

# TRELEW FARM MYLOR CORNWALL

Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180910



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## Trelew Farm, Mylor, Cornwall Historic Building Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Lucia Brown of StudioArc (the Agent)  
On behalf of Honor Riley (the Client)

### Summary

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording for a cottage and redundant farm buildings at Trelew Farm, Mylor, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to determine the significance of the farm buildings prior to a planning submission.*

*Prior to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Trelew appears to have been composed of several tenements, all of which were purchased in 1747 William Clies, a third-generation packet captain living at Flushing who commanded the Expedition sailing to Lisbon. His elder brother John was a merchant with the East India Company operating out of Lisbon. William Clies' will was proved in 1760, implying the Cottage was built in the period 1747x60. The character and style of the Cottage indicates it is not a cottage, or a farmhouse, but a country retreat located in an Arcadian woodland setting. This is a rustic cottage built in a romantic style and with vernacular overtones but with highly-accomplished interiors. Its size meant it required a detached service range, and the several fireplaces in FB2 would suggest this included a residential element. The painted wall panel(s) in R2 would be truly exceptional in the context of a cottage or small farmhouse; in the context of a gentry retreat they are merely highly unusual and worthy of detailed study. The farm was mortgaged and sold in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and became a small tenant farm. The survival of the 18<sup>th</sup> century features in the Cottage arises from a lack of interest on the part of the landlords, and a high turnover of tenants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By comparison, the farm buildings have not fared well. They contain a range of unusual features, most notably the fireplaces and the possible oven, but these structures have been mutilated, most of the internal features have been lost, and significant parts of the buildings are structurally unsafe.*

*Trelew Farm includes an interesting range of structures. The Cottage is by far the most important structure due to the survival and quality of its 18<sup>th</sup> century features. The painted wall panel(s) are exceptional and worthy of detailed study. Its setting is very intimate, but this detracts from an appreciation of its vernacular character. By comparison, the farm buildings are in poor repair and have been subject to extensive and unsympathetic alteration in the 1950s and 2000s. In their current state, the significance of these buildings lies in the surviving evidence for a service function, and their relationship with the Cottage.*



September 2018

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HONOR RILEY, FOR ACCESS  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	TRELEW FARM
<b>PARISH:</b>	MYLOR
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 81186 35241
<b>PLANNING NO:</b>	N/A
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	MTW18

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Lucia Brown of StudioArc (the Agent) on behalf of Honor Riley (the Client) to undertake historic building recording at Trelew Farm, Mylor, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to investigate the date, character and significance of these structures, to better inform and guide development proposals for the site.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located at the base of a short but steep-sided coombe that drops down to Mylor Creek from the south, at an altitude of c.15m AOD. A stream runs immediately to the east of the house. The soils of this area are the shallow, well-drained loamy soils of the Powys Association (SEEW 1983), which overlie the slates of the Porthleven Breccia Member (BGS 2018).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Trelew Farm, is located within the historic parish of Mylor and Deanery and Hundred of Kerrier, is first documented in 1470 as *Trelue*. The Trelew Estate, as it was referred to in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, appears to have been composed of several tenements that were all purchased in 1747 by William Clies, a packet captain living at Flushing. His will was proved in 1760, and thereafter the Cottage appears to have been occupied by former naval commander Thomas Patrickson Brathwaite. In 1809 the estate was acquired by Sir Charles Lemon, sold to Arthur Tremayne of Carclew, and acquired by Charles Henry Rolle and incorporated into the Trefusis Estate by c.1880. The Cottage appears to have been built as a rustic retreat by William Clies, with a separate range of service buildings, in the style of the *Pastoral Movement*, including painted wall panels (see below). It was later (c.1800) converted into a farmhouse, and the service range converted into farm buildings.

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The building recording was undertaken by Emily Wapshott and Bryn Morris in January 2018. Site photographs were taken and the buildings investigated and recorded. 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). The desk-based appraisal follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014, Revised 2017).

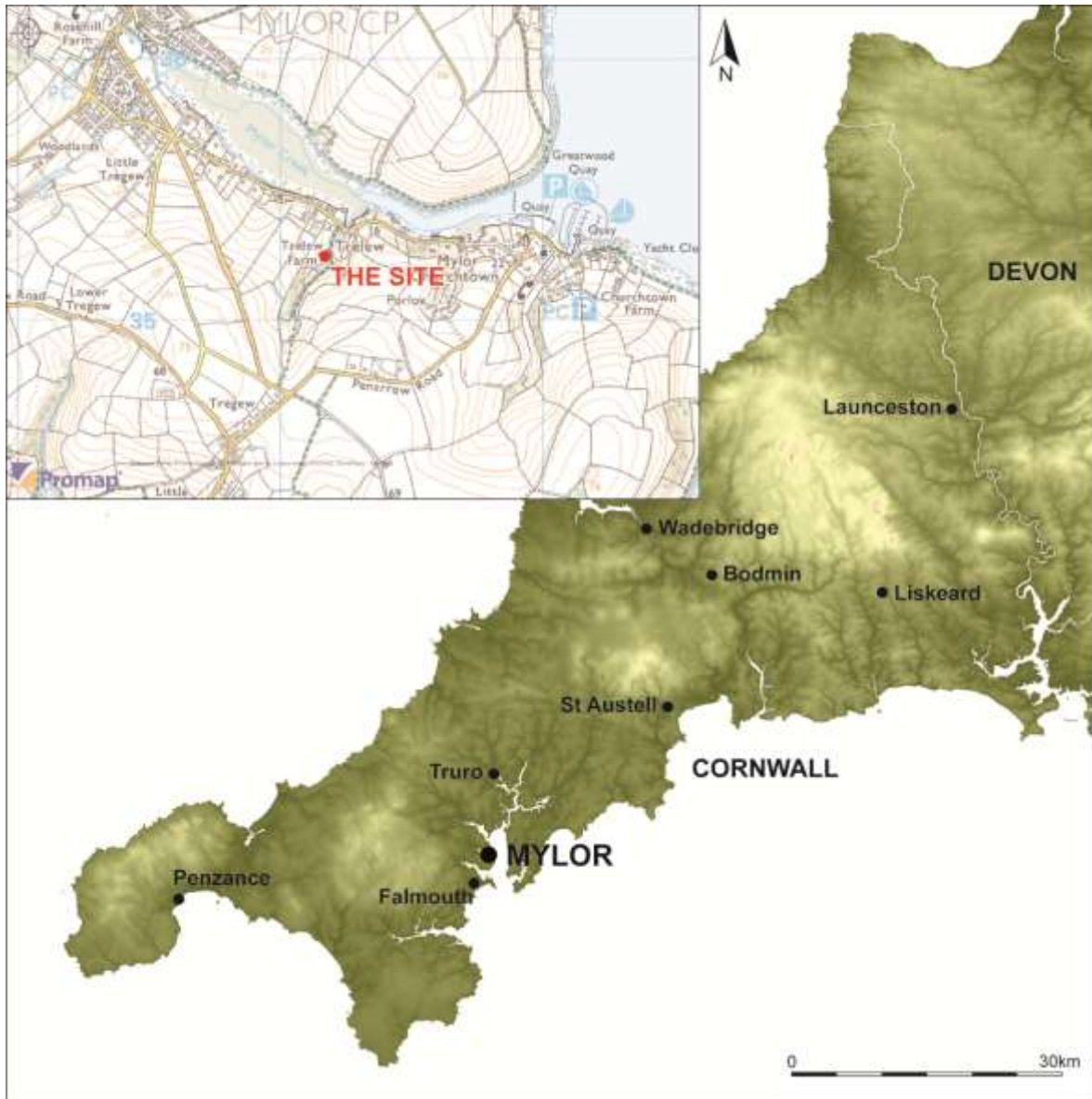


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

## 2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

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### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Trelew Farm is located within the historic parish of Mylor, in the Deanery and east division of the Hundred of Kerrier. The main historic settlements are Mylor Bridge and Flushing. The financial influence of the nearby harbour has promoted the recent development of its once small and isolated Churchtown. Trelew Farm is first documented relatively late in the medieval period; in 1470 it is listed as *Trelue*, incorporating the elements \*Tre (estate, farmstead) and an unknown suffix (possibly *lyw* 'colour' or the personal name \*Lew – Padel 1985, 151). The variant *Nantileow* is likely to be derived from *nans* 'valley', highly appropriate in this context.

The Cornwall Record Office contains a series of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century documents (CRO: WH/1/1649-1656) relating to four parcels of land at Trelew (one named *Oates Tenement*) held by Thomas Allen of Mylor and three gentlemen: John Powell of Penryn, Ralph Marten of Withiel, and Christopher Masterman of Truro. In 1747 they all sold their portions to a *William Clies* of Flushing for a total of £421 6s (CRO: WH/1/1656/4). William Clies appears in a rate book for Mylor in 1754 (Olivey 1907, 228), and was a subscriber to the *Observations on the Antiquities* of Borlase published in 1755 (Borlase 1755). William Clies was a packet captain of Flushing, the younger son of Francis Clies of Mylor (d.1742), seemingly a third generation packet captain commanding the *Expedition* and sailing to Lisbon (Gay 1903, 115). William's elder brother John was a merchant with the East India Company in Lisbon, Portugal (Bates 2017).

William's will (in the PRO) is dated 1749, and probate was granted in 1760. This would suggest William only possessed Trelew for the period 1747×1760. In a pre-nuptial agreement of 1785 *Treleo Nantylewo* was then held by Thomas Patrickson Brathwaite Esq., but held in trust for the successive use of Elizabeth Clies, George Chapman George of Clements Inn, Middlesex, Margaret Clies, then the children of George Chapman George and Margaret Clies (CRO: GP/641). Brathwaite (d.1794) was listed as a *superannuated* [i.e. retired] *commander* in the Navy in 1788 (*Threedecks's Forum*).

George Chapman George mortgaged *Mylor Trelew* or *Nantileow* in 1804 to Sir William Lemon for £400 and £300 (CRO: WH/1/1660), and to Vice-Admiral Thomas Spry, Edward Collins of Truthan and John Thomas of Chiverton for £400 (CRO: WH/1/1658). He afterwards acquired the freehold and sold in 1809 to Ralph Allen Daniell for £1450 (CRO: WH/1/1663). The sale appears to have been necessary due to debts accrued: George Chapman George appeared before the High Court of Chancery in c.1828 pursued for monies owed (*The London Gazette*, part 2, 1601). Daniell seemingly immediately sold to Sir Charles Lemon (CRO: X62/20), and in 1820 Sir William Lemon leased Trelew to Richard and William Tremayne, both yeomen of Mylor, for £60pa (CRO: X1147/2/5). In 1842 Sir Charles Lemon leased Trelew to Jabez Carvossa, yeoman of Mylor, for £37pa (CRO: X1147/2/47); Jabez is the tenant listed in the 1839 Mylor tithe apportionment.

In 1881 Arthur Tremayne of Carclew was leasing Trelew to William Moore, yeoman of Mylor, for £33pa (CRO: X1147/2/28). Yet in 1874 Charles Henry Rolle leased Trelew to John Bray of Mylor for £70pa (CRO: X1147/4/1166). Documents dating to 1871×89 relating to game keeping note that the Trelew Estate had been purchased by Charles Henry Rolle from Colonel Tremayne (CRO: EN/641), so perhaps Trelew had remained divisible into multiple tenements. The period 1870×80 was presumably the point when Trelew came under the ownership of the Trefusis Estate.



## 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1595 BURGHLEY MAP OF FALMOUTH HAVEN (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM A 1590x1600 MAP OF FALMOUTH HAVEN (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SITE IS INDICATED.

The earliest cartographic sources (Figures 2-3) date to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, and focus on the estuary, major settlements and sea marks. The Burghley Map (Figure 2) is, however, relatively detailed, and does show a number of less important settlements on the Mylor peninsula. Given



the first documentary references to Trelew appear in 1470, this is presumably an omission rather than evidence of absence.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 MYLOR TITHE MAP (PRO).

There are early 19<sup>th</sup> century estate maps in the CRO (e.g. CRO: WH/1/872; the CRO is now closed and moving to a new site), but the earliest detailed map available to this study is the 1840 Mylor tithe map. This shows the two main structures on the site: the Cottage and the U-shaped range to the west. The 20a farm is listed in the 1839 apportionment as owned by Sir Charles Lemon and leased to Jabez Carvossa. Field no.1235 is listed as *Park an Chy*, field no.1236 as *house, outhouses, mowhay and lanes*. Access to the farm is via a short lane leading to the Mylor Bridge-Churchtown road, and a long and winding lane that drops down the coombe from Flushing to the south.

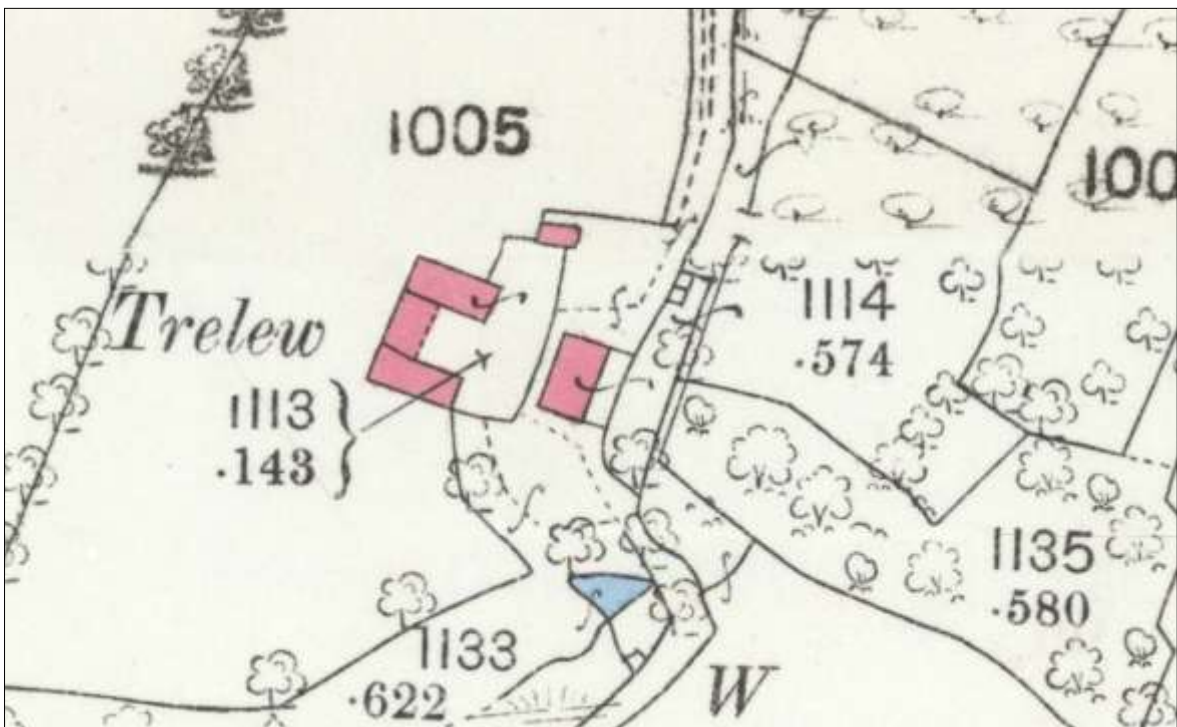


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 25INCH OS MAP OF 1880 (CORNWALL SHEETS LXXI.4 AND LXXI.8) (CRO).

The basic layout of the 1840 farmstead remained largely unchanged during the rest of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The OS maps (Figures 5-6) show the other structures that were built, and the dashed line that indicates FB2 was open-fronted.

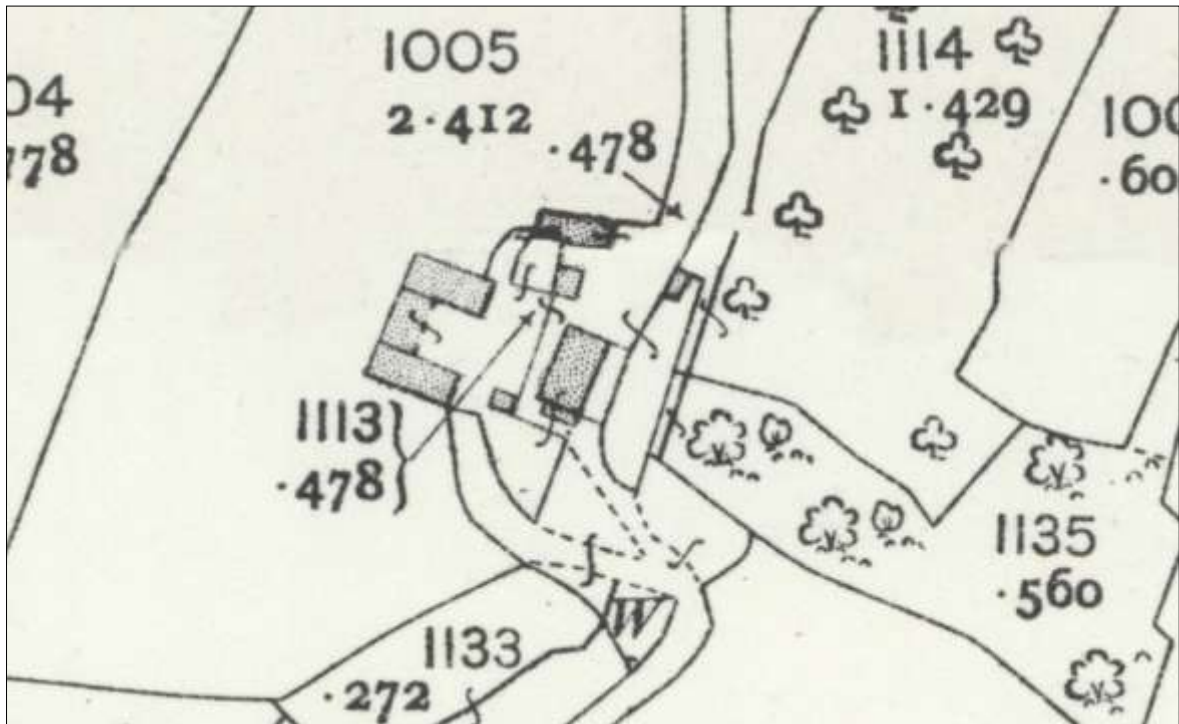


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 25INCH OS MAP OF 1907 (CORNWALL SHEETS LXXI.4 AND LXXI.8) (CRO).

### 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

#### 3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Trelew Farm is located at the base of a short but steep-sided coombe that drops down to Mylor Creek from the south. The Cottage sits on a fairly level area overlooked the stream in the base of the coombe, with the farm buildings located to the west and north-west. The farm buildings are cut back into the slope and sit within a deep terrace. The Cottage stands alone, separated from the farmyard by a stone rubble retaining wall. The original range of farm buildings (FB1-3) consists of a U-shaped range with the open side facing east across the Cottage. The other farm buildings (FB4-6) were built around the farmstead at a later date. None of the farm buildings are in a particularly good state of repair. FB1 and FB2 were re-roofed in 2006×09, with gables reduced or removed and mono-pitch roofs installed. The Cottage is in better order, but this was also re-roofed in 2009×13.

The Cottage is Listed Grade II, and the Listing text describes it as a '*Farmhouse, circa mid C18... interior is virtually unaltered since the C18 with most of its original carpentry and joinery... unusual to find a small C18 farmhouse with such good quality detail*'. However, the 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse is in reality an adaptation of an 18<sup>th</sup> century picturesque cottage.

The original form and layout of FB1-FB3 is difficult to reconstruct as they appear to have collapsed and been reconstructed *twice*, once in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and again in the early 21st century. Therefore they are labelled and discussed (below) *as extant*, rather than as the structures originally conceived and built.

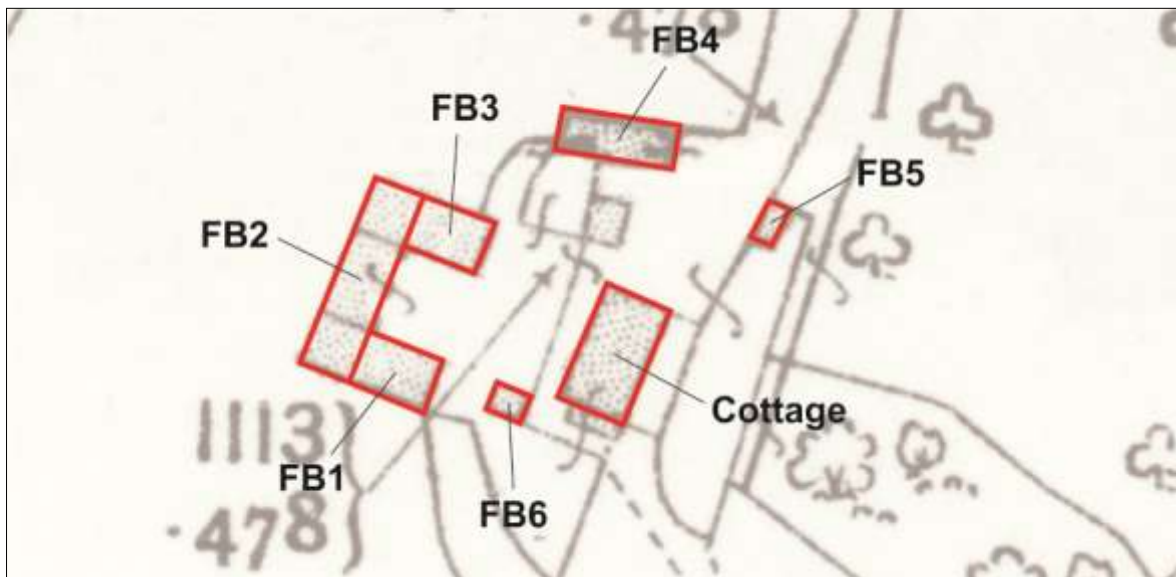


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 25INCH OS MAP OF 1906×1907, WITH BUILDINGS LABELLED.

#### 3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

##### 3.2.1 THE COTTAGE

###### *Description*

A rectangular two-storey structure with low eaves and a catslide roof to the west (rear), with walls of whitewashed stone (killas) rubble partly obscured by ivy. The build of the east wall is of noticeably better quality, roughly coursed with regularised stonework and ribbon pointing. There are internal axial stacks integral to the north and south walls. It has a pitched hipped slate roof with dark blue ridge tiles. To the south the chimney rises above the line of the roof and has been



recently rebuilt in red brick; the north chimney has been removed. The slate roof is carried on modern timber rafters supported by simple 18<sup>th</sup> century pegged A-frame trusses and purlins. The roof is asymmetric, and the catslide roof to the west features two 19<sup>th</sup> century dormers. The Cottage is abutted to the north by a single-storey lean-to extension of brick and stone rubble with a modern slate roof.



FIGURE 8: THE EAST ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

The principal elevation is to the east (Figure 8), facing across the narrow coombe, and has a symmetrical 2/1/2 arrangement of windows with a central doorway. At ground-floor level the windows are early 19<sup>th</sup> century hornless sashes under flat granite lintels, the lintels scored to mimic voussoirs. The window to the south is wider, with a 10 over 10 sash (possibly widened in c.1800); the window to the north is an 8 over 8 sash. The central doorway features a four-panel 19<sup>th</sup> century door set into a heavy frame; the upper two panels of the door have been replaced with opaque glass. At first-floor level the three windows are all mid 18<sup>th</sup> century frames, with one fixed light and one casement, each set with eight panes of crown glass. The south elevation features a single window at ground floor to the west, with one fixed light and one casement, each with six panes of the glass; these are 19<sup>th</sup> century replacements in an 18<sup>th</sup> century frame. The slate windowsill has been engraved 'R.M. OARE 1877'. There is a small window a first-floor level. In the north elevation the side of the Cottage rises above the lean-to and features a single partly-blocked window at first-floor level. The west (rear) elevation features an off-centre doorway and three windows (Figure 10). The door has been forced into the elevation and features a heavy 19<sup>th</sup> century frame and plank boarded door with recent canopy. South of the door is an 18<sup>th</sup> window similar to those in the east elevation, but with six panes rather than eight, and a small forced single-pane window for the toilet. North of the door is a replacement 19<sup>th</sup> century horned sash window in an original opening with a timber lintel.

The lean-to abutting the north elevation formerly comprised a single room, now divided into two. The east and west gable walls are of whitewashed stone (killas) rubble, each with a single opening containing a modern casement window. The north elevation is of stone rubble to a height of 0.75m above external ground level, and of reused brick above, as if infilling a former opening or

perhaps replacing a timber boarded wall. This wall features an off-centre doorway with a modern door and frame.

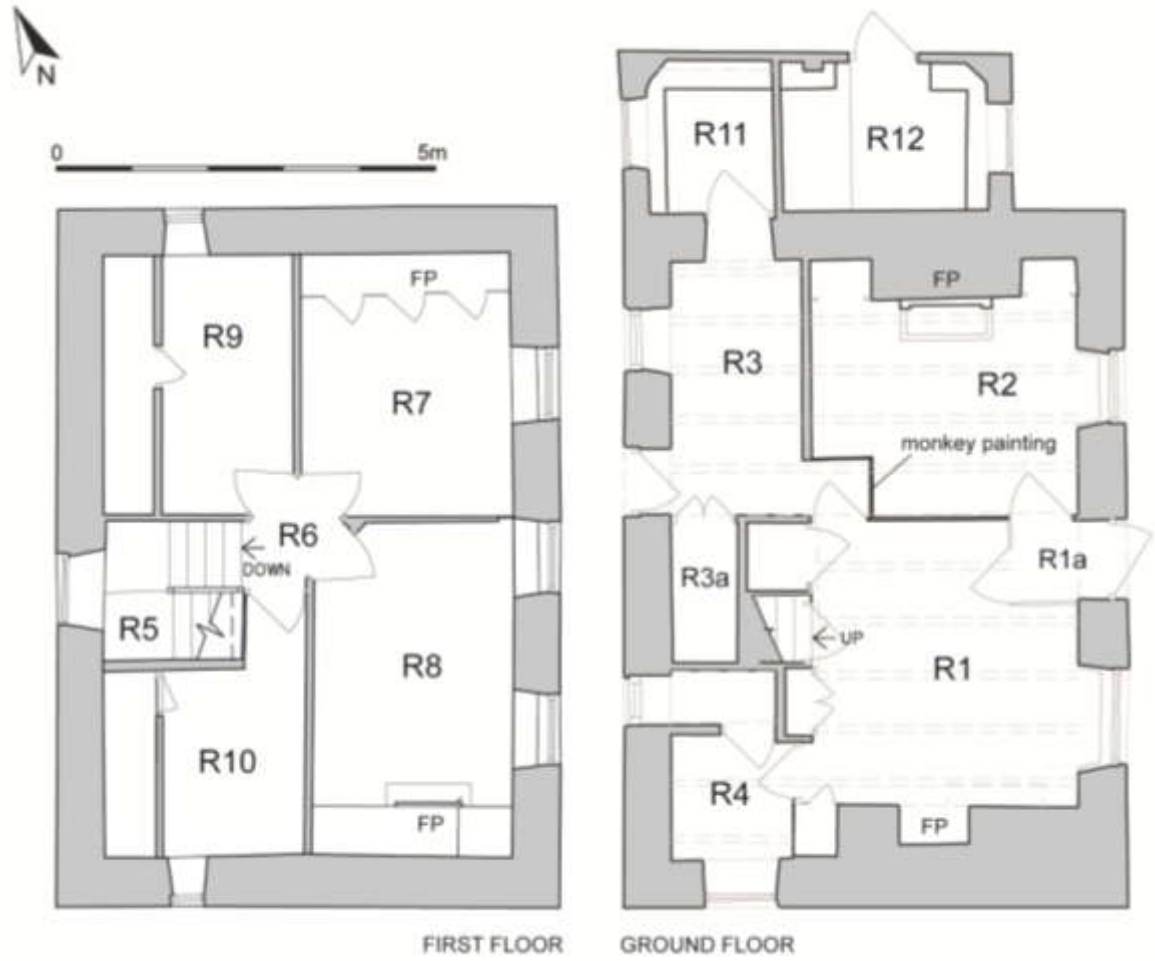


FIGURE 9: LABELLED FLOOR PLANS OF THE COTTAGE (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).



FIGURE 10: THE WEST (REAR) ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 11: EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS OF THE COTTAGE (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

Internally, the Cottage features an irregular two-cell plan, with two principal rooms and several small ancillary rooms on each floor. On the ground floor the two main rooms are separated by a painted panelled timber screen (Figure 12). Room 1 (R1) is the larger and was the main reception room; R2 is smaller and more intimate. The front door opens onto R1, with the current lobby (R1a) being a 20<sup>th</sup> century partition that re-uses an 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panelled door; access to the other ground-floor rooms and the stairs is via R1. The ceiling height is relatively low on the ground floor, with sturdy joists with bead moulding spanning the full width of the building. R1 has a window to the east wall with an integral window seat, and an undistinguished modern fireplace with wood burner in the south wall flanked by a cupboard. To the west are doors to R4 and the stairs (R5), with cupboards between (Figure 13).

R2 is a small formal withdrawing room (Figures 14-15); the timber screen separating this room from R1 has raised and fielded panels on this side; the wall to R3 is of wide planks. The panels have been covered with hardboard and wallpapered; prior to the site visit one of these hardboard panels had been removed, revealing the painting of a monkey or baboon crouched next to a river, with trees in the background (Figure 38). At least one other panel is painted in a similar style, and the boarded wall beneath the wallpaper appears to have been painted as well, although survival appears fragmentary. The fireplace in the north wall has a reset grand eared fire surround, the stack flanked to either side by alcoves set with 18<sup>th</sup> century shelves and panelled doors. R3 is a small narrow room behind R2 fitted out as a kitchen with mid 20<sup>th</sup> century kitchen units and sink. There is a window and a forced door in the west wall, and a doorway with a reset 18<sup>th</sup> century door in the north wall that opens into the lean-to. There is a coal hatch under the stairs accessed by a pair of 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled doors.





FIGURE 12: THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PARTITION WALL BETWEEN R1 AND R2, FROM R1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 13: THE WEST WALL OF R1, WITH DOORS TO R4 (LEFT), THE STAIRS (CENTRE) AND R3 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

R4 is a very small room located between the stair and R1, fitted out as a 20<sup>th</sup> century bathroom with a modern partition for a toilet; the partition wall features a reset 18<sup>th</sup> century door.



FIGURE 14: THE NORTH WALL OF R2, WITH RESET 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY FIREPLACE AND 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY ALCOVE SHELVES WITH CUPBOARDS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 15: THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PARTITION WALL BETWEEN R1 AND R2, FROM R2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE). THE COVERED PANELS ARE VISIBLE, WITH THE EXPOSED PANEL TO THE RIGHT.



LEFT FIGURE 16: DETAIL OF THE STAIR BALUSTERS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).  
RIGHT FIGURE 17: R9, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH. NOTE THE EXTRA-WIDE FLOORBOARDS.



FIGURE 18: THE FIREPLACE AND WINDOW IN R7, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).





FIGURE 19: THE FIREPLACE IN R8, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

R5 is a closed string stair with fine columnar balusters to the centre and a plain newel post (Figure 16). The stair rises to a pentagonal shaped landing (R6), with a matched set of four 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panel doors opening onto two main bedrooms and two smaller rooms. The bedrooms to the east are larger and are served by the casement windows in that wall.

R7 to the north contains the stack, and features a small early 20<sup>th</sup> century Art Nouveau cast-iron fireplace grate, with a set of 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled cupboards above. The stack in R8 to the south features an 18<sup>th</sup> century simple timber fireplace surround, but lacks the panelled cupboards of R7. R9 and R10 are located beneath the catslide roof and are long and narrow, lit by windows in the north and south walls, and by inserted 19<sup>th</sup> century dormers to the rear roofline, with partitions below for storage space. The walls on this level are all of wooden planks.

R11 and R12 are the rooms in the lean-to. They have whitewashed walls and an internal dwarf wall topped with large red quarry tiles.

#### *Significant Features*

This Cottage is extraordinary for two reasons: firstly, in terms of original function, and secondly for the survival of so many original 18<sup>th</sup> century features. R2 (withdrawing room) is deserving of particular attention, with the possibility of a complete decorative paint scheme on the raised and fielded panelled south wall, and possibly also its plank boarded west wall. The one exposed panel in the south-west corner shows the surprisingly-accomplished oil-on-board scene of a monkey crouched on a river bank, with a dark green band to the exterior of the panel and a typical Georgian sage/pea-green colouring to the framework. The one other exposed area of panelling appeared to show a second painted scene, with a large palm or other exotic tree. The R1 (plain) side of this panelling also appears to feature bright historic paint colours beneath the cream emulsion, one being a deep mustard yellow or pale ochre colour, typical of Georgian houses and known as 'Indian Yellow'. This is an exceptional and possibly unique decorative scheme, likely to relate directly to the original owner of the building (see above).

Each room within the building contains numerous significant historic features, detailed below:

*Significant Features – Ground Floor*

- Beaded exposed ceiling joists, heavy and closely set, floorboards directly on the back of joists.

*R1a Lobby*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panel raised and fielded door to R2;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century two panel door, reset here to modern partition forming lobby;
- 19<sup>th</sup> century boarded plank front door, inset 20<sup>th</sup> century glazed panels to top.

*R1 Reception/Dining Room*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled timber partition wall to R2, with plain flat panels;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank door to understair cupboard, ledged to rear, affixed with spikes and held on strap hinges on pintles;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank door to service room, held on strap hinges on pintles, spiked ledging bars to rear; small brass bolt on room side of door (to lock out servants?);
- 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled cupboard to west wall for wine and spirits, with shelves above and deep lower cupboard for table linens etc. Reeded architrave, with carved roundels; architrave may be c.1800 aggrandizement of original cupboard;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plain narrow plaster skirting boards;
- Base of hearth serving bedroom above visible in ceiling to south-east corner, cemented and replastered;
- c.1800 hornless 10 over 10 pane sash window;
- Window seat, beaded planks, probably also c.1800;
- 19<sup>th</sup> century tall narrow four-panel door encloses stair, with two upper glazed panels.

*R2 Withdrawing Room*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled timber partition wall to R2, with raised and fielded panels on this side. Covered by hardboard and wallpapered, the exposed panel shows a monkey/baboon crouched next to a river, probably original [*to be confirmed*];
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank boarded partition to R2, with traces of painting;
- Base of hearth serving bedroom above visible in ceiling to north-east corner, cemented and replastered;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panel door to R1, raised and fielded to inner face; strap hinges on iron pintles, ogee-moulded door architrave;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century simple narrow beaded skirting boards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century beaded frame to cupboards, panelled doors beneath, open fretwork carved shelves above, three to west, two to east;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century reset fine ogee-moulded 'eared' timber fire surround with projecting pedimented mantle, with continuous Greek key motif. The surround has been reset on a timber fillet and a 20<sup>th</sup> century dressed stone hearth has been inset into the large historic open box hearth.

*R3 Butler's Pantry*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century reset plank boarded former exterior door, with two small glazed windows to top, tacked to timber and iron thumb latch;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank boarded partition to R2.
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank door to R1.
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank boarded cupboard doors to coal hole (R3a) under the stairs;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century deep plaster skirting boards;
- Slate flag floor beneath thin concrete scree;
- 19<sup>th</sup> century exterior boarded door with ledging bars to rear;
- 19<sup>th</sup> century horned sash window;
- 19<sup>th</sup> century plank with iron coat hooks.

*R4 Study (bathroom)*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century reset plank door with spiked ledging bars, ogee-moulded door architrave; reset to serve toilet;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plaster skirting boards.
- 19<sup>th</sup> century window, reset into a beaded 18<sup>th</sup> century window frame;

*Significant Features – First Floor*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank walls;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century roof structure visible (base of truss blades).

*R5-R6 Stair and Landing*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century closed string staircase, ogee-moulded boarding and stair plate, plank treads and risers, heavy moulded handrail, beaded columnar turned balusters;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century two-light casement window, crown glass panes;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century wide even-width floor boards to landing.

*R7 Bedroom*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled cupboards built up and over the stack on the north wall, H-hinges and wooden catches, raised and fielded to interior face;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panel door, raised and fielded to interior face, reset on modern hinges; ogee-moulded door architrave;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century casement window, crown glass panes;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century fine moulded edge to heavy oak plank timber sill;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century narrow skirting boards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century brick hearth on timber plastered frame;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century set of wide even-width floorboards;
- Early 20<sup>th</sup> century Art Nouveau cast iron fireplace grate and surround.

*R8 Bedroom*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panel door, raised and fielded to interior face; ogee-moulded door architrave;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century casement windows, crown glass panes, moulded oak plank sills;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century skirting boards, beaded to top.
- 18<sup>th</sup> century set of wide even-width floorboards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century timber fireplace surround, bracketed mantle with tassled moulding; hearth altered with concrete/limecrete and slate;

*R9 Bedroom (Children's Bedroom/Nursery?)*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century two-panel raised and fielded door; ogee-moulded door architrave;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century heavy moulded timber sill to window opening; remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> century window frame, divided and partly blocked by 19<sup>th</sup> century lean-to;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century narrow skirting boards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century set of wide even-width floorboards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank boarded cupboard door, reset here.

*R10 Bedroom (Dressing Room?)*

- 18<sup>th</sup> century two panel raised and fielded door; ogee-moulded door architrave;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century narrower plain-beaded doorframe, indicating lower status;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank sill and simple pegged window frame with small iron pintles;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century narrow skirting boards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century set of wide even-width floorboards;
- 18<sup>th</sup> century plank boarded cupboard door, reset here.

*Function*

It is clear from the design of this structure that it is neither a farmhouse nor a cottage in the traditional sense. It does not display the traditional lobby-entry or central stair-hall plan typical of a small middle-status building. It is instead designed to emulate a suite of chambers, similar to



those seen in the apartments of larger country houses, with a succession of increasingly private spaces of diminishing size. In this schema R1 is interpreted as a dining and reception room, R2 as the private withdrawing room, R3 as a butler's pantry, R4 as a study, and R7-10 as bedrooms. No main domestic/service space is included in the original design, indicating that the service range was located elsewhere. R3, with its external door, was probably where pre-prepared food was brought from the service range prior to a meal. The separation of domestic and service functions in this way apes larger and more impressive contemporary country houses, and would have been at the cutting edge of fashion when it was built. This unusual design would suggest a holiday home or rural retreat rather than a principal residence, with rustic styling in a picturesque fashion tempered by clear high-status elements (e.g. painted panels).

### *Relationships*

The Cottage is abutted by a later lean-to to the north, but is otherwise free-standing. The U-shaped range of buildings (FB1-3) to the west is likely to have been built at the same time, providing the service functions the Cottage lacked. There is what appears to be an intact WWII Anderson Shelter and an old timber shed (possibly adapted lorry body?) in the garden.

### *Phasing*

There are four main phases to this structure.

- Phase 1 (c.1750) for construction and many of the internal fittings;
- Phase 2 (c.1800) adaptation to farmhouse (addition of lean-to, forced door to rear, dormers);
- Phase 3 (20<sup>th</sup> century) recent alterations (bathroom and toilet, wood burner); and
- Phase 4 (21<sup>st</sup> century) modern repairs (roof replaced and chimneys removed/rebuilt).

## **3.2.2 FARM BUILDING 1**

### *Description*

A former two-storey gabled structure, now with gables removed and a mono-pitch roof of box-section plastic-coated steel sheets carried on a modern timber frame. The walls are of roughly-dressed, squared and coursed killas stone rubble in a crumbly light brown lime-rich clay mortar, and have a quality finish. Some of the stone blocks are clearly sawn or shaped. The north wall is failing and is supported by timber props, the south wall is leaning out as well, and there are large structural cracks in the east wall. The building is cut back into the slope and the rear (south) wall stands on the lip of a vertical rock-cut face c.2m high. The north elevation is almost completely covered in ivy. It features two doorways at ground level, one original with a 19<sup>th</sup> century door and frame and a replacement concrete lintel, the other a former window forced through for a door, with a thin failing timber lintel and brick reveals to the lower part. At first floor level there is a former loading door with a three-centred brick arch, now infilled with a 20<sup>th</sup> century two-light window with four panes to each light. The east elevation is also covered in ivy, with a window to the ground floor with a thin timber lintel, and a projecting buttress with good quoins to the south-east corner. The south elevation was not accessible, but features a central window or possible former loading door.

The west elevation faces into FB2a, and only extends to the base of the first-floor; above this is blocked in with modern timber. The west wall is tied into the lower south wall of FB2a at its southern end. There is an off-centre and now blocked probable window or hatch, sealed with concrete block. The interior is open to the roof, although joist sockets in the north wall indicate it was once floored. The openings are as described for the exterior, with the exception that the blocked opening in the west wall has been adapted to function as a small feed or drinking trough. With the exception of the south-west corner, internal structures all appear to date to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, with a pair of pens with a central feed passage, and a large feed trough in concrete block. The floor is covered in debris, but appears to be concrete as well. The rock-cut face of the terrace is concealed behind another concrete block wall; a hole in this wall affords a view of the original floor, which appears to be of very large slate slabs (see FB2a). These may survive below the later

concrete floor. The south-west corner of the interior features a large and partly-collapsed block of masonry that descends via several angled surfaces to the floor. The wall of the upper part has been lost, with the reveals made good in brick. No openings were visible, but could be concealed by the concrete trough. It seems probable this was an oven or similar structure, presumably with a tall stack (now lost).



FIGURE 20: THE NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M). THE EXTERNAL BUTTRESS IS INDICATED.

#### *Function*

The original function of the building is difficult to reconstruct, but the presence of a large probable chimney stack in the building would suggest perhaps a bakehouse or kitchen, with storage or even residential use above. Later adapted for use as a farm building, with pens inserted in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Relationships*

The rear (south) wall appears contiguous with the upper south wall of FB2a; the east wall of FB1 is tied into the lower south wall of FB2a.

#### *Phasing*

The stonework is of relatively good quality and is likely to pre-date the 19<sup>th</sup> century; however, there are no other clues to the date of its construction. Its build appears integral to FB2. The internal concrete pens date to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The roof was replaced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### *Significant Features*

- The partly-collapsed chimney and oven in the south-west corner of the interior, and the exterior buttressed stack;
- The three-centred brick arch to the first-floor loading door.



LEFT FIGURE 21: THE EAST ELEVATION OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

RIGHT FIGURE 22: THE INTERNAL SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).

### 3.2.3 FARM BUILDING 2

#### *Description*

A former two-storey structure, now with gables removed and a mono-pitch roof of box-section plastic-coated steel sheets carried on a modern timber frame. The building is cut back into the slope and the upper walls stand on the lip of a vertical rock-cut face c.2m+ high. The lower wall stands in front of the rock face, with a gap 0.3-0.5 between the wall and the rock. The upper walls are of roughly-dressed, squared and coursed killas stone rubble, very accomplished in places. Serious structural failings are apparent, with several large sections replaced in modern concrete block and some of the remaining historic walls leaning out. The exterior of the building is set down into the slope and concealed by dense shrubs. Its interior is open to the roof, the lower part divided by a single stone rubble wall into two unequal parts. FB2a to the south is the larger; FB2b to the north is the same width as FB3. The upper south wall features a door, blocked in stone; the upper north wall features a door opening, but this wall has partly collapsed. The lower south wall is crudely capped with large slate slabs, probably from a slate flag floor. The build of the lower north wall is not as accomplished as elsewhere within the structure, otherwise the build of the lower wall and the partition between FB2a and FB2b is similar to that of the upper wall. At its eastern end the partition wall stops short of the east wall to form a doorway; the stonework above head height is disturbed, rebuilt after the removal of a lintel. The lower west wall features three blocked possible fireplaces, each slightly different in size. The fireplaces to the north and south have thin timber lintels and are blocked in stone; the flue to the fireplace to the south has been forced or rebuilt. The central fireplace has a brick segmental arch and was blocked in concrete block. The fireplaces lack flues above the level of the lower wall; when viewed from above the fireplace in FB2b appears to lack build to the rear of the opening, perhaps indicating another function.





FIGURE 23: THE EAST ELEVATION OF FB2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 24: THE INTERIOR OF FB2, LOOKING DOWN INTO THE STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

The east wall of the building abuts FB1 (described above) and FB3 (described below); in between these structures there are four tall (c.2.2m) squared granite posts forming three bays; at first-floor level the elevation is infilled in modern timber. The southernmost bay is open; the other two bays are infilled in concrete block, with a window opening to the central bay. The interior has concrete floors and partly-demolished mid 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete cow cubicles. FB2a contains some roof

slate and ridge tile from the old roof of the Cottage; the slates vary slightly in size but are fairly consistently 0.20×0.28m across, with clipped corners and wooden pegs. The ridge tiles are stamped 'BROWN BROS BRIDGEWATER'.

*Function*

The original function of this structure is not known. The presence or insertion of three probable fireplaces into the lower west wall is remarkable, and points to either a specific industrial process or residential/domestic function. These fireplaces were blocked, and the building converted into a farm building, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The four upright granite posts in the east wall indicate it was an open-fronted linhay, with room for carts/animals below with storage above. This arrangement was adapted in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century when a concrete milking parlour for 9 cows was inserted into FB2a, with stalls for a further 3 cows in FB2b. The dairy and bulk milk tank would have been located at the northern end of FB2a.



LEFT FIGURE 25: THE BACK (WEST) WALLS OF FB2A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).  
 RIGHT FIGURE 26: THE BACK (WEST) WALLS OF FB2B, SHOWING THE BLOCKED FIREPLACE (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M). NOTE THE QUALITY OF THE STONEMWORK IN THE UPPER WALL.

*Relationships*

The upper south wall appears contiguous with FB1, as does the lower south wall. The lower north wall may be contiguous with the north wall of FB3. The concrete-block walls of FB3 abut FB2.

*Phasing*

The stonework is of good quality and is likely to pre-date the 19<sup>th</sup> century; however, there are no other clues to the date of its construction. Its build appears integral to FB1 and probably FB3. The central fireplace in the west wall appears original; the south fireplace is forced or rebuilt, and the



north fireplace may also be forced. The internal concrete cubicles and floors date to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The roof was replaced and the walls repaired in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

*Significant Features*

- The three blocked fireplaces in the lower west wall;
- The arrangement of walls (upper and lower), and their evident quality.

**3.2.4 FARM BUILDING 3**

*Description*

A single-storey and much-altered structure of stone rubble and concrete block, with a pitched roof of box-section plastic-coated steel sheets (north pitch) and corrugated asbestos sheets (south pitch) carried on three plain mid 20<sup>th</sup> century A-frame trusses, with nailed half-lapped collars and apex. The south wall is of concrete block, with a central doorway flanked by windows. The east wall is of stone rubble, killas with some granite, with concrete block above eaves height infilling the gable.



FIGURE 27: THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

The stonework is superficially similar to that of FB1 and FB2, but is poorly-coursed, incorporates a tall upright granite post, and abuts the north wall. There is a narrow off-centre forced doorway with a 19<sup>th</sup> century plank ledged and braced stable door, and a small blocked window. The north wall is of stone rubble, possibly partly rebuilt to the north-east corner, and steps back internally from a wall of concrete blocks. It is set into the terrace in the slope, and may sit on above a rock face, as seen elsewhere. The west wall is of concrete block with modern timber infilling the gable. This block wall features a wide doorway and a reset 19<sup>th</sup> century pegged timber window frame with vertical square wooden slats. The interior is open to the roof and the floors are concrete. The walls are rendered to c.1.5m above internal floor level, and there are three concrete cow cubicles; some of the fitments (e.g. cow chains) survive, but most have gone.





FIGURE 28: THE INTERIOR OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).

*Function*

The original function of this building is lost. It was comprehensively rebuilt in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century as a milking parlour with stalls for 6 cows.

*Relationships*

FB3 abuts the east wall of FB2. The lower north wall may be contiguous with the north wall of FB2.

*Phasing*

The north wall is probably integral to FB2. The east wall has been rebuilt in stone, and is probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date; the building may have been shortened. The concrete walls and internal concrete cubicles date to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The roof was repaired in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

*Significant Features*

- The evidence for phasing in the exterior east wall;
- The reset 19<sup>th</sup> century window.

**3.2.5 FARM BUILDING 4**

*Description*

A sprawling ramshackle irregular single-storey building of stone, concrete block and timber, with slate and corrugated steel and asbestos roofing, partly collapsed and full of clutter. The historic structure at its core is located to the north-western side, and is very overgrown with ivy and other plants making observation more difficult. It is a small rectangular two-cell structure of poorly-built stone (killas) rubble construction. The cell to the west (FB4a) has two door openings in the south wall and is divided internally by a concrete block wall. The east wall projects beyond the front (south) wall to form one side of a yard. The cell to the east (FB4b) may be built up against the other structure, as suggested by the historic maps. It also has two doorways in the south wall, but the south-east angle of the build has been rebuilt in concrete block. There is a window or narrow doorway in the north wall. The roof over FB4a has collapsed, but is likely to have been identical to

that of FB4b, repaired with corrugated iron sheets. The roof of FB4b is a pitched asymmetric roof of scantle slates (identical to those noted in FB2a) with wooden pegs, laid on sawn and regular battens in diminishing courses. The roof is carried on simple half-lapped and nailed trusses. The interior of FB4a is totally overgrown. The interior of FB4b is full of rubbish and crude wooden mesh cages. One of these wooden cages has reused two raised and field boards from the Cottage.



FIGURE 29: FB4A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 30: THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE RAMSHACKLE SHEDS ATTACHED TO FB4B (FB7); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

*Function*

This appears to have been a set of pigsties, later altered and extended in the 20<sup>th</sup> century for storage and for cages for dogs/pheasants. Only the historic core is of any interest.

*Relationships*

The yard wall attached to FB4a forms one side of the farmyard.

*Phasing*

FB4a built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (between 1840 and 1880), with FB4b added by 1906. The rest of the buildings added over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Significant Features*

- The surviving elements of the slate roof;
- The reused boards in FB4b.

**3.2.6 FARM BUILDING 5**

*Description*

A small single-cell stone (killas) rubble structure with a mono-pitch corrugated iron sheet roof and a single door in the east wall.

*Function*

This was the outdoor privy.

*Relationships*

None.

*Phasing*

This structure was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (between 1840 and 1880).

*Significant Features*

- None.

**3.2.1 FARM BUILDING 6**

*Description*

A small rectangular building in the south-east corner of the farmyard. A structure is shown here on the historic maps, but the current building is built into the existing stone yard wall, with the rest of the walls being of concrete block. The roof is missing and the interior is overgrown.

*Function*

Unknown.

*Relationships*

Built abutting the yard walls.

*Phasing*

The current structure was built in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Significant Features*

- None.





FIGURE 31: FB5; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 32: FB6, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).

### 3.2.1 THE CENTRAL FARMYARD

The yard is bounded by FB1-FB3 to the west, and by a stone wall pierced by two gates to the east. The yard surface is irregular and slopes down to the east, for the most part concrete where visible. The yard is approached from both the south and the north; the approach from Mylor Bridge to the north sweeps round and up into the yard past the north elevation of the Cottage; the gateposts on the gate to the yard and to the front garden of the Cottage are identical, dressed square granite posts with a rounded top. The Cottage is separated from the yard by a wall of stone (killas) rubble, almost entirely overgrown with ivy. Given its apparent thickness (on supplied



plans) it is possible this is an original (i.e. mid 18<sup>th</sup> century) feature, possibly even the back wall of a structure that was later (c.1800) demolished. Access to the field to the north is via a modern ramp that partly-overlies the yard attached to FB4a. The approach from the south is across the stream and the base of the coombe.



FIGURE 33: THE FARMYARD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).

### 3.3 PHASING

#### 3.3.1 PHASE 1 – c.1750

The Cottage and FB1-FB3 constructed.

#### 3.3.2 PHASE 2 – c.1800

The Cottage converted into a farmhouse, and FB1-FB3 converted into farm buildings. FB4a and FB5 were built 1840-1880; FB4b was built 1880-1906.

#### 3.3.3 PHASE 3 – MID 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

The kitchen and bathroom in the Cottage were last upgraded. Concrete stalls for a milking parlour installed in FB1-FB3, with a probable dairy and milk bulk tank at the north end of FB2a. This probably occurred in the 1950s. Later in this phase the ramshackle structures attached to FB4 were built.

#### 3.3.4 PHASE 4 – EARLY 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

The Cottage was re-roofed, and the roofs of FB1 and FB2 reconstructed. The roof of FB3 was repaired. Concrete cattle stalls in FB2a and FB2b removed.

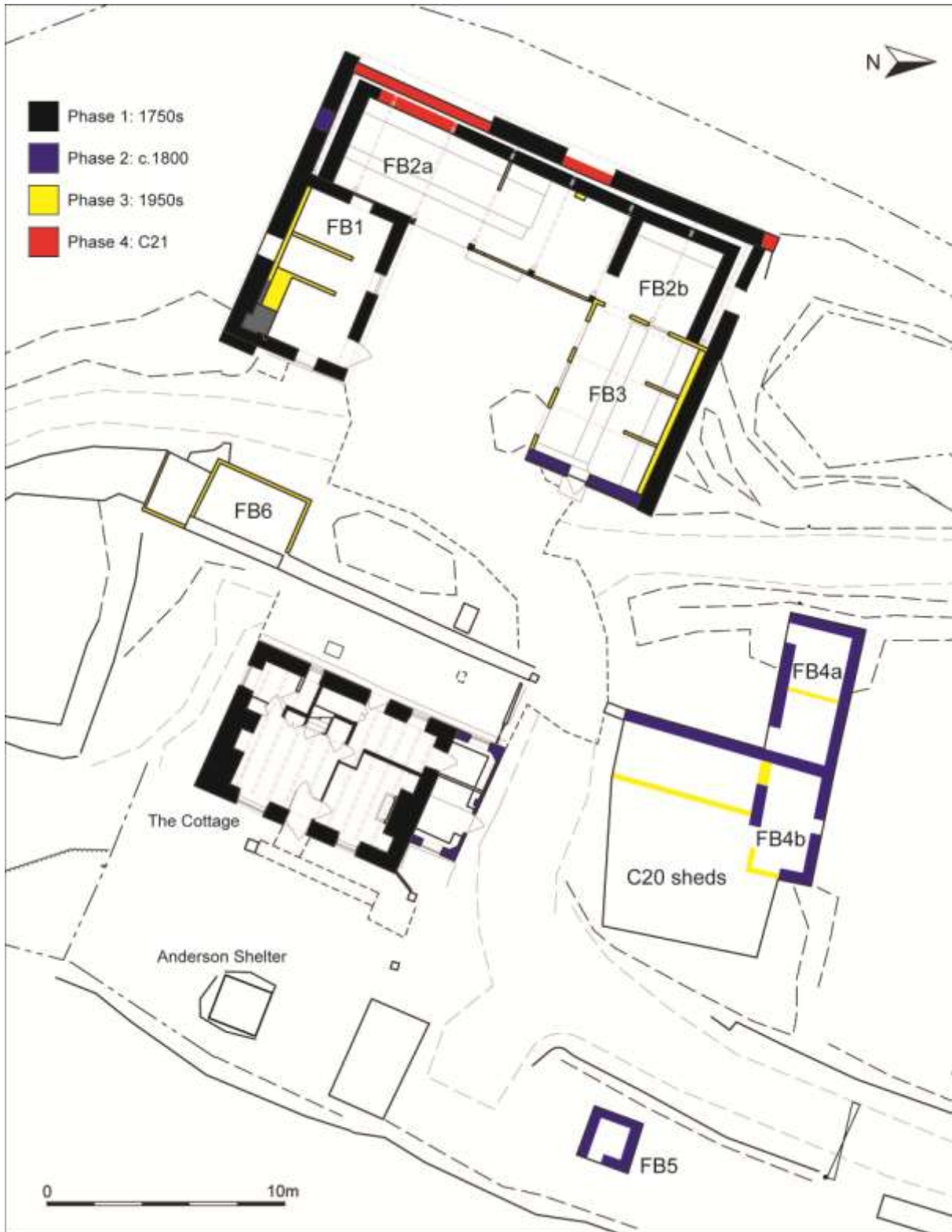


FIGURE 34: SITE PLAN, SHOWING PRELIMINARY PHASING (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

### 3.4 SETTING

The Cottage is located on the western side of the coombe, set back within a garden that is perched up above the stream. The garden is very overgrown but contains several very large specimen conifer/pines and overgrown shrubs, including camellias, rhododendrons and bamboo; the older specimens might possibly relate to an original planting scheme. These trees and shrubs very effectively screen the Cottage and farm buildings from wider view. This enhances the



intimacy of the setting, but runs contrary to what was probably the original intent: that the Cottage be viewed within its gardens from the approach from the south and the other side of the coombe. In addition, the current setting makes an appreciation of the building more difficult. FB1-FB3 are set down into the slope behind the Cottage within a deep cutting; with their reduced roof-heights they are very effectively concealed from view. FB4 is an unsightly mess. There is an open pasture field to the north and west of the farmstead; scrubby woodland extends to the east and south.



FIGURE 35: VIEW ACROSS THE FARM BUILDINGS AND THE COTTAGE FROM THE FIELD TO THE NORTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



FIGURE 36: THE VIEW DOWN THE FOOTPATH/FORMER LANE FROM FLUSHING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH LOOKING TOWARDS THE FARMSTEAD (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 37: THE VIEW ACROSS THE COOMBE FROM THE FOOTPATH TO THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

### 3.5 SIGNIFICANCE

The Cottage is *Listed GII* and the farm buildings fall within its curtilage. Taken as a whole, and based on the categories defined in *Conservation Values* (English Heritage 2008), the value of these buildings is not inconsiderable:

#### 3.5.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

The historic building recording undertaken has determined that the Cottage is a very significant structure containing a wealth of period fittings and fixtures. The key evidential value lies in the probability of further painted panels and a related paint scheme, principally in R2 but potentially in some of the other rooms. Similarly, given the care taken over the composition of the interiors, the immediate setting is likely to have been manipulated to best effect, and some traces of that schema may survive. In addition, questions remain about the function of the original service buildings: did the stack in FB1 belong to an oven? Did FB2 have a residential/service function? Is the wall separating the yard from the Cottage part of the original arrangement, or was it built as a retaining wall c.1800 when the site was adapted to a farmstead? Further documentary research, and monitoring during renovation/ demolition works, would prove useful.

#### 3.5.2 HISTORICAL VALUE

Trelew Farm clearly represents an accomplished landscape and architectural scheme forming a 'Gentleman's country retreat' in a bucolic wooded valley setting. The 'farm' is built in a decorative vernacular style, designed in the form of a 'rustic cottage' an 18<sup>th</sup> century precursor of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century fashion for 'cottage ornee' follies. Whilst the size of the building belies its actual status as a gentry building, many of the fittings are of a good quality but intentionally vernacular style, the juxtaposition of this being one aspect of its charm and aesthetic interest.

The cultural influences that inform the design of both the Cottage and its setting belong to the *Pastoral Movement*, a romantic response to the logic of the Enlightenment: the idealisation of, or conversely the parodying of, rustic life. The charming contrast of the vernacular form of this Georgian cottage, with its fine decorated interior, typical gentry-level arrangement of rooms and careful consideration of setting, identify the builder as educated and aware of contemporary cultural fashions, as well as very well travelled.



### 3.5.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

The Cottage is attractively composed, but its current setting makes it very difficult to appreciate. There is a certain tumbledown charm to the farm buildings, but the unmistakably modern and largely unsympathetic repairs detract from this.

### 3.5.4 COMMUNAL VALUE

None of the buildings have any communal value.

### 3.5.5 INTEGRITY

The Cottage is in fairly good condition. Parts of the farm buildings are stable, but much of FB1 and parts of FB2 are structurally unsafe and in poor condition; the loss of internal features and historic roof coverings has negatively affected the integrity of most of the buildings.

### 3.5.6 AUTHENTICITY

With the exception of the roof and the lost/replaced chimneys, the Cottage is extraordinarily authentic in character. The interiors are little altered from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and include a surviving decorative scheme, making this a rare and important historic asset. It is largely complete as a conceived design, with sets of panelled doors, period paintwork, and fine architectural details. The survival of these features allows the original layout and function of the rooms to be determined, as a small gentry pleasure villa, similar to garden structures/summerhouses on larger estates, with separate rear domestic range.

The former service range was comprehensively altered in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the relationship between the two blocks obscured over time, affecting the interpretation of the significance of the group. While most of the historic and recent (e.g. milking parlour) features have been removed, the function and use of the buildings can still be determined. There are no hints of pastiche, but modern repairs have been extensive and unsympathetic.

### 3.5.7 SUMMARY

The significance of the buildings is three-fold: firstly, this group of buildings contains an unusual mid 18<sup>th</sup> century arrangement of rustic cottage with detached – albeit much-altered and badly-mutilated – service buildings. Secondly, the primary construction phase can be closely dated and be associated with a named person, William Clies. Thirdly, the survival of 18<sup>th</sup> century features in the Cottage is very good; in particular, the paint scheme is exceptional in the context of such a small building.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Prior to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Trelew appears to have been composed of several tenements, all of which were purchased in 1747 William Clies, a third-generation packet captain living at Flushing who commanded the *Expedition* sailing to Lisbon. His elder brother John was a merchant with the East India Company operating out of Lisbon. William Clies' will was proved in 1760, implying the Cottage was built in the period 1747-60. Following his death the Cottage appears to have been occupied by a former naval commander (perhaps a family friend?) Thomas Patrickson Brathwaite. The character and style of the Cottage indicates it is *not* a cottage, or a farmhouse, but a country retreat located in an Arcadian woodland setting. This is a rustic cottage built in a romantic style and with vernacular overtones but with highly-accomplished interiors. Its size meant it required a detached service range, and the several fireplaces in FB2 would suggest this included a residential element. The painted wall panel(s) in R2 would be truly exceptional in the context of a cottage or small farmhouse; in the context of a gentry retreat they are merely highly unusual and worthy of detailed study. The farm was mortgaged and sold in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and became a small tenant farm. The survival of the 18<sup>th</sup> century features in the Cottage arises from a lack of interest on the part of the landlords, and a high turnover of tenants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By comparison, the farm buildings have not fared well. They contain a range of unusual features, most notably the fireplaces and the possible oven, but these structures have been mutilated, most of the internal features have been lost, and significant parts of the buildings are structurally unsafe.

Trelew Farm includes an interesting range of structures. The Cottage is by far the most important structure due to the survival and quality of its 18<sup>th</sup> century features. The painted wall panel(s) are exceptional and worthy of detailed study. Its setting is very intimate, but this detracts from an appreciation of its vernacular character. By comparison, the farm buildings are in poor repair and have been subject to extensive and unsympathetic alteration in the 1950s and 2000s. In their current state, the significance of these buildings lies in the surviving evidence for a service function, and their relationship with the Cottage.

### 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Works to the Cottage should seek to retain and conserve the 18<sup>th</sup> century features, and sensitively restore areas of loss (i.e. fireplace in R1) based on comparable structures;
- Further study of the painted wall panels should be undertaken in order to fully define the paint schema, conserve those damaged elements that can be saved, and determine how they might best be preserved (i.e. covered over again or revealed?);
- Work should attempt to locate the panels described in the *Listing* as 'now in Truro Museum';
- Monitoring work should be undertaken in order to record any historic fabric that might be revealed during the works, especially during any demolition works (e.g. the fireplaces and oven);



FIGURE 38: THE PAINTED WALL PANEL IN R2, VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

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## APPENDIX 1: LISTING TEXT

Trelew Farmhouse

List entry Number: 1141664

UID: 63478

NGR: SW 81190 35242

Farmhouse. Circa mid C18. Painted shale rubble walls with dressed granite quoins and flat arches over ground floor openings and slate sills. Ripped scantle slate roof sweeping lower at rear. Brick chimneys over side walls. Central lobby entrance, kitchen/living room, left, parlour right, with central rear stair leading off from living room, and with narrow service room at either side of stair. 2 storeys. Nearly symmetrical 3-window south east front. Central doorway with wooded hood on brackets over. 4-panel door with later glazing to top panels. Left-hand kitchen/living room has wider window opening with circa early C19 hornless sash; right-hand room (parlour) has circa early C19 16-pane sash hornless sash. First floor windows are original C18 16-pane 2-light casements with thick internally ovolo-moulded glazing bars. Interior is virtually unaltered since the C18 with most of its original carpentry and joinery: closed string dog leg stair with square newel posts, moulded caps, column turned balusters and rounded handrail; 2-panel doors, except for doorway with reeded architrave leading into left-hand service room; and wooden partitions. Parlour has fine eared wooden chimney piece with key pattern detail under moulded cornice, flanked by original niches with shaped shelves and fielded panels to cupboard doors under. Some panelling from this house is now in Truro Museum. Unusual to find a small C18 farmhouse with such good quality detail.

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

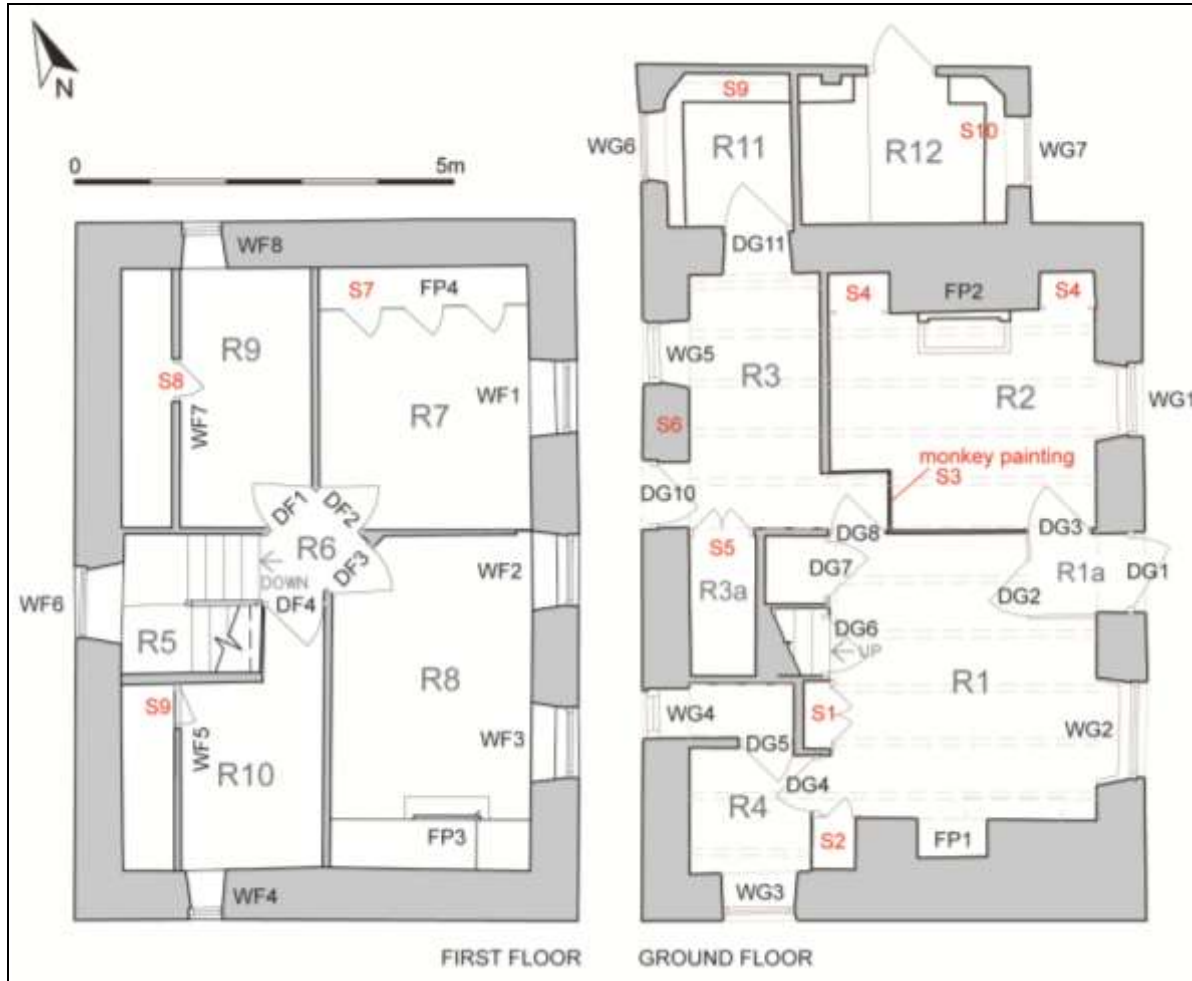


FIGURE 39: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF THE COTTAGE, SHOWING DOORS (DGX AND DFX), WINDOWS (WGX AND WFX) AND FIREPLACES (FPX) (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

COTTAGE		General Description
Function/Summary:		Small gentry residence, within a picturesque pocket estate. An early cottage ornee-style private retreat.
Fabric Description:		Low two-storey rectangular building of slatestone (killas) rubble. Irregular and poorly-coursed rubble to the north, west and south elevations; coursed and crudely dressed rubble with ribbon pointing to the east (presentation) elevation. The east elevation is obscured by ivy. Painted white. Rendered skirt to base, painted black. Internal stacks to the east and west walls; a tall C21 brick stack survives to the south, the north stack was removed when the building was re-roofed. Abutting the east gable is a mono-pitch lean-to of stone rubble and brick. The north and south walls are of stone, but the east wall is of pale orange brick on a wider stone plinth, stretcher bond, painted white. There are vertical joints between the stonework and the brick, indicating the brick infills what may have been closed with weatherboarding.
Roof Covering		C21 tall hipped roof with a catslide roof to the rear. Modern blue slates with dark blue glazed ridge tiles to hips and apex. Grey cement flashing repairs to the north. Plastic guttering apart from one cast iron downspout to the west. The lean-to has a shallow mono-pitch slate roof. Carried on simple C18 pegged A-frame trusses and purlins, with modern rafters. FB2a contains a fair number of roof slates (all roughly 0.2x0.28m across, with a single peg hole, with upper corner clipped) and red terracotta ridge tiles (stamped BROWN BROS BRIDGEWATER); it is probable these came from the Cottage.
Dating Evidence:		The style and form of the cottage and its surviving interior are classic examples of their type and period.
<b>Cottage Exterior</b>		
Cottage Elevation <b>NORTH</b>		Description
Openings – Doors:	DG11	GF door, formerly external, now internal (discussed below).
	DG12	GF exterior door to R12. A modern timber frame with a modern plank door on galvanised strap hinges with sliding bolt.
Opening – Windows:	WF8	FF window to west side, partly blocked by roof of lean-to. Modern timber casement with a single pane.
Other Details:		The large stack has been capped in the C21 just below the roofline.

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Relationships:		The north elevation is abutted by the lean-to containing R11 and R12.
<b>Cottage Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Openings: Doors	DG1	GF central front door under a shallow projecting lead canopy on timber brackets. C19 beaded four-panel door in a chunky frame with slight beading; the upper two panels are glazed with later C20 opaque glass. Brass door knob.
Openings: Windows	WG1	GF window. Flat stone lintel scored to mimic voussoirs and keystone. c.1800 8x8 hornless sash. Timber frames painted light blue, casements painted white. Slate sill.
	WG2	GF window. Flat stone lintel, possibly dropping to the north side, opening widened? Obscured by vegetation. c.1800 10x10 hornless sash. Timber frames painted light blue, casements painted white. Slate sill.
	WF1	FF window. C18 window. Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light with eight panes of crown glass. LH hinges to exterior. Timber frames painted light blue, casements painted white. Slate sill. Matches WF2 and WF3.
	WF2	FF window. C18 window. Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light with eight panes of crown glass. LH hinges to exterior. Timber frames painted light blue, casements painted white. Slate sill. Matches WF1 and WF3.
	WF3	FF window. C18 window. Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light with eight panes of crown glass. LH hinges to exterior. Timber frames painted light blue, casements painted white. Slate sill. Matches WF1 and WF2.
Other Details:		This is clearly the presentation elevation of the building.
<b>Cottage Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Opening – Windows:	WG3	GF window. C19 window in C18 frame. Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light of six panes. Flat lintel scored to mimic voussoirs and keystone, with slate dripcourse and slate sill. The slate sill has been inscribed “R.M. Oare 1877”.
	WF4	FF window to west side. Modern timber casement with a single pane. Slate sill.
Other Details:		The shaft of the chimney stack has been rebuilt above the roofline in C21 brick.
<b>Cottage Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Openings – Windows:	WG4	GF forced window. C20 small single-light window. Modern timber window of six panes, opaque glass.
	WG5	GF window. C19 window. 3x6 horned sash window. Thin timber lintel. Timber frames painted light blue, casements painted white.
	WF5	FF dormer window. Projecting dormer in catslide roof. Flat roof, slate sides, modern timber casement windows.
	WF6	FF window onto stairs. C18 window. Two-light casement with one fixed light, each light of six panes of crown glass.
	WF7	FF dormer window. Projecting dormer in catslide roof. Flat roof, slate sides, modern timber casement windows.
Openings - Doors	DG10	GF exterior door to R3. C19 forced opening. Shallow projecting canopy of corrugated Onduline sheet on timber brackets. Chunky frame with plank boarded and framed door.

<b>Cottage Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
<b>GF R1a</b>		
Function:		C20 entrance lobby.
Walls:		DG1 to east; the south and west walls are C20 partitions. The north wall is C18 timber post-and-panel partition, containing DG3.
Floor:		Quarry tile flooring over concrete.
Ceiling:		Floorboards laid directly on the back of chunky beaded joists, painted white (see below).
Openings – Doors:	DG1	GF door to exterior. C19 beaded four-panel door in a chunky frame with slight beading; the upper two panels are glazed with later C20 opaque glass. Brass door knob. Straight-sided reveals to opening.
	DG2	GF door to R1. C18 two-panel door, reset from elsewhere. Raised and fielded panels.
	DG3	GF door to R2. C18 two-panel door. Raised and fielded panels.
<b>Room 1</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Reception Room.
Walls:		To the north, C18 panelled timber partition wall to R2, with plain flat panels. To the east and south solid, plastered and painted walls; the south wall has been partly re-plastered in cement-based plasters when the fireplace was reduced in size in the C20. The west wall consists largely of doors for cupboards and access. C18 narrow plain plaster skirtings to the north, south and part of the west wall.
Floor:		C20 concrete.
Ceiling:		C18 exposed axial ceiling joists, beaded, heavy and closely set, with floorboards directly on the back of joists. Painted white. The base of FP3 serving R8 above is visible in ceiling to the south-east corner.
Opening – Doors:	DG2	GF door to R1a. C18 two-panel door, reset from elsewhere. Raised and fielded panels.
	DG4	GF door to R4. Later C19 door in a beaded frame; ledged and braced plank door on modern strap hinges. Iron lock with bakelite handle.
	DG6	GF door to R5. C19 narrow tall four-panel door encloses stair; two upper glazed panels.
	DG7	GF door to understairs cupboard. C18 door, plank door with spiked ledging bars to rear, strap hinges on pintles.
	DG8	GF door to R3. C18 door to service room; plank door with spiked ledging bars, strap hinges on pintles. Iron thumb latch, small brass bolt on room side of door (to lock out servants?).

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Opening – Windows:	WG2	c.1800 10×10 hornless sash. Window seat, beaded planks, probably also c.1800.
Fireplace:	FP1	Historic hearth, remodeled in later C20 with wood burner. Opening rendered to each side, reduced in width from original. Scar of large timber fire surround in the plaster.
Significant Details:	S1	C18 panelled cupboard to west wall, with shelves above and deep lower cupboard. For wine and spirits, with space for table linens etc. below. Tall upper ogee-moulded two-panel doors, with later eC20 ridged flat wooden handles. Shorter single-panel ogee-moulded doors below similar flat wooden handles. Reeded architrave with carved roundels; architrave likely to be a c.1800 aggrandizement of original cupboard.
	S2	Small double cupboard to west side of stack. Panelled doors have been reset as socket scars for hinges are on the wrong side. The space may have formed part of R4 as there is a significant floor scar suggesting an angled doorway that may have closed off this corner.
<b>Room 2</b>		Description
Function:		Parlour/withdrawing room.
Walls:		The north and east walls are solid, re-plastered and painted in the C20 with wallpaper. Original plaster survives in the recesses of the cupboards. C18 simple narrow beaded skirting boards. The south and part of the west wall are a timber post-and-panel framed partition with raised and fielded panels. The rest of the west wall is of heavy, wide timber planks attached to upright timber posts. The panels have been infilled with hardboard and papered over. One of the hardboard infills has been removed, revealing an original paint scheme (see below).
Floor:		Carpet over solid flooring.
Ceiling:		C18 exposed axial ceiling joists, beaded, heavy and closely set, with floorboards directly on the back of joists. Painted white. The base of FP4 serving R7 above is visible in ceiling to the north-east corner.
Opening – Doors:	DG3	GF door to R1a. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to inner face. Strap hinges on iron pintles. Ogee-moulded door architrave.
Opening – Windows:	WG1	c.1800 hornless 8×8 pane sash window. Window seat, beaded planks, probably also c.1800.
Fireplace:	FP2	C18 ogee-moulded eared timber fire surround with projecting pedimented mantle and continuous greek key motif. The surround has been reset on a timber fillet, with an early C20 dressed stone hearth inset into the former historic open box hearth.
Significant Details:	S3	The panelled wall to the south (consisting of 4×2 panels, similar dimensions to C18 doors) is mostly concealed beneath wallpaper. The removed hardboard inset reveals an original paint scheme in Georgian green and brown, the panel itself painted with the exotic scene of a monkey sitting by a river with trees in the background. The corner of a second panel has been exposed indicating a second panel is also decorated (in this instance part of a ?palm tree is visible). These Oriental scenes may directly relate to William Clies' life as a packet captain to Lisbon, and his family connections there (see above). The paintings appear very fine having been concealed for much of C20 and appear in good condition. Exceptional in the context of a small lower-gentry setting. The boarded wall to the west may once also have been painted – and possible traces are visible – but it is very damp beneath the wallpaper and survival is likely to be very poor. It is possible the north and east walls were painted; if so, they have been re-plastered and the detail lost.
	S4	C18 alcove cupboards to east and west of stack. Wide beaded frames to the cupboards, single-panel doors beneath, open fretwork carved shelves; four shelves to the west, three to the east.
<b>Room 3</b>		Description
Function:		Service Room, converted to a kitchen in the C20.
Walls:		C18 plank boarded partition to east, which dog-legs around the access to R1, and the south. C18 deep plaster skirting. The west and north walls are solid external walls, plastered and painted in numerous colours. Parts of the west and north wall are tiled (kitchen splashback).
Floor:		?Slate flagstones beneath a thin concrete skree. Covered by lino.
Ceiling:		C18 exposed axial ceiling joists, beaded, heavy and closely set, with floorboards directly on the back of joists. Painted white.
Opening – Doors:	DG8	GF door to R3. C18 door to service room; plank door with spiked ledging bars, strap hinges on pintles. Iron thumb latch, small brass bolt on room side of door (to lock out servants?).
	DG10	GF exterior door. C19 forced opening. Chunky frame with plank door with ledging bars.
	DG11	C18 former exterior door, now to R11. Plank boards with two small glazed windows cut into the top, tacked to the boards. Iron thumb latch. Ledging bars on R11 side of the door, indicating it has been reset.
Opening – Windows:	WG5	GF window. C19 window. 3×6 horned sash window.
Significant Details:	S5	C18 plank boarded cupboard doors to coal hole under the stairs in south wall.
	S6	One C19 plank with iron coat hooks; one early C20 row of iron coat hooks.
Other details		Mid C20 kitchen units and shelving, in poor condition.
<b>Room 4</b>		Description
Function:		Former study or private space, converted to bathroom in the C20.
Walls:		Solid south and west walls, plastered, with C18 plaster skirting. Partly tiled. Timber boarded partition walls to east and north. Subdivided in the C20 to form a toilet.
Floor:		Lino over concrete.
Ceiling:		C18 exposed axial ceiling joists, beaded, heavy and closely set, with floorboards directly on the back of joists. Painted white.
Opening – Doors:	DG4	GF door to R1. Later C19 door in a beaded frame; ledged and braced plank door on modern strap hinges. Iron lock with bakelite handle.
	DG5	GF door to toilet. Plank door with spiked ledging bars, reset here in the C20 century. Ogee-moulded door architrave.
Opening – Windows:	WG3	C19 window in C18 frame. Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light of six panes. Coiled



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		catches. Deep straight-sided opening.
Other Details:		Mid C20 bath, sink and cupboard, c.1950s.
<b>Stairs and Landing</b>		
<b>Room 5/Room6</b>		Description
Function:		Stairs (R5) and Landing (R6).
Walls:		Solid wall to west. All other walls of plank boards, wallpapered, timber-effect sheeting to south wall.
Staircase Structure:		C18 closed-string staircase, ogee moulded boarding and stair plate, plank treads and risers, heavy moulded handrail, beaded columnar turned balusters. The upper part of the stairs has been covered with lino. The landing is diamond-shaped, with the doors to R7-R9 set into the corners of those rooms.
Floor:		The landing has wide C18 even-width floor boards.
Ceiling:		Sloping catslide roof runs out and over the stair. Central heavy plain painted rafter. Eaves plastered over and enclosed.
Opening – Doors:	DG6	GF door to R1. C19 narrow tall four-panel door encloses stair; two upper glazed panels.
	DF1	FF door to R9. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges, but with scarring to top for strap hinge. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R9.
	DF2	FF door to R7. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R7.
	DF3	FF door to R8. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges, but scarring for LH hinges or similar present. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R8.
	DF4	FF door to R10. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges, but with scarring to top for strap hinge. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R9.
Opening – Windows:	WF6	FF window. C18 window. Two-light casement with one fixed light, each light of six panes of crown glass. The opening casement to right is now painted shut. Good chunky beaded frame with mullion between the lights.
<b>First Floor</b>		
<b>Room 7</b>		Description
Function:		Guest Bedroom
Walls:		Solid north and east walls, plastered and painted (blue). The south and west walls are plank partitions, wallpapered over. C18 narrow skirting boards.
Floor:		Fine set of wide even-width C18 floorboards.
Ceiling:		Plastered, with the feet of the trusses visible.
Opening – Doors:	DF2	FF door to R6. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R7.
Openings – Windows:	WF1	FF window. C18 two-light casement window, one fixed light, each of eight panes, crown glass. Fine C18 moulded edge to heavy plank timber sill.
Fireplace:	FP4	C18 brick hearth on timber plastered frame. Early C20 <i>art nouveau</i> cast-iron fireplace grate and surround.
Significant Features:	S7	C18 panelled cupboards built up and over the stack where it steps back. Three square panelled doors with H-hinges and wooden catches, raised and fielded to interior face (therefore re-set?).
<b>Room 8</b>		Description
Function:		Main Bedroom
Walls:		Solid south and east walls, plastered; the north and west walls are plank partitions. All wallpapered. C18 narrow skirting boards. The stack steps back within the room to create a deep, high, stepped shelf.
Floor:		Wide even-width C18 floorboards.
Ceiling:		Plastered, with the feet of the trusses visible.
Opening – Doors:	DF3	FF door to R8. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges, but scarring for LH hinges or similar present. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R8.
Opening – Windows:	WF2	Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light with eight panes of crown glass. LH hinges to exterior. Fine C18 moulded edge to heavy plank timber sill.
	WF3	Two-light casement with one fixed light. Each light with eight panes of crown glass. LH hinges to exterior. Fine C18 moulded edge to heavy plank timber sill.
Fireplace:	FP3	C18 timber fireplace surround, bracketed mantle with tassled moulding. Box hearth altered with insert of dressed stonework (as pre FP2).
<b>Room 9</b>		
Function:		Children's bedroom/nursery?
Walls:		The north wall is solid, plastered. The east and south walls are plank-boarded partitions, wallpapered. C18 narrow skirting boards. The catslide roof drops down to the west almost to floor level, and the low eaves are boarded off from the rest of the room by a partition of plasterboard and studwork.
Floor:		Wide even-width 18 <sup>th</sup> century floor boards. Two exceptionally wide (c.0.5m) boards to centre of room.
Ceiling:		Plastered, with the feet of the trusses visible.
Opening – Doors:	DF1	FF door to R6. C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges, but with scarring to top for strap hinge. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R9.
Opening – Windows:	WF8	C18 heavy moulded timber sill to window opening. Remains of C18 frame, divided and partly blocked.
	WF7	C19 three-light casement dormer window set up in raised dormer within the catslide roof. Dormer

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		structures, nailed joints and bolts.
Significant Features:	S8	C18 plank boarded cupboard door, reset here in the plasterboard partition.
<b>Room 10</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Dressing Room or Service Room (noticeably lower status)
Walls:		The south wall is solid, plastered. The east and north walls are plank-boarded partitions, wallpapered. C18 narrow skirting boards. The catslide roof drops down to the west almost to floor level, and the low eaves are boarded off from the rest of the room by a partition of plasterboard and studwork.
Floor:		Wide even-width 18 <sup>th</sup> century floor boards.
Ceiling:		Plastered, with the feet of the trusses visible.
Opening – Doors:	DF4	FF door to R6 C18 two-panel door, raised and fielded to the room side. Ogee-moulded door architrave. Reset on modern hinges, but with scarring to top for strap hinge. White bakelite door handle to R6, unpainted iron lock with brown Bakelite handle to R9.
Opening – Windows:	WF4	C18 plank sill and simple pegged window frame, with small iron pintles. Inset into this frame is historic frame is a more modern single-pane casement with a modern hook catch.
	WF5	C19 three-light casement dormer window set up in raised dormer within the catslide roof. Dormer structures, nailed joints and bolts.
Significant Features:	S9	C18 plank boarded cupboard door, reset here in the plasterboard partition.
<b>Cottage Lean-to</b>		<b>Description</b>
<b>Room 11</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		19 <sup>th</sup> century pantry/washroom, an extension.
Walls:		Plastered and whitewashed or limewashed stone rubble to south and west; brick wall on a stone plinth to north whitewashed; C20 partition of brick to east separating R11 and R12.
Floor:		Concrete floor; oxblood colour.
Ceiling:		Open to slated roof; mismatch of C19 and earlier recycled rafters to the mono-pitch roof.
Opening – Doors:	DG11	C18 former exterior door, now to R11. Plank boards with two small glazed windows cut into the top, tacked to the boards. Iron thumb latch. Ledging bars on R11 side of the door, indicating it has been reset.
Opening – Windows:	WG6	GF window. C19 small casement to west wall.
Significant Details:	S10	Low stone rubble plinth topped with thick red quarry tiles for use as low shelves.
<b>Room 12</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		19 <sup>th</sup> century pantry/washroom. Converted to logstore in C20.
Walls:		Plastered and whitewashed or limewashed stone rubble to south and east; brick wall on a stone plinth to north whitewashed; C20 partition of brick to east separating R11 and R12.
Floor:		Concrete floor.
Ceiling:		Open to slated roof, mismatch of C19 and earlier recycled timbers brace mono-pitch roof. A lath-and-plaster roof has been removed here exposing nail-stained lightweight joists.
Opening – Doors:	DG12	GF exterior door to R12. A modern timber frame with a modern plank door on galvanised strap hinges with sliding bolt.
Opening – Windows:	WG7	C20 narrow timber frame with a single pane of glass; fixed shut and overgrown with ivy.
Significant Details:	S10	Low stone rubble plinth topped with thick red quarry tiles for use as low shelves.

<b>FARM BUILDING 1</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Unknown original use; possibly domestic/service? Repurposed as a farm building in the C19.
Fabric Description:		A two-storey rectangular structure integral with FB2. Partly rebuilt in the mid C20 and early C21, concealing its original purpose and stripping out historic fittings/details. The building is cut down into a deep terrace, with a vertical rock-cut face c.2m high to the south. The upper (FF) south wall of the building is perched on the lip of this vertical face; the lower (GF) south wall is later concrete block. The void behind the concrete wall was dripping wet with ponding water to the base. The external elevations are largely concealed by vegetation, but the exposed parts appear to be of good quality, of well-coursed, partly-dressed/sawn greenish killas blocks. The average size of the stones used diminishes with height. They appear to be bonded in a lime mortar, but are probably clay-bonded. The south-east corner features an external tapering buttress, with a stack of masonry to the interior (described below).
Roof Covering		C21 mono-pitch box-section steel sheets carried on pine rafters, pitched to the south.
Dating Evidence:		C18 in origin, substantially rebuilt in mid C20 and early C21; fabric and map evidence.
<b>FB1 Exterior</b>		
<b>FB1 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Openings: Doors	D1	GF doorway to east side. Replacement concrete lintel. Late C19 timber doorframe with two-part ledged and braced plank stable door. Simple C19 strap hinges.
	D2	GF narrow doorway. Poor narrow replacement timber lintel. Ragged reveals to lower part rebuilt in brick, implying a former window forced through for a door. Boarded; no frame or door.
	D9	FF loading door, now glazed window. Tall rectangular opening with a three-centred arch of brick, now failing (as BO4 but lacking the brick springers). Set with a square timber frame with a thin central mullion, with two (probably) fixed lights each containing four panes of glass; the rectangular panes are set horizontally, suggesting each light is reused from a hopper-type window. Above the glazed section, the shape of the arch is infilled with seven diamond-set wooden bars for ventilation.
Other Details:		Elevation mainly concealed by vegetation (ivy). The wall is failing and is supported by C21 timbers.

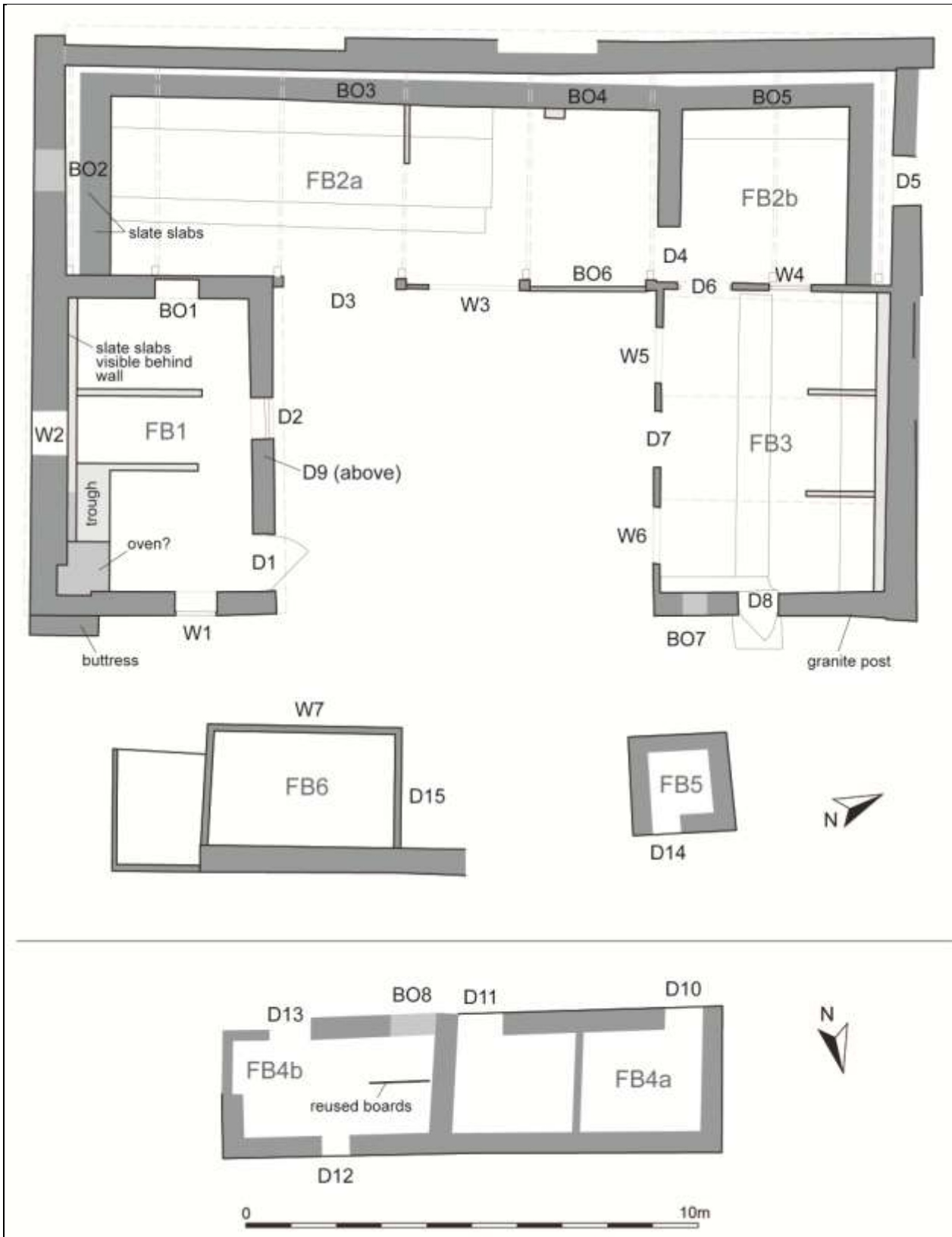


FIGURE 40: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF THE FARM BUILDINGS (FB), SHOWING DOORS (Dx), WINDOWS (Wx) AND BLOCKED OPENINGS (BOx) (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

FB1 Elevation EAST		Description
Opening – Windows:	W1	GF window. Thin timber lintel. Modern pine frame.
Other Details:		Elevation partly concealed by vegetation. Large structural cracks visible above the window.
Significant Features:		To the south side is a substantial and well-built buttness with good blocky quoins. It appears truncated by the lowered roofline and is mainly concealed by vegetation.
FB1 Elevation SOUTH		Description

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Opening – Windows:	W2	FF window. No surviving frame or door.
Other Details:		Elevation set down into the ground and the rest concealed by vegetation.
<b>FB1 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
		Shared with FB2; stone rubble to FF level with C21 timber boarding above.
Blocked Openings:	BO1	GF blocked window or hatch with a thin timber lintel. Blocked in concrete block leaving a cavity to the interior of FB1, reused as a small trough/keeping place.
<b>FB1 INTERIOR</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Unknown original use; possibly domestic/service? Repurposed as a farm building in the C19.
Walls:		The north and west walls are of stone rubble to eaves height. The west wall is of stone rubble to FF height, with C21 timber boarding above; the wall is integral to the south GF wall of FB2a. The south wall at FF level is of stone rubble, perched on the lip of a vertical rock face c.2m high. This wall is failing/leaning out to the south. The vertical rock face is concealed behind a wall of concrete blocks (as per FB3, below). To the south-east angle of the room is a large block of masonry (described below).
Floor:		Largely concealed by detritus (including fallen roof slates), but visible as concrete in places. Behind the GF concrete wall to the south-west the edge of large dark blue flagstones can be seen; these are presumably sealed below the current concrete floor or were removed.
Ceiling:		Open to the roof. There are sockets for joists in the north wall, and a plinth for the joists in the south wall.
Openings – Doors:	D1	GF doorway to east side. Replacement concrete lintel. Late C19 timber doorframe with two-part ledged and braced plank stable door. Simple C19 strap hinges. Painted light blue.
	D2	GF narrow doorway. Poor narrow replacement timber lintel. Ragged reveals to lower part rebuilt in brick, implying a former window forced through for a door. Boarded; no frame or door.
	D9	FF loading door, now glazed window. Tall rectangular opening with a three-centred arch of brick, now failing (as BO4 but lacking the brick springers). Set with a square timber frame with a thin central mullion, with two (probably) fixed lights each containing four panes of glass; the rectangular panes are set horizontally, suggesting each light is reused from a hopper-type window. The pintles for the original door are visible to the east side. Above the glazed section, the shape of the arch is infilled with seven diamond-set wooden bars for ventilation.
Openings – Windows:	W1	GF window in east wall. Thin timber lintel. Modern pine frame.
	W2	FF window in south wall. No surviving frame or door.
Blocked Openings:	BO1	GF blocked window or hatch with a thin timber lintel. The lintels have rotted out, and sections of 1” iron pipe inserted in their place. The opening is blocked in concrete block leaving a cavity used as a small trough/keeping place. This trough is fashioned in concrete block, with a slate dividing the trough into two parts.
Significant Features:		To the south-east corner of the room is a block of masonry. This rises vertically to c.1.5m above the internal floor level, then either slopes back to the east or has suffered a significant collapse. Above the masonry the external walls (buttressed to the exterior) step back with brick quoins to each corner. Immediately to the west of this feature the south wall is battered. The feature is partly concealed behind a concrete feed trough, but may be an oven or boiler, perhaps relating to an earlier service function.
Other Details:		The interior of FB1 has been divided up into two spaces with a feed passage accessed by D2. All the fittings and internal doors have been lost or are concealed. Built up against the masonry in the south-east corner is a deep concrete feed trough, which could imply this was a (small) bull pen.

<b>FARM BUILDING 2</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Unknown original use; possibly domestic/service? Repurposed as a farm building (open-fronted linnhay?) in the C19 and as a milking parlour in the mid C20. It clearly once had a first floor, with the GF walls carrying the floor. A render skirt to the west wall above FB2b would suggest this was used as a grain store.
Fabric Description:		An unusual building. A long two-storey rectangular range integral to both FB1 and FB3. Heavily rebuilt in the mid C20 and early C21, concealing its original purpose and stripping out historic fittings/details. The building is cut down into a deep terrace, with a vertical rock-cut face c.2.5m high to the north, west and south. The upper (FF) walls of the building are perched on the lip of this vertical face; the lower (GF) are set down in the base of the terrace, freestanding, leaving a gap between the walls and the rock face of c.0.4m. This void is dry along the west and north walls; the void to the south was dripping wet and ponding water to the base. A significant proportion of the west wall, at both GF and FF level, has failed and has been rebuilt in concrete block in the C21. The lower walls are c.0.6m thick and appear clay-bonded but pointed in a lime mortar. The GF walls are inferior in quality to the FF walls, being of fairly random stone rubble and poorly or un-coursed. The FF walls are of good to excellent quality, of well-coursed, partly-dressed/sawn bluish-greenish killas blocks. The average size of the stones used diminishes with height. Again, it appears to be bonded in a lime mortar, but is probably clay-bonded. The uppermost part is more irregular, and may have been rebuilt.
Roof Covering		C21 mono-pitch box-section steel sheets carried on pine rafters, pitched to the east.
Dating Evidence:		C18 in origin, substantially rebuilt in mid C20 and early C21; fabric and map evidence.
<b>FB2 Exterior</b>		<b>Description</b>
<b>FB2 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Openings: Doors	D5	FF doorway, partly ruinous.
Other Details:		Elevation set down into the ground and the rest concealed by vegetation.
<b>FB2 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
		Partly shared with FB1; stone rubble to FF level with C21 timber boarding above.



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		Partly shared with FB3; stone rubble to FF level with C21 timber boarding above.
Opening – Doors:	D3	GF wide doorway, a former linhay bay. No surviving frame or door.
	D6	GF door to FB3. Concrete lintel. Partial survival of C20 chamfered timber doorframe.
Opening – Windows:	W3	GF wide window in east wall. No surviving frame or door. Set into an opening part-blocked with concrete block.
	W4	GF window to FB3. Square opening with re-set C19 pegged pine frame with central mullion, with three diamond-set timber bars to each side. Trace red paint.
Blocked Openings:	BO1	GF blocked window or hatch with a thin timber lintel. The opening is blocked in concrete block leaving a cavity used as a small trough/keeping place.
	BO6	GF blocked opening, former linhay bay. Blocked in concrete block.
Other Details:		The granite posts and wide openings would indicate this was once a linhay. However, how that corresponds with the possible hearths to the west (BO3-BO5) is unknown, and the linhay may have been a subsequent development.
<b>FB2 Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Blocked Openings:	BO2	FF blocked doorway; blocked in stone rubble.
Other Details:		Mainly below ground, or concealed by vegetation.
<b>FB2 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Other details:		Mainly below ground, or concealed by vegetation.
<b>FB2 INTERIOR</b>		Description
<b>FB2a</b>		
Function:		Unknown original use; possibly domestic/service? Repurposed as a milking parlour in the mid C20.
Walls:		Divisible into the lower (GF) and upper (FF) walls. The east GF wall is divisible into two parts: the southern part is shared with FB1, of stone rubble with C21 timber boarding above (described with FB1). The northern part was open-fronted, with three wide openings separated by two tall (2.18m) granite posts; two of the openings are blocked or part-blocked in concrete block. C21 timber boarding above. The west GF wall is of stone rubble, but heavily pointed/painted; it appears to be of fairly poor-quality un-coursed irregular stone rubble. It has been partly rebuilt in concrete block to the southern end. The south GF wall is of coursed partly-dressed bluish killas rubble and is of better quality. The wall tops of the GF walls are visible, and would suggest they are pointed in lime but are built with a clay bond. The top of the south wall is capped with very large dark blue slate slabs (e.g. 1.2x0.84m across); these are reused here and appear identical to flagstones visible in FB1 (above). They presumably came from FB1 or FB2 when they were repurposed in the C20. The FF walls stand on the lip of a vertical rock-cut step c.2.5m high. The FF walls (only to the west and south) are of coursed, partly-dressed bluish-greenish killas blocks; the average size of the stones used diminishes with height. Appears bonded in a lime mortar, but is probably clay-bonded. The quality of this stonework is excellent. A large section of the west wall (to the southern end, and a smaller section to the northern end) has been rebuilt in the C21 in concrete block.
Floor:		Concrete. The lower part and dairy floors are scored for traction.
Ceiling:		Open to the roof.
Openings – Doors:	D3	GF wide doorway in east wall. No surviving frame or door.
	D4	GF doorway to FB2b. No frame or lintel; stonework to west side looks disturbed, with some brick quoins.
Openings – Windows:	W3	GF wide window in east wall. No surviving frame or door. Set into an opening part-blocked with concrete block.
Blocked Openings:	BO1	GF blocked window or hatch with a thin timber lintel. The opening is blocked in concrete block leaving a cavity used as a small trough/keeping place.
	BO2	FF blocked doorway in south wall. Blocked in stone rubble.
	BO3	GF blocked opening in the middle of the west wall. The former opening is 0.8m high and 0.86m wide. There are bricks to the reveal on the southern side that may have been springers for an arch (as per BO4), with all trace of an arch/lintel has been removed. The opening is blocked in stone rubble, and the front of the flue has also been rebuilt, removing the arch/lintel. Possible hearth?
	BO4	GF blocked opening in the west wall north of BO3. The former opening is 0.9m high and 1.0m wide, with a segmental brick arch with brick springers. This is likely to have been a three-centred arch similar to D9, but appears to have failed and flattened. Blocked in concrete, the blockage has been smashed and there is a wide flue to the west that rises up to FF level; it is not clear where this flue went, as the FF wall above has been rebuilt in concrete block. Possible hearth?
	BO6	GF blocked opening. Blocked in concrete block.
Other Details:		The interior of FB2a has been repurposed as a milking parlour and dairy. The southern (larger) part of the space has the remains of four cattle stalls with integral concrete feed troughs, with space for eight cows. The walls of the concrete stalls have been demolished and removed, leaving the concrete floor with drain and troughs. The northern (smaller) part of this space has a level concrete floor, and it is probable that this was the dairy.
<b>FB2 INTERIOR</b>		Description
<b>FB2b</b>		
Function:		Unknown original use; possibly domestic/service? Repurposed as a milking parlour in the mid C20.
Walls:		Divisible into the lower (GF) and upper (FF) walls. The east GF wall is of mid C20 concrete block, with C21 timber boarding above. The north and west GF walls are of stone rubble, but heavily pointed/painted; they appear to be of fairly poor-quality un-coursed irregular stone rubble. The south GF wall is of coursed partly-dressed bluish killas rubble and is of better quality. The wall tops of the GF walls are visible, and would suggest they are pointed in lime but are built with a clay bond. The FF walls are set back from, and are entirely separate from, the GF walls. The FF walls stand on the lip of a

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		vertical rock-cut step c.2.5m high. The FF walls are of coursed, partly-dressed bluish-greenish killas blocks; the average size of the stones used diminishes with height. The north wall is partly ruinous. Appears bonded in a lime mortar, but is probably clay-bonded. The quality of this stonework is excellent. Towards the base is a render skirt c.0.4m high that would have sealed the edges of the floorboards at FF height; this would imply use as a grain store.
Floor:		Largely concealed beneath detritus; exposed concrete is grooved for traction.
Ceiling:		Open to the roof.
Openings – Doors:	D4	GF doorway to FB2a. No frame or lintel; stonework to west side looks disturbed, with some brick quoins here.
	D5	FF door to exterior in upper wall. No frame or door survives; partly ruinous.
	D6	GF door to FB3. Concrete lintel. Partial survival of C20 chamfered timber doorframe.
Openings – Windows:	W4	GF window to FB3. Square opening with re-set C19 pegged pine frame with central mullion, with three diamond-set timber bars. Trace red paint.
Blocked Openings:	BO5	GF blocked opening in the middle of the west wall. The former opening is 0.75m high and 0.8m wide, with a thin timber lineal. Blocked in stone. This appears similar to BO3 and BO4.
Other Details:		The interior of FB2b has been repurposed as a milking parlour, with stalls for three cows with concrete feed troughs against the west wall. All the fittings have been lost or are concealed, except for some of the iron pipework.

<b>FARM BUILDING 3</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Unknown original use; repurposed as a milking parlour in the mid C20.
Fabric Description:		Single-storey rectangular building of mortared stone rubble and concrete block. The north and east walls are of stone rubble construction; the gable of the east wall, and the south and west walls, are of concrete block. See detail below. This building may have been truncated in the C19, perhaps with a former internal wall repurposed as the exterior east wall.
Roof Covering		Pitched roof, with corrugated asbestos sheet to the south pitch and modern box-section steel to the north pitch. Carried on three mid C20 sawn pine trusses, half-lapped to the apex and to the collars, with nailed joints.
Dating Evidence:		C18 in origin, substantially rebuilt in mid C20; fabric and map evidence.
<b>FB3 Exterior</b>		
<b>FB3 Elevation NORTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Set down into the slope and concealed by vegetation; not visible from the exterior.
<b>FB3 Elevation EAST</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Roughly-coursed stone rubble, heavily re-pointed in a hard pale grey cement mortar. Build of pale bluish/greenish roughly-shaped/sawn killas blocks with some granite. To the north end a long narrow granite post (c.2.2m high by c.0.2m wide) is set vertically in the wall, 1.5m from the corner of the wall. The corner incorporates a series of granite quoins and looks rebuilt, with the east wall abutting this rebuilt corner. Above eaves height and infilling the gable is concrete block.
Opening – Doors:	D8	GF narrow forced doorway. Concrete lintel. C20 timber doorframe with two-part ledged and braced plank stable door. Simple C20 hinges and bolts.
Blocked Openings:	BO7	GF window to south of D8. Small square opening set high in the wall. No lintel. Blocked in stone rubble.
Other Details:		Elevation partly concealed by vegetation. Electrical fitting (bracket with brown ceramic isolators) to wall at the apex.
<b>FB3 Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Concrete block.
Opening – Doors:	D7	GF door. Simple C20 timber frame. No surviving door.
Openings – Windows:	W5	GF window opening. No frame or window survives, but was probably an eight-pane crittal-style metal window with a hopper casement.
	W6	GF window opening. No frame or window survives, but was probably an eight-pane crittal-style metal window with a hopper casement.
<b>FB3 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Shared with FB2; concrete block to FF level with C21 timber boarding above.
Openings – Doors:	D6	GF door to FB2b. Concrete lintel. Partial survival of C20 chamfered timber doorframe.
Openings – Windows:	W4	GF window to FB2b. Square opening with re-set C19 pegged pine frame with central mullion, with three diamond-set timber bars to each side. Trace red paint.
Relationships:		The north wall appears contiguous with the upper wall of FB2. Otherwise, only C20 elements abut FB2a.
<b>FB3 INTERIOR</b>		
<b>Function:</b>		Description
Function:		Unknown original use; repurposed as a milking parlour in the mid C20.
Walls:		The west and south walls are of concrete block. The east wall is of stone rubble with concrete block above. The north wall is of stone rubble, above a projecting wall of concrete block; this block wall presumably conceals the fact the stone wall is built on the lip of a rock-cut step (as in FB1 and FB2). All the walls are rendered up to c.1.6m above internal floor level. Traces of white paint.
Floor:		Concrete, with a wide off-set drain running parallel to the long axis.
Ceiling:		Open to the roof.
Openings – Doors:	D6	GF door to FB2b. Concrete lintel. Partial survival of C20 chamfered timber doorframe.
	D7	GF door in south wall to exterior. Simple C20 timber frame. No surviving door.
	D8	GF narrow forced doorway in east wall to exterior. Concrete lintel. C20 timber doorframe with two-part ledged and braced plank stable door. Simple C20 hinges and bolts. Painted light blue.

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Openings – Windows:	W4	GF window to FB2b. Square opening with re-set C19 pegged timber frame with central mullion, with three diamond-set timber bars to each side. Trace red paint.
	W5	GF window opening. No frame or window survives, but was probably an eight-pane crittal-style metal window with a hopper casement.
	W6	GF window opening. No frame or window survives, but was probably an eight-pane crittal-style metal window with a hopper casement.
Blocked Openings:	BO1	GF window to south of D8. Small square opening set high in the wall. No lintel. Blocked in stone rubble. Not visible to the interior.
Other Details:		The interior contains three cattle stalls for six cows. The stalls are divided by rendered concrete-block walls, with six concrete feed troughs. Some iron fittings (bars for cattle chains) survive, with brackets in the ceiling for pipework. The concrete floor is stepped, with a central drain positioned to the rear of the animals.

FARM BUILDING 4		General Description
Function/Summary:		A set of pigsties with walled yards to the south.
Fabric Description:		Single-storey rectangular building with walls of mortared stone rubble. Poorly-sorted stone rubble including quartz in a brittle off-white lime mortar. Poorly-coursed. The north, west and exposed section of south wall are heavily overgrown with vegetation. The south wall between D10 and D11 has partly collapsed; the south-east corner to FB5b has been rebuilt in concrete block.
Roof Covering:		The roof over FB5a has collapsed. Some rotted timbers and rusty corrugated iron sheets are visible indicating it had been re-roofed. The roof over FB5b survives (with holes). A pegged scantle slate roof laid in diminishing courses on regular sawn pine battens. Carried on plain pine trusses half-lapped to the apex and nailed. The profile is asymmetric, with the longer pitch to the south.
Dating Evidence:		Later C19; fabric and map evidence.
<b>FB4 Exterior</b>		
FB4 Elevation <b>NORTH</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
Openings – Doors:	D12	GF doorway or narrow window? Concealed by vegetation. Possible feeding hatch to pigsty. Part-blocked timber frame.
<b>FB4 Elevation EAST</b>		Description
Other Details:		Partly rebuilt in concrete block.
<b>FB4 Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Opening – Doors:	D10	GF doorway to FB5a. No frame or door.
	D11	GF doorway to FB5a. No frame or door.
	D12	GF doorway to FB5b. No frame or door.
Blocked Openings:	BO8	GF doorway to FB5b; blocked in concrete block.
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation to west, and the adjoining C21 building to east. A stone wall extends from the middle of the south elevation of FB5 towards the wall to the rear of the cottage. It is possible that FB5b is an extension beyond the original farmyard, but the evidence to support this hypothesis was not visible.
<b>FB4 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation; cut down into the slope with a ramp leading from the yard to the field above.
<b>FB4a INTERIOR</b>		Description
Function:		Pigsty, with yard to south.
Walls:		Stone rubble (described above); divided into two compartments by a concrete block wall.
Floor:		Unknown; concealed beneath vegetation/detritus.
Ceiling:		Open to the sky.
Openings – Doors:	D10	GF doorway to exterior. No frame or door.
	D11	GF doorway to exterior. No frame or door.
<b>FB4b INTERIOR</b>		Description
Function:		Pigsty; C20 use as a kennel.
Walls:		Stone rubble (described above); the south-east corner (former location of the door here) rebuilt in concrete block.
Floor:		Unknown; concealed beneath rotting manure and rubbish.
Ceiling:		Open to the low roof (described above).
Openings – Doors:	D12	GF doorway or narrow window? Concealed by vegetation. Possible feeding hatch to pigsty. Part-blocked timber frame.
	D13	GF forced door. No frame or door.
Blocked Openings:	BO8	GF blocked doorway. Blocked in concrete block.
Significant Features:		The interior has been divided up into a number of kennels with wire mesh and re-used timber. One of the kennels has used two large boards (0.5m wide and cut to 1.38m long) with a raised panel to one side. This has presumably come from the house, either wall or partition panelling.

FARM BUILDING 5		General Description
Function/Summary:		Privy/thunderbox.
Fabric Description:		Small single-storey rectangular building of stone rubble. Roughly-coursed stone rubble in a brittle white lime mortar, fairly good quality.
Roof Covering		Mono-pitch roof of tin sheet nailed over re-used C20 doors.
Dating Evidence:		Later C19; fabric and map evidence.

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<b>FB5 Exterior</b>		
FB5 Elevation <b>NORTH</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
FB5 Elevation <b>EAST</b>		Description
Opening – Doors:	D14	GF door. Plank door with ledging bars to interior, crudely repaired in late C20. Doorframe with deep ogee 1920/30s moulding, re-used in this context.
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
FB5 Elevation <b>SOUTH</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
FB5 Elevation <b>WEST</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
<b>FB5 INTERIOR</b>		
Function:		Privy/thunderbox.
Walls:		Stone rubble walls are plastered and whitewashed.
Floor:		Unknown; concealed by detritus.
Ceiling:		Open to the roof.
Openings – Doors:	D14	GF door to exterior. Plank door with ledging bars to interior, crudely repaired in late C20. Doorframe with deep ogee 1920/30s moulding, re-used in this context.
Significant Features:		None. Interior is partly filled with rubbish/stored material. No sign of the privy seat.

<b>FARM BUILDING 6</b>		
Function/Summary:		Unknown; pump house or engine house? Garage to south?
Fabric Description:		Single-storey rectangular building of concrete block; probable concrete floor.
Roof Covering:		The roof has been lost.
Dating Evidence:		Mid C20; fabric and map evidence.
<b>FB6 Exterior</b>		
FB5 Elevation <b>NORTH</b>		Description
Openings – Doors:	D15	GF doorway.
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
FB6 Elevation <b>EAST</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
FB6 Elevation <b>SOUTH</b>		Description
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
FB6 Elevation <b>WEST</b>		Description
Openings – Windows:	W7	GF window opening. Partly concealed by vegetation.
Other Details:		Elevation largely concealed by vegetation.
<b>FB6 INTERIOR</b>		
Function:		Unknown; pump houses or engine house?
Walls:		Concrete block in a cement mortar. Built up against the stone boundary wall to east.
Floor:		Unknown; concealed beneath vegetation/detritus. Probably concrete.
Ceiling:		Open to the sky.
Openings – Doors:	D15	GF doorway in north wall.
Significant Features:		None apparent.

<b>FARM BUILDING 7</b>		
Function/Summary:		C20 kennels and storage adjacent to FB4. Partly ruinous.
Fabric Description:		Ramshackle single-storey structure of concrete block and reused timber.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated steel sheeting, failing.
Dating Evidence:		Mid-late C20; fabric and map evidence.

<b>FARM BUILDING 8</b>		
Function/Summary:		Nissen Hut; agricultural building and machine store. Partly ruinous.
Fabric Description:		Arched steel ribs with timber cross braces.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated steel sheets.
Dating Evidence:		Early-mid C20; fabric and map evidence.

<b>FARM BUILDING 9</b>		
Function/Summary:		Lorry body; agricultural building and machine store. Partly ruinous.
Fabric Description:		Small rectangular lorry body, timber struts.
Roof Covering:		Steel sheet.
Dating Evidence:		Mid-late C20; fabric and map evidence.

<b>FARM BUILDING 10</b>		
Function/Summary:		Anderson Shelter.
Fabric Description:		Heavy corrugated steel walls and roof. Accessed from the north; no internal features noted.
Dating Evidence:		Mid C20; fabric and map evidence.

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE





THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE COTTAGE, VIEWED FROM THE GARDEN; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



THE EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS OF THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).





THE EAST ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



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





THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE WSW. THE LOCATION OF THE INSCRIBED SLATE IS INDICATED.



THE WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



THE DORMERS IN THE REAR PITCH OF THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE COTTAGE AND LEAN-TO; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF R1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF R1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





THE WEST WALL OF R1, WITH DOORS TO R4 (LEFT), THE STAIRS (CENTRE) AND R3 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PARTITION WALL BETWEEN R1 AND R2, FROM R1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE NORTH WALL OF R2, WITH RESET 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY FIREPLACE AND 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY ALCOVE SHELVES WITH CUPBOARDS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PARTITION WALL BETWEEN R1 AND R2, FROM R2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE). THE COVERED PANELS ARE VISIBLE, WITH THE EXPOSED PANEL TO THE RIGHT.





AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE EAST WALL OF R2; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



LEFT: DG8, FROM R1 TO R3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



RIGHT: R3 SHOWING WG5 AND DG11; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



LEFT: R3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



RIGHT: R3 VIEWED THROUGH DG11; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



R3, SHOWING THE DOORS (S5) TO THE COAL HOLE UNDER THE STAIRS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



LEFT: WG3 IN R4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



RIGHT: THE INTERIOR OF R4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





LEFT: DG5 IN R4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

RIGHT: THE TOILET IN R4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: R5, SHOWING THE STAIR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

RIGHT: DETAIL OF THE STAIR BALUSTERS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





LEFT: AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND TO THE NORTH-EAST.  
RIGHT: THE LANDING R6; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



THE SOUTH WALL OF R7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE FIREPLACE AND WINDOW IN R7, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



R7, DETAIL OF THE CUPBOARDS OVER THE STACK; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



AS ABOVE.



THE NORTH-WEST ANGLE OF R8 WITH DF3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





THE EAST WALL OF R8 WITH WF2 AND WF3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE FIREPLACE (FP3) IN R8, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.





LEFT: R9 AND DF1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

RIGHT: THE NORTH END OF R9, WITH WF8; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE CEILING IN R9 SHOWING THE C21 REPLACEMENT ROOF ELEMENTS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



LEFT: R10, SHOWING DF4 AND THE WALL AROUND THE STAIRWELL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.  
RIGHT: R10, SHOWING WF4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE CEILING IN R10 SHOWING THE DORMER AND THE C21 REPLACEMENT ROOF ELEMENTS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



R11, SHOWING THE PLINTH WITH QUARRY TILES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



THE NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M). THE EXTERNAL BUTTRESS IS INDICATED.





THE NORTH ELEVATION OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



LEFT: FORCED DOORWAY D2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



RIGHT: DOORWAY D1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).





LEFT: D9 IN THE NORTH ELEVATION OF FB1 AT FF LEVEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.  
RIGHT: THE EAST ELEVATION OF FB1, SHOWING W1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE INTERIOR OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.





LEFT: THE INTERIOR OF FB1 SHOWING THE CONCRETE PARTITION WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.  
RIGHT: BO1 IN FB1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



LEFT: D1 IN FB1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.  
RIGHT: D9 IN FB1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





THE INTERNAL SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FB1 SHOWING THE BLOCK OF MASONRY (BOILER/OVEN?); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).





THE INTERIOR OF FB1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE EAST ELEVATION OF FB2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE INTERIOR OF FB2A; VIEWED FROM THE SSW (SCALE 2M).



THE INTERIOR OF FB2A, WITH BO4 TO THE RIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).





LEFT: THE BACK (WEST) WALLS OF B2A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).  
RIGHT: AS ABOVE (SCALE 2M).



THE SOUTH END OF FB2A, BO2 IS INDICATED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



LEFT: BO4; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



RIGHT: BO3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE SHARED WALL BETWEEN FB1 AND FB2A, SHOWING BO1 (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).





THE INTERIOR OF B2, LOOKING DOWN INTO THE STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

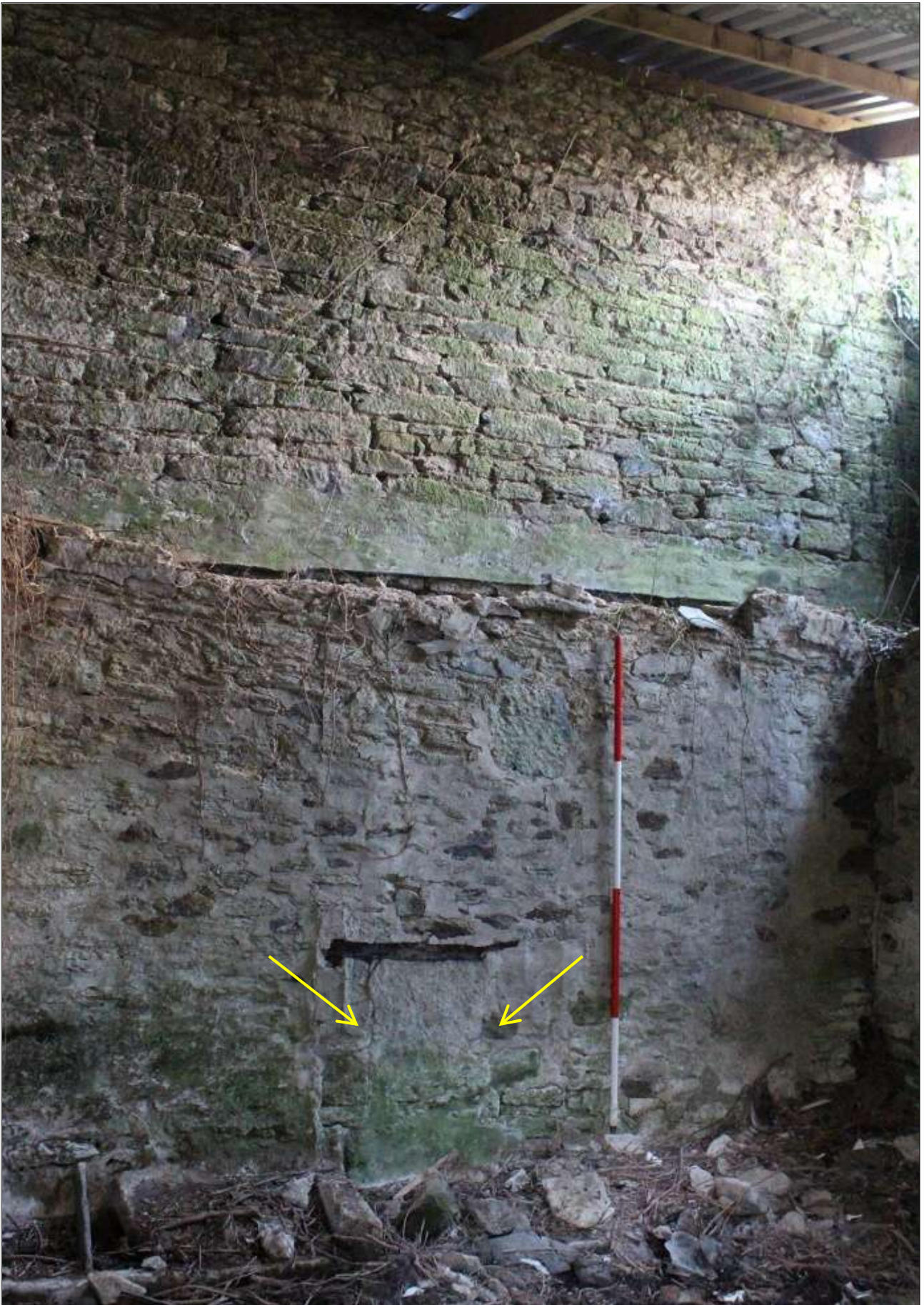


LEFT: AS ABOVE.



RIGHT: THE GF WALL BETWEEN FB2A AND FB2B; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).





THE BACK (WEST) WALLS OF FB2B, SHOWING BO5 (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M). NOTE THE QUALITY OF THE FF WALL.





DETAIL OF BO5; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M)



THE GF NORTH WALL OF FB2B; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).





THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).





THE EAST ELEVATION OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF D8 AND BO7 (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).





THE EAST ELEVATION OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE NORTH-EAST CORNER AND GRANITE POST; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).





FB3; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



LOOKING BACK OVER THE ROOF OF FB3 (RIGHT) TOWARDS THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





THE INTERIOR OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



AS ABOVE, SHOWING THE CATTLE STALLS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE SOUTH WALL OF FB3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



THE INTERIOR OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).





D8 IN FB3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



VIEW ACROSS THE VEGETATION-COVERED FB4 TO THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





THE NORTH WALL OF FB4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE YARD IN FRONT OF FB4A; VIEWED FROM THE SSW.





FB4A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



LEFT: THE INTERIOR OF FB4B, LOOKING THROUGH D13; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



RIGHT: THE INTERIOR OF FB4B; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.





LEFT: THE REUSED RAISED AND FIELDED PANELS IN FB4B; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.  
RIGHT: THE ROOF OF FB4B; VIEWED FROM BENEATH.



THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE RAMSHACKLE SHEDS (FB7) ATTACHED TO FB4B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.





LEFT: B5; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.

RIGHT: B5; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



B6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).





THE FARMYARD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



FB8, THE NISSEN HUT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





VIEW ALONG THE CURRENT DRIVE TO THE COTTAGE AND FARMYARD FROM THE NORTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE (ORIGINAL?) ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY FROM THE SOUTH ALONG A NARROW TRACK NOW USED AS A PUBLIC FOOTPATH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





VIEW ACROSS THE COOMBE TO THE (COMPLETELY CONCEALED) COTTAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE FIELD TO THE EAST. THE PATH TO THE LEFT RUNS AROUND TO THE FARMYARD WHILE THE FOOTPATH CONTINUES TO THE RIGHT.



THE VIEW ACROSS THE COOMBE FROM THE FOOTPATH TO THE COTTAGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE VIEW ACROSS THE COOMBE FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



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Pathfields Business Park  
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