonded with lime mortar, repointed in cement. Much looser walling to the centre and south-west, clear build line between. This part has been rebuilt with the three doorways within it, suggesting a later change of use.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, cement eaves. Terracotta ridge, with raised air vents at intervals. Two clear plastic corrugated roof lights.
Openings – Doors:	GD15 GD16 GD17	Three low, wide doorways, in a section of rebuilt walling. Iron pintles to sides for gates. Each door serves a small internal animal pen. The southernmost door has a reset plank door in the opening.
	GD18	Low, narrow doorway to the north end, forced into the wall. Neat quoins, thin granite external lintel and internal timber lintel. Timber doorframe.
Significant Details:		There is a build line between GD17 and GD18. The walling to the south-west is all later.
Relationships:		The north-east end and north-west side walls of B2a are cohesive with B2b but the forcing of G13 has confused the phasing. The majority of the wall to the south-west has been rebuilt and abuts B4 and the rest of B2.
B2b Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Granite rubble full-height internal partition wall, quite loose rubble, heavily whitewashed.
Relationships:		Part of north-west wall but may abut south-east wall.
B2b Interior		Description
Function:		Animal housing. Likely a cow byre converted to a piggery by the insertion of three pens to the north-west. One larger pen to the north-east end, with feed passage raised up along the south-east wall.
Roof Structure:		Five plain A-frame trusses, nailed half lapped joints. Two purlins to each pitch, Corrugated sheeting roof covering.
Floor:		Possibly cobbled, covered by deep layers of animal waste and rotted straw bedding.
Opening – Doors:	GD13	Boarded door with ledging bars and iron furniture to the south-east corner, leading to the corridor to B3.
	GD15 GD16 GD17	Three doorways in the north-west wall, serving three separate pig pens. Each has a granite lintel.
	GD18	Forced, in north-west wall. Step with recycled C17 window mullion of cut granite.
Opening – Windows:	GW2	In south-east wall. Partially abutted by the inserted party wall to B2a is a slit vent formed by infilling a larger window. Timber frame, boarded over externally. Thin replacement timber lintel.
	GW3	In south-east wall. Large rectangular window set in a blocked door opening. Timber frame, blocked externally with boarding. Fine dressed quoins. Deep keeping place, probably for candle or lamp just north-east of doorway, within quoin.
Blocked Openings:	BO2	Large blocked doorway in south-east wall, with chunky timber internal lintel, chamfered with cut stops, good quoins to internal reveals.
	BO3	Large blocked doorway in south-east wall, with chunky timber internal lintel, good quoins to internal reveals. Quoins to east ?rebuilt to create a small keeping place.
Significant Details:		Massive granite slab animal pens, probably C19, but cemented joints suggest they are not as old as they look. These pens are relatively low in height but sturdy, so for pigs. Each pen has a low opening onto the feed passage, each set with a planked and braced gate with iron strap hinges and heavy duty bolts, hung on pintles set in drilled holes in vertical slabs. Bolts draw into drilled holes in opposite slabs, granite step up into feed passage from each pen.
Dating Evidence:		Many blocked or altered openings suggest older date than majority of the buildings.

BUILDING 3		General Description
Function/Summary:		Worker's accommodation wing forming extension to rear of B2 and B4.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular materials and traditional form and function. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This is a well-preserved and unusual building, very authentic in appearance, but full of rubbish and therefore difficult to access and record.
B3 Exterior		Description
B3 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		One and a half storey gable end of asymmetrical form with roof ridge offset to left of centre and eaves to right slightly lower than to left, giving it the erroneous appearance of having an outshot to the north. Integral stack of granite rubble is surmounted by neat brickwork box shaft with triple stepped oversailing courses to top; no pot. Constructed from a semi-coursed mix of roughly squared rubble and reused dressed blocks. Massive dressed quoins to corners, cement pointing.
Roof Covering		Slate roof on north-east face, torched beneath with lime plaster. Long cat-slide roof to north side, steeper to south; replaced with corrugated asbestos sheeting. Plain terracotta ridge tiles. South-western eaves cemented; north-eastern lime plastered.
Openings: Windows	FW2	One first floor window, north of the stack, lighting a loft. This reuses squared and dressed chamfered jamb stones, a thin dressed granite sill (probably originally a sill) chamfered and stopped for a late C16

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		or early C17 two-light mullioned window, and a fine, granite chamfered and stopped transom from a former mullioned window of at least three lights and at least two orders; does not match current window width. Timber window frame, weather-boarded on exterior, blocking opening.
Relationships:		Abuts the north-east and south-west walls via ragged joints, where these walls were cut back.
B3 Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description:		Single storey side elevation formed from granite rubble in a clay-lime bond. Smarter appearance to this wall is due to the use of reused shaped stones, mixed with neater squared rubble. Reused dressed and faced blocks form quite smart quoins to the south-east corner.
Roof Covering		Replaced with corrugated asbestos sheeting.
Openings: Doors	GD1	Tall door formed up against south-east wall of B4. Half of a fine chamfered and stopped granite lintel, crudely cut off and re-used here. Door frame chunky and pegged but boarded over, door lost. Neat granite quoins to south-east side of doorway reuse fine dressed blocks with pintle holes. Left jamb in south-east wall of B4 contains part of a recycled C17 chamfered granite window transom with a hole for ferramenta.
Openings: Windows	FW3	Small, forced rectangular window at eaves, largely obscured by ivy, plain timber frame, boarded over.
Relationships:		Abuts the earlier B4 to its north-west. Presumably, the same phase as the north-east side wall, but south-east gable is later, added when building was later shortened. Relationship difficult to see due to ivy cover.
B3 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description		Infill wall of rough unshaped rubble, bonded with clay-lime mix, infilling roof profile and closing off north-west end of B3, adding to and increasing the height of the walls of B2b and B4. Partly whitewashed on north-west face.
Openings – Doors	GD14	Opening in north-west wall to passage between B2b and B4. Heavy granite lintel and rough granite jambs, no door.
Relationships:		Overlies the south-east walls of B2b and B4, oversailing D5 on an angle. Truss blades and tiebeams of B3 and B4 appear to be forced into its base, suggesting they are replacements.
B3 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Single storey side elevation formed from semi-coursed granite rubble in a clay-lime bond. Large squared quoins, possibly reused; cement pointing throughout.
Roof Covering		Bitumenised slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, lime plastered eaves. Hole in centre, exposing rafters.
Opening – Windows:	GW4	Central rectangular opening, with reused granite lintel and sill, rough quoins to sides, timber window frame boarded over externally.
Drainage/Guttering		Modern plastic guttering and timber barge boards.
Significant Details:		B3 was originally longer, south-east side was truncated later in C19 and a new south-east gable constructed, including quoin at south-east end of this elevation. The stonework looks crisper and is repointed in cement.
Relationships:		Abuts the south-east wall of B2b to the north-west, abutted by replacement south-east gable of B3.
B3 Interior Ground Floor		
Description:		Rectangular room on north-east to south-west alignment, slightly wider in north-eastern half. Chimney breast with fireplace in south-east wall, offset to south-west of centre. Lightweight partitions to north-east and staircase against south-west wall. Accessed by doors from north-west and south-west and poorly lit by small window to north-east.
Function:		Possibly a heated workers accommodation/staff room, with sleeping loft over.
Ceiling:		Transverse common joists, some thick oak ones with light chamfers, otherwise sawn pine. A mix of 18 th and 19 th century pine boards of different thicknesses, including a few wide and thick boards which may be much older and reused from a domestic building.
Walls:		Heavily whitewashed flush-pointed rubble. Some thin lime plastering.
Floor:		Solid, but obscured by rubbish.
Openings – Doors:	GD1	In the south-west exterior wall, blocked with nailed boarding. Good chunky door frame survives.
	GD14	Open to corridor between B2 and B4 to north.
Openings – Windows	GW4	One small sub-square window to the north-east, boarded over.
Significant Details:		Stack to the south-east with fireplace to the ground floor, a simple open box hearth. Riveted galvanised steel water tank, now in fireplace. Large timber framework pen or stall created in north-east corner on the ground floor. Stone trough along the north-east wall. Simple open plank stair, in a parlous state, rises along the south-west wall to access the loft.
B3 Interior First Floor		
Roof Structure:		Two trusses and one half truss, all reusing timbers, some even cut off with the pegged return truss blade just hanging, re-nailed to a new timber. All joints half lapped and nailed. Any pegging is from the earlier reused timbers. Large reused chamfered beam runs to the north-east side bracing the cat-slide roof. Other beams with mortices and peg holes brace an odd pitched roof which abuts at right angles the roofs over B2 and B4. Very untidy, probably put up by farm workers, not a professional roofer or carpenter.
Openings – Windows	FW2	To the south-east, small rectangular window with reused lintel from a transom.
	FW3	To the south-west, small forced rectangular opening at the eaves, plain glass pane.
Dating Evidence:		Maps: B3 can be seen on the c.1840 tithe map to be longer than on the 1875 OS map, which shows its current, truncated size.

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BUILDING 4		General Description
Function/Summary:		Cow byre, updated in mid-C20 with concrete milking parlour stalls.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular materials, traditional form and function, historic map regression.
Comments:		This is a good historic building, adapted for modern agricultural requirements. Its interior is in good condition and the south-east wall contains earlier fabric. The roof is damaged to the central south-east pitch, but it is unclear how this damage could have occurred naturally.
B4 Exterior		
B4 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Neat, graduated granite rubble walling, semi-coursed in a lime and clay bond. Good, formally arranged granite quoins to east corner. Lower part of the wall, particularly to the south-west end, is of heavier rubble, with battered base with coursed, shaped stones, some blocked openings. Clay bond to lower part of the wall with crude plinth. Most of the elevation is obscured by ivy. To the north-east end, where it is abutted by B3, the wall has been raised at a later date in very loose irregular clay-bonded rubble, closing off B3's roof space.
Roof Covering		Graduated slate roof with plain terracotta ridge tiles, regular integral air vents formed by raised tiles. Significantly storm damage to the centre, truss blades fallen and tiebeams snapped in places; large patch of slates on south-east pitch missing as a result.
Openings: Windows	GW5	Slit window, narrow splays, boarded over on inside, obscured by ivy outside.
	GW6	Slit window, heavy lintel and sill, interior splays badly damaged.
Drainage/Guttering		Cast iron guttering to the south-west end, timber barge boards.
Significant Details:		Complicated structural relationship at north-east end.
Relationships:		South end and lower part of the wall may be older. The rest of the wall is cohesive with the south-west and north-west walls. Abutted at the north-east end by B3. Abutted at the south-west end by B5, B6 and B7.
B4 Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description:		Mortared granite rubble wall, forming south-west end of B4, originally open to the weather. Now plastered on both sides, but originally only on north-east face.
Roof Covering		Graded slate roof with bitumenised covering, plain terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings - Doors	GD9	One of two door openings framing the east and west ends of the elevation. Forced through wall in mid-C20 with cement jambs, modern plank door. Chalk graffiti (farmer's notations) on B7 side, 'JC A339 T7253 696 607' others notes smudged.
	GD10	Primary doorway to feed passage, chunky plank door with chamfered ledges and heavy strap hinges.
Relationships:		Abutted on both corners by north-east side wall of B7. Vertical joint visible to north-west in-line with north-west side of B4, but similar joint to south-east is beyond opposite side wall of B4, so precise relationship is uncertain.
B4 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Mortared granite semi-coursed rubble wall, now forming low partition but once higher, inserted between north-west and south-east walls. Semi-coursed, survives to c.1.5m high. The formerly open space above the wall has been infilled with a boarded timber framework. This wall is at an oblique angle to the rest of the building; at its south-east end B4 becomes wider than B2. The exact end of B4 before the corridor to B3 was inserted cannot be identified but must have been within D14 where this change occurs.
Roof Covering		Graded slate roof with bitumenised covering, plain terracotta ridge tiles.
Blocked Openings:	BO4	Blocked door opening to the south-east end, loose rubble fill. Served a feed passage in B4.
Significant Details:		The top of the wall is ragged but has been braced with a timber wall plate and is infilled with boarding.
Relationships:		The north-east end of the building was truncated and then extended again to link to B2, when B3 was built on the back, providing a corridor to it.
B4 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Frontage facing into North Yard. Granite rubble walling, semi-coursed in a lime and clay mortar. The stonework is heavier and less coursed to the north-east end. Good, formally arranged quoins to north-west, including two fragments of recycled chamfered and stopped lintels, one very crisp, one weathered. Masonry above D12 extends to B2b but is rebuilt. Top 0.3m of wall between GD11 and GD12 has been raised in darker rubble, earlier eaves line was continuous with that of B2. Neater walling between GD8 and GD11 integral with door jambs; higher lintels of these doors are within raise. South-west corner quoins are buried where north-east wall of B7 abuts B4.
Roof Covering		Slate roof, graduated sizes, plain terracotta ridge tiles, regular integral air vents on ridge. Two roof lights cut in using clear plastic corrugated sheeting. Storm damage to centre of the roof.
Openings: Doors	GD8	Tall, with heavy dressed granite lintel, double stacked narrow timber internal lintels. Large dressed granite blocks form jambs. Cement rendered to half height on internal sides. Remains of timber frame; no door.
	GD11	Tall central door, same height as GD8, but narrower, with lintel and quoins also as GD8; lintel has drilled hole near top, so re-used. Plastered sides to reveals, respecting timber doorframe; no door, but was outward opening.
	GD12	Tall doorway, same dimensions as GD8, but set a lintel-height lower than other two, respecting older eaves height. Serves passage between B4 and B2. Mix of roughly and finely dressed jambs of various sizes, recycled dressed granite lintel with multiple old pintle holes in either end, slightly cranked. Internal timber lintel with loose rubble above. Timber door frame, has chamfered and plank door opening

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		inwards, ledged and braced, on strap hinges; early to mid-C20.
Significant Details:		The elevation has evidence of C19 reconstruction and remodelled door openings in its south-western half, probably at same time as eaves were raised to take a new roof.
Relationships:		Most of the north-west wall is cohesive with the south-west wall and the upper parts of the south-east wall. It is abutted by the internal party wall to the corridor from GD12 to B3. The masonry raising the eaves appears synonymous with the remodelled GD8 and GD11 and may be integral with the north-east wall of B7.
B4 Interior		Description
Function:		Cow byre, converted to a milking parlour in mid-C20.
Roof Structure:		Eight tiebeam trusses, lapped and nailed joints, two purlins to each pitch, common rafters and battens, remains of plaster torching in places under slates. Roof is damaged to the east side in the centre. Smoke stained at north-east end, possibly from a coal-fired swill boiler. Roof over B3 mitred in on north-east side near north end, identical construction, also with traces of torching and smoke staining. Steel brackets on every other tiebeam suspended galvanised steel axial pipe, probably served drinkers now gone. Pipe largely fallen when roof collapsed.
Walls:		Flush-pointed and whitewashed, cement rendered in mid-C20 to half height within stall area, not on south-east wall as within feed passage.
Floor:		Smooth-rendered concrete floor, contains 12½ smooth-rendered concrete block stalls, raised stall area and axial drain to its north-west, low wall divides off feed passage to south-east behind feed troughs. Raised dividing walls between stalls with angled shoulders, oval dished cement feed troughs in raised area at backs, fronted with granite kerbs, possibly remains of an older stall arrangement. Vertical steel bars with tethering chains fixed to side of each stall.
Opening – Doors:	GD9	Tall narrow forced door to the west end of the south-west wall, cement rendered concrete jambs. Chalk graffiti (farmer's notations) on B7 side, 'JC A339 T7253 696 607' others notes smudged.
	GD10	One low wide door in the south-west wall, with timber lintel.
	GD8	Wide door with two narrow timber lintels in north-west wall. Plain timber frame, no door.
	GD11	Slightly narrower, with heavy timber lintels in north-west wall. Plain timber frame, no door.
	GD12	In north-west wall. Serving passage between B4 and B2, narrow timber lintel, sags to north-east. Timber door frame, has chamfered and plank door opening inwards, ledged and braced, on strap hinges; early to mid-C20.
Opening – Windows:	GW5	In south-east wall. Small rectangular window slit, splayed internally, blocked with boards.
	GW6	In south-east wall. As W5, but considerable internal damage to splays. Partly blocked externally by roof of lean-to B6.
Blocked openings:	BO4	At north-east end of feed passage, in low partition wall dividing B4 from cross-passage to B3.
Significant Details:		Older fabric in the bottom of the south-east wall, indicating an earlier building which has been remodelled and its remains incorporated into this range.
Dating Evidence:		Traditional building materials and form, design, and materials of concrete milking parlour.

BUILDING 5		General Description
Function:		Lean-to shed built into the angle of B4 and B6, built of concrete block.
Dating Evidence:		Modern materials. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This is a relatively modern building but includes traditional forms, such as the slate roof.
B5 Exterior		Description
B5 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Concrete blockwork bonded with cement.
Roof Covering		Gable end, long cat slide roof, slate covering, bitumen weatherproofing.
Openings: Doors	GD2	Narrow doorway with chamfered doorframe, beaded plank door opens inwards, ledged inside, on strap hinges with iron thumb latch. External weatherboarding above the door.
Relationships:		Continuous with north-east elevation, abuts east corner of B6.
B5 Elevation SW		Description
Relationships:		Abuts B4. Part of B6, whitewashed within B5.
B5 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Concrete block single storey elevation, in cement mortar.
Roof Covering		Long cat slide roof which extends that of B6, on same angle. Slate covered in bitumen.
Openings – Windows:	GW7	One wide, rectangular window. Timber frame with iron security bars, mesh over.
Other Features:		Two small vents either side of GW7, set with bricks.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the east wall. Abuts B4 at the north-west end.
B5 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Single storey elevation, formed by massive vertically positioned granite slabs, braced on the north-east corner by a granite post and timber framework. The slabs are pinned together and mortared, but other sockets and cuts suggest they may be reused.
Relationships		Part of B4, whitewashed within B5.
B5 Interior		Description
Function:		Storage?
Walls:		Granite orthostats to south-west, flush-pointed rubble to north-west, concrete blocks to north-east; all whitewashed.

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Floor:		Obscured by rubbish but probably earth.
Roof structure:		Chamfered purlin carried on central post, sat on a stone pad. Common rafters are carried on the purlin, wide split battens support slates.
Opening – Doors:	GD2	Beaded plank door, ledged with strap hinges and iron thumb latch. Mid-late C20.
Opening – Windows:	GW7	Wide rectangular window in the north wall. Timber frame and horizontal steel security bars. Mesh covering largely gone, crudely replaced by plastic vegetable tray tied internally.
Other Features:		Two small air vents to either side of GW7, simple holes in wall, fitted with moulded terracotta gratings.
Significant Details:		Granite orthostatic south-west wall to B6. Unusually old-fashioned slate roof on split battens.
Dating Evidence:		Modern concrete block construction.

BUILDING 6		General Description
Function/Summary:		Lean-to shed built into the angle of B4 and B7; its one wall built of massive granite orthostats.
Dating Evidence:		Very unusual vernacular construction is deceptive, as it was designed to perform a specific function in the early-mid C20. Historic map regression proves this.
Comments:		This is a relatively modern building but uses specific vernacular materials (granite orthostatic slabs).
B6 Exterior		
B6 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Open end braced by a granite post to the north-east and a long granite lintel. Small amount of rubble above. West side of doorway infilled with concrete block.
Roof Covering		Gable end, long cat slide roof, slate covering, bitumen weatherproofing.
Openings: Doors	GD3	Timber plank door with internal braces, galvanised steel bolt, long strap hinges on iron pintles set into outer face of granite post. Hinges are C19, door later. Earlier wide doorway part-blocked in concrete.
Relationships:		Built up against the rubble walling and quoins of B7, to the south side. Cohesive with the north wall.
B6 Elevation SW		Description
Relationships:		Rubble stone walling of B7, abutted by B6.
B6 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Single storey elevation, formed by massive vertically positioned granite slabs, braced on the north-east corner by a granite post and timber framework. The slabs are pinned together and mortared, but other sockets and cuts suggest they may be reused.
Roof Covering		Long low monopitch slate roof, extended in a cat slide slope over B6 to the north-east.
Blocked Opening:	BO5	Blocked doorway in the orthostatic wall. Plastered over and concealed; the ends of the two timber ties are visible to each side.
Significant Details:		The massive orthostatic slabs are very vernacular and ancient in appearance but have been reused here to withstand vibrations from a 20 th century diesel engine.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the south-east wall. Abuts B4 to the north-west end.
B6 Elevation NW		Description
Relationships		Plastered rubble stone walling of B4, abutted by B6. A hole has been forced at the base of the wall for pipes to pass through in C20.
B6 Interior		
B6 Interior		Description
Function:		Engine house.
Walls:		North-east wall formed from massive granite orthostatic slabs, designed to withstand the vibrations from the engine. Three pairs of vertical pine struts fixed between the floor and roof structure had lightweight fences attached to them low down, enclosing the engine and other machinery. Most of the fences have gone, but the uprights remain. They post-date the roof and walls, perhaps mid-C20.
Floor:		Beaten earth, possibly hiding solid material.
Ceiling:		Two heavy blades carried on orthostats in north-east wall and resting in slots cut into south-west wall. Common rafters with wide split battens support slate roof.
Openings – Doors:	GD3	Beaded planks and internal ledges, with strap hinges and galvanised steel bolt, opens outwards.
Blocked Opening:	BO5	Blocked doorway in the orthostatic wall. Plastered over and concealed; the ends of the two timber ties are visible to each side.
Significant Details:		On the floor, partly dismantled and displaced from its bed, is a 1HP Lister CS indirect injection diesel engine of 1929-1945 with cylindrical steel coolant tank behind. It drove an Alfa Laval milk pump which survives in-situ in the rear left corner. Tools, a timber workbench and much farm documentation are lying loose in the building.
Dating Evidence:		Modern, but with clever reuse of traditional materials.

BUILDING 7		General Description
Function/Summary:		Long, low, single storey granite rubble cow byre under a hipped slate roof, converted to 'modern' milking parlour in mid-20 th century.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular materials and traditional form and function. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This is a good historic building, but effectively a shell as it was gutted in the mid C20.
B7 Exterior		
B7 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Wide single storey gable end. Granite rubble with heavy block quoins, faced but only roughly shaped. Lime mortar but externally repointed in cement.

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Roof Covering		Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings: Doors	GD4	Double width cart door in centre of elevation. Massive and irregular granite quoins and lintel to central opening. Modern plank doors on modern galvanised strap hinges.
Significant Details:		This elevation is built in very different style, using shaped and dressed granite blocks. Either this is a fragment of a much finer building, or possibly stone has been used from the old manor house. In the left-hand jamb of the doorway there is a reused long carved stone, probably from a doorframe, one tall upright post and several blocks with old pintle holes.
Relationships:		The south-east end of the building is of different style to the rest, incorporating earlier material.
B7 Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. To the north-west, the walling is of heavy granite rubble, this is crude and rustic but tightly packed, using rounded boulder like stones. Lime mortared but externally repointed in cement. Heavy boulder quoins to corners. Bulky flat-roofed concrete tank B7b added to right of centre in mid-C20, possibly contained stock drinking water. Two buttresses hidden in bushes towards right-hand end may also be of same date.
Roof Covering		Slate roof, graduated, over a timber roof structure, red terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings: Doors	GD5	One narrow forced door towards the south-east end. Timber doorframe, plain.
Openings: Windows	GW8 GW9 GW10	Three large slit vent windows are spread along the length of the elevation. Chunky crude boulder quoins to reveals. Plastered into reveals, fixed with single panes of modern glass.
Drainage/Guttering		Cast iron guttering survives in part to the east end. Timber barge boards.
Significant Details:		Rendered concrete and lead water tank obscures the east end of the building.
Relationships:		The elevation is cohesive with the north-west and north-east walls. The south-east end may be a different build.
B7 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Wide, single storey end elevation. Neat granite rubble stonework, graduated in size, roughly shaped blocks. Large granite quoins to corners. Lime and clay mortar. Blind.
Roof Covering		Hipped end to the roof, slate, with terracotta ridge tiles.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north and south walls.
B7 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		To the north-west, the walling is of heavy granite rubble, this is crude and rustic but tightly packed, using rounded boulder like stones. Lime mortared but externally repointed in cement. To the centre and towards the south-east, the building has looser rubble walling between it and B4, with two forced doorways serving feed passage and animal pen, with chunky timber lintels and boarded doors. To the south-east end there is neater granite semi-coursed walling. At the base of this wall there is a slight plinth, or perhaps the wall is thicker. It is heavily whitewashed on both sides.
Roof Covering		Imitation slate roofing to this side. Terracotta ridge tiles, raised terracotta air vents along the ridge for aeration.
Openings - Doors	GD6	Narrow door. Crude boulder quoins to reveals. Sides of doors plastered in lime and cement and narrow timber doorframes, plain. Door missing.
	GD7	Large reused stone as a lintel with pintle holes visible at both ends. Plank boarded, long reused iron strap hinges and modern bolt.
Openings- Windows:	GW11	One window in the centre of the elevation, which has been forced into the stonework. 3x3 timber hopper casement, cemented reveals. Some glass remains but most panes broken.
Significant Details:		In the quoins to the east door, on the left are two reused rounded shaped stones, possibly segments of piers recycled from the demolished earlier buildings.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the west and south walls of B7. The north wall is clearly abutting the south-west corner of earlier B4.
B7 Interior		Description
Function:		Cow byre, updated to 'modern' milking parlour.
Walls:		Whitewashed walls over exposed stone, rendered to half height.
Floor:		Smooth-rendered concrete floor, contains 16 smooth-rendered concrete block stalls, raised stall area, axial drain to its north-east, low wall divides off feed passage to south-east behind feed troughs. Raised dividing walls between stalls with angled shoulders, oval dished cement feed troughs in raised area at backs, fronted with granite kerbs as in B4, possibly remains of an older stall arrangement. Vertical steel bars with tethering chains fixed to side of each stall. Concrete floor overlies cobbles, earth and more broken ground to the east end, where the floor has been broken up for removal.
Roof Structure:		Twelve tiebeam trusses with angled queen struts and nailed joints throughout. Two purlins to each pitch on backs of blades, common rafters and battens support slates, partly re-slatted on north-east face, battens removed and felted. Both ends hipped with single blades to angles and one to hip, details as before.
Opening – Doors:	GD4	Wide double (cart) doorway in the south-east wall.
	GD5	Narrow forced door towards the south ed of the south-west wall. Timber doorframe, plain.
	GD6	Narrow door. Crude boulder quoins to reveals. Sides of doors plastered in lime and cement and narrow timber doorframes, plain. Door missing.
	GD7	Large reused stone as a lintel with pintle holes visible at both ends. Plank boarded, long reused iron strap hinges and modern bolt.
	GD9	Tall narrow forced door in the north-east wall to B4, cement rendered concrete jambs. Chalk graffiti (farmer's notations) on B7 side, 'JC A339 T7253 696 607' others notes smudged.

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	GD10	One narrow door in the north-east wall to feed passage in B4, with timber lintel, plank door on modern hinges. Lintel has two shallow sockets cut into the exposed face.
Opening – Windows:	GW8 GW9 GW10	Three ventilation slits to the south-west side wall. Rough boulder quoins, fixed single pane glazing, plastered reveals. Narrow timber lintels.
	GW11	Inserted, in north-east wall. Wider than others, 3x3 casement, inward-hinged hopper over fixed pane below, mid-C20.
Significant Details:		Concrete milking stalls, with troughs and tethering chains. Feed passage along the south side, drain to the north. Pipes for milking carried along tiebeams on steel struts, fixings for pipes to walls as well. Pencil graffiti on wall to north of GD9, farmer's notations: 'T3441-1202 T3441-1204; T9873 686 VON BULOW; T3441-1118 T3441-1206; 692 MILLE 684 JC T9873-716 HEREFORD STEER T9373-685 RED & WHITE'
Dating Evidence:		Traditional form and build, modern fittings using concrete.

BUILDING 8	General Description
Function/Summary:	A low open-fronted vehicle shed, subsequently used as an engine house, abutting south-west end of B9. Roof formerly ridged with a gable to south-west but eaves raised in later C20 and remodelled with a monopitch roof.
Roof Covering:	Heavy modern tanalised pine rafters sit on the top of the wall, metal braces strap these down and lightweight cross braces carry corrugated asbestos sheeting.
Drainage/Guttering	None.
Dating Evidence:	Vernacular build, traditional form. Historic map regression.
Comments:	Contains a 1920s-30s reaper-binder.
B8 Exterior	
B8 Elevation SE	Description
Fabric Description:	Low, single storey granite rubble walling in lime mortar. Raised to another half storey in concrete blocks. Long flight of external steps in granite rubble alongside give access to FD1 in first floor of B9b.
Relationships:	Same date as the north-west wall. Abuts B9 to the north-east end.
B8 Elevation SW	Description
Fabric Description:	Open-fronted end to shed.
Significant Details:	Vehicle opening.
Relationships:	Flanked by the north-east and south-west walls.
B8 Elevation NW	Description
Fabric Description	Single storey granite rubble walling bonded with lime mortar, squared granite quoins to extremities. Eaves raised in concrete blocks.
Relationships	Cohesive with the east wall. Built up against B9 to the north end.
B8 Elevation NE	Description
Fabric Description:	Mortared granite semi-coursed rubble, narrow band of concrete blockwork near top.
Openings:	A slot has been forced into the wall of B9b to allow a belt drive from the mill in B9b to be run by a tractor or stationary engine in B8.
Relationships:	Abuts the south-west wall of B9b. Slot cut to take belting from engine or tractor, driving grain mill in B9b.
B8 Interior	Description
Function:	Storage for agricultural machinery and later housing power source for grain mill in B9b.
Walls:	Mortared granite rubble, no whitewash, north-west wall leans outwards. All three walls are repointed with cement mortar. Angled mark of former ridged roof visible in north-east end wall at north corner.
Floor:	Earth.
Significant Details:	Slot broken through north-east wall to carry belt drive into B9b. A reaper/binder was stored within B8 at the time of survey.

BUILDING 9	General Description
Function/Summary:	Tall two storey block forming south-western half of northern range flanking North Yard, with stock house below and threshing barn above. Very long, and extended to south-west end (B9b). Pitched slate roof, gabled to either end.
Dating Evidence:	Vernacular build, traditional form. Historic map regression.
Comments:	This building has retained good historic character with an easily defined function. It has been significantly altered over time and is an important part of the farm's evolution into a courtyard plan.
B9 Exterior	
B9 Elevation SE	Description
Fabric Description:	Graduated neat granite rubble, massive boulders to base of wall. Lime mortared but repointed externally in cement. Neat roughly dressed quoins to corners. Much looser rubble build to the south end, not graduated mixed character stonework, heavier lime content in mortar, less clay. This is an extension of two bays on the south end. Ragged build line between partly obscured by external phases of repointing in cement. Large cement-rendered sloping buttress immediately to the left against B9b, scored inscription 'BH 1985 XXII XI'.
Roof Covering:	Graduated bitumenised slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, raised cement coping to left (south-west) gable.
Drainage/Guttering	None.

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Openings – Doors:	GD25 GD26 GD27	Three doors along the length of the elevation on the ground floor. Granite lintels, neat roughly dressed quoins. Reveals patched with cement. Some iron pintles and external holes for several more. The central door (GD26) has a markedly cambered granite lintel which looks intentionally situated here. It is closely offset to the central door on the first floor above.
	GD24	Wide cart door at left-hand end of elevation, massive slightly cambered granite lintel, small irregular jamb stones, some with pintle holes.
	FD2 FD3	Two door openings to the first floor, one to the centre (FD2) and one to the north end (FD3). Large doorways, neat lintels and sloping granite sills, reused granite sills. timber doorframes, plank door survives in FD3.
Opening – Windows:	GW12 GW13 GW14	Three small windows to the ground floor. To the east a slit vent GW14 is within a blocked doorway (BO8); to the centre a small window GW13 is within a blocked doorway (BO6); to the west GW12, set into the join between B9a and B9b, thin granite lintel and surviving timber frame, with bottom-hinged casement in upper half.
	FW4 FW5	Two windows to the first floor. Neat granite lintels, timber two light chamfered window frames, with plank internal shutters.
Blocked Openings:	BO6 BO7 BO8	Three narrow blocked doorways with external granite lintels. Two of these openings (BO6; BO8) are set with small windows. BO7 is entirely blocked. All blocking in granite rubble.
Significant Details:		There is an indistinct vertical joint towards the south-west end, indicating where B9b has been added. There is also a ragged build line just above at first floor. The lower walling to the ground floor is more irregular and massive in size, similar in character to B2 and B4. The two windows in the centre and north-east of the elevation are within blocked doorways and a further fully blocked door means the original B9a would have had six symmetrically placed doors on its ground floor.
Relationships:		Abutted to the south-west by B8; abutted at the north-east end by B10.
B9 Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description:		Granite rubble two storey gabled end wall with roughly squared granite quoins, smaller semi-coursed rubble in the gable. Lime mortar bonding with cement flush pointing. Much of lower wall is obscured by B8 and flight of steps to FD1.
Roof Covering		Shallow-pitched slate roof with raised cement coping to gable verges.
Openings: Doors	FD1	First floor door to right-hand side, accessed by a solid granite rubble staircase with shallow granite slab steps. Granite lintel; reused shaped granite sill. Timber frame and plank stable door on strap hinges, wooden latch, opens inwards.
Openings:		A narrow ground-floor slit opening to take a belt off a tractor of stationary engine in B8 to power the mill in B8a.
Significant Details:		A fine set of granite slab steps accesses FD1. This has been repaired in the later C20 with cement pointing and a galvanised steel tubular handrail.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north-west and south-east walls of B9b.
B9 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description		Graduated, neat granite rubble, with massive polygonal boulders in places to base of wall. Lime mortared but repointed externally in cement. Neat roughly dressed quoins. No obvious sign of a vertical joint matching that on front wall where B9B was added to B9A, but may be hidden in cement flush-pointing, or was toothed into the new work when the addition was made. Large cement flashings stuck to wall face to the centre of the elevation with empty ragged sockets from at least four removed roof timbers which formerly supported a corrugated iron roof. A lean-to, possibly of mid-C20 date once abutted the centre of the elevation here, since demolished.
Roof Covering		Graduated slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, raised cement coping to south gable on right.
Drainage/Guttering		None.
Openings - Doors	GD33	Forced into centre of elevation on ground floor. Narrow timber lintel, rendered to sides, plain doorframe.
	FD4	Central but offset slightly to the west. Granite lintel, jambs obscured by ivy. Plain doorframe with plank door, iron strap hinge and bolts. Rotten.
Openings– Windows:	GW20 GW21 GW22 GW23	Four ventilation slits at ground floor level, balanced to respect B9a. Granite rubble lintels and quoins, unglazed except for GW22 which has single pane of glass cemented in.
	FW10 FW11 FW12	Three windows to the first floor, arranged to respect B9a. Granite rubble lintels and jamb stones, timber two light chamfered window frames, with plank internal shutters.
Significant Details:		Window slits to ground floor, threshing door at first floor and unusual windows flanking it.
Relationships		Abutted to the south-west by B10b, then by B8, which is built around the end. Abutted at the north-east end by B10a.
B9 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Two storey gable end wall, lower half covered by B10a. Graduated semi-coursed granite rubble, massive irregular boulders in wall visible from B10a which covers its lower half. Clay bonded with lime mortar pointing, repointed externally in cement. Large roughly dressed quoins.
Roof Covering		Gable end wall with shallow-pitched slate roof projecting slightly beyond wall face.
Openings - Doors	D32	Ground floor door opening in wall to right hand end of elevation, serving feed passage in B9a. Large split granite jambs, heavy timber doorframe and plank door, ledged, on strap hinges with bolt and thumb

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		latch.
Relationships:		Abutted by B10a to the north-east.
B9 Interior Ground Floor		Description
Function:		Stock housing with a small cart storage and feed preparation area to the south end.
Walls:		Exposed stone, some whitewash.
Floor:		Some cobbles show through layers of animal waste and rotted bedding, patched with concrete.
Ceiling Structure:		A mix of different weights of joist have been used to support the planked first floor. Extra joists have been added in places to improve its load bearing capacity. To the south end, extra bracing has been added to the west end of the joists where damp has affected their strength. Some of the wider heavier joists may be earlier, their small number, set wider apart, suggest that they were carrying less of a weight. They are spread along the length of B9a and B9b with some more recent joists inserted.
Opening – Doors:	GD25 GD26 GD27 GD32 GD33	Three doors in the south-east wall (GD25; GD26; GD27), all identical with timber lintels, some re-used oak timbers with old peg holes. Drilled holes in jambs for gate/door fixings, all timber elements gone. One door to B10a in north-east wall (GD32), serving the feed passage. heavy timber doorframe and ledged plank door, on strap hinges with bolt and thumb-latch. One wide forced door in the north-west wall (GD33), patched and cemented reveals, now closed over with a five-bar gate nailed across.
Opening – Windows:	GW20 GW21 GW22 GW23	Three slit vent windows to the north-west wall; one set with a pane of modern glass.
	GW12 GW13 GW14	Three windows to the south-east wall, two of slit vent style to the north (GW13; GW14) set into blocked doorways (BO6; BO7); one proper window to the west (GW12). Timber frame survives but glass broken in bottom-hinged casement.
Openings – Blocked:	BO6 BO7 BO8	Three narrow blocked doorways in the south-east wall. Two (BO6; BO8) are set with small windows (FW14; FW15). Blocked in stone rubble.
Significant Details:		IN B9a: A feed passage along the north-west wall is lined by a continuous feed trough of squared granite blocks, the side next to the feed passage raised in rendered brick, broken down to the west end. Above the trough and attached to the underside of the ceiling is a continuous beam with mortice holes. Upright timber posts at regular intervals, morticed into the beam above and sitting on iron pintles, with bars for cow chains (one cow chain observed hanging up). The spacing of the posts would indicate individual stalls, rather than the more usual double stall. Only eight of the possible 20 posts remain, with planks crudely nailed to them in places. Iron brackets carry an iron water pipe along the ceiling above the posts. A large iron cauldron was observed, discarded here from the C19 house. A row of massive but low granite orthostats have been used to divide the cart shed B9b from stock house B9a. These match the orthostats seen in B2 and in B10: faced on one side, they may have come from an older floor or paved yard. At the south-west corner of B9b is a blue-painted cast iron animal feed mill of early to mid-C20 date, with wooden hopper above; hopper leads directly from first floor. A timber framework pen behind enclosed the belt drive from B8 which drove the mill. The mill bears a makers' plate: 'R HUNT & Co Ltd EARLS COLNE ENGLAND', and is their model 'No 5A PREMIER'. R. Hunt & Co. made agricultural machinery at the Atlas Works in Earls Colne, Essex from 1808 to the mid-1940s. This machine probably dates from after 1886, though in style it looks c.1910-1950 (www.graces-guide.co.uk). The mill is set up on concrete blocks. Seven <i>ex situ</i> grinding plates from a burr mill were observed here, intended for milling maize.
Dating Evidence:		Use of traditional materials and older style stalls.
B9 Interior First Floor		Description
Function:		Loft for storage of unthreshed corn with threshing floor to centre, corn was latterly ground at the south end. Hay and bedding probably also stored here over winter. Not used for storing threshed grain, as too many windows. Windows used to manage draft and aeration.
Walls:		Walls rendered to c.0.7m above floor, mortar fillet between wall foot and floorboards, preventing rodent access. Whitewashed rubble above.
Floor:		Wide boarded 19 th century floor, damaged from water ingress. Several patches of much earlier wider boards towards the north end, reset here. Heavier boards to earlier threshing floor at centre.
Roof Structure:		Sixteen shallow-pitched A-frames, of two different styles: To the east end over B9a there are ten A-frames with collars, half lapped and spiked. To the west over B9b there are six more basic and lighter weight tiebeam trusses, with nailed joints. There are two purlins to each pitch, common rafters on backs and torched battens supporting slates.
Opening – Doors:	FD1	Access door in south-west wall, accessed by exterior granite steps.
	FD2	Threshing door in south-east wall. External granite lintel, internal timber lintel. No frame or door. Shaped reused granite sill.
	FD3	Loading door in south-east wall, in an area of disturbed stonework, possibly enlarged from a window. Timber frame and plank door in state of collapse. C19 Plank Door with ledging bars on iron strap hinges, simple wooden shot bolt to upper right side.
	FD4	Threshing door in north-west wall. External granite lintel, internal timber lintel. No frame or door. Shaped reused granite sill.
Opening – Windows:	FW10 FW11 FW12	Three windows to the north-west wall, all identical, with two light timber frames and internal plank shutters on little strap hinges with wooden bar bolts to rear.

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Significant Details:	A wooden hopper to the north-west corner of the room, positioned above the mill on the ground floor. Also, a very decayed chaise lounge. Hanging from one of the trusses are the canvas sheets from the reaper/binder in B8. The build line between original B9A and extension B9B is much clearer here.
Dating Evidence:	Build lines in walls, traditional materials, different roof truss styles and fixing methods.

BUILDING 10		General Description
Function/Summary:		Stables. Long single storey building with relatively high eaves, set slightly forward of B9 into the North Yard, but continuous with it on rear. Pitched slate roof of shallow pitch, gabled to north-east. Variations in construction of south-east front may mean that there is more complex phasing than is presented here.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular build, traditional form. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This building has retained good historic character, but its function has altered during its life, as the nature of husbandry on the site changed.
B10a Exterior		
B10a Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description:		Front elevation, coursed with large squared blocks of granite, set in clay-lime mix, pointed with lime mortar and subsequently repointed in cement, closeness of door and window openings means their jambs largely form the wall. The elevation of B10b to the north-east is continuous with that of B10a, but is entirely different in character, suggesting that one of these builds may be later than the other, though it is uncertain which.
Roof Covering		Graduated slates on shallow pitch, terracotta ridge tiles, in poor condition with storm damage in two places to left against B9a and at bottom right over GD29. Cohesive with roof of B10b, much of which has failed and been replaced with corrugated sheeting.
Openings – Doors:	GD28	Wider doorway as GD29, but no frame; large iron pintles and hooks for agricultural gates or doors.
	GD29	Narrow doorway set symmetrically between GW16 and GW17. Large squared granite blocks form jambs, with dressed granite lintel. Chamfered doorframe, but plank door has fallen off.
Openings - Windows:	GW15 GW16	Two small rectangular windows flanking GD29. Rectangular with granite jambs and lintels, moulded cement sill on GW16; GW15 sill damaged. Drilled hole to left of centre in both lintels. Mid-C20 timber frames with fixed pane below and hopper casement above, glass gone from both, GW16 boarded over externally.
Drainage/Guttering		None.
Significant Details:		The construction of this part of the long cohesive south-east front elevation of B10a and B10b is heavier, and so it is possible that this elevation infills a former open front. It is certainly of a different character to B10b, but there is no clearly defined build line, as the elevation has been repaired to the centre.
Relationships:		Cohesive with B10b to some extent, abuts east corner of B9a to the south-west.
B10a Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description		Squared granite blocks form quoin, immediately abutting east quoin of B9a to north-west. Remainder of this wall is part of north-east gable of B9a.
Roof Covering:		Slates, projecting slightly from wall top.
Significant Details:		Large granite blocks in quoin.
	GD32	Accesses the feed passage in B9a. Large split granite blocks form jambs, heavy timber doorframe and ledged plank door, on strap hinges with bolt and thumb-latch.
Relationships:		Abuts B9a.
B10a Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Long granite rubble rear elevation in clay-lime bond. Cement pointed. Very neat semi-coursed graduated stonework, with large boulders to the base, stones getting smaller as wall rises to the eaves.
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, old terracotta ridge tiles with three small moulded tubular vents ranged along ridge.
Drainage/Guttering		None.
Relationships:		Cohesive with B10b to the north, clearly abuts the two quoins of B9a to the south-west.
B10a Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Full height partition wall dividing B10A from B10B. Small, semi-coursed granite rubble, bonded with clay-lime mix, flush-pointed with lime mortar and whitewashed on both faces.
Roof Covering:		See interior description, passes over wall top.
Significant Details:		There are the remains of a wooden feed trough and hayrack built against the wall in B10a.
Relationships:		Appears to be cohesive with the north-west side wall, although poorly tied in; abuts the south-east front wall. Must however belong with south-east front of B10, as door and window openings in both B10a and B10b are laid out to respect it.
B10a Interior		Description
Function:		Animal housing, subdivided with dressed granite kerbs, formerly with timber partitions on top, into two equal-sized pens, separately accessed from North Yard via GD28 and GD29. Main transverse partition appears to have been solid, but south-eastern half lost; displaced blocks on floor belong to it. North-eastern pen subdivided equally by axial kerb with door opening in centre; south-west pen subdivided unequally with solid axial kerb offset to north-west of centre, making a feeding area fronting GD32.
Roof Structure:		Five tiebeam trusses with half lapped and nailed joints, tiebeams slightly raised in the manner of collars; angled queen struts to blades. Almost all tiebeams are damaged or have fallen due to nails rusting away. Two purlins on backs of blades per side, common rafters and battens support slates with lime plaster

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		torching surviving in places. The slates are replaced on the north-west pitch and near the north-east end of the south-east pitch by panels of corrugated asbestos sheeting; the latter with a clear plastic corrugated rooflight in it.
Walls:		Clay-lime bonding, flush-pointed in lime mortar and whitewashed, latter respects former timber partitions in side walls, in-line with the granite kerbs, while north-west wall contains regular square sockets for possible tiebeams pre-dating the current roof structure and not in-line with partition scars. These sockets are not present in front wall, suggesting that this and current roof are later and of the same phase.
Floor:		Cobbled floor visible in places but largely obscured by old dung.
Openings – Doors:	GD28	Wider doorway as GD29, but no frame; slim timber lintel.
	GD29	Slim timber lintel, whitewashed granite jambs. Plain frame with beaded plank door which has fallen off and lies broken on the floor.
	GD32	Accesses the feed passage in B9a. Large split granite blocks form jambs, heavy timber doorframe and ledged plank door, on strap hinges with bolt and thumb-latch.
Openings – Windows:	GW15 GW16	Flanking GD29, these are rectangular, of portrait format with plastered granite jambs and slim timber lintels. Mid-C20 timber frames with fixed pane below and hopper casement above, glass gone from both.
Significant Details:		Heavy plank trough to the north-east wall, sat on timber framework with chunky legs. Slatted timber hayrack above the trough. Granite kerbs set into the floor as bases for at least two compartment partitions. Some upright posts and scattered planks from the same screens scatter the floor of the building.
Dating Evidence:		All features are broadly mid-C19; the granite partitions as compared with those elsewhere in buildings seem to be later C19 but may in this case be contemporary.
B10b Exterior		
B10b Elevation SE		
Description		
Fabric Description		Front elevation, facing into North Yard. Rough semi-coursed granite rubble walling in a lime mortar, graduated in size, becoming smaller towards the eaves. Larger squared granite blocks forming jambs of openings, slab lintels.
Roof Covering		Graduated slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles. Much replaced with corrugated asbestos sheeting.
Openings - Doors	GD30	Central doorway with squared granite quoins and slab lintel. Chamfered timber doorframe, no door.
Openings– Windows:	GW17 GW18	Pair of sub-square windows, flanking and symmetrical with GD30. Jambs and lintels as GD30, moulded cement sills, timber frames survive in part to both, but no windows.
Drainage/Guttering		None.
Relationships		Abuts the north-east end gable wall. Uncertain relationship with south-east front of B10a, which may be even later as its stonework is different.
B10b Elevation SW		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Rubble gabled partition wall, neat granite rubble stonework. Lime mortar and whitewashed on both faces.
Roof Covering:		Internal partition wall. Slate roof and terracotta ridge tiles transitioning to corrugated asbestos sheeting.
Relationships:		The wall appears to be cohesive with the north-west wall although poorly tied in but abuts the south-east front wall. It may therefore have been inserted.
B10b Elevation NW		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Semi-coursed granite rubble walling, repointed in cement, graduated in size with large boulders to base, getting smaller towards the eaves. Largely concealed by ivy.
Roof Covering:		Roof replaced with corrugated asbestos sheeting, terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings– Windows:	GW19	A large square window opening onto a loose box. Formed within a blocked doorway (BO9). Frame survives, but no glazing or divisions.
Blocked Openings:	BO9	Wide tall doorway, blocked in stone rubble to form a window (GW19).
Drainage/Guttering		None.
Relationships:		The wall is cohesive with B10a to the south-west.
B10b Elevation NE		
Description		
Fabric Description:		Blind single storey gable end, sitting on former eaves of older south-west side wall of B11. Uncoursed granite rubble walling built up and over an existing farmyard wall, lime mortar pointing.
Roof Covering:		Slate roof, graduated, terracotta ridge tiles. Gabled end.
Relationships:		The upper part of the wall is cohesive with the south-east side wall and the upper walling of B11, but the lower part is abutted by the south-east front elevation. This suggests that this and the rear wall predate the front wall.
B10b Interior		
Description		
Function:		Possibly once an open-plan animal shelter with B10a, but the most recent use for this part of the building was a stable, with five stalls along the north-west wall and a small boxed-off room at the south-west end.
Walls:		Small random granite rubble in clay-lime bond, flush-pointed with mortar and whitewashed. Mortar and whitewash respects former position of horse stalls in north-west wall. Sockets in north-west wall for former tiebeams relating to a previous roof structure, bearing no relation to present structure, stalls or partition. These contain timber pads and mortar render and whitewash respect slightly out-set straight edges, suggesting they may have been boxed in. Front wall does not contain these; therefore, it must belong with present roof structure.
Floor:		Cobbled floor, much obscured with old dung and rubbish.
Roof Structure:		Six tiebeam trusses with queen struts, as B10a. Two purlins per pitch with common rafters and battens

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		where slates survive; battens and rafters removed but purlins retained where slates were replaced with corrugated asbestos sheets.
Opening – Doors:	GD30	Lightweight timber lintel inside, whitewashed granite jambs, parts of a plain doorframe set to internal reveal; opened inwards. Now has very battered C19 wrought iron gate hung on its pintles.
Opening – Windows:	GW17 GW18	Two rectangular windows to the south-east wall, in full-height openings. Thin timber lintels. Cement-lined up to sills, the cement shaped to the inside edge as it to take wooden boards?
	GW19	Large window, previously a doorway (BO9) in north-west wall, plain timber window frame but no glazing bars.
Significant Details:		Possible feed store to the south-west end, with frame and plank walls, latterly used for storing wooden fruit boxes, now scattered over the floor in pieces. Timber axial joist fixed to underside of tiebeams, with chamfered posts morticed into them, probably sitting on stone pads in floor. Backs are slotted to take stout boarded sides, since removed. Four out of a possible six posts survive; north-eastern pair are composite, having scarfed joints half-way up, with planks splinting them. Plank-built loose box to the north-west corner. Remains of wooden trough to west wall in north-eastern stall. Fittings for tack storage: saddle trees, hooks for collars, straps and reins, attached to inner face of front wall and outer face of timber boxing near south-west end.
Dating Evidence:		Early 20 th century wooden tack and collar brackets for plough horses.
Comments:		This is a much-altered interior, now presenting as a stable, but of C19 age and character.

BUILDING 11		General Description
Function/Summary:		Large purpose-built open-ended farm equipment shed, built abutting external face of north-east end wall of North Yard and repurposed from a yard walls which became its one side. Rectangular, on north-west to south-east alignment, facing south-east. Tall single storey with gabled ends; south-east end has two large cart-sized openings with a central granite post and two granite lintels supporting the gable above. South-west wall overlies pre-existing yard wall, which continues in a sweeping curve to south-east, enclosing the North Yard. Despite its archaic appearance, this curving section of yard wall post-dates 1840.
Dating Evidence:		Vernacular build, traditional form. Historic map regression.
Comments:		This building appears little altered and has retained good historic character with an easily defined function.
B11 Exterior		
B11 Elevation SE		Description
Fabric Description		Open fronted cart shed elevation, dominated by two large cart openings with central dressed granite pillar between; dressed granite lintels support the thin masonry gable wall. Granite orthostat and block quoins to the north corner. Neat rubble above in lime mortar forms the gable, repointed in cement.
Roof Covering		Slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles projects slightly beyond wall face. Overlapping slates form barges beneath, nailed and mortared in place.
Openings - Doors	GD31	Two cart openings, no doors survive (possibly none were intended) but there is an internal metal railed framework for a sliding door of earlier C20 date.
Openings – Windows:	FW6 FW7	Two small ventilation slits above the cart doors in the gable. Neat dressed granite blocks and lintels, symmetrically placed, form surrounds; sills are tops of door lintels. Slates set in mortared jambs to form ventilation louvres; some still survive.
Significant Details:		'Feather and tare' marks can be seen in right-hand orthostat. This technique for splitting granite was introduced to south-west England c.1800, meaning that unlike elsewhere on the farm, these pieces of granite were quarried and shaped for the job, not re-used from an older building. They have been finished by surface pecking, which has removed many of these splitting marks.
Relationships		Built up and over the existing yard wall to the west.
B11 Elevation SW		Description
Fabric Description:		This wall is largely internal, forming the party wall between B10a and B11. Three phases of build: phase 1 random but neatly built granite rubble wall, bonded with clay (yard wall). Phase 2: a raise in random rubble clay-bonded and flush-pointed wall, forming the south-west side of the current B11. It conforms in position and height to the raise in the north-east elevation, although there is no evidence that this is also clay bonded. Phase 3: where the wall forms the north-east gable of B10a it has been raised again.
Roof Covering		Graduated slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles.
Significant Details:		One built drain hole from B10A and one larger forced drain hole from North Yard.
Relationships:		This wall was built over an existing yard wall, and the wall of B10b is built on top of it.
B11 Elevation NW		Description
Fabric Description:		Granite rubble pointed in lime mortar, single storey with gable above. Big rough granite boulder quoins to the north corner; seems to abut B10b to south-west, but the elevation is obscured by ivy.
Roof Covering		Slate roof covering projects slightly beyond gable but is overgrown with ivy.
Opening – Windows:	FW8 FW9	Pair of ventilation slits set quite high in gable with rubble jambs and granite slab lintels. Obscured by ivy, but probably contain mortared slate louvres as FW6 & FW7.
Significant Details:		A heavy stone with a radiused end and roughly chamfered top is part of the north quoin at the base of the wall, but projects from it in a north-easterly direction. This is a striker stone to ward cart wheels away from the quoin and may be reused here.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north-east elevation, abuts B10b and the former yard wall to the south-west.
B11 Elevation NE		Description
Fabric Description:		Semi-coursed granite rubble walling bonded with lime mortar. Contains heavier stones to base of wall,

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		graduating to smaller stones and finishing at a horizontal line about 1.90m high. A secondary band of larger squared rubble for a further 0.3m above this to the present eaves may simply be a raise during construction, but could be a later phase, although the same feature can be seen in the south-west elevation. A massive square-section dressed granite orthostat forms the north-east end of the wall, the top of which ends at the same level as the horizontal build line. Two courses of large dressed billets of granite above, support the adjoining entrance lintel in the south-east gable. Wall is obscured by ivy at the south-west end. Blind.
Roof Covering:		Slate roof, graduated sizing, terracotta ridge tiles. Lime plaster torching beneath.
Drainage/Guttering		None.
Significant Details:		Towards the north-east end is a large rough granite pillar set in the ground against the wall, perhaps a former gate post. To the south-west end, on the north corner of the building is the striker stone to ward cart wheels away from the quoin, described previously.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north-west end and upper part of the south-west internal wall.
B11 Interior		Description
Function:		Cart shed and equipment store for agricultural machinery.
Walls:		Flush-pointed in lime mortar, partially whitewashed.
Floor:		Beaten earth, obscured by old straw and rubbish.
Roof Structure:		Seven simple A-frame trusses with low collars and half-lapped nailed joints, blades crossed at apex to clasp ridgepole and mostly rest on wall-tops, but three are built into north-east gable of B10a. Surface mounted collars nailed to blades, square-section diamond-set ridgepole, two fairly lightweight purlins to each pitch, on backs of blades. Common rafters and battens support slates, torched with lime mortar to underside. Occasional holes on south-west pitch.
Opening – Doors:	GD30	Paired cart doors in south-east wall with central granite post. North-east jamb of cut granite; no jamb to south-east end, lintel simply rests on wall. Slim timber support for C20 sliding door fixed to backs of lintels, no door.
Opening – Windows:	FW6 FW7 FW8 FW9	Pairs of parallel-sided ventilation slits to the north-west and south-east gables, all contain outwardly sloping slates set in mortar in the jambs, forming louvres, but only FW8 appears to be intact: the others are all damaged to some extent.
Significant Details:		The unusual and fine construction at the south-east end. The south-west wall can be seen to have been built up and over the original yard wall when the building was raised.
Dating Evidence:		Masonry details, map regression.
Comments:		This is a good unaltered interior, with an earth floor.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



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



2. B2, SOUTH-EAST AND NORTH-EAST GABLE ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



3. B2, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



4. B3, NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH-EAST GABLE ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



5. B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



6. B3, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION WITH C19 FARMHOUSE IN BACKGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



7. B3, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



8. B3, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



9. B3, FW2 IN THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



10. B3, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



11. LEFT: B3, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).
12. RIGHT: B3, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GF DOORWAY GD1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



13. B3, SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GF DOORWAY GD1 SHOWING REUSED STONE IN WALL OF B4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



14. B4, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF REUSED STONE IN WALL NEXT TO GD1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



15. B4, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



16. B5 AND B6, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



17. B5 AND B6, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



18. B5 AND B6, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



19. B3 AND B4, SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



20. B5, *EX SITU* MILLSTONE OUTSIDE THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



21. B5 AND B6, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



22. B7, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



23. B7, THE EAST END OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



24. B7, THE EAST END OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



25. B7, THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



26. B7, THE WEST END OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



27. B7, THE WEST END OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (SCALE 2M).



28. B7, THE WEST END OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (SCALE 2M).



29. LEFT: B7, THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER WITH B8 AND B9 IN THE BACKGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



30. RIGHT: B7, THE WEST END OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



31. B7, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



32. B7 AND B4, NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



33. B7, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



34. B7, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



35. B7, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GW11; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



36. B7, NORTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



37. B4, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



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



39. B4, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD8; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



40. B4, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD11; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



41. B4, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD12; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



42. B4, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF REUSED GRANITE IN JAMB OF GD12; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



43. B4, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



44. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



45. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



46. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



47. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



48. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD15; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



49. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD15 AND GD16; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



50. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD17 AND GD18; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



51. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD18 SHOWING REUSED GRANITE WINDOW AS THRESHOLD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



52. B2, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD19; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



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



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



55. B1, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD20; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



56. B1, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD21; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



57. B1, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD22; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



58. B1, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD23; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



59. B1, NORTH-EAST GABLE ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



60. LEFT: B8 AND B9, SOUTH-WEST GABLE ELEVATION WITH EXTERNAL STEPS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



61. RIGHT: B9, SOUTH-WEST GABLE ELEVATION, DETAIL OF EXTERNAL STEPS TO FD1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



62. B9, SOUTH-WEST GABLE AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



63. B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



64. B8 & B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF STONE STEPS TO B9 FF; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



65. LEFT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SSW (SCALE 2M).



66. RIGHT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; DETAIL OF DATE AND INITIALS ('BH 1985 XXII XI') ON BUTTRESS; VIEWED FROM THE SSW.



67. B9, THE SOUTH END OF THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



68. B9, THE NORTH END OF THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



69. B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD24; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



70. LEFT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GW12 AND FW4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



71. RIGHT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD25 AND FD2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



72. LEFT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF BO6 WITH GW13; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).
73. RIGHT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD26 AND FW7; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



74. LEFT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF BO7; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).
75. RIGHT: B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF GD27 AND FD3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



76. B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION, DETAIL OF BO8 WITH GW14; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



77. B9, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



78. B10A, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



79. B10, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



80. B10b, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



81. THE NORTH YARD WALL WITH B11 BEYOND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



82. PILE OF GRANITE BLOCKS ADJACENT TO THE YARD WALL, WITH CHAMFERED WINDOW MULLION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



83. THE NORTH YARD WALL WITH B9 BEYOND; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



84. B11, SOUTH-EAST GABLE ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



85. B11, SOUTH-EAST GABLE AND NORTH-EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



86. B11, NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST GABLE ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



87. B11, B10, AND B9, NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).



88. B10B, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; DETAIL OF BO9 WITH GW19; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



89. B10, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NNW (SCALE 2M).



90. B9, THE NORTH END OF THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



91. B9, THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



92. B9, THE SOUTH END OF THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



93. B8, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NNW (SCALE 2M).



94. B9, NORTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (SCALE 2M).



95. B9 AND B8, NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



96. B7, NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



97. THE CENTRAL YARD; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).



98. B1 INTERIOR, REMAINS OF A WOODEN FEED TROUGH AND HAY RACK AGAINST THE NORTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



99. B1 INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



100. B1 INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



101. B1 INTERIOR, THE SURVIVING ROOF STRUCTURE OVER THE NORTHERN PART OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



102. LEFT: B1A INTERIOR, THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL WITH BO1, FW1 AND WOODEN HAY RACK; VIEWED FROM THE WSW.

103. RIGHT: B1A INTERIOR, THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL WITH BO1, FW1 AND WOODEN HAY RACK; VIEWED FROM THE WSW; WITH FLASH.



104. LEFT: B1A INTERIOR, THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL WITH FW1 WITH REUSED GRANITE FIREPLACE JAMBS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

105. RIGHT: B1A INTERIOR, THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL WITH BO1 AND WOODEN HAY RACK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



106. LEFT: B1A INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL WITH GW1 AND WOODEN HAY RACK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

107. RIGHT: B1A INTERIOR, THE NORTH-WEST WALL WITH GD19; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



108. B1B INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



109. LEFT: B1B INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS, VIEW ALONG THE FEED PASSAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

110. RIGHT: B1B INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



111. B1B INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



112. B1B INTERIOR, THE GRANITE SLAB PIGSTY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



113. B1B INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



114. B1B INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL WITH GW2 AND BO2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



115. B1B INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL; BO3 WITH GW3 AND KEEPING PLACE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



116. LEFT: B1B INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL; BO3 WITH GW3 AND KEEPING PLACE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).

117. RIGHT: B1B INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



118. B1B INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



119. LEFT: B3 GF INTERIOR, VIEW INTO THE ROOM (CLEARED OF RUBBISH) THROUGH D14; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

120. RIGHT: B3 GF INTERIOR, VIEW OF THE HEARTH (CLEARED OF RUBBISH); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



121. B3 GF INTERIOR, VIEW INTO THE ROOM THROUGH D14; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



122. B3 GF INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



123. B3 GF INTERIOR, CLEARED OF RUBBISH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



124. B3 GF INTERIOR, CLEARED OF RUBBISH, LOOKING BACK ALONG THE PASSAGE IN B4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



125. B3 GF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



126. B3 GF INTERIOR, CLEARED OF RUBBISH, DETAIL OF THE STAIR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



127. B3 GF INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



128. LEFT: B3 GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE STAIR; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

129. RIGHT: B3 FF INTERIOR, THE ROOF STRUCTURE VIEWED THROUGH THE MISSING FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



130. B3 FF INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SSW.



131. B3 FF INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



132. B3 FF INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-WEST WALL WITH DETAIL OF FW3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



133. B3 FF INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL WITH FW2 AND STACK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



134. B3 FF INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL WITH FW2 AND STACK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



135. B3 FF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF CARPENTER'S TOOL BOX; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



136. B3 FF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST TRUSS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



137. LEFT: B4 INTERIOR, VIEW THROUGH GD14 AND ALONG THE CORRIDOR TO GD12; VIEWED FROM SOUTH-EAST.

138. RIGHT: B4 INTERIOR, VIEW ALONG THE CORRIDOR TO GD14; VIEWED FROM NORTH-WEST.



139. LEFT: B4 GF INTERIOR, CLEARED OF RUBBISH, VIEW INTO THE PASSAGE IN B4 FROM B3, SHOWING D13; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

140. RIGHT: B4/B3 GF INTERIOR, CLEARED OF RUBBISH, VIEW INTO B3 ALONG THE PASSAGE IN B4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



141. B4 INTERIOR, VIEW ABOVE THE CORRIDOR TO THE (SCORCHED?) UNDERSIDE OF THE ROOF; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



142. B4 INTERIOR, THE PARTITION WALL AGAINST THE CORRIDOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



143. B4 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SSW (SCALE 2M).



144. B4 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



145. B4 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



146. B4 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



147. B4 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE NNE [DISTORTED PERSPECTIVE].



148. B4 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF A CATTLE STALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



149. B4 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE WSW [DISTORTED PERSPECTIVE]



150. B5 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



151. B5 INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-WEST WALL WITH BO5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



152. LEFT: B5 INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-WEST WALL COMPRISED OF GRANITE ORTHOSTATS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



153. RIGHT: B6 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



154. B6 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE 1HP ENGINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



155. LEFT: B6 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE 1HP ENGINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



156. RIGHT: B6 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE 1HP ENGINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



157. LEFT: B6 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE ALFA LAVAL MILK PUMP; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

158. RIGHT: B6 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE 1HP ENGINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



159. B6 INTERIOR, THE NORTH-EAST WALL COMPRISED OF GRANITE ORTHOSTATS; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



160. B6 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE ENGINE HOUSE WORKBENCH; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



161. B7 INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL WITH GD4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



162. B7 INTERIOR, THE EAST END OF THE SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



163. B7 INTERIOR, THE EAST END OF THE NORTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



164. B7 INTERIOR, THE NORTH-EAST WALL WITH GD10; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



165. B7 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



166. B7 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



167. B7 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



168. B7 INTERIOR, TALLY MARKS ON GD9 AND ADJACENT WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



169. B7 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE TALLY MARKS ON THE WALL ADJACENT TO GD9; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



170. B7 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE TALLY MARKS ON GD9; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



171. B7 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



172. B7 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



173. B7 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE WSW.



174. B7 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF A CATTLE STALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



175. B8 INTERIOR, SHOWING OLD REPEAT/BINDER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



176. B9B GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF BELT-DRIVEN ROLLER MILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



177. B9B GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF PLAQUE ON BELT-DRIVEN ROLLER MILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



178. B9B GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF BELT-DRIVEN ROLLER MILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



179. B9B GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF BELT-DRIVEN ROLLER MILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



180. LEFT: B9b GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF *EX SITU* GRINDING PLATES FROM A BURR MILL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

181. RIGHT: B9b GF INTERIOR, LOOKING OVER THE BELT DRIVE TO THE OPENING IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



182. B9b GF INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



183. B9A GF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



184. B9A AND B9B GF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



185. B9A GF INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (SCALE 2M).



186. B9A GF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



187. B9A GF INTERIOR, VIEW ALONG THE FEED PASSAGE TO GD32; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



188. B9B FF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF SHAPED GRANITE SLAB REUSED AS THRESHOLD OF FD1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



189. B9A FF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



190. B9A FF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



191. B9A AND B9B FF INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



192. B9B FF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF HOPPER AND OLD CHAISE LONGUE; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



193. LEFT: B9 FF INTERIOR; VIEW THROUGH FD2 INTO YARD WITH DETAIL OF REUSED GRANITE THRESHOLD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

194. RIGHT: B9 FF INTERIOR; VIEW THROUGH FD3 INTO YARD WITH DETAIL OF REUSED GRANITE THRESHOLD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



195. B10A INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



196. B10A INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



197. B10A INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



198. B10A INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



199. B10B INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



200. B10B INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



201. B10B INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



202. B10b INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



203. B10b INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE OLD WOODEN STALLS AND ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



204. B10b INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE WOODEN FOALING BOX IN THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



205. LEFT: B10b INTERIOR, THE WOODEN FOALING BOX IN THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER AND TACKLE RACKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



206. RIGHT: B10b INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE TACKLE RACK ON THE SOUTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



207. LEFT: B10B INTERIOR, DETAIL OF GW17; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

208. RIGHT: B10B INTERIOR, DETAIL OF GW18; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



209. B10B INTERIOR, DETAIL OF LINTEL OVER GW17; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



210. B10B INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE TACKLE RACK IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



211. LEFT: B10B INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE TACKLE RACK ATTACHED TO THE FOALING BOX; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



212. CENTRE: B10B INTERIOR, OLD FARM MACHINERY - SINGLE-FURROW PLOUGH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



213. RIGHT: B10B INTERIOR, OLD FARM MACHINERY - HAND-CRANKED SHEEP SHEARS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



214. B10b INTERIOR, INTERIOR OF FOALING BOX; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH [DISTORTED PERSPECTIVE].



215. B10b INTERIOR, INTERIOR OF FOALING BOX; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST; NO SCALE [DISTORTED PERSPECTIVE].



216. B11 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



217. B11 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SSE (SCALE 2M).



218. B11 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).



219. B11 INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



220. B11 INTERIOR, THE SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



221. B11 INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



222. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - COLLECTION OF THREE WAGGONS, TWO BOGIES, AND A SEED DRILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



223. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - SEED DRILL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



224. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - SEED DRILL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



225. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TIMBER BOGIE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



226. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TIMBER BOGIE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



227. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TIMBER WAGGON AND BOGIE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



228. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TIMBER WAGGON; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



229. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TIMBER WAGGON; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



230. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TIMBER WAGGON; DETAIL OF PAINTED NAME ('F GWENNAP St BURYAN'); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



231. B11 *EX SITU* FARM MACHINERY - TWO TIMBER WAGGONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



232. B4 INTERIOR, PASSAGE, EPHEMERA.



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South Molton
Devon
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