

**TREVEDDA FARM
LANTEGLOS HIGHWAY
FOWEY
CORNWALL**

Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210120



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Trevedda Farmhouse, Lanteglos Highway, Cornwall

Results of historic building recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH on behalf of a Private Client

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of historic building recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for Trevedda Farmhouse, Lanteglos, Cornwall, a Grade II Listed building, before a programme of proposed renovation works.

Trevedda Farmhouse is a complex E-shaped plan with a one and a half storey rear service wing to the north-west. The main house has a range of outbuildings which flank its eastern elevation and are terraced into the slope below the farmhouse. The farmhouse is flanked by a 19th century stable to the south-east and a large threshing barn to the north-east, there are a number of small outbuildings and ruined outbuildings to the north, north-west and west.

Trevedda is Grade II Listed, medieval in origin, with 16th and 17th century additions; largely lost in all but footprint within the expanded complex. The current house presenting a character of 'polite' late Georgian style, having received a grandiose phase of expansion, rationalising the different phases in and around the period of the Tithe Map. The building reflects regional periods of agricultural prosperity, represents early settlement and enclosure in the immediate area and its place within a large local estate and the culture of farming tenancies in post-medieval Cornwall.



January 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: TREVEDDA FARM
PARISH: LANTEGLOS BY FOWEY
COUNTY: CORNWALL
NGR: SX 14520 53264
SWARCH REF. LTD20
PLANNING REF. PA20/05175 AND PA20/05619(LBC)
OASIS NUMBER: SOUTHWES1-408854

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a Private Client (the Client) to undertake historic building Recording for Trevedda Farmhouse, Lanteglos Highway, Fowey, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council Guidance and ClfA guidelines (Boyd 2020).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Trevedda Farm is located approximately 405m south-south-west of Lanteglos Highway and 0.9km from Lanteglos (see Figure 1). The site lies at a height of approximately 89m (AOD). The River Pont lies approximately 685m to the east and south-east is a steep winding wooded valley, the River Fowey is 1.81km away, near Bodinnick and Mixtow and the south coast at National Trust Lantic Bay shoreline is 2.4km away.

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Trevedda is an ancient holding in the parish of Lanteglos by Fowey, in the *historic hundred of West* (Lysons 1814). Trevedda is listed on the Cornwall HER (ID:26734) as being recorded in 1323, called 'Trevedou', which means 'estate/holding (Tre) and birch trees (bedewen; plural) in old Cornish.

The parish of Lanteglos by Fowey is associated with the ancient Manor at Hall, the Lordship of the Manor held by the Fitz Williams, from Richard I and then later held by marriage by the titled Lords Mohun, of Dunster Castle. It passed in the later 18th century or early 19th century to a Mr Thomas Pitt, via a sale by the then Mohun-Kekewich family (Hals, Tonkin; 1838).

It seems that Trevedda was held in the Cornish holdings of the Grenville (Greynville/Granville) family, located around Fowey. The Grenville's were a distinguished gentry dynasty which included several famous seamen and members of parliament for Fowey, as well as a noted Royalist commander in the 17th century Civil War. It seems Lady Anne held the lands, as noted on the Tithe Map of 1839 via an inheritance from her brother, Lord Thomas Camelford, who died in 1804 and lived at nearby Boconnoc. Lady Anne owned vast swathes of the surrounding landscape and such as the ship building yards at Polruan and farmsteads in St Veep, Lerryn, Bocconnoc etc.

The farmhouse at Trevedda is Listed, Grade II;

Farmhouse, probably of C17 origins remodelled in mid C19. Rubble stone, partly slate hung and rendered on front. Slate roof with hipped ends to projecting wings on south front, gabled end to central projecting wing and gabled lower roof to rear projecting wing. Brick and rendered stacks on projecting side wings. Stone lateral stack on north west of rear wing. Almost symmetrical E-shaped plan. Main range comprises large hall living room largely unaltered and probably remains of C17 hall. Dairy situated in projecting wing on south-west. Wing projecting on south-east comprises 2 rooms remodelled in C19. Central wing of E entered from inside hall by wide segmental arch to anteroom lined with C19 timber panelling and 2 doors enclosing pair of flanking C19

framed staircases leading to upper rooms. 2-storeys, asymmetrical 5-window south front with ground rising to left (west). Large timber lintel to blocked opening on right hand side wall of left projecting wing. Central range with 4-pane casement under stone arch on left and wide panelled door on right of central projecting wing with double 4-pane sash in centre. 4-pane sash on right hand projecting wing. First floor : 2-light centre hung casement (each 2 pane) under stone arch on left, C19/20 2-pane sash and 4-pane casement flanking double 4-pane sashes in centre and C19/20 4-pane sash in right hand wing. Timber lintels to openings on rear wing. Interior: an almost completely unaltered mid-C19 farmhouse interior with very large central living room similar to traditional hall plan but with unusual arrangement on the front with 2 staircases rising from it. The 2 mid-C19 staircases and joinery including hall benches and chimney pieces are remarkably intact. Roof not inspected.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of Cornwall (HLC) classifies the land the property sits on as anciently enclosed land: Medieval Farmland (HC04). It is defined as ‘the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure.’ Trevedda itself of course is on the HER for its Tre-place name evidence, suggestive of an early medieval or medieval date and a documentary reference in the record from 1323. Just below the farm on the lower slopes across the road, on land which was documented in the ownership of Trevedda on the Tithe Map is recorded cropmark evidence of a medieval field system (MCO40408), recorded as ‘Treveddam’ holding. The NMP data and aerial photographs first identified a number of parallel ditches and banks in these fields. Adjacent to this just to the north-east, next to the ‘Old Farmyard’ of the holding is another reference to a medieval holding or small settlement, called Lealand or ‘Leylond’ in 1507(MCO15357). Above Trevedda in the block of fields flanking the main road is at least one other acknowledged medieval field boundary (MCO40431).

Further afield the majority of the HER evidence is of medieval farming, with ancient holdings at Colquite, Lawhippett and Highway. There is place name evidence for prehistoric activity with the local name of Crock German for a field to the east-north-east of Trevedda, on the edge of Trevecca Farm, but no physical evidence remains. Generally the area remains of simple working rural character and this is clearly supported by the known archaeological data. It is not impossible that there is a more extensive and unrecognised prehistoric relict landscape beneath the medieval field systems but on the whole the archaeological potential of the area is fairly low; likely having always been farmland. The farmsteads themselves may be hot-spots, likely most being shrunken hamlet settlements and with different phases of buildings being constructed on the same plot over centuries. There are no defined archaeological fieldwork events recorded on the Cornwall Historic Environment Record within a 1km radius of the property. The nearest Listed building is Lawhippett Farmhouse and barns/shippon, all Grade II Listed, form the early 19th century, located the other side of Lanteglos Highway.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

An initial building appraisal was conducted by E. Wapshott in April 2020 (See Wapshott and Walls 2020). Following planning consent, full building recording works were conducted by E. Wapshott and A. Allen in December 2020. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council (Boyd 2020). All recording 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 discussion of the buildings’ setting follows the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

1.6 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The 1839 Tithe Map records Trevedda farmhouse, with the large threshing barn to the north and an 'old farmyard'; further to the north-east, across the road (plot 134). The farmhouse itself is shown as a large U-shaped building, with narrow central range and two unevenly-sized wings, with a wall projecting from the north-west corner, seemingly the only part of the rear wing which was upstanding, presumably ruined or unused at this stage, the wall running back to a detached barn to the north. A further wall links the farmhouse to the threshing barn, forming a yard between. The plot number is 135 and is marked down as 'Yards, Garden and Sites'.

The land in the surrounding area, known as *Trevedda Down* belongs to the holding, is owned by Lady Anne Grenville and occupied by farmer Henry Cossentine, who also farms 'Poltick'. The holding at Trevedda is a large one, of more than 187 acres. It is of note that no house is actually quoted as being present at the time of the Tithe, instead the phrase 'sites' is used. The building displays two significant phases of remodel, extension and rebuilding from the later 18th and early-mid 19th century; so may have been an uninhabited building site or semi-ruinous old building awaiting works, considered substandard, at the actual time of the Tithe in 1839. By the time of the 1841 census Trevedda was lived in by Henry and his family, so any building works however substantial were quickly completed.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT OF THE LANTEGLOS-BY-FOWEY TITHE MAP OF C.1839. THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1841 census records Henry, at Trevedda, being 30 years of age and noted as a 'farmer'. His wife, Christina, is 20 years of age and they have two children, Elizabeth, who is 3 and Ann who is 9 months. The farmstead is a large one as recorded on the tithe and Henry also farms part of another holding called Poltick, so he is potentially quite a well to do gentleman-farmer. He has an extensive household, which would appear to support this interpretation: Eliza Olford and Sophia Nanjulian, both 20 are house servants and there are five farm labourers. Two of the labourers are grown men, William Stevens, 30 and John Scantlebury, 20; three are 'boys', John Swigs, 15, John Bennett, 13 and James Mutton 10.

The 1851 census records Henry and his family are still at the farm; which is misspelled as 'Trevidda'; he is now noted as a farmer 'of 300 acres', having obviously acquired even more land in the ten years since the first census and Tithe. Henry's wife in this census is referred to as Christianna, not Christina and they have had several more children; now having five daughters and a son. Henry is noted as having three house servants and five farm staff. By 1861 the Cossentine's still occupy Trevedda, now farming 350 acres and is noted as 'employing six men and two boys', as well as house servants. Clearly this is a prosperous and growing agricultural business and Henry is absorbing some of the smaller holdings in the area, combining them with Trevedda. The Cossentine's continued prosperity and associated status may well explain the seeming two phases of aggrandisement at the farm, as they establish their house as a gentleman's residence. In 1871, again we see Henry and Christina still in residence, now 63 and 54 respectively they have seven surviving children from 30 years of age to 7 years of age. They now have two young female general domestic servants and two 'indoors farm servants, who are both male teenage boys. The census also records that Henry has given up some land, now farming 314 acres and now employs 3 farm labourers; so as he ages he may be winding down his business to some extent. Interestingly Henry's son, Henry John is noted as 23 years of age, but marked as 'farmers son indoors', so may be finishing studies, as he is marked as a scholar elsewhere and as of yet does not work with his father on the farm.

In 1881 the census records Henry John, now the head of the household, marked as a Yeoman farmer of independent means, farming 400 acres. Henry John is marked as employing six men and two boys on the farm and has two indoor young male farm servants and a teenaged domestic maid. Two of Henry John's sisters Ellen and Beatrice have remained on the farm. Henry John remains at the farm in the 1891 census, marked again as a farmer of independent means and an 'employer'. Henry John has by now married a lady called Nora, who comes from St Veep; they have three children, two daughters and a son, between the ages of 3-1month. Henry John's youngest sister Beatrice still lives with them, marked as a young woman of 27, of independent means. The family has a live-in housekeeper and house servant and three indoor farm servants. The census does not record the number of offsite living farm labourers at this time. Henry John is still recorded at the farm, with his growing family in 1901.



FIGURE 3: SECOND EDITION OS MAP, 1:10.560, PUBLISHED 1907 (NLS). SHEET L.NE. THE SITE IS INDICATED.

By the 1907 Second Edition OS map (Figure 3) the property appears to be little altered, but the map is not particularly detailed, so should not be relied upon for developmental phasing discussions. The long rear wing has been rebuilt and extended, clearly present on this map, linking it to the north barn and the threshing barn seems to have gained an engine house. The south front of the farmhouse is shown as a straight line, which probably means the middle stair projection had been built. The 'old farmyard' across the road still survives.

2.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Trevedda Farm is to be found south-east of Lanteglos Highway, set within the crook of a fork in two small parish roads, just off the B3254, leading to Fowey, on the Fowey peninsula. The house and barns stand within a triangular shaped enclosure, on a steep east-facing slope, there is a large lawned area to the south of the farmhouse, separated by part of a historic hedge bank and beyond a mature orchard.

A modern landscaped driveway accesses the site from the western road, through a breach in the hedge bank, flanked by the remains of a barn, now reduced to a shed, with lean-to garage/store. A second truncated barn, partly rebuilt in concrete block, with large modern galvanized doors appears to have been an equipment shed and tractor store, served by a rough parking and turning area, terraced into the slope with hardcore gravelling.

The threshing barn to the north-east of the site has been divided off and sold as a separate property, now converted to a dwelling, the courtyard wall partly surviving and mature hedges planted between to screen views. The farmhouse is enclosed within a series of small yards with wooden gates, with cobbled surfaces covered by grass; there is a historic well immediately behind the farmhouse, with raised stone rubble walling and a thick iron grill. To the south-east there is a detached stable block and a small former farmyard, again terraced into the slope and a historic access point onto the lower eastern road, through an overgrown five bar timber gateway.



FIGURE 4: TREVEDDA, WITH THE SERIES OF SMALL WALLED YARDS TO THE REAR, NOW GRASS, OVER HISTORIC COBBLES; FROM THE NORTH.

2.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – TREVEDDA FARMHOUSE

Trevedda survives as a complex two storey E-shaped building range with a long north-west service wing and a series of attached lean-to outbuildings flanking its east wall. The building is set into a steep east-

facing slope and the presentation front faces south. The house is a mix of older more vernacular mixed killas and slate rubble, with slate slabs to corners and neater post-medieval semi coursed stonework, with dressed details, such as voussoirs to openings. The roof is of slate, with terracotta ridge tiles, of differing heights and pitches, the eaves deeply overhang all elevations, with barge boards carrying various styles of plastic guttering. There is a large axial brick stack to the west end of the main central range and two smaller brick end stacks on the east wall.

The south elevation has a wide, short east wing, which is cement-rendered and painted white, obscuring historic character. The south wall of the wing has symmetrically positioned windows to ground and first floor, with voussoirs over the openings; both replaced with 20th century window frames. A timber and plastic framed glazed sunroom has been built into the angle between the main range and east wing, over the front door, forming a porch. To the centre is a shallow stair projection with gabled roof and two large modern four light windows to ground and first floor, the walls of the main range being rendered. The gabled projection was presumably formerly slate hung but is now externally clad in timber boarding. To the west is a narrower, longer wing, partly set into the bank to the south and west. It is of exposed stonework, with large first floor window in its south wall and a ground floor modern window on its east return wall, within a long blocked ground floor opening, under a heavy weathered chambered timber lintel. It is clear that this west wing has received a half storey raise at the eaves and the whole front south wall has been rebuilt and extended by c.2m (Figure 5).



FIGURE 5: THE WEST WING OF TREVEDDA, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.

The east flank wall of the east wing is largely obscured by the series of lean-to outbuildings, but within these structures where the exposed stonework of the wall is visible, it can be seen that the stonework to the north represents the former gable end of an older building and that the majority of the east wing is an extension, with defined straight build line between. The north end is of much heavier cruder stonework, the wall battered in profile, with a plinth to the base; the stonework has a clay bond, externally crudely re-pointed in lime and large roughly shaped slate slab quoins to the corners. A weathered slate slab string course rises c.2m above the floor of the outbuilding. The older stonework rises to just above first floor, one and a half storeys, raised in loose rubble to two storeys height,

although this still has a build line to the south extension (Figure 6). To the south end of the wall, the stonework is of typical post-medieval character, of looser build, with shallow inline stack, the stonework thickly mortared in lime.



FIGURE 6: THE EAST WALL OF THE HOUSE SHOWING THE CLEAR EXTENSION TO THE SOUTH; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

The north elevation of the farmhouse's main range, at the east end is of long irregular two window range, the bay to centre-west obscured by the attached service wing, the elevation projecting beyond. The north elevation, where visible to both ends displays a clear build line at one and a half storeys height, very ragged and irregular, it is clear the house was raised at the eaves. The older stonework has been heavily re-pointed in creamy-coloured lime mortar. To the east end, the north-east corner has been hacked and rebuilt, the lower part of the elevation is slightly battered in profile; the plinth or heavier base to the wall appears to wrap around from the east wall but the leveling course of string course does not seem to do so. The thinner build of the raise leaves a slight ledge along the ragged build line, emphasizing the structural phasing.

There are three very good early-mid 19th century casement windows surviving within this north elevation, two to the east end, one each to ground and first floor and one to the ground floor to the west, with a narrower modern single light window above. Each window opening has dressed stone voussoirs and slate slab sill but for the single light window which has been raised with an inserted concrete lintel in the early-mid 20th century. The ground floor sub-square window opening to the east end can be seen to have been narrowed and raised, the segmental lintel cut up into the earlier stonework, with loose rubble infill to the west side; this means this opening had a longer lower rectangular form, more typical of the medieval or late medieval periods. The first floor eastern casement sits in an altered opening, the base possibly sitting within the original stonework, again infilled to the west, or cut down into this stonework. The ground floor window to the west of this section of the elevation is also clearly in-filled to the west, again being a longer lower opening, this time blocked by the rear service wing extension. There is a blocked doorway to the centre of this section,

with good slate slab reveals and a curving or cranked oak lintel; this is directly opposite the opening in the south wall which serves the front door and is most certainly evidence for a former cross-passage. The door is blocked in loose rubble, with lime mortar (Figure 7).



FIGURE 7: THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE MAIN RANGE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.

The west end of the main range, beyond the rear service wing, again displays clear structural phasing in its stonework, raised at the eaves, previously only one and a half storeys in height, as seen to the east end. This part of the elevation has had a significant amount of its north-west corner rebuilt and has been extensively re-pointed in both lime and cement mortars. It has three openings (Figure 8), one a narrow ground floor window in the angle with the rear service wing, which somewhat crowds it and blocks it, suggesting this window predates the adjoining wall. This opening has a good oak chamfered medieval or late medieval mullion window frame surviving, with pegged corners and a thick weathered oak lintel. There is then a central ground and first floor pair of windows; the ground floor window has a heavy oak lintel and a good later 17th or early 18th century window frame with chamfered central mullion and jambs with ferraments to open unglazed lights, plain top rail and base rail; to the inner side this window has been fitted with a later 18th, or early 19th century beaded casement. The first floor window is also of later 18th or early 19th century date, with beaded central mullion and jambs and plain top and base rail, set with later 19th century small-pane timber casements, probably originally having had leaded casements. This window has dressed voussoirs within the rebuilt raise and the timber window itself has been raised within an earlier opening, with loose rubble in-fill underneath the current sill, having been altered when the elevation was raised.



FIGURE 8: THE WEST END OF THE MAIN RANGE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

The west flank wall of the west wing is similar to the east elevation in that it has battered earlier stonework to the lower one and a half storeys, to the north end, with a raise at the eaves. It has three openings, with a small ground floor window offset north of centre, with heavy oak lintel and small later 18th or early 19th century casement window; it then has a central first floor window which has been forced into the older stonework, but is correct within the raise, with voussoirs and a 20th century casement. There is a clear build line in this wall, c.2m from the south end where the earlier stonework stops, and the south part of this elevation is an extension (Figure 9). At ground floor level within the post-medieval rubble extension stonework there is a large doorway, with very blocky voussoirs, which is now partly blocked with a crude modern fixed window frame inserted. The presence of the doorway would suggest levels have been significantly altered here as outside the ground level is at first floor height, blocking any sensible form of access. There is a thin bracing or retaining wall abutting the wall and running west from the south-west corner which has a gate between it and the current lean-to garage shed.



FIGURE 9: THE SOUTH END OF THE WEST ELEVATION, SHOWING THE TERMINUS OF THE OLDER STONEMWORK AND THE DOORWAY FORMED IN THE EXTENDED SOUTH END BLOCKED BY RAISED GROUND LEVELS; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.

The rear kitchen/service wing rather awkwardly abuts a short section of stonework which appears to represent a stair turret and garderobe and/or integral lateral stack which clasps the north elevation of the main range. The stonework immediately next to the main range, for approx 1.2m width is of denser build and slightly battered, with quoins to the north-east and north-west; this has a clear roofline to the east wall with short shallow mono-pitch roof with slate slab coping. To the east wall there is a small single light beaded casement window here at ground floor height, of 19th century date, but the stonework around it is disturbed and this may be an enlarge slit vent.

The east wall of the kitchen block/service wing abuts the earlier stonework at the quoins, with a doorway formed against the joint at ground floor, with narrow timber lintel and modern plank exterior door (Figure 10). The build of this wall is of relatively poor quality slate rubble, in a lime mortar and has various phases of cement re-pointing; it is not clear if this is a rebuild of a once ruined wall or wholly replaced; the platey character of the stonework is more typical of early post-medieval stonework and may well be 17th century but heavily altered in the 18th or 19th century. The first part of the range is of one and a half storeys height, of two window range; the ground floor window has a long thick oak lintel but is a modern fixed pane with awning casement above, the first floor window is a 20th century two light casement. The end block is of single storey height and wraps around the first part, being an extension of much cruder rubble build, pointed in cement, patched in brick and concrete block. The single storey element has been extended on the east side and altered with large modern fixed pane picture window and glazed door. Both separate elements of the wing have slate roofs and plastic guttering and downpipes.



FIGURE 10: THE EAST WALL OF THE REAR SERVICE WING, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

The north elevations of both elements of the service wing are gabled; the one and a half storey section is blind with slated eaves; with a possible blocked window to the east side. The single storey element is built onto the terraced slope of the bank and has an enlarged loading door now fitted a glazed modern conservatory-style access door. The west wall of the rear service wing is blind at the north end, with a blocked slit vent, the centre and south are dominated by a large lateral stack (Figure 11), with side tall projection containing a smoking chamber to the north and small altered bread oven to the south, both with slate capping. The bread oven appears to step out and be associated with a thicker wall at the base or the remains of foundations, suggesting the bread oven may predate the stack and there may be an even earlier phase of this feature. The chimney shaft is wide and deep, likely incorporating a first-floor fireplace and flue, it has been truncated and rebuilt in brick above the roofline and capped. To the south end of the wing, where it abuts the main range are the remains incorporated in the later wall of a short section of thicker battered stonework, with a build line and roofline scar, showing there was a narrow long linear projection along the rear of the main range. This has an enlarged window opening, now with a 20th century timber casement. This possible stair turret awkwardly abuts the north elevation of the west cross-wing, crowding an original timber mullion window.



FIGURE 11: THE REAR NORTH-WEST SERVICE WING; FROM THE WEST.

The farmhouse interior is accessed via the wide and generous flush-paneled front door, contained within the sunroom porch, Room 1. Entering the historic range, the front door opens into a small lobby with paneled door to under stairs cupboard. This lobby passes through a thick former exterior wall which leads directly into the large central room of the main range (Room 2a), now presenting as a farmhouse kitchen. This room now has a marked polite 19th century character with paneled cupboards to the north and west walls and a fine window to the north wall with paneled shutters, also with remnants of beaded horizontal paneling and scarring from possible removed hall bench respecting the window. The floor is of very fine slate flagstones, replaced in the 19th century, with a few older more weathered flags around the edges and there is a shallow fireplace forced into the back of an earlier stack to the west, the opening rebuilt in two phases of brick, with a brick segmental arch carried on double iron curving bands. The ceiling in here is relatively low, re-plastered in the 20th century with modern strip lighting. This room occupies the footprint of the former medieval open Hall and cross passage. The north wall which is slightly battered and contains the opposing blocked cross-passage door and part of the south wall dates from this first phase (Figure 12). The south wall has had a large opening created, with a basket arch, with bead moulding, this leads into the 19th century stair projection/extension (Room 2b). There is a dressed slate flagstone step which leads up onto a raised dais of thick planks giving access to a pair of opposing paneled doors to east and west leading to a set of double stairs. The large window which lights the space from the south has been replaced but the fine paneled shutters remain, with good paneling beneath.



FIGURE 12: THE CURRENT MAIN ROOM OF THE HOUSE, PRESENTING AS A FARMHOUSE KITCHEN; FROM THE EAST.

Room 3 is accessed via the lobby by the front door in the kitchen (Room 2a) with another fine paneled door. This room has been modernized in the 20th century but there is a fine pair of beaded basket arch alcoves to the east wall, with a small central box hearth, the surround of which has been removed, the fireplace now with a wood burning stove. The timber flooring has been replaced and the large window in the south wall is also now modern. The walls and ceiling in this room appear to have been re-plastered.

Room 4, presenting as a 19th century parlour, is accessed via a door in the east wall of the kitchen, with a surprisingly chunky partition between. The opening has a wider architrave on the kitchen side to make the doorway seem larger. The room is sub-square; the north wall is noticeably slightly battered, with wide even width thick floorboards and beaded skirting boards; the south wall is also slightly battered and very thick, indicating phasing within the eastern part of the house, as confirmed on the exterior walls. There is a large stack to the east wall built within the footprint of the building, abutting the end wall. The fireplace has a fine slate mantled surround, the hearth lined in brick, with an alcove to the north with thicker lower section of wall and a plank shelf. Scarring above this fireplace indicates a much larger opening is blocked here. There is a blocked doorway in the south wall, with an obscured partly arched or hacked top, inset with a paneled cupboard with thick plank shelves (Figure 13). To the north wall is a window, with fine wide moulded architrave and beaded frame, mullion and jambs, with paneled shutters, having closing bar fixings and window seat. There is fine hand printed wall paper within the shutter boxes, of cream with an arsenic green leaf or foliate swagged pattern and there is a historic salmon or terracotta pink coloured paint, both of which could indicate 18th or 19th century decorative schemes. This room occupies the footprint of the service end of the medieval range, below the cross-passage and this earlier phase survives in part in at least all of the walls in some capacity.



FIGURE 13: THE PARLOUR, WITH BLOCKED DOOR TO SOUTH, NOW SET WITH A PANELLED CUPBOARD; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Room 5 is accessed from the south-west corner of the kitchen via another short lobby, lit by a window, set in a blocked door and with an under stairs cupboard, matching that to the east. Room 5 is within the west cross-wing and has been significantly stripped out and altered in the 20th century, it has two windows to the south end, one each to the east and west walls, both now modern and the west window within a blocked doorway. The floor here has been raised, being a thick concrete slab, but within the doorway is the original floor level with worn slate slabs. The ceiling is made from recycled sections of good 17th century square chamfered oak joists and some newer timbers, which have had to be braced by thick pine timbers at each end, fixed with clenched nails and spikes, an 18th or early-mid 19th century repair, seemingly due to the walls being altered and the range extended. There is a fairly recent heavy central beam, which does not fill the massive beam socket on the north wall, suggesting a larger beam once braced this space. There is a fine semi-circular panelled corner cupboard in the north-west corner which is not fitted to the wall. A massive beam with chamfer and cut stops, of 17th century character braces the east wall of this space, which was once clearly open at this south end of the wing, suggesting a service function at some stage.

Room 6 is accessed from the west end of the Hall, via a door north of the fireplace, set into the corner. This room has battered walls and physical structural phasing which may indicate it is a cross-wing formed from an earlier inner room. It has a large stack possibly built between it and Room 2a; this appears to be shouldered on the south side and may have a blocked fireplace within this room. The west wall has a small slate-framed keeping place to the north-west corner and has a later 18th or early 19th century casement window high up to the south end; the north wall has a fine central 18th or very early 19th century casement window, with plank boarded window seat, with older unglazed mullion to the exterior and a blocked mullioned window to the north-east corner. The room's ceiling has been boarded out but the edge of heavy unshaped beams can be seen with thick iron hooks and loops for cold hanging meat can be seen and there is a very fine weathered slate flagstone floor, which dates to before the 19th century remodel. This room has the best pre-1800 surviving character of any room in the house and the highest potential for obscured details from earlier phases.



FIGURE 14: THE NORTH WALL OF ROOM 6, WHICH CONTAINS THE MAJORITY OF PRE-1800 FEATURES IN THE STANDING BUILDING; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The rear service wing is accessed via a low doorway on the north-west corner of the former Hall, now kitchen (Room 2a). The door and architrave matches the door to Room 6 and the frames are integral. Passing through this doorway there is a short angled corridor forced into the rear wall of the main range; this wall is incredibly substantial. The space is contained within the small projection which may have been a stair turret and garderobe; the passage clearly primary and the thick projection on the north wall suggesting a stack. Room 7 beyond is served by the massive lateral stack. It has an exterior door to the rear yard and well in the east wall and there is also a good window frame and beaded plank window seat, although the window itself has been replaced. The west wall is dominated by a large stone lateral stack, the front of this stack has been hacked out and in-filled in at least three phases of brickwork, from the 18th-20th centuries. A 19th century conversion of an older stone bread oven survives to the south side and there is an adapted smoking chamber to the north. The north wall has a blocked window on the north-east corner and a central door with good thick plank door on strap hinges. The ceiling is a modern replacement, with plasterboard but the floor is another very fine slate flagstone floor, likely replaced in the 19th century with that in R2a. A small timber boarded downstairs toilet has been formed in the south-east corner of this room, R7b.

Room 8 is an addition to the rear wing, but has the remains of quite a good flagstone floor, possibly re-laid from elsewhere in the house but with areas of concrete and wall scarring which could suggest this was an animal house, possibly a milking parlour/dairy/scullery. It has exposed stone and whitewashed walls and a modern ceiling with fairly recent exposed joists; the wall to the east has been extended outwards, with a large modern picture window and a glazed door lighting the space, which is otherwise still quite agricultural in character.



FIGURE 15: VIEW INTO THE REAR SERVICE WING, SHOWING THE LATERAL STACK AND SHORT PASSAGE WITH THICK WALLS AND WORN SLATE FLOOR; FROM THE SOUTH.

The first floor is accessed via the set of matching double steps (R9a & R9b), both of which lead to small landing/lobbies accessing the east and west wings, each landing has a matching single light window with small shelf beneath with scalloped brackets. The stairs previously had matching columnar newel posts and stick balusters and the thick former south wall of the former main range can be seen within these stairs, boxed out to the south side. To the east the stairs (R9a) leads to a short landing, braced by a long beam with a step up and two paneled doors leading to two large bedrooms in the east wing. The west stair rises to a forced opening in the wall of the west cross-wing, leading to a small lobby formed by lath and plaster partitions, forming three bedrooms within the west wing.

To the south end of the east wing is a larger bedroom, Room 11, with a small fireplace, with fine timber mantled surround central to the east wall and two large but shallow paneled cupboards to either side of the stack; these have plastered wall internally and iron hooks and shelves. The window is modern and the floor has been replaced with narrow pine planks. Room 12 to the north is the mirror of Room 11 but is within the adapted and raised first floor of the earlier main range; this retains a good early-mid 19th century casement window to the north wall and a very good pair of later 18th or early 19th century paneled cupboards, which are paneled in wood and have finer rows of clothes hooks, with a far longer drop to shelves below. Scarring on the stack between the cupboards would point to a blocked fireplace. The interpretation of the different cupboards may indicate Room 11 was designed for a gentleman and Room 12 for a lady.

A door back in the landing at the top of the east stair leads into a large landing area, Room 10, within the main range and stair projection. This provides a corridor between bedrooms, formed by a lath and plaster partition to the north and has a matching set of linen cupboards set over the stair voids. A small room, Room 13, occupies the majority of the space over the former Hall and has been fairly recently modernized, likely once a family bathroom as it is served by a stand pipe and small 20th century window with tiled sill. This has a continuation of the long chamfered beam which appears to brace

between the main range and the east wing. To the west end of the landing another matching door leads back to the west stair landing, Room 9b and the west wing beyond. Within the west wing the lobby, Room 14, leads to a large bedroom to the south, Room 15, which has a large modern window to the south with plank window seat and a good later 17th or 18th century two-panel door, with raised and fielded panels on L-H hinges. Room 16 to the middle is smaller, lit by a small window in the west wall, this has a very fine re-laid floor of elm plank floorboards, of 17th century date. This is however re-laid over thinner 19th century floorboards. This room also has a good two-panel door like Room 15, but this is of taller and narrower, of pine, clearly a copy of the older door. To the north of the west wing there is another large bedroom, Room 18; a door to the lobby has been blocked and the room is now accessed via a forced door to the north-east from the main range. Room 18 is over the former inner room; with battered lime plastered walls to north and west. This bedroom has a large box hearth within the stack to the east with a 19th century timber mantled surround. There is a very fine 18th century window to the north wall with beaded plank window seat beneath.



FIGURE 16: THE SECOND BEDROOM, ROOM 12; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Back into the first-floor landing, room 10 in the main range, there is a five-panel door which matches those to R9a and R9b leading to a small bedroom/lobby with no window. This room, Room 17, has a door to the rear service range, this door is low and wide, with a plank door with closing strips and a forced door to Room 18 to the north-west, with a wide plank door of possible 17th or 18th century date, reset on modern ledging bars, braces and strap hinges.



FIGURE 17: ROOM 18, WITH GOOD DOOR AND WINDOW, WITH WINDOW SEAT; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Back into the small lobby, Room 17, steps lead down into the service wing through the small doorway. The larger room over the kitchen wing, Room 19, has been much modernised, with modern framed beam-effect ceiling and modern casement windows, carpeted floor. The stonework of the rear wall of the house and of the rear wing have been exposed and re-pointed here; as on the ground floor, there is a blocked window in the north-east corner of this room. Access to the next room has been forced on the north-west corner, with an awkwardly narrow doorway, with angled plastered reveals. This room, Room 20 is a small studio type space set into the steep mono-pitch eaves, its low west wall is of re-pointed exposed stone, showing how it abuts the wall to the south. The west wall is of exposed stone and has a blocked slit vent/air vent.

The roof over the rear service wing and main range were briefly observed and are both 19th century pegged and spiked A-frames of differing styles, but it would seem rafters and battens in some cases have been replaced and the rear service wing has lining under the slates.

2.2.1 FUNCTION OF THE BUILDING

Domestic dwelling, of historic agricultural function which has developed from a medieval Hall range of three cell and cross passage form. Later aggrandisement of the house intended the building to acquire an element of gentleman's residence character, whilst remaining a working farmhouse.

TABLE 1: FUNCTION OF ROOMS WITHIN THE BUILDING

Room No:	Current Function	Historic Function
Ground Floor		
1	Porch/sunroom	N/A
2a	Kitchen	Former Open Hall/19 th century Farm Kitchen
2b	Lobby to stairs	19 th century stair projection/extension
3	Lounge	19 th century morning Room/Dining Room off kitchen – an adaption of an earlier east wing
4	Reception Room/dining room	Formal Parlour/Drawing Room – 19 th century extension of an earlier east wing
5	Study	Semi-agricultural space/dairy/kitchen store
6	Store	19 th century scullery/cold store Pre1800 – adapted inner room?
7a	Second Kitchen	17 th century kitchen block extension/rear service wing
7b	Bathroom	N/A
8	Store	18 th or early 19 th century milking parlour/scullery
First Floor		
9a	Left hand stairs/east stairs and landing	19 th century double stair projection/extension
9b	Right hand stairs/west stairs and landing	19 th century double stair projection/extension
10	Landing	Landing
11	Main bedroom	19 th century extension of east earlier wing/19 th century bedroom
12	Second bedroom	19 th century adaption of earlier east wing/19 th century bedroom
13	Third bedroom	Former chamber over former Hall, formed within 18 th or 19 th century raise.
14	Landing/lobby to west wing	19 th century space formed by lath and plaster partitions.
15	Main bedroom in west cross-wing (bedroom 4)	Extended and raised part of older cross-wing/19 th century bedroom
16	Middle bedroom in west cross-wing (bedroom 5)	Extended and raised part of older cross-wing/19 th century bedroom
17	Lobby to rear wing/bedroom 6	Chamber over former Hall, formed from raise in 18 th or 19 th century.
18	Second bedroom in west cross-wing (bedroom 7)	Extended and raised part of older cross-wing/19 th century bedroom
19	First floor room in rear wing/bedroom 8	Extended and raised part of older rear service wing/19 th century services, stores or servants accommodation
20	First floor room in rear wing/bedroom 9	Extended and raised part of older rear service wing/19 th century services, stores or servants accommodation

2.2.2 RELATIONSHIPS OF SPACES WITHIN THE BUILDING

Within the historic core of the house both in the medieval and late medieval and post medieval house the main focus has always been Room 2a, the former Hall and/or farm kitchen. In all of the iterations of this complex building this has been the highest status or commonly used living and reception space in the building.

Within the earlier historic range, Room 4 to the east and Room 6 to the west flank Room 2a and form a traditional three cell cross-passage house with service end, cross-passage, Hall and inner room. Rooms 5 and 6 to the west (possibly Rooms 11, 12 & 19 on the first floor) had direct subservient relationships to the former Hall to the centre in the 17th century, likely remodeled into a crosswing. In turn Room 7 also addresses the main former space, the Hall, Room 2a, containing the remains of a possible stair turret/lateral stack and the first purpose-built kitchen wing. Room 3 and 11 are an extension of Room 4, the service end of the Hall and represents a swapping of the status of the ends of the original range, the east becoming higher status, the west wing being reduced to service. The stair extension Room 2b and Room 10, (with Rooms 9a & 9b) obviously have been built onto the south front of the earlier range and collectively addresses the former Hall 2a.

2.2.3 RELATIONSHIPS OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS WITHIN THE FARMHOUSE

The main range, Room 2a, Room 4 and Room 6 are contained within an original linear range. Rooms 3 and 11 extend this range on the south-east side. Rooms 5 and 15 extend the main range to the south-west. Room 7, 8, 19 and 20 extend the main range to the north-west. As mentioned above the stair projection also extends the main range in a linear fashion along the south front.

In turn OB1, the first outbuilding abuts the main house and OB2 abuts OB1, extending the accommodation down the slope, although both are non-domestic. The stables stands detached to the south-east.

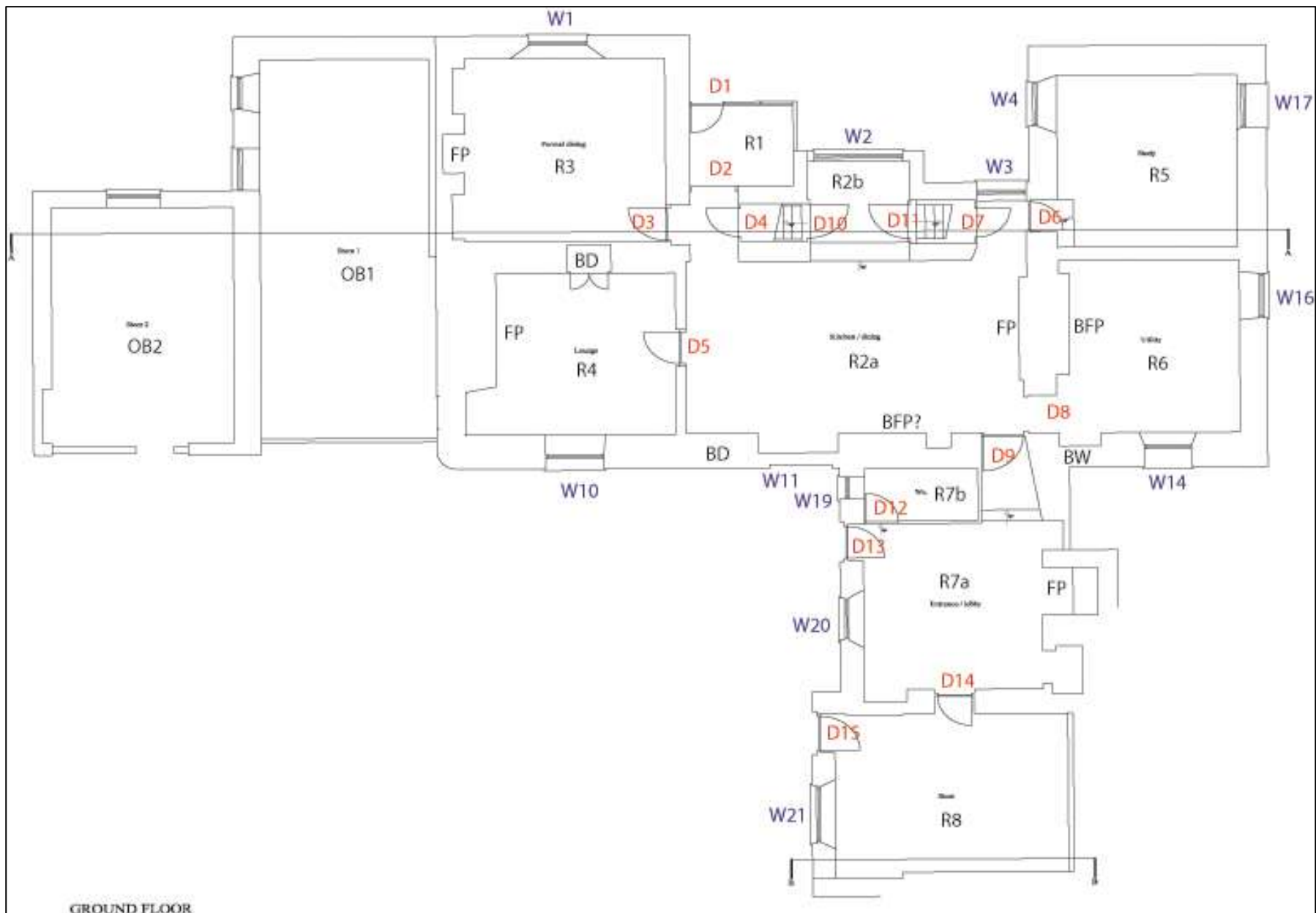


FIGURE 18: GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE FARMHOUSE WITH ROOM NUMBERS AND DOOR AND WINDOW NUMBERS (FROM PLANS AS SUPPLIED BY AGENT).

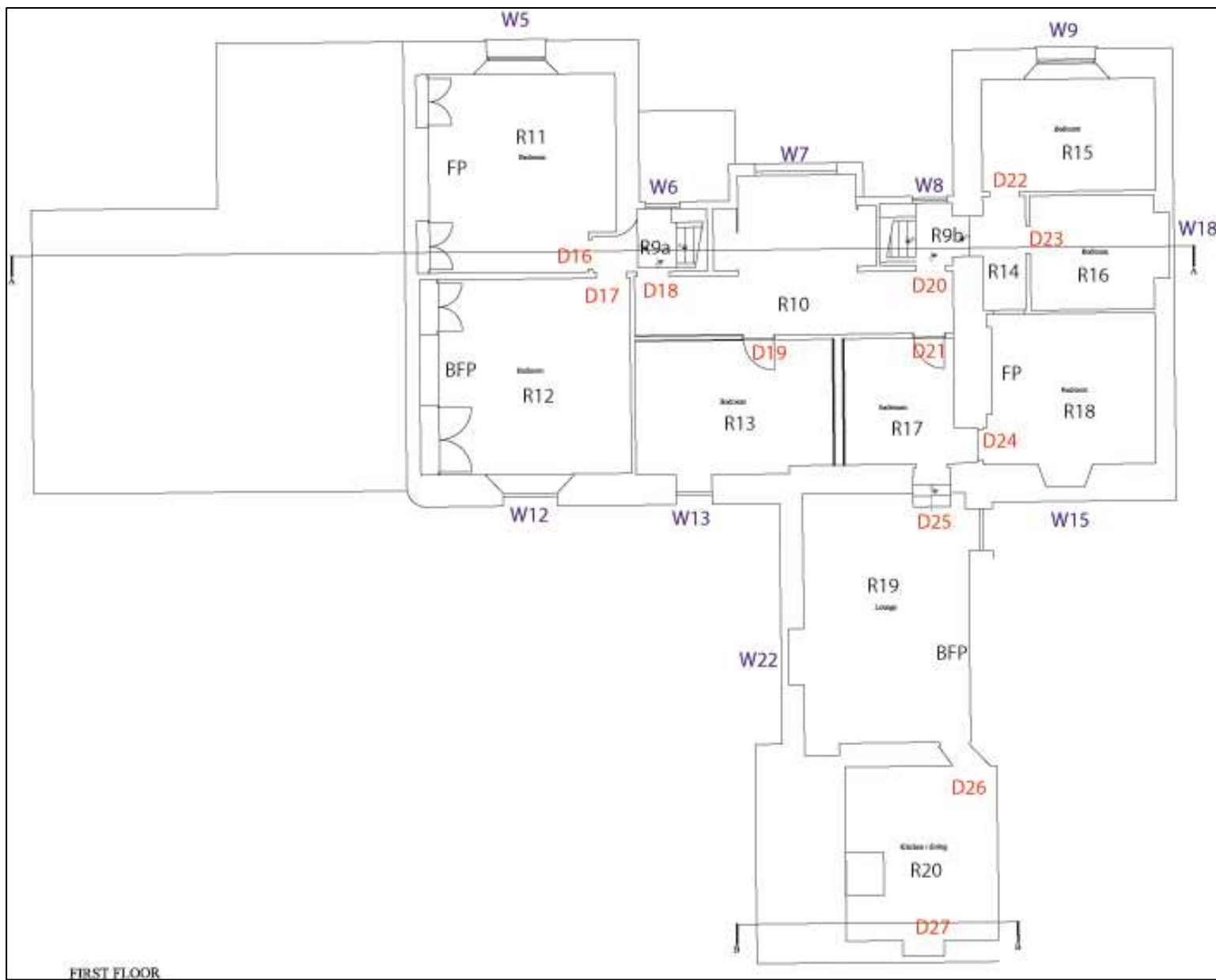


FIGURE 19: FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF THE FARMHOUSE WITH ROOM NUMBERS AND DOOR AND WINDOW NUMBERS (FROM PLANS AS SUPPLIED BY AGENT).

2.3 TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES WITHIN THE BUILDING

TABLE 2: SIGNIFICANT FEATURES LIST – ROOM BY ROOM

Room No:	Significant Features
Ground Floor	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good doorway in front wall of house to Room 2a. • Dressed slate quoins to reveals and dressed slab voussoirs. • Thick beaded doorframe, pegged corners. Six flush-panelled front door, beaded and moulded, with iron bolt and lock, knocker.
2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good front door. • Panelled door to cupboard under left hand stair. • Panelled door to cupboard under right hand stair. • Beaded archway to 2b. • Panelled double cupboard to north wall. • Tall cupboard, doors removed to north wall. • Beaded plank paneling to north wall. • Window casement with paneled shutters and window seat; fine casement window with chamfered beaded frame. • Ogee moulded door architrave to Room 3; paneled door. • Ogee moulded door architrave to Room 4; paneled door. • Fine slate slab floor; some earlier. • Large but shallow fireplace, with brick segmental arch carried on a curving iron band. • Ogee moulded door architrave to Room 5; paneled door. • Ogee moulded door architrave to Room 6; paneled door. • Ogee moulded door architrave to Room 7; paneled door. • Panelled door to cupboard by fireplace.
2b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaded archway to 2a. • Ogee moulded doorway to Room 9, stairs, paneled door. • Ogee moulded doorway to Room 14, stairs, paneled door. • Panelled shutters to the window and beaded frame, but not casement window themselves. • Paneling below the window and to the lower side walls.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogee moulded doorway to Room 2a, paneled door. • Pair of beaded basket-arch alcoves either side of shallow stack. • Small box hearth, but surround removed.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogee moulded door architrave to Room 2a, lower on this side with fillet infill, as opening is smaller and lower than architrave on kitchen side; paneled door. • Slate Victorian mid 19th century mantled fire surround; open hearth. • Panelled double cupboard, set within altered part-arched opening, probably a blocked doorway, lank shelves to interior. • Panelled casement to window, with paneled shutters and beaded window seat; good casement window in beaded frame, with chamfered central mullion. • Narrow even width chunky 19th century floorboards.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogee moulded doorway to Room 2a, paneled door. • Thick square profile joists to ceiling, chamfered with run out stops, braced by spiked, clenched nail timbers to each end of the walls. • Massive chamfered beam reused over door and plastered over in the wall, run out stops. • Blocked doorways to south end to east and west walls, opposite each other.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17th or early 18th century thick chamfered window frame, with central chamfered mullion, iron security bars. • Internal casement window fitted to inner side, beaded mullion and side jambs,

	<p>plain top and base rail, likely 18th century, inert later small square pane 19th century casements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaded plank window seat underneath window. • Blocked window to north-east corner of north wall. Blocked by lath and plaster. On outer side can be seen to be a late medieval or 17th century wooden mullion window. • Small casement window set high in the west wall, 19th century. • Large stack on this side of the wall, blocked fireplace. • Boarded ceiling appears to conceal east-west beams, with thick iron loops and hooks for cold storage. • Fine slate slab floor, weathered.
7a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive lateral stack, with tapering shaft and open fireplace. Altered in 18th and 19th century, blocked and re-cut opening, later inserted brick arch, inserted and raised brick hearth. • Bread oven to south side, alteration of older oven. • Smoking chamber to north side, also altered. • Very thick section of wall to west, at south end, abutting main range; thick section of wall with small window opening to east, slightly different angle, walls battered here – remains of stair turret? • Blocked window to north-east corner. • Good plank door to Room 8 in the middle of the north wall.
7b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good plank door to Room 7. • Blocked window in former rear rear all of Room 7, in the south wall. • Slate flagstone floor, with large concrete replacement area, where milking platforms may have been removed.
First Floor	
9a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paneled door to Room 2b. • Plank and tread stairs to first floor. • Beaded boxed out stair plate to either side. • Columnar newel posts to top of stairs, stick balusters lost. • Shelf under window with scrolled brackets. • Panelled door to Room 10, in fine moulded architrave. • Panelled door to Room 11. • Panelled door to Room 12. • Ovolo moulded beam braces where east block, wing extension and stair extension meet, where walls have had to be forced. • Plank treads of stairs and then floor, steps up and down here, where it crosses over where the older walls have been breached to allow for access.
9b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paneled door to Room 2b. • Plank and tread stairs to first floor. • Beaded boxed out stair plate to either side. • Columnar newel posts to top of stairs, stick balusters lost. • Shelf under window with scrolled brackets. • Beaded opening (forced) to west wing, to lobby, Room 14. • Panelled door to Room 10, in fine moulded architrave.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine paneled door to Room 9a. • Fine paneled door to Room 9b. • Four panel later 19th century door to Room 13. • Fine paneled door to Room 17, matches those to 9a and 9b. • Fine set of matching cupboards built into partitions over the split stairs. • Shelf beneath window with scroll brackets, matches that seen in Rooms 9a and 9b, under the windows.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moulded ¼ ovolo beam braces the end of the former hall and east block and extension, east wall at ceiling.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of paneled cupboards to either side of the fireplace. Shallow in depth these have plastered internal sides and iron hooks for shirts/jackets and shelves beneath. • Central box hearth, blocked, with fine timber carved surround. • Mantle mirror in gold frame. • Panelled door to Room 9a.
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of paneled double cupboards to either side of the stack, very wide. Deep cupboards with paneled wood and lots of larger clothes hanging pegs and hooks, with long drops, likely for dresses. • Shadowing on wall of stack could indicate a blocked fireplace. • Good 19th century beaded casement window in the north wall, with plank sill. • Panelled door to Room 9a.
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four panel, later 19th century door to Room 13. • Ovolo moulded beam braces where former Hall, east block, wing extension and stair extension meet, where walls have had to be forced.
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaded forced opening to Room 9b, the stairs. • Two panel 18th century door to Room 11, good L-H hinges and iron thumb latch. • Later two panel door to Room 12, strap hinges, probably early 19th century. • Blocked doorway to Room 19, to the north.
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two panel 18th century door to Room 14, good L-H hinges and iron thumb latch.
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-used wide oak plank boards to floor, 16th or 17th century. • Early 19th century two panel thin plain door to lobby, Room 10.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine paneled door to Room 10. • Fine plank door to rear service wing, with closing strip and studs and strap hinges on thick pintles, plain pegged frame. Heavy wooden latch. 18th century, but rustic, as accessing a service area. • Good thick oak plank door to Room 19, reset on ledging bars and braces and new strap hinges, but original part of door probably later 17th century.
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick stack to east wall, blocked fireplace, with mantled heavy timber Victorian surround. • Good 18th century mullion casement window frame, beaded mullion and jambs, plain top and base rail. Later fitted with small pane 19th century casements (would have had leaded casements originally). • Good plain window seat beneath. • Thick floor boards, probably 18th century. • Blocked door with moulded architrave to south-east corner in south wall, leading to Room 14, lobby.
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick tapering section of wall to east and west in south part of room against main range – remains of stair turret/lateral stack/garderobe projection. • Blocked window in north-east corner in north wall.
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

2.4 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSION

The primary character of Trevedda Farm is now of polite 19th century style, but it has fixtures and fittings which date to earlier periods and the stonework of the ranges is complex in its phasing. The house has a medieval or late medieval origin, as a cross-passage three cell linear range and several of the cross-wing extensions display heavy stacks or fittings typical of the early post medieval period, or 1600s.

The building appears to have evolved from a single long rectangular range on an east-west alignment, likely a typical medieval Hall house, of the local Cornish vernacular. This was extended by cross-wings, into an L-shaped range, to the west, with a rear kitchen wing then being added, forming an irregular T-shaped range. Lastly the extension to south-east and south walls formed the current irregular adapted E-shaped plan.

2.5 OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC PHASING

2.5.1 PHASE 1

There is the 'ghost' of, or footprint of a rectangular building within the central main range of the farmhouse. This comprises a service end with direct access in the south wall to the east end, a cross passage which has one open doorway to the south and a blocked opposing door to the north and a large Hall, with possible inner room beyond to the west which was lit by windows in its north wall. This sits on an east-west alignment with the service end downslope, as would be expected. Whilst the structural remains of this building survive in part in the north wall and ground floor south wall and parts of the east and west walls of the main range, no details remain for an exact date. We must therefore date this structure by the later phases which address it.

From the date of the various cross-wings it is likely this was a medieval Hall, of 16th century date or earlier, i.e., pre 1600 in date. Within the current building this space is represented by R2a, R4 and R6. This one and a half storey building is unlikely to have had a first floor, being an open Hall but is technically also represented by Rooms 12, 13, 17 and 18 on the first floor.

2.5.2 PHASE 2

The former open Hall appears to be respected by a narrow linear extension on its north side at the west end. This is a one and a half storey structure which had a shallow mono-pitch roof, with slate coping visible to the east; the extension narrow at only 1-1.25m wide. This is likely a lateral stack with integral stair next to it, or even possibly a stair and garderobe. The doorways in and out of this extension survive between Room 2a and 7 and Rooms 17 and 19 in the building today. The nature of this extension would suggest that the Hall was also floored in this phase, a stair accessing a chamber at least over the inner room to the west, if not over the Hall itself. Next the inner room appears to have been remodeled into a cross-wing and this may relate to this end being floored for chambers; we have evidence of large floorboards being reused in the building relating from this phase. This is likely to have occurred at the end of the 1500s or in the very early 1600s. Regional trends show many medieval Halls were floored in the early 17th century in the Westcountry.

2.5.3 PHASE 3

In the later 1600s or very early 18th century (c.1650-1720), a rear wing containing a purpose built kitchen is built onto the north-west corner of the Hall (R7a), clasping the medieval building and incorporating the stair turret. This was also built as one and a half storeys in height and comprises a kitchen and possible store above. It has a massive lateral stack with square tapering shaft, oven altered and enlarged to the south and smoking chamber to the north. This is a separate phase as it clearly adapted and altered the extension on the Hall but continues an approach of modernizing and aggrandizing the building. Providing separate purpose-built cooking space would have been a considerable leap forward.

2.5.4 PHASE 4

A process of modernization and rationalization of the main house probably occurred in the late 1700s or early 1800s (c.1780-1810), documented by a number of good two-panel doors and the west cross-wing which may have been semi-domestic semi-service or even partly agricultural may have been brought into the accommodation at this point, hence large openings being blocked, new casement windows being added, window seats fireplaces etc. Previously the house it would seem was one and a half storeys and may have still been quite medieval and old fashioned in form and layout, with awkward internal flow and divisions. The walls of Trevedda show they have been significantly raised by at least a half storey and in some cases wholly rebuilt, suggestive of possibly an event of damage or the building having been uninhabited or even ruinous at some stage previously. A key detail of this phase are the good voussoirs to the openings, which are a classic later 18th century or early 1800s 'Regency' feature. An east wing was also built to contain a purpose-built reception room and a smart bedroom above.

It is interesting to note from the documentary record that Lady Ann Grenville inherited her brother's estates in 1804 and from extensive documentary evidence appears to have been quite a hands-on and engaged landlord. Potentially the process of upgrading the building stock started in this period. The good casement windows with paneled shutters and window seats also likely date to this period, being ever so slightly more rustic than the paneling to the stairs, etc.

2.5.5 PHASE 5

The stair projection is clearly created between the wings, after the east wing has been extended. This may represent a further aggrandisement of the house, within the over-arching early 19th century phase of renovations. This may be more directly tied to Lady Anne acquiring a good quality prospective tenant in Henry Cossentine, for the holding; initial works being undertaken and then more targeted works being undertaken a few years later; the grander five panel and later four panel doors obviously date to this phase as do the newer slate flagstone floors in R2a and R7 and the kitchen wing may have been substantially remodeled, brought fully into the domestic accommodations.

Certainly once established, the Cossentine family remained at the farm for at least two generations and over seventy years! Clearly as part of this process the internal layout would have been significantly altered and/or reorganized. It is likely the services were reordered at this time, and the rear service wing is recorded as ruinous or unused on the Tithe map.

The first and larger of the lean-to outbuildings (OB1) was built onto the east wall of the farmhouse and the stable was built, sometime after 1839, as it is not on the Tithe Map, but appears to be part of the same overall wider phase of aggrandisement and rebuilding.

2.5.6 PHASE 6

The service wing was extended probably with a milking parlor and loft above, Rooms 8 and 20. The second outbuilding (OB2) was built later in the 19th century abutting the earlier lean-to shed.

Note: The sunroom was added in the later 20th century, is wholly modern and of no value to the wider narrative; it is not included in the historic phasing analysis.



FIGURE 20: PHASED PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR OF TREVEDDA (BASED ON ARCHITECTS PLANS).



FIGURE 21: PHASED PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR OF TREVEDDA (BASED ON ARCHITECTS PLANS).

2.6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Trevedda Farm is listed at Grade II and is considered to be of architectural interest, being built of local materials and displaying historic features indicative of an involved development. It has its origins in the late medieval period and retains a significant proportion of complex phased historic built fabric. It is the complex and subtle relationships between features of different periods and the varying layouts and structural phasing which defines the value of this farmhouse and which conveys its narrative. It is likely the oldest holding in the immediate area with historic farmhouse and is of local importance.

2.6.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

High; the farmhouse displays a wealth of obscured features, both structural and detailed; such as the blocked doorway with slightly arched top, hidden behind the panelled cupboard in the parlour (R4). It is also expected that the window sizes and shapes may have changed in the facades between the late medieval and post-medieval periods, such as the windows on the north elevation, which have been in-filled raised etc. The east wing's phasing is also hidden under the render. The evidential value therefore can be seen to be high and in fact is one of the primary conservation values which defines the significance of the building, as a heritage asset.

2.6.2 HISTORICAL VALUE

Medium/Low; the site has slight historical associative value with the notable Westcountry Grenville family, having been owned by them for at least the 18th and 19th centuries, as a tenanted farm on their wider Cornish holdings.

2.6.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

Medium; the farmhouse is of traditional regional vernacular form, with exposed stone and its south front was clearly intended to be a presentation facade, but has been sadly and significantly compromised by inappropriate later 20th and early 2000s replacement of windows and removal of slate hanging. The interior of the house has many fine 19th century panelled features, particularly the grand double stairs which are intended to impress.

2.6.4 COMMUNAL VALUE

None; the farmhouse has no known communal value.

2.6.5 AUTHENTICITY & INTEGRITY

High; the farmhouse is an authentic rustic agricultural dwelling, with an involved layout which belies its medieval heritage, with a dominant later phase of 19th century aggrandisement. The building has received very little significant change in the 20th century and maintains a wealth of interior fixtures and fittings. It presents as a whole complex historic structure, although it has been extended to the rear and has had bathrooms added. Its structural integrity is still very high as existing openings have been used to access between extensions and the main range, ensuring loss of historic fabric has been minimised.

2.7 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – THE OUTBUILDINGS

Attached to the east flank wall are two single storey lean-to outbuildings; OB1, the largest has a thick stonewall to the south and east and runs the full depth of the east wing. It has two irregularly sized windows to the south-east corner, with modern (20th century) timber frames, overlooking the stable yard. It has a concrete floor and heavy common rafter roof with struts, with a modern boarded loft, the building has been used as a workshop, having an open north front with timber boarding and a modern part-glazed boarded door. OB2, the smaller workshop is built up against OB1s east wall. It is small and square, with concrete floor and an old heavy-duty workbench against the south wall which has a large central window. The south wall exhibits a build line at the eaves, where the roof was once a shallower pitch and the east wall is of low single storey height and stops short of OB1, a modern timber boarded

wall in-filling the gap and north front.



FIGURE 22: THE STONE RUBBLE OUTBUILDINGS ON THE EAST FLANK OF TREVEDDA, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.

2.8 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – THE STABLES

Immediately south-east of the farmhouse and terraced into the slope is a small one and a half storey rectangular plan stables, sitting on an east-west alignment; the building is constructed in neat semi-coursed rubble stonework, its roof replaced with corrugated tin sheeting.

The stables are roughly parallel to the lean-to outbuildings which are attached to the east flank wall of the house. This is clearly a purpose-built stable block and flanks the historic entrance to the farmyard and house, from the eastern road. A set of overgrown cobbled terraces and steps accesses the stables from the lower yard and continues passed up to the south front of the house, a gate to the north accesses the yard behind the house, beyond the attached lean-to outbuildings OB1 and OB2.

The building is gabled to west and east; the west gable blind, the east with offset large loading door at the apex. The rear south wall is terraced deeply into the slope, with only about half a storey visible at the eaves. There is a central small square window, with a damaged oak frame. The front wall to the north, has a pair of windows with the remains of timber windows frames with hopper casements and a central doorway, with reset plank boarded stable door.

The interior of the building has a mid-20th century concrete floor and has been converted into a milking parlour with a central concrete spine wall partition and raised plinths with troughs. There are lightweight pegged oak A-frames, with side struts and heavy box framing to the ceiling for a loft, the boards of which have been removed.

The stables contribute to the character of the setting of the farmhouse and is part of the wider former agricultural grouping, but has internally been quite considerably altered. Its significance therefore

largely lies in its exterior facades and ongoing working character. It is locally important only as part of the wider group, not being particularly significant in its own right.

It does have several surviving window frames, particularly that to the west of the north front elevation is in good condition, but otherwise its historic stables fittings have been removed.



FIGURE 23: THE STABLES, FRONT NORTH ELEVATION WITH WINDOWS FLANKING A CENTRAL DOOR, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

3.0 CONCLUSION

Trevedda, is listed at Grade II and is considered to be of architectural interest, being built of local materials and displaying historic features indicative of an involved development. It has its origins in the late medieval period and retains a significant proportion of complex phased historic built fabric. The primary character of Trevedda Farm is now of polite 19th century style, but it has numerous fixtures and fittings which date to earlier periods. Several of the cross-wing extensions display heavy stacks or fittings typical of the early post medieval period, or 1600s.

The building appears to have evolved from a single long rectangular range on an east-west alignment, a typical medieval Hall range of three cells and cross-passage, of the local Cornish vernacular. This was extended by a stair turret and remodelling of its west end into a cross-wing, forming an L-shaped range. From there it was further extended into an irregular T-shaped range, with the newer rear service wing extension containing purpose-built kitchens to the north-west. Lastly the extension to south-east and south walls formed the current irregular adapted E-shaped plan.

The house's appearance and narrative over the last two hundred years appears closely aligned with the story of the Cossentine family and their careful and prosperous management of their leasehold farm is why the house survives so well today, as supported by the documentary record. Whilst the house is an important heritage asset which positively contributes to the national historic building record it has at the core of its narrative a tale of almost continual adaption and change to fit its owners needs and changes to the agricultural industry.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES - EXTERIORS

BUILDING		General Description
Function/Summary:		Medieval Hall range, expanded and adapted in the 17 th and 18 th century, remodelled into a large modern farmhouse in the early 19 th century.
Dating Evidence:		Form, build and plan, historic mapping.
Exterior		Main Range
Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>To the east end of the north wall of the main range, thick platey rubble, battered and graduated in form rises to a very ragged build line at one and a half storeys. At the base at the east end it has a plinth which wraps around onto the east elevation and corrects for the natural slope of the ground. Above is a raise which is clearly thinner, of loose rubble build in a creamy lime mix mortar. The difference in build and depth of wall forms a ragged ledge along the build line. The upper part of the older stonework is mortared in clay/cob but has been thickly re-pointed in the same creamy lime mortar, probably when raised/repared. The raise brings the building up to a full two storeys and the rubble form is typically post-medieval, of 18th or 19th century character.</p> <p>To the west end (beyond the rear service wing) – the wall is battered and of heavy slate and shale rubble, of platey slab form in a cob/clay bond pointed in a pale brown clay-lime mix. This rises to about one and a half storeys and is raised at the eaves by a looser rubble build in a whitish lime mortar. The elevation has been extensively re-pointed in patches in cement mortar. The north west corner is of larger slabs roughly shaped forming crude quoins.</p>
Roof Covering		Shallow pitched roof, hipped to east and west ends with terracotta ridge tiles.
Opening – Windows:		<p>Early 19th century window to ground floor, east end of main range. Sub-square, blocking to west side shows earlier opening was longer and lower, more rectangular in shape and typical of medieval or early post-medieval form. The reveals have been patched with lime mortars on the west side, but to the east are of shaped slate slabs. Shallow arched segmental lintel of voussoirs and keystone. Casement window, plain chunky frame, beaded casements of two panes, slate sill. LH hinges, opening casement to west, fixed casement to east. Matched set with Ws – 11 & 12</p> <p>Early 19th century window to ground floor, centre of main range. Sub-square opening, blocking to west side shows earlier opening was longer and lower, more rectangular in shape and typical of medieval or early post-medieval form. This earlier opening was blocked or altered by the building of the stair projection which cuts it. The reveals have been patched with lime mortars on the west side, but to the east are of shaped slate slabs. Shallow arched segmental lintel of voussoirs and keystone. Casement window, plain chunky frame, beaded casements of two panes, slate sill. LH hinges, opening casement to west, fixed casement to east. Matched set with Ws – 10 & 12.</p> <p>Early 19th century window to first floor, east end of main range, the opening has been cut down into the older stonework. The window opening is sub-square in shape and roughly placed symmetrically above the window on the ground floor. Shallow arched segmental lintel of voussoirs and keystone. Casement window, plain chunky frame, beaded casements of two panes, slate sill. LH hinges, opening casement to west, fixed casement to east. Matched set with Ws – 10 & 11.</p> <p>First floor opening cut into elevation to centre, sides patched in lime but also heavily in cement mortars. Concrete lintel and relatively modern thin painted timber casement window, narrow frame, two panes to each light, slate sill.</p> <p>Ground floor west end. Large rectangular window, c.17th century; chunky irregular shaped timber lintel. Patching to side suggests this window opening was longer and lower, more typical of medieval late medieval window forms. The current window has an outer pegged chamfered frame with chamfered mullions, of three</p>

		light form, with a central iron bar (ferrament) to each light, thick slate slab sill and thick oak plank internal sill. Fitted internally with a plain two light window with opening casements of six panes each, itself within a chamfered frame. 18 th century in date.
		First floor window west end. Window opening within older stonework, blocked by loose rubble in lime mortar, under slate sill of current opening. Voussoirs to shallow arched lintel over window, fine 18 th century two light casement to east side, fixed light to west, casement is timber on pintles. Beaded mullions and jambs, plain base and top rail. Pegged corners. Eight panes to each casement.
Openings - Doors		Door between main range and rear service wing. Short passage serves this door within star projection, passes through thick rear battered wall of main range, sides clearly repaired and re-plastered. The passage has a worn slate flagstone floor. The pine door, stripped of paint is in a beaded frame and has four panels.
Blocked openings:		Blocked doorway opposite front door in south elevation, presumably position of cross-passage. Neat shaped slate slab reveals and thick slightly cranked oak lintel. In-filled with loose rubble in lime mortar, so connected to the likely 19 th century phase of remodelling.
		Small sub-square window opening with chunky oak lintel. The window is blocked by the abutting stair projection, providing clear phasing. There is a fine chamfered pegged frame and central mullion and two lights with ferraments. There are pintles for plank shutters. The window has been blocked with clay/lime mix mortar and laths and a large slate slab has clearly been attached to the exterior of the window. There is a slate slab sill and internal slate sill.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and grey plastic downpipes and grey standpipe to former bathroom to east end, white plastic guttering and downpipe to west end.
Significant Details:		The building has an early heritage and a one and a half storey range, the evidence clearly seen that the walls and roof have been raised to form a full second storey and modernise the building in the 18 th /19 th century.
Relationships:		The north wall of the main range is cohesive with the east wall and west wall, at the north ends. It is abutted by a short stair and lateral stack projection, further extended by the rear service wing.
Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		E-shaped elevation, as two short 19 th century projections and a stair extension have altered the line of the original range. To the west end there is a squat wing of one and a half storeys, set into the slope of the ground to the west. This is of exposed stone, thickly re-pointed in cement mortars, the southerly 2m and south wall is clearly an extension of an earlier range, of looser rubble build, with clear straight build line between. It has one large window to the south wall, at first floor and a blocked doorway at ground floor, facing east, now set with a window. The centre of the elevation is rendered in cement, painted white at first floor, with a shallow projection which is affixed with pine planking. The stonework at ground floor is again re-pointed in cement mortars.
Roof Covering:		Slate shallow pitched roof, hipped over the east and west wings, gabled over the stair projection. A mixture of plain cement and terracotta and glazed ridge tiles.
Openings – Doors:		Modern (20 th century) glazed sunroom/conservatory door to small projection in angle with east wing, provides a porch boot room to the front door.
		Large later 18 th or early 19 th century front door, flush panelled to exterior moulded to interior. Fine brass knocker and iron bolts and locks to interior side. Sits in heavy beaded frame. Bell-pull for servants. Fine segmental shallow arched lintel with voussoirs and keystone to opening, fine slate doorstep.
Opening – Windows:		Ground floor window, in east wing. Sub-square large opening under a shallow segmental arch of fine voussoirs. Modern (20 th century) two light window with fixed panes below and above awning casements above. Slate sill.
		Long low rectangular four light modern (20 th century) timber window. Rounded detail to top of lights. Opening casements to east and west ends. Slate sill. Window is slightly shorter than long opening and is in-filled to both sides with

		cement mortar. Matches W7.
		19 th century beaded fixed four pane window, with slight shallow arched top fitted to lintel, with voussoirs. Slight chamfered glazing bars, this blocks a doorway. Loose rubble in lime mortar below the window.
		Modern (20 th century) large timber single fixed pane window set in cement mortar within the rubble of a large double width opening at ground floor with long chamfered and very weathered oak lintel over.
		Large modern (20 th or even 21 st century) wood-effect double glazed window within opening built into extended south end of west wing. Large rectangular opening and shallow arched lintel with voussoirs. Slate sill.
		Single light window, modern (20 th century), fixed pane below and awning casement above designed to look like a sash. Slate sill. Matches W8.
		Long low rectangular four light modern (20 th century) timber window, positioned over four light window below in centre of elevation within slight stair projection. Rounded detail to top of lights. Opening casements to east and west ends. Slate sill. Window is slightly shorter than long opening and is in-filled to both sides with cement mortar. Matches W2.
		Single light window, modern (20 th century), fixed pane below and awning casement above designed to look like a sash. Slate sill. Matches W6.
		First floor window, in east wing, set over W1. Sub-square large opening under a shallow segmental lintel of voussoirs. Modern (20 th century) two light window with fixed panes below and above awning casements above. Slate sill.
Blocked openings:		Blocked door to west end of main range, now set with W3. Blocked opening to ground floor of west wing, on east flank wall. Log and low this is of double width of agricultural character with a long weathered chamfered beam as a lintel.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipes and some replacement downpipes in grey plastic.
Significant Details:		The E-shape of this elevation whilst echoing Elizabethan or Jacobean houses is in fact all the product of a 19 th century phase of remodelling.
Relationships:		The thick wall of the original medieval range is fronted by a central stair projection and both short projecting wings are also 19 th century extensions. The centre and front wings are all of cohesive phase and build and style.
Comments:		This elevation has received the most 20 th and 21 st century alteration and is no longer historic in character.
Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		Heavy regularised stone rubble build, large slate and shale blocks, very weathered. Thickly pointed in first lime and then cement ribbon pointing in places. This heavy stonework is battered and the stonework graduated; much larger stones to base of walls. This falls, c.2m short of the south end of the building and only rises to one and a half storey height. Above there is a raise above a ragged build line, the raise is in loose post-medieval rubble with thick lime mortar and pointing. The raise creates the current full two storey height of the elevation. The last 2m of the elevation to the south end are also in this looser, later form of build, extending the building at this end.
Roof Covering		Hipped end to slate roof, black glazed ridge tiles and hip ridges. Deep painted barge boards and overhanging eaves.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Openings - Windows		Ground floor window to the north end, small, low rectangular opening, set high in the wall. 18 th or early 19 th century casement window. Two lights, chunky plain frame with pegged corners, bead detail to openings. The casements sit on small iron pintles on the inner side, flush to the outer frame. Four panes to each casement. Round timber knobs, wooden swing catch.
		Ground floor, south end of elevation, fitted into a blocked doorway. Modern (20 th century) crude timber window, pine, fixed panes, two light, with two small panes to north, one large pane to south.

		First floor window in opening with neat quoins and voussoirs and keystone, within the post-medieval raise, slate slab sill. Modern (20 th century) two light double glazed wood effect window unit.
Blocked openings:		There is a large ground floor blocked doorway to the south end, now retrofitted with W17, a modern (20 th century) window frame. The rubble infill beneath this window is another loose and mortared in lime. This door is within the extended south end of the elevation, there is a flat segmental lintel with voussoirs and keystone over this doorway which has had to be repaired and re-pointed in cement mortar.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipes.
Significant Details:		The elevation has been raised at the eaves to two storeys and extended to the south, it contains the fragmentary remains of an earlier building to the north end.
Relationships		This elevation is cohesive at the north end with the north wall of the west wing and north wall of the main range. The south end wraps around to the south elevation, being an extension of an earlier wing.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble of two distinct phases, thick lime and clay-mix mortar and pointing. The stonework to the north is of heavier build, regularised rubble, battered in profile, with a clay bond, pointed in a lime mix. It is graduated with a distinct plinth to the base rising c.1-1.25m. This is abutted by a later, looser rubble build in a lime mix mortar, using more shale and mixed stone types. This wall is straight in profile and much lighter in build, thinner in depth. This looser rubble also extends the older stonework upwards at the eaves. Confirming the fragment of a wall of an earlier building.
Roof Covering		Shallow hipped end to roof, deep eaves over elevation. The roof is of slate, black glazed ridge and hip tiles. Two slight end stacks, each to north and south, both rendered and painted white. The northern stack is chunkier and lower in height.
Openings: Doors		N/A
Openings: Windows		N/A
Blocked openings:		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipe.
Stack to north:		Chunky stack, likely stone, outlines of large blocks etc in render. Roughly rectangular in shape, triangular slate capping to top of stack; rendered and painted white.
Stack to south:		Stack, built in brick, very slight and tall, cream ceramic chimney pots to two narrow flues.
Significant Details:		This looser rubble also extends the older stonework upwards at the eaves. Confirming the fragment of a wall of an earlier building at the north end of this elevation.
Relationships:		The elevation is contained largely within an abutting lean-to OB1, of 19 th century date.
Exterior		Rear Service Wing
Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		There are two gabled ends facing north within the service wing. The first is from the one and a half storey section and is of neat regularised rubble of platey slab form, with dressed slabs to corners forming quoins. Cob/clay bond, lime pointing, lots of cement mortar re-pointing to exteriors. Rises to shallow pointed gable, the side walls, to east and west and corners are raised in looser rubble, there being the ghost of a steeper roofline. There is then a looser rubble build of 19 th century mixed stonework character built into the bank which serves the small extension on the north end of the rear service wing. This is only single storey and has a single doorway forced in. A gable with painted barge boards.
Roof Covering		Gabled end to late roof, decorative slate detail to eaves.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Openings - Doors		Doorway forced between rear wing and extension on the north-west corner at

		first floor, very narrow sharply angled sloping reveals to east. Modern (20 th century) narrow boarded door, modern doorframe.
		Modern (20 th century) glazed timber door at first floor in the centre of the gable of the extension, built onto/into the bank.
Blocked openings:		Possible blocked window or opening/rebuilt to the north-east corner and at first floor, re-pointed stonework in cement mortar.
Drainage/Guttering		Gabled end so no guttering but downpipe to east side.
Significant Details:		The tight platey shale/slate rubble build of this wall and the side walls of this wing is typical of the early post-medieval period of 17 th century, as seen in other buildings in the region.
Relationships:		Obscured to ground floor by short rubble built extension.
Elevation SOUTH		Description
Relationships:		Built up against the main range to the south.
Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Three phase elevation.</p> <p>Immediately abutting the main range is a short projection of c.1-1.25m, this is built of heavy closely packed rubble with roughly shaped heavy quoins to corners. This has a steep mono-pitch roofline at one and a half storey height running back to the main range, topped by slate slab cap stones. This is a stair/lateral stack projection, heavily altered.</p> <p>There is then a one and a half storey extension of neat regularised rubble of platey slab form, built onto the stair projection. This build has dressed slabs to corners forming quoins to the north-east corner. Cob/clay bond, lime pointing, lots of cement mortar re-pointing to exteriors. Above this is a raise at the eaves of loose rubble in lime mortar. This raise runs consistently across the eaves and up and over the steep roofline of the other projection, showing contemporary raise to both earlier structures. The platey character of the stonework would fit with a broad 17th or 18th century date but has been altered, raised and rebuilt on the corner.</p> <p>To the north end is a crude 19th century style single storey rubble extension, repaired in concrete block, with altered or forced in openings.</p>
Roof Covering		Slate shallow pitched roof, black glazed ridge tiles with one terracotta comb ridge tile to the north end at the raised gable end.
Opening – Windows:		<p>Small single light window at ground floor in stair projection, earlier stonework. Single pane timber frame, with beading, opening casement. Likely enlarged from a slit vent.</p> <p>Large sub-square window to ground floor in service wing extension. Modern timber frame and large single fixed pane with narrow awning casement above. Chunky timber lintel over opening and slate sill.</p> <p>First floor window, sub-square opening largely within raise at eaves but sits at base in older stonework some patching to sides, so may be enlarged from an original opening or forced into wall. Modern two light window, opening casement in thin stained pine. 20th century. Thin slate sill.</p> <p>Within the 19th century single storey extension there is a large rectangular opening, with a modern (20th century) timber double glazed window unit.</p>
Openings - Doors		<p>Narrow doorway formed against quoins of stair projection and serving service wing. Larger slabs within rubble appear to address the opening on the north side. Thin timber lintel, modern plank and boarded exterior door and frame (20th century).</p> <p>Modern glazed conservatory style timber door set in forced opening, the reveals of which are patched with cement mortar and render within the 19th century single storey extension to the north.</p>
Blocked openings:		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipe to north end.
Significant Details:		This elevation records an early phase of alteration to the Hall range and then a full kitchen block extension. The 19 th century crude extension on the end documents

		further expansion of service areas.
Relationships:		The stair projection abuts the wall of the medieval Hall. It is likely 16 th or early 17 th century, in turn it is abutted by the service wing extension of 17 th century date, the 19 th century extension is built around the north-east corner of the 17 th century extension.
Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Three phase elevation.</p> <p>Immediately abutting the main range is a short projection of c.1-1.25m, this is built of heavy closely packed rubble with roughly shaped quoins to corners. This is a stair/lateral stack projection, heavily altered with lots of repairs and patching of stone and a thick re-pointing in cement, obscuring details.</p> <p>There is then a one and a half storey extension of neat regularised rubble of platey slab form, built onto the stair projection. This build has dressed slabs to corners forming quoins to the north-east corner. Cob/clay bond, lime pointing, lots of cement mortar re-pointing to exteriors. Dominated by massive lateral stack, presenting to the road. Above this to either side of the chimney shaft is a raise at the eaves of loose rubble in lime mortar. This raise runs consistently across the eaves and up and over the steep roofline of the other projection, showing contemporary raise to both earlier structures.</p> <p>To the north end is a crude 19th century style single storey rubble extension, repaired in concrete block, with altered or forced in openings.</p>
Roof Covering		Slate pitched roof, black glazed ridge tiles; one terracotta comb tile to gable end to north. Slate roof over 19 th century extension.
Opening – Windows:		Large sub-square window opening forced into the older stonework of the stair/stack projection at the eaves/roofline, at the joint with the service extension. The reveals are rebuilt in rubble and patched with cement. Modern (20th century) timber window, two light casements, slate sill.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Blocked openings:		There is a least one possible blocked slit vent opening in the first floor of the 19 th century extension to the north end of this elevation.
Lateral Stack:		Large regularised slate rubble stack, blocky and battered to the base, tighter packed platey slate and shale rubble, graduated as the shaft rises. The chimney rises wide and rectangular in profile to the first floor, suggesting it was intended to heat both levels. It is flanked at ground floor by an oven to the south and a smoking chamber to the north. Above the roofline the shaft has been rebuilt in brick. The stonework of the stack can be seen to be mortared in a clay bond, with a clay/lime pointing but is thickly re-pointed in cement over much of its exterior surface.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic guttering and downpipes.
Significant Details:		This elevation records an early phase of alteration to the Hall range and then a full kitchen block extension. The 19 th century crude barn-like extension on the end documents further expansion of service areas.
Relationships:		The stair projection abuts the wall of the medieval Hall. It is likely 16 th or early 17 th century, in turn it is abutted by the service wing extension of 17 th century date, the 19 th century extension is built around the north-east corner of the 17 th century extension.

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES – INTERIORS

BUILDING		General Description
Function/Summary:		Medieval Hall range, expanded and adapted in the 17 th and 18 th century, remodelled into a large modern farmhouse in the early 19 th century.
Dating Evidence:		Form, build and plan, historic mapping.
INTERIOR		Main Range
Room 1 (R1)		Description
Function:		Sunroom/Lobby
Ceiling		Plaster boarded ceiling, shallow mono-pitch slate roof to sunroom structure.
Walls		Painted exposed stone walls to east and north. Rendered concrete block stub walls carry timber windows, forming a small sunroom/conservatory porch to south and west.
Floor:		Fine flagstone floor of dressed slates, continuation of lobby and kitchen 2A forms a doorstep area of paving in front of front door.
Blocked Openings:		N/A
Windows		N/A
Doors	D1	Glazed modern conservatory style door to sunroom.
	D2	Front door. Six-panelled, large, heavy, original front door to the building. Moulded panels on the interior and flush panels to the exterior, with heavy strap hinges. Features brass knobs that are moulded with a wreathed bead, very smart. Beaded frame and bell-pull for servants bell, cut into stonework to side.
Significant Details		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Modern (20 th century) structure enclosing the front door to provide a boot room/porch.
Room 2A (R2A)		Description
Function:		Medieval Hall/Kitchen
Ceiling		Smooth lath and plaster, patched with plasterboard, modern strip lights
Walls		<p>The north wall is lime plastered and painted, battered in profile, with beaded skirting boards, window offset, to east of centre of the wall. Some historic oxblood-red coloured paint under whitewash and cream paint layers. Fragment of original plank panelling survives to west end of north wall - three large white-gloss painted beaded plank panels – this panelling is decorative and associated with other lost 19th century cupboards but may also be potentially blocking an original, larger medieval stack within the wall. Below this panelling there is a recent cement repair work and faded, red painted lime plaster.</p> <p>The west wall is straight in profile, plastered and painted, with beaded skirting boards to north and south ends, pink cement plaster repairs to this wall and a lot of rubble stone and brick patching around the stack; this wall is heavily altered. There is an off-centre central fireplace on this wall (see below for details).</p> <p>The south wall is lime plastered and painted, battered in profile, beaded skirting boards to east and west. There are two square-headed openings, with bead mouldings, to east and west ends, leading to two small lobbies and under-stairs cupboards and other rooms. To the centre of the south wall is a wide basket arch opening, with bead moulding, with dressed slate step. This leads into Room 2B, the stair projection. The arch is the primary decorative feature of this room and defines the later 18th/early 19th century Regency style of this room.</p> <p>The east wall is plastered and painted, beaded skirting boards. This is a partition wall, but surprisingly chunky, with a central doorway. Moulded architrave, matching window and cupboards, four panel door to R4.</p>
Floor:		Good, flagstone floor of dressed slates, laid over sand and lime, 19 th century. Earlier re-purposed worn slates line the east and north wall and patch the floor in the lobbies.
Windows	W11	Early 19 th century window. Off-centre on the north wall, with shutters, a plank sill, and convex/ double bead to a plain step and bead surround/architrave, beaded plank window seat beneath. Beaded casement frame to the shutter boxes. The

		<p>window is a wide four-paned, two-light window, with chunky moulded glazing bars and a cavetto-moulded, beaded window frame including a central chamfered mullion. It has a plain base rail with chunky pegged joints to mullion and a stepped sill detail to window; LH hinges to opening casement. The interior side of the shutters are plain panels, moulded to exterior side when closed, two-panelled to each folding leaf, with bar closures and blacksmith-made strap hinges tapering to circular heads.</p>
	W3	<p>Window in blocked doorway in lobby to R5. 19th century four pane fixed window, beaded frame with shallow arched top, set in blocked opening.</p>
Doors	D2	<p>Front door in lobby to south-east corner of kitchen. Six-panelled, large, heavy, original front door to the building. Convex-moulded panels on the interior and flush panels to the exterior, with heavy strap hinges. Features brass knobs that are moulded with a wreathed bead, very smart. Beaded frame and bell-pull for servants bell, cut into stonework to side.</p>
	D3	<p>Door to Drawing room, R3. Six panel pine door, beaded convex moulding to panels to both sides; stripped of paint. Iron lock to rear face, good matching set of ceramic knobs.</p>
	D4	<p>Door to under stair cupboard. Cupboard door is tall, narrow four-panelled, moulded exterior side, plain with raised panels to interior face. Strap hinges to the interior and features a small brass knob for opening.</p>
	D5	<p>Door to parlour/dining room, R4. Four panel door, stripped pine, moulded to R2a face, plain to rear with raised panels. Round brass knobs, iron lock to rear.</p>
	D6	<p>Door to service room, R5. Narrow, tall four panel pine door, stripped of its paint. Beaded to R2A side, plain to rear. Iron thumb latch but scar for knob below.</p>
	D7	<p>Door to under stair cupboard. Cupboard door is tall, narrow four-panelled, moulded exterior side, plain with raised panels to interior face. Strap hinges to the interior and features a small brass knob for opening.</p>
	D8	<p>Door to service room, R6. Tall narrow four panel pine door, ogee and beaded moulded to R2A side, plain to rear, stripped of paint. Iron thumb latch and iron key plate.</p>
	D9	<p>Door to rear service wing. Tall narrow four panel pine door, ogee and beaded moulded to R2A side, plain to rear, stripped of paint. Iron thumb latch and iron key plate.</p>
Stack:		<p>Off-central, large, forced fireplace dominates the room. It has a shallow rubble stack, which has been heavily altered. A wider hearth has been reduced to size in brick to either side. The structure features brick double segmental arch, carried on an iron bar brace and there is an external raised lime plaster surround detail to the original wider opening. The interior sides of the stack rebuilt brick, with a lot of cement repointing and repair work. The flue narrows and serves the first-floor room to the west. Brick hearth, using flat frogless bricks.</p>
Significant Details		<p>There are two cupboards to the north wall – to the west end – a tall, thin alcove, formerly used as a cupboard/display space. This has been heavily altered and features slate shelving with a modern beaded timber surround, possibly sockets may indicate a panelled or several panelled doors to this have been lost.</p> <p>Another small, rectangular fitted cupboard sits high in the wall to the right of the alcove. The cupboard doors have cavetto detailing to the exterior frame. They are panelled and pegged to corners, with round wooden knobs and small wooden swing catch. Their interior is plain and panelled in a dark wood with timber shelving. The beaded surround of this cupboard suggests a larger part of a 19th century decorative scheme within the room. Both openings are set into a disturbed area of the thick north wall which may indicate infill of a large hearth or former lateral stack, now truncated.</p> <p>There is another small cupboard to the west wall, to the left of the current fireplace. Double beaded, convex moulded architrave and cavetto moulded panels. Externally painted, the interior of the cupboard is panelled in dark wood (as with the cupboard on north wall) with a single timber shelf. Doors for the cupboard are plain to the rear, panelled to front, with pegged corners and round wooden knob.</p>

		This is clearly part of the same decorative scheme as the cupboards and window to north wall, of 19 th century character.
Dating Evidence:		All of the surviving decorative elements are cohesive in style and suggest an early 19 th century remodel of this former medieval space.
Comments:		Footprint of medieval Hall present within this room and structurally within the north wall and stubs of thick wall which flank the basket arch to the stair projection to the south wall.
East Lobby to front door:		Six-panelled, large, heavy, original front door to the building. Moulded panels on the interior and flush panels to the exterior, with heavy strap hinges. Features brass knobs that are moulded with a wreathed bead - very smart. Beaded plain door frame and a neat, well-worn slate floor. Small cupboard space under the stairs, with continuation of fine slate flagstone floor, plastered walls within cupboard, with timber shelf.
West Lobby to cross-wing:		Fixed four-pane window with chamfered glazing bars has been set into a blocked doorway in the South wall. Four-panelled door leading into cupboard space under the stairs, identical to that in east lobby. Door fittings have been lost. Continuation of slate floor and plastered walls.
Room 2B (R2B)		Description
Function:		Open lobby to stair projection
Ceiling		Low, lathe and plaster ceiling.
Walls		Plastered lath partitions contain a pair of opposing doors to a split stair to east and west; panelled walls include shallow shutter boxes for large front window.
Floor:		Even width floorboards form a raised dais, well-worn steps lead into kitchen (Room 2A). Bead detailing to steps.
Windows	W2	Modern four-light window with opening casements to east and west end. Convex moulded panelled shutters fold back into shutter box to sides of window, forming a panelled wall effect, with contiguous dado panelling below. Small brass knobs and wooden swing catches hold back the folding shutters.
Doors	D10	Door to R9A; convex moulded four-panelled door with brass knobs and catches. Ceramic finger plates decorate the doorknobs, with heavy locking bolts to the first-floor side.
	D11	Door to R9B; convex moulded four-panelled doors with brass knobs and catches. Ceramic finger plates decorate the doorknobs, with heavy locking bolts to the first-floor side.
Significant Details		This lobby is significant in linking the east and west wings on the first floor to the main range. Very grandiose, the locks suggest the first floor could be closed off from the servants on the ground floor, indicating status and service functions.
Dating Evidence:		The style of the stairs and panelling is the similar and complimentary to the decorative scheme in R2A, all early-mid 19 th century remodels of a medieval space.
Room 3 (R3)		Description
Function:		Drawing Room
Ceiling		Smooth plaster, fairly recently replaced/repared. Painted white.
Walls		The north wall is pink cement plastered and painted, with modern skirting boards. It is blind on this side but the plaster obscures a blocked doorway into Room 4. The west wall is plastered and painted, with modern skirting boards. It has a door to the north end to R2a. Six-panelled door with lock and ceramic knob; moulded architrave to door. The south wall dern plaster and paint, large central window, modern four pane-two light window, two-awning casements. The east wall is cement plastered and painted and has two shallow, basket arch alcoves with beaded mouldings. There is a central fireplace with a much-altered hearth and scar on the wall from the removed earlier mantel surround. It is a shallow box hearth, retrofitted with modern a wood burner.
Floor:		Modern narrow floorboards, a replacement, c.1950s?
Windows	W1	Large central window, modern four paned beaded window, two-awning casements over a fixed panes. Pine sill.
Doors	D3	Door to R2A, kitchen/Hall. Six-panelled door with lock and ceramic knob; wide

		moulded architrave.
Fireplace:		Central fireplace to east wall, in shallow post-medieval stack, of likely early 19 th century date. Much-altered hearth and scar on the wall from the removed earlier mantel surround. It is a shallow box hearth, retrofitted with modern a wood burner.
Significant Details		Fairly recent redecoration in the 20 th century, overshadows original features. The door into the room is taller than the others leading off R2A, indicating the higher status of this room.
Dating Evidence:		Basket arch alcoves fits with a late Georgian/Regency date for this extension, all other features lost to 20 th century redecoration.
Room 4 (R4)		Description
Function:		Parlour/Dining room
Ceiling		Replaced, plasterboard, painted.
Walls		The east and north walls are battered and much thicker, all walls are smooth plaster and painted. The north wall has a central window, the east wall has a substantial stack against it. The south wall is slightly battered, a former exterior wall now a thick partition wall, with blocked doorway to the centre, now set with a cupboard. The west wall is a chunky partition, with central doorway to R2a, the kitchen. Beaded fairly plain skirting boards.
Floor:		Even width plank floor boards, 18 th or 19 th century, stained.
Windows	W10	Looking out onto back yard. Central window opening in wide stepped beaded ogee moulded casement, shutters with cavetto and ogee mouldings, beaded frame. Beaded plank window seat beneath. Ogee moulded strip beneath window seat. Shutters are of folding leaf form, two panels to each, the rear plain with raised panels, on strap hinges, tapering to round ends, bar closure and hook. Within the shutter boxes good historic wallpaper survives, hand painted or hand printed (flaws to pattern) this is of cream background with an arsenic green chevron pattern of foliage imagery. The woodwork within the shutter boxes also exhibits a salmon pink or pale terracotta colour historic paint. This is a good Regency or early Victorian decorative scheme.
Doors	D5	Door to R2A, kitchen/Hall. The door is four panelled with ogee and bead moulding, a brass knob and iron lock. Door frame is beaded with ogee moulded architrave.
Fireplace:		Small box hearth the sides lime plastered but lined in brick, slate projecting hearth stone, scroll bracket to mantel on fluted shallow flat pilasters. The mantles surround is of a heavy dark smoothly grained black stone (serpentine?). This fireplace sits offset within a massive stack built within the footprint of the room, against the thick battered east wall. Scarring on the plaster above the mantle indicate repairs but there is also shadowing showing there was a much larger open hearth here, which has been in-filled.
Significant Details		There is an odd alcove to the north side of the stack, with thick section of wall to the base, now forming a ledge with plank sill. This may be a removed bread oven or blocked opening of some kind. On the south wall there is a panelled cupboard set into a blocked doorway; two-panelled paired doors to the main-upper cupboard and a single panel paired set of doors to the lower half. The inner face of the panels are raised. Cupboard doors feature small ceramic knobs, wooden catches and two deep timber shelves to the panelled interior. The frame of cupboard displays convex and bead moulding. Stylewise this is very similar to the cupboards in the kitchen, R2a.
Dating Evidence:		The window and cupboard are very similar to the decorative scheme seen in the kitchen, of later 18 th or early-mid 19 th century date. Clearly an attempt to aggrandise an earlier building. The slight battered profile of some of the walls in this room most clearly demonstrates the earlier now obscured narrative of this being a pre1600 altered building.
Room 5 (R5)		Description
Function:		Service Room/south end of cross wing
Ceiling		Central axial beam is a modern replacement. Chamfered heavy oak joists, reset/reused here, braced to both sides with spiked and nailed 18 th /19 th c repair.

		There are a mix of original floorboards and 18 th /19 th new sawn floorboards above laid directly on the back of the joists. Many of these original planks are rotting, gaps can be seen and the first floor room above through them. Hooks in the joists for hanging meat, or cheese etc are present.
Walls		The north wall is of exposed stone, with patches of repair, with concrete block repairs and cement mortar repointing. A large patch below the current beam may indicate there was a much large beam once bracing this space. This is a thick rubble wall, but is now a partition. A curved, freestanding Georgian-style timber corner cabinet sits on a dragon tie in the north-west corner. The south wall is blind, cement rendered and painted. The west wall has a blocked doorway to the south end, now fitted with a crude timber frame and fixed modern glass panes. The wall is rendered and painted. The east wall has a large single modern glass pane in a thin frame to the south end under a long chamfered beam, possibly 17 th century and reused here. This braces an opening or the extended section of the wall to the south, closed by the stair projection. There is a door to R2A, to the north end and a fragment of the good worn slate flagstone floor survives within the doorway here. Over the door are very thick sections of oak, reused here as lintels, but with evidence of mullion sockets and pintle holes these are likely window lintels etc.
Floor:		Raised modern concrete floor, over slate and limecrete patching. Possible damp proofing.
Windows:	W17	Looking out towards sheds near drive - large, window that is two light, three panes, with a timber lintel, in a narrow fixed timber frame.
	W4	Looking out into front yard. A modern single fixed pane window, in thin timber frame.
Doors:	D7	Door to R2A, kitchen/Hall. Narrow four-panelled door with iron thumb latch.
Significant Details		Blocked opening suggests major remodel of room. Relationship between this blocked opening and the blocked opening in the west lobby space indicates this opening was blocked when the stair projection was built but exterior access to some extent was still required at this end.
Dating Evidence:		This space spans the medieval and 17 th century remodelled cross wing and 18 th or early 19 th century extension. It has been considerably altered in recent times, obscuring form and function.
Room 6 (R6)		
Description		
Function:		Service Room/ Dairy / Scullery
Ceiling		Features historic whitewashed beams and braced timbers, connected with clenched nails with iron hooks and loops for hanging meat, cheese etc. Lath and plaster ceiling, at least 19 th century as very weathered. Damage to the south west corner with obvious plasterboard replacement.
Walls		The north wall is slightly battered, lime plastered and whitewashed. It has a central window with window seat, a blocked window to the northeast behind the door and a large slate-lined keeping place to the north-west. The west wall is significantly battered, lime plastered and whitewashed. The south wall is lime plastered and whitewashed, it is blind. The east wall is lime plastered and painted, a lath partition and a large inserted stack, which is shouldered/hacked and patched to the south side. There is a blocked fireplace in this stack, now plastered over. Door to R2a to the north-east corner.
Floor:		Very fine, worn and weathered slate flagstone floor.
Windows	W14	Looking out the exterior gully, facing smoking chamber and stack to rear service wing. Central window with shallow splayed sides and a planked sill and beaded plank window seat. Beaded two-light window with six panes and butterfly hinges, within chamfered frame with chamfered narrow mullion between casements. Likely later 18 th or early 19 th century. On the window exterior side is a later 17 th or very early 18 th century timber mullion window with chamfered jambs and mullion and ferraments to lights. Pintles for plank or board shutters to exterior of jambs.
	W16	Looking toward drive entrance within exterior gully. Forced two light, four-pane

		window with timber lintels and a plank sill. Flat reveals with a heavy pegged casement, plain frame and chunky 'L' hinges on iron pintels. Later 18 th or early 19 th century.
Doors	D8	Door to R2A, kitchen/Hall.
Stack:		Rear of stack in Kitchen Room 2A. Majority of stack built within footprint of this room and fireplace blocked, stack likely originally served this space. Has been altered heavily to repair damage.
Blocked Openings:	BW	Fine 17 th century two light window in the north-east corner of the room, behind the door from the kitchen. Chamfered frame and mullion, barred unglazed openings, board shutters, covered by lathe and plaster and lime render, with slates. Slate slab, internal sill, internally plastered over.
Significant Details		Slate-lined keeping place in north wall, north-west corner.
Dating Evidence:		This room retains the highest proportion of pre-1800 features, and structurally it represents the inner room end of the Hall range, remodelled in at least the 17 th century and again in the 18 th century, extended in the 19 th century.
Rear Service Range		
Room 7A (R7A)		
Description		
Function:		Second Kitchen/17 th century kitchen
Ceiling		20 th century plasterboard and studwork, modern exposed joists, with strip-lights.
Walls		The north wall is a mix of plaster and whitewash and whitewashed exposed stone. There is an alcove in the north-east corner with slate sill which seems to be a blocked window. There is a doorway to R8 in the centre. The west wall has been rendered and painted white. Large 17 th century stack and ovens with evidence of being heavily altered within the 18 th / 19 th centuries. Shallow alcove to the south of the stack, fire bricks to the back of the remodelled oven and shallow shelves. The south wall is of massive scale the thick rear wall of the house. Thick stub to the west end represents possible remains of a stair turret. Modern plank partitions form a small downstairs bathroom (Room 7B). Five-panel 19 th century door to bathroom, reused from elsewhere in the house, matches those serving R10. The east wall is lime plastered and whitewashed, it has a narrow door with timber lintel to the south end and a wide window to the centre.
Floor:		Good, irregularly set dressed flagstone slates with wear patterns, some have been reused from an earlier floor. This floor broadly matches that in R2a and dates to the same period of remodelling.
Windows:	W20	Window to centre of east wall looking out on to back yard. Modern window frame, fixed pane below with awning casement above. Shallow splays to opening and a beaded plank window seat.
Doors:	D9	Door to R2A, kitchen/Hall.
	D12	Door to R7B, bathroom. Five-panel 19 th century door to bathroom, reused from elsewhere in the house, matches those serving R10.
	D13	Modern (20 th century) plank door to exterior.
	D14	Door to Room 8 – Plain frame, chunky and rustic planks, legging bars to rear, with pegged joints to frame. Iron thumb latch. Door and frame are possibly reused here.
Lateral Stack/Fireplace:		Large 17 th century stack and ovens with evidence of being heavily altered within the 18 th / 19 th centuries. At the north end of wall there is a possible smoking chamber, sitting directly next to the stack. The front of the smoking chamber has been hacked out, with modern timber lintels inserted. Quarry tiles line the base, and smoke blackened rubble makes up the structure. Lime plaster on the inside north wall and a narrow opening from the fireplace has been blocked in brick and cement mortar on the south interior wall. As the structure rises it tapers to the south where it re-joins the stack flue. The fireplace sits to the left of the smoking chamber. The jambs of the fireplace have been in-filled with brick and then knocked out and replaced with a further brick phase. Both are frogless bricks of irregular sizes, 18 th or 19 th century in date. The lintel has been removed and replaced by a curved iron bracing bar. The oven opening in the south side has been refitted with brick, with evidence of an earlier

		17 th century pyramidal opening, now altered with a functional iron 19 th century oven door still attached. Bread oven is small and concave/round, lined in lime plaster and clay, smooth flat floor of oven has charcoal remains. There are iron bars across the open hearth with various pot-hangers and domestic iron accoutrements which survive unaltered. The stack tapers to the first floor, likely allowing for a second flue within the exterior wide shaft.
Significant Details		Ghost footprint of a stair turret/lateral stack etc along the rare of the main range. Stack, oven and smoking chamber to west wall. Passage into Room 2A – two-steps, with well-worn dressed slate flagstone slabs.
Dating Evidence:		This room reflects 17 th century character and features which have been altered considerably in the 18 th and 19 th century.
Room 7B (R7B)		Description
Function:		Bathroom, formed by partitions within Room 7A.
Ceiling		Modern plasterboard.
Walls		Modern plank partitions, plasterboarded to interior side.
Floor:		Raised concrete floor and boarded floor.
Windows:	W19	Small single light window at ground floor in stair projection, earlier stonework. Single pane timber frame, with beading, opening casement. Likely enlarged from a slit vent.
Doors:	D12	Five-panel 19 th century door to bathroom, reused from elsewhere in the house, matches those serving R10.
Significant Details		This occupies the footprint of a former stair turret etc along the rear main range.
Dating Evidence:		N/A – all modern and surface mounted, modern fitted bathroom units.
Room 8 (R8)		Description
Function:		Scullery/Dairy/Service Room
Ceiling		Deep, modern sawn pine joists, MDF boarding and modern strip lights.
Walls		The north wall is of slate and shale rubble, whitewashed, quoins to the north-east corner. The wall drops back to the north-east corner with an obvious extension of loose rubble which has been partially rebuilt in concrete block. The west wall is also stone rubble, whitewashed, with a ledge at low first-floor height – potential evidence of an earlier loft floor. There are repairs above in brick and concrete cement block where the higher new floor has been forced into the wall. The south wall, the former rear gable for the kitchen block. Irregular rubble with slightly battered edges and finished with lime plaster and white wash. Long timber lintel to the central part of the wall which lays over a double opening that has been blocked with rubble to form a narrow doorway. Thicker block of stonework which repairs and /or extends the north-east corner. A lead pipe has been mortared into the wall at north-east end. Within the rebuilt section of wall there are timber ties. Door to Room 7A sits in the middle of the wall. The east wall is of rebuilt loose rubble and patched in concrete block. Large modern window to the north-end, within a rendered opening. A modern, single-glazed door leads out onto the back yard.
Floor:		The floor is generally very patchy, there are some remains of a good slate floor, and that has been patched with an early phase of limecrete and concrete. The flagstones may have been reset from elsewhere in the house. Small square concrete platform with metal pins sits in the north-east end of room – evidence for fitted machinery, possibly a generator.
Windows:	W21	Three-light modern window. 20 th C; large, fixed pane and small pane with awning casement above.
Doors:	D14	Door to Room 7A - even width planks with bead moulding, iron thumb latch, ledges and braces on plain strap hinges.
	D15	Door to exterior back yard. Narrow doorway with modern glazed conservatory style door.
Blocked openings:		South Wall - Long timber lintel to the central part of the wall which lays over a double opening that has been blocked with rubble to form a narrow doorway.
Significant Details		Within the south-west corner of the room there is notable scarring from a

		potential trough.
Dating Evidence:		This is largely 19 th century still in character but its fittings have been stripped out and it has been comprehensively modernised.
Room 9A (R9A)		Description
Function:		East Stairs
Ceiling		Plastered and painted.
Walls		Modern double glazed, single-light window, awning casement over fixed pane. Stairs are steep, with tapered columnar newel posts, boxed staircase sides, plank tread and risers and clips for carpet exists. Heavy iron locks sits on the door facing first floor.
Floor:		Even width original plank floorboards to stairs. Timber plank tread and risers on stairs.
Doors	D10	Door to R2B.
	D18	Door to Room 10, landing. Five panel beaded and convex moulded pine door, stripped of paint.
	D16	Doorway to Room 11, bedroom. Door removed.
	D17	Door to Room 12, bedroom. Five panel beaded and convex moulded pine door, stripped of paint.
Windows	W6	Modern double glazed, two-light window. Imitating a sash with an awning casement over a fixed pane.
Significant Details		Original shelf sits underneath window with scroll brackets
Dating Evidence:		19 th century character.
Room 9B (R9B)		Description
Function:		West Stairs
Ceiling		Plastered and painted.
Walls		Modern double glazed, single-light window, awning casement over fixed pane. Original shelf sits underneath with scroll top brackets. Stairs are steep, with tapered columnar posts, boxed staircase sides, plank tread and risers and clips for carpet exists. Architrave into Room 11.
Floor:		Even width original plank floorboards to stairs. Timber plank tread and risers on stairs.
Doors	D11	Door to R2B.
	D20	Door to Room 10, landing. Five panel beaded and convex moulded pine door, stripped of paint.
		Open archway formed by forcing wall of earlier range, leads to room 14, a lobby.
Windows	W8	Modern double glazed, two-light window. Imitating a sash with an awning casement over a fixed pane.
Significant Details		Original shelf sits underneath window with scroll top brackets
Dating Evidence:		19 th century character.
Room 10 (R10)		Description
Function:		Landing with linen cupboards
Ceiling		Replastered and painted.
Walls		The east and west walls of this long corridor and landing are blind, lime plastered and painted. The east wall is braced by a long moulded beam at the ceiling, which runs out to the east wing. The north wall is a lath and plaster partition, painted, with beaded skirting boards, it has a door to the centre and to the west end. The south wall is the stair projection, with two lath and plaster partitions built around the paired double staircases and linen cupboards. It has a large central window.
Floor:		Thin, even width plank floor.
Doors	D18	Door to R9A. Five panel beaded and convex moulded pine door, stripped of paint.
	D20	Door to R9B. Five panel beaded and convex moulded pine door, stripped of paint.
	D19	Door to Room 13. Four panel beaded ogee pine door.
	D21	Door to Room 17. Five panel beaded and convex moulded pine door, stripped of paint.
Windows	W7	Looking out on to front yard. Long four-paned modern window; underneath are

		original scroll brackets.
Significant Details		Pair of matched double panelled linen cupboards built-in over stair void. Plastered internally, with shelf scars.
Dating Evidence:		19 th century character.
Room 11 (R11)		
Description		
Function:		Main bedroom/Gentleman's bedroom
Ceiling		Lath and plaster ceiling, painted white.
Walls		The north wall is blind, modern plaster and paint, a lath and plaster partition. The west wall is solid, modern plaster and paint. The south wall has a large central window, modern plaster and paint. The east wall is lime plastered and painted, it has a shallow central stack with offset fireplace and two shallow panelled cupboards.
Floor:		Even width pine boarded floor, over a deep void with large joists. Fairly modern, mid or late 20 th century and modern skirting boards to walls.
Doors	D16	Doorway to R9A. Door missing.
Windows	W5	Looking out on to front yard. Large, central modern window. Two light, four pane.
Fireplace:		The hearth has been boarded over with a timber manteled surround with plain block corners, pilaster sides at top and convex and beaded moulding. Large late Georgian/Victorian mirror sits in front of it.
Significant Details		Pair of narrow cupboards, with panelled doors, shelves beneath, both cupboards are plastered internally with small metal hooks, for coats, shirts etc. May indicate this room was used by the master of the house.
Dating Evidence:		Late 18 th /early 19 th century features to the east wall, otherwise this room has been fairly recently modernised and decorated.
Room 12 (R12)		
Description		
Function:		Main Bedroom/ Ladies Bedroom
Ceiling		Lathe and plaster ceiling, painted
Walls		The north wall is solid, battered to base and clearly raised above, narrowing with a central window, pine beaded skirting boards. Beaded plank sill. Beaded surround to opening. The east wall has a deep stack with blocked fireplace, which is plastered over and an uneven pair of panelled cupboards, with wood lined interior and dress hooks, with shelves below. Pine beaded skirting boards runs over blocked fireplace. The west wall is a thick partition, blind, plastered and painted. Pine beaded skirting boards. The south wall is also blind, a lath and plaster partition with a door to the south-west corner, to R9A. Pine beaded skirting boards.
Floor:		Floor replaced with MDF boarding. Markedly slopes.
Doors	D17	Door to R9A. Five panel pine door, matches those in R10.
Windows	W12	Looking out on to the back yard. Two-light, four pane beaded 19 th century window.
Stack:		Blocked fireplace, plastered over, skirting boards replaced.
Significant Details		Pair of asymmetrical wide cupboards, with panelled doors, long dress hanging hooks, both cupboards are panelled internally. May indicate this room was for the mistress. The north-side cupboards are slightly wider and south-side cupboards are slightly narrower. The interior of the cupboard is panelled with beaded closing strips. A set of clothes hooks survive (to hang dresses?) but the shelves have been replaced. Smaller cupboard underneath has also been panelled internally. The south-side cupboards are similar with replaced shelves and a rail.
Dating Evidence:		Late 18 th /early 19 th century features to the east wall, good 19 th century window to the north wall.
Room 13 (R13)		
Description		
Function:		Third Bedroom/ formerly a modern bathroom as served by a stand pipe to exterior.
Ceiling		Modern plaster ceiling, long ¼ ovolo carved beam braces the east wall and runs south across R10 and into the wall of the east wing, possibly connected to the extension of the building and closing of the Hall.
Walls		The north wall is battered to base, clearly tapers at raise, window to east end.

		<p>Modern plaster and paint.</p> <p>The east and west walls are blind, modern plaster and paint, the east wall is a thick partition, the west wall a thin lath and plaster partition.</p> <p>The south wall is a lath and plaster partition with a door t the west end to R10.</p>
Floor:		Floor covered in brown paper. Possibly replaced with MDF.
Doors	D19	Door to R10, landing. Four panel pine door. Bakerlite knob.
Windows	W13	Looking out on to back yard. Notably different in style to others in the house, 20 th century. Deep window embrasure, two-light, two pane casement window with straight reveals and modern latches.
Significant Details		Long chamfered beam, at ceiling level to the east end of the room. This appears to brace the wall, running through the wall to R10, possibly associated with the addition of wings or extensions to the original medieval linear range.
Dating Evidence:		This space has been modernised in the 20 th and 21 st centuries.
Room 14 (R14)		
Description		
Function:		Lobby to west wing
Ceiling		Lath and plaster ceiling, painted.
Walls		Large cupboard formed by a crude timber frame and reset four panel door, against blocked door to Room 18.
Floor:		Even width planks. Thick painted beaded skirting.
Doors	D20	Door to R10, landing. Five panel painted door.
	D22	Door to R15, bedroom. Two panel ogee moulded door, thumb latch.
	D23	Door to R16, bedroom. Tall narrow two panel pine door.
Windows		N/A
Blocked door:	BD	Blocked door to R18, bedroom, ogee moulded beaded architrave.
Significant Details		Rooms formed within larger range in the 19 th century, lower status end of house than the east end.
Dating Evidence:		Mixed historic character from 18 th and 19 th century.
Room 15 (R15)		
Description		
Function:		Fourth bedroom
Ceiling		Lath and plaster, painted.
Walls		<p>The east and west walls are blind, lime plastered and painted, with low skirting boards.</p> <p>The north wall is a lath and plaster partition, with low skirting boards, door in north-east corner.</p> <p>The south wall lime plastered and painted, low skirting with a central window.</p>
Floor:		Even width oak planks.
Openings: Doors	D22	Door to R14, lobby. Two-panel plank door with raised fielded panels to the rear and 'LH' hinges. Scarring for a thumb latch with a replacement iron and brass lock. Ogee moulding to flat front panels, later 17 th or early 18 th century. A coat hooks on interior face.
Openings: Window	W9	Looking out to the southern outbuildings. Central, opening, shallow reveals, plank sill, modern two-light window.
Significant Details		N/A
Dating Evidence:		18 th century door, but reset. The room has otherwise been remodelled in the 20 th century, 19 th century window seat.
Room 16 (R16)		
Description		
Function:		Fifth bedroom
Ceiling		Lathe and plaster ceiling, painted.
Walls		<p>The north and south walls are lath and plaster partitions, lime plastered and painted.</p> <p>The west wall has an off-centre window, deep splays, modern window frame, lime plastered and painted.</p> <p>The east wall is a lath and plaster partition, painted.</p> <p>All walls have thin skirting boards.</p>
Floor:		Original mixed width oak planks sit underneath re-laid elm boards on top. Floor is dangerous and very unstable.
Openings: Doors	D23	Door to R14, lobby. Two panel tall and narrow door, Bakelite knob.

Openings: Window	W18	Window looking out to the front drive. Window is two-light fixed pane with opening casements.
Significant Details		Floor is particularly interesting, uneven width, original oak boards laying underneath re-laid, very smart, individually shaped elm boards. 18 th and 19 th century mix of boards beneath a reset 17 th century floor.
Dating Evidence:		This room is a 19 th century creation but includes reused 17 th century floorboards.
Room 17 (R17)		
Description		
Function:		Linking room/lobby/occasional bedroom
Ceiling		Replastered and painted.
Walls		The north wall is solid, battered, tapering above where there is a raise. Small door to the west end. The south wall and east walls are lath and plaster partitions, low skirtings, with a door to the south-west corner, leading to R10. The west wall is a thick partition, with heavy stack inserted into the building.
Floor:		Mixed width oak plank floorboards.
Openings: Doors	D21	Door to R10, landing. Five panel door, matches those to R10 but stripped of paint.
	D24	Door to R18, bedroom. Wide uneven width plank door, reset on modern ledging bars and braces. Forced opening in thick wall.
	D25	Door to R19, rear service range. This is a small low opening, served by a set of steps built into the thickness of the rear wall, suggesting the location of a historic rear stair turret, serving the former Hall. Large plain chamfered frame with pegged corners. Plank door with closing strips and wooden latch, carried on strap hinges.
Significant Details		N/A
Dating Evidence:		This space has been heavily modernised but has doors from the 19 th and 18 th century.
Room 18 (R18)		
Description		
Function:		Sixth bedroom
Ceiling		Loft hatch in north-east corner, replastered and painted over.
Walls		The north wall is battered, lime plastered and painted, with central window. The west wall is also noticeably battered, with lime plastered and painted. The south wall is a lath and plaster partition, painted, with a blocked door in the south-east corner. The east wall is a thick partition, with inserted stack, with a large fireplace and door to the north-east corner. Small, low forced doorway to Room 18 with a reused 18 th c plank door with riser on ledges and braces.
Floor:		Even width, narrow floorboards, 20 th c modern skirting.
Openings: Doors	D24	Door to R17.
Openings: Window	W15	Central window with wide reveals and planked stepped sill and window seat. Two-light, eight-paned window, top rails plain and pegged to beaded jambs and a central mullion with a bar closure catch with a coiled end and modern window locks. 18 th century.
Blocked openings:	BD	Blocked doorway to lobby, R14. Stepped beaded frame, ogee moulding.
Fireplace:		Large, timber 19 th c fireplace surround with a bracketed mantel shelf. Fireplace survives beyond as a box hearth but is boarded over.
Significant Details		N/A
Dating Evidence:		This room has a mix of 18 th and 19 th century features but its structural character is medieval with battered walls.
Room 19 (R19)		
Description		
Function:		Seventh bedroom
Ceiling		Reused a mix of old and modern timbers as ceiling joists and plasterboard.
Walls		The north wall is the rear wall of the main range. It is exposed stone of platy form, densely packed. There is a doorway set deeply into an alcove to the west end. The west wall has a thicker angled section of wall, the stud of a stair/lateral stack etc, with a window forced on the build line, there is then a massive lateral stack with blocked fireplace. The wall is cement plastered and painted.

		The east wall also has a thicker section at the south end, with a window to the north-east. The north wall is of exposed stone, of looser rubble build. There is an alcove to the east end, a blocked opening. There is a door forced on the north-west corner, leading to R20.
Floor:		Uneven MDF. Skirting is thick and modern.
Doors:	D25	Door to main range, R17. This is a small low opening, served by a set of steps built into the thickness of the rear wall, suggesting the location of a historic rear stair turret, serving the former Hall. Large plain chamfered frame with pegged corners. Plank door with closing strips and wooden latch, carried on strap hinges.
	D26	Door to R20, bedroom. Narrow modern door.
Windows:	W22	East wall. Modern two light casement.
	W23	West wall. Modern two light casement.
Blocked openings:		Blocked window or opening in the north-east wall, forms an awkward alcove in the corner of the room.
Lateral Stack:		The stack rises to first floor, there is a blocked fireplace, now plastered over.
Significant Details		The doorway in the north wall and the stub walls indicate the location of a possible stair turret serving the medieval Hall, when it was floored.
Dating Evidence:		The room has been modernised fairly comprehensively.
Room 20 (R20)		Description
Function:		Eighth bedroom
Ceiling		Plasterboard and painted.
Walls		The north wall is solid, plastered and painted, with a central door, built onto the bank. The west wall is low, of exposed stone, of loose platy stone. there is a blocked slit vent to the south end. The south wall is plastered and painted and has a reused lintel beam above the forced doorway. The doorway to the west end has sharp, angled reveals. The east wall is low, boarded out at the eaves, with a low sloping roof and integral roof light.
Floor:		Mixture of MDF and even width planks.
Doors:	D26	Door to R19, bedroom. Modern timber door.
	D27	Glazed modern door to exterior (building is terraced into slope).
Windows:		Glazed modern, deteriorating Velux.
Significant Details		Blocked slit vent, possibly connected to the ground floor dairy, used as ventilation?
Dating Evidence:		The room has been modernised fairly comprehensively.

APPENDIX 3: STABLE RECORDING TABLE

BUILDING		General Description
Function/Summary:		19 th century stable block
Dating Evidence:		Form, build and plan, historic mapping.
Exterior		Main Range
Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Neat regularised rubble build in a lime mortar, exterior cement re-pointing and patching in places. Roughly shaped slabs to corners, faced slate and shale. This is much neater than other elevations, possibly an attempt at a presentation front, as it addresses the house.
Roof Covering		Corrugated etal sheeting roof with folded tin ridge. Gabled to east and west.
Opening – Windows:	W1	Small square window opening to the left hand side of the central doorway. Carried under contiguous thin timber lintel over both windows and door. Red painted window frame, two lights, glazing bars, pegged corners. Partly boarded over externally. Slate sills.
	W2	Small square window opening to the left hand side of the central doorway. Carried under contiguous thin timber lintel over both windows and door. Red painted window frame. Damaged and open to the elements.
Openings - Doors	D1	Central door carried under the same long narrow timber lintel which braces all three openings on the north wall. Plain jambs to sides, reset good stable plank doors on strap hinges, altered and repaired. Doors good but don't fit space.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		The character of the stonework on this elevation is better than the others, possibly as it addresses the house and stable yard. The yard has a series of wider terraced cobbled steps/platforms accessing the stables.
Relationships:		Cohesive with all walls, single phase building.
Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Slate and shale rubble in a lime mortar, terraced into the bank/ground to the south, short section above ground at the eaves.
Roof Covering:		Steep pitched corrugated metal sheeting roof, folded tin ridge.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:	W3	One small square window to the centre of the elevation, high at the eaves. Red painted timber frame, two light, pegged corners.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Cohesive with all walls, single phase building.
Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		Slate and shale rubble in a lime mortar, terraced into the bank/ground to the west, rises to a gable. The stonework is much patched and re-pointed in a mix of cement and lime mortars. Partly obscured by ivy.
Roof Covering		Steep pitched corrugated metal sheeting roof, folded tin ridge. Gabled to east and west.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Openings - Windows		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships		Cohesive with all walls, single phase building.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Slate and shale rubble in a lime mortar, terraced into the bank/ground to the west, rises to a gable, partly obscured by a later shed.
Roof Covering		Steep pitched corrugated metal sheeting roof, folded tin ridge. Gabled to east and west.
Openings: Doors		N/A

Openings: Windows	LD	Tall loading door at first floor, set into the gable. Timber frame, pegged corners.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Cohesive with all walls, single phase building.
B1 Interior		Description
Function:		Stables, converted into a milking parlour or animal house in the mid 20 th century.
Walls:		Exposed stone walls with some lime plaster render and later 20 th century cement render to lower walls.
Floor:		Concrete floor, sunken central feed channel, raised stalls/pens to the sides.
Fittings:		Concrete low dividing walls forming four pens within the space with troughs for animal housing.
Roof structure:		Series of pine chunky A-frames, pegged and bolted, heavy tie beams carry joists and some planks, suggesting hay loft in roof space above stalls.
Dating evidence:		Some structural 19 th century details but largely modernised in mid20th century to form a small milking parlour etc.

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING ARCHIVE



1. THE FRONT DOOR, OPENING INTO A SMALL LOBBY FROM A MODERN SUNROOM/PORCH; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



2. UNDER STAIR CUPBOARD; FROM THE EAST.



3. THE NORTH WALL OF THE MAIN ROOM IN THE HOUSE, ROOM 2A; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



4. THE WEST END OF THE NORTH WALL, WITH A SERIES OF OPENINGS FOR CUPBOARDS SET INTO A POTENTIAL AREA OF BLOCKING, WITH DOORS TO SERVICE AND REAR SERVICE WING; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



5. THE SOUTH WALL OF R2A, SHOWING THE ADDITION OF THE STAIR PROJECTION; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



6. THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE CUPBOARDS IN THE KITCHEN, LINED IN WOOD, WITH FINE PANELLED DOORS; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



7. THE KITCHEN; FROM THE WEST.



8. THE FINE SLATE FLAGSTONE FLOOR IN R2A; FROM THE EAST.



9. ROOM 2B, THE STAIR PROJECTION WHICH EXTENDS THE MAIN RANGE ON THE SOUTH SIDE; FROM THE NORTH.



10. DETAIL OF THE STAIR TO THE WEST, ONE OF A MATCHED PAIR, WITH ANOTHER STAIR TO THE EAST; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



11. THE DOORS AND PANELLING WITHIN THE STAIR PROJECTION R2B, AGGRANDISING THE MAIN SPACE R2A; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



12. ROOM 3, THE DRAWING ROOM, WITH BASKET ARCH ALCOVES, THE FIREPLACE MUCH ALTERED; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



13. THE DRAWING ROOM, WITH FINE SIX PANEL DOOR; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



14. THE DRAWING ROOM WITH MODERN REPLACEMENT WINDOW; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



15. THE WINDOW IN THE NORTH WALL OF R4, WITH FINE SHUTTERS, MATCHING THOSE IN THE KITCHEN; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



16. THE HISTORIC WALLPAPERS SURVIVING WITHIN THE SHUTTER BOXES IN R4; FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



17. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FINE WINDOW IN R4; FROM THE SOUTH.



18. THE DOOR TO R2A THE KITCHEN IN A CHUNKY PARTITION WALL, A SMALLER FOUR PANEL DOOR; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



19. THE HEAVY BLACK STONE, POSSIBLY SERPENTINE FIREPLACE IN R4; FROM THE WEST.



20. R5, A SPACE WITH BOTH A SERVICE AND AGRICULTURAL FUNCTION, WITHIN THE EXTENDED CROSS-WING TO THE WEST; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



21. R5, THE DOOR TO R2A, WITH LOBBY AND SECOND UNDER STAIR CUPBOARD VISIBLE THROUGH THE DOOR, THE LONG BEAM IN THE EAST WALL OF THE WEST WING; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



22. THE THICK STONE PARTITION WALL BETWEEN R5 AND R6 IN THE WEST WING; FROM THE SOUTH.



23. R6, THE CASEMENT WINDOW IN THE WEST WALL; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



24. THE STACK IN R6, ALSO BEAMS AND TIMBERS WITH HOOKS AND LOOPS AT THE CEILING; FROM THE WEST.



25. THE SERVICE ROOM, POSSIBLY THE FORMER INNER ROOM, R6; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



26. R7A, THE PURPOSE BUILT KITCHEN, WITH ADDITIONAL SERVICE ROOM BEYOND. THIS ROOM HAS A GOOD PLANK DOOR AND WINDOW SEAT, WITH FLAGSTONE FLOOR; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



27. THE PLANK BEADED WINDOW SEAT IN R7A; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



28. SMALL BOARDED PARTITIONS FORM A BATHROOM IN THE CORNER OF R7A, A SMALL ROOM, R7B; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



29. THE BREAD OVEN IN THE STACK IN R7A, ALSO POT HANGERS; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



30. THE LATERAL STACK IN R7A; FROM THE EAST.



31. R8, AN SEMI AGRICULTURAL SPACE ADDED ONTO THE KITCHEN BLOCK, NORTH WALL, CLEARLY EXTENDED TO THE EAST; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



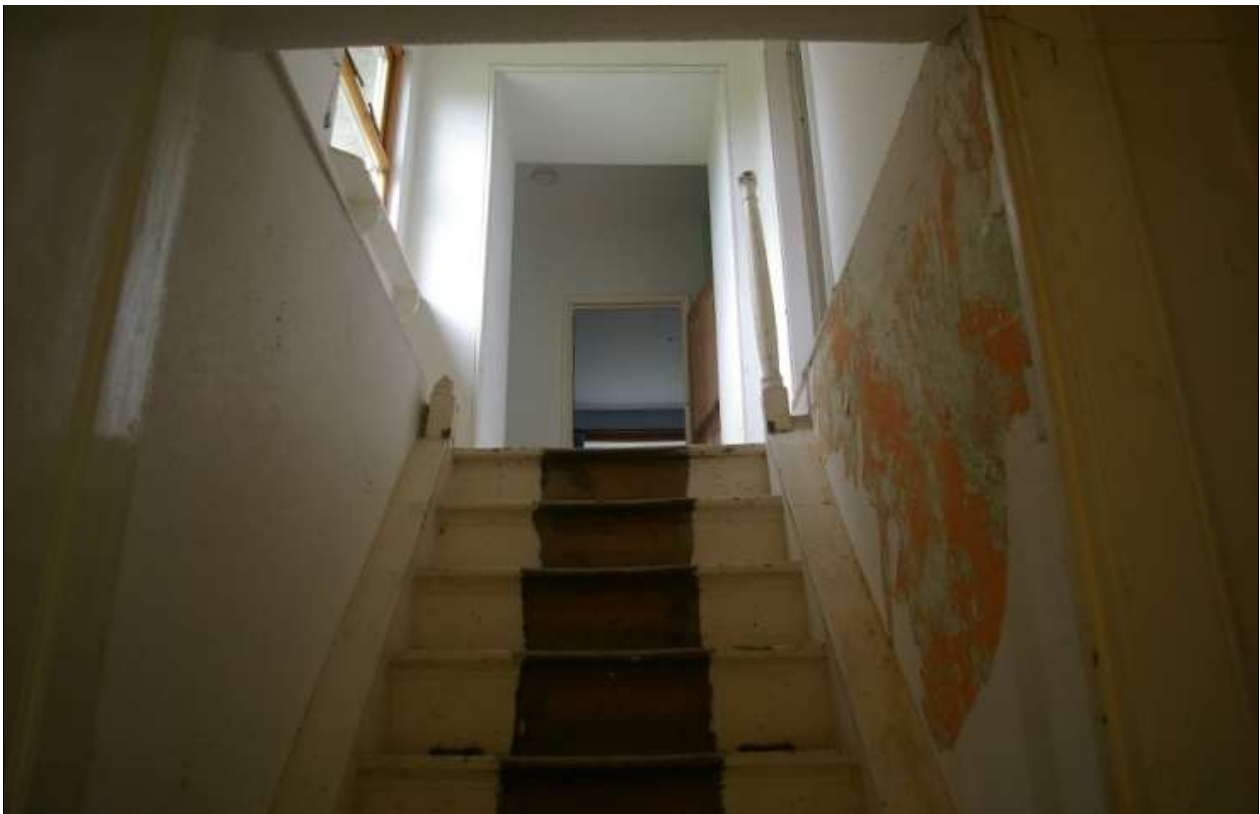
32. THE WEST WALL OF R8, WITH LEDGE FOR FORMER LOFT, MUCH LOWER THEN CURRENT FLOOR; FROM THE EAST.



33. THE EAST WALL OF R8, EXTENDED TO THE EAST; FORM THE WEST.



34. THE NORTH WALL OF THE ONE AND A HALF STOREY KITCHEN BLOCK, AS SEEN WITHIN R8; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



35. LOOKING UP THE WEST STAIR, R9B; FROM THE EAST.



36. THE EASTERN STAIR LOBBY, R9A; FROM THE EAST.



37. WINDOW WITH BRACKETED SHELF IN R9A; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



38. THE PAIR OF SHALLOW SHELVED CUPBOARDS IN R11, WITH BLOCKED FIREPLACE WITH MANTLED SURROUND; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



39. THE WINDOW IN THE SOUTH WALL OF R11; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



40. THE DOOR TO R9A, THE EAST STAIR LOBBY FROM R11; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



41. MANTLED FIRE SURROUND; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



42. THE WIDE DEEP CUPBOARDS IN R12, LINED IN WOOD; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



43. THE DOOR BACK TO R9A, THE EASTERN STAIR LOBBY FROM R12; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



44. THE WINDOW IN THE NORTH WALL OF R12; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



45. R10, THE LANDING WHICH LINKS THE EAST AND WEST WINGS AND REAR WING, CORRIDOR FORMED FROM LATH AND PLASTER PARTITIONS; FROM THE EAST.



46. R10, THE LANDING WHICH LINKS THE EAST AND WEST WINGS AND REAR WING, CORRIDOR FORMED FROM LATH AND PLASTER PARTITIONS; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



47. DETAIL OF THE PROJECTING STAIR PROJECTION, WITH PAIRS OF LINEN CUPBOARDS AND BRACKETED SHELF UNDER THE WINDOW; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



48. INTERIOR OF THE LINEN CUPBOARDS; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



49. FIVE PANEL DOOR TO R9A, PART OF A MATCHING SET OF THREE WHICH SERVE THE LANDING R10; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



50. R13, CHAMBER OVER HALL; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



51. R13, CHAMBER OVER HALL, WITH LONG MOULDED BEAM WHICH SEEMS TO BRACE THE END OF THE FORMER HALL AND RUNS THROUGH TO THE EAST EXTENDED WING; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



52. R15, WITH LARGE WINDOW IN SOUTH WALL, WITH PLANK WINDOW SEAT AND GOO TWO PANEL DOOR FORM THE LOBBY, R14; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



53. R15, DOOR TO LOBBY, R14; FORM THE SOUTH-WEST.



54. THE GOOD LATER 17TH OR EARLY 1700S TWO PANEL DOOR IN R15, GOOD L-H HINGES, BUT LIKELY RESET WITHIN THE BUILDING, ON A THIN BEADED FRAME; FROM THE SOUTH.



55. THE GOOD LATER 17TH OR EARLY 1700S TWO PANEL DOOR IN R15, GOOD L-H HINGES, BUT LIKELY RESET WITHIN THE BUILDING, ON A THIN BEADED FRAME; FROM THE SOUTH.



56. THE FLOOR IN R16, REUSED 17TH CENTURY OR EVEN LATER 16TH CENTURY BOARDS, RE-LAID OVER AN EARLIER FLOOR OF A MIX OF EVEN WIDTH AND WIDE BOARDS; FROM THE EAST.



57. R16, A SMALL ROOM FORMED FROM LATH AND PLASTER PARTITIONS, LIT BY A SMALL WINDOW IN THE WEST WALL; FROM THE EAST.



58. THE LOBBY R14; FROM THE EAST, SHOWING DOORS TO R15, R16 AND SMALL CUPBOARD FORMED AGAINST BLOCKED DOOR TO R18, TO THE NORTH.



59. LOBBY INTO R9B THE WEST STAIRS; FROM THE WEST.



60. VIEW FROM R17, THROUGH R10 AND INTO R9B AT THE WEST END OF THE MAIN RANGE, SHOWING THE LINK BETWEEN MAIN RANGE AND WEST WING; FROM THE NORTH.



61. R17, A WINDOW LESS ROOM FORMED OVER THE WEST END OF THE HALL; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



62. R17, FORCED OPENING IN WALL OF WEST WING TO R18 AND GOOD PLANK DOOR IN SMALL OPENING TO REAR SERVICE WING, THE SMALL LOW DOORWAY AND STEPS PART OF AN ORIGINAL STAIR TURRET; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



63. R18, WITH STACK WITH FIREPLACE AND BLOCKED DOOR TO THE LOBBY, R14; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



64. R19 OVER THE KITCHEN, INCORPORATING THE FORMER STAIR TURRET ETC AGAINST THE MAIN RANGE; FROM THE NORTH.



65. R19 OVER THE KITCHEN, THE NORTH ALTERED WALL, WITH FORCED DOOR AND BLOCKED OPENING TO THE EAST AND LANK WINDOW SEAT BELOW REPLACEMENT WINDOW IN THE EAST WALL; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



66. VIEW OF WEST WALL OF R19, SHOWING THICK SURVIVING STUD OF EARLIER WALL OF FORMER STAIR TURRET AND OPENING INTO MAIN RANGE, OVER THE FORMER HALL; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



67. R20, THE LOFT OVER THE BARN/DAIRY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TO THE KITCHEN WING, CONVERTED INTO A BEDROOM/STUDIO; FORCED ACCESS ON THE CORNER TO R19; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



68. EXPOSED STONE OF THE WEST WALL OF R20, SHOWING SMALL SLIT VENT AT SOUTH END; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



69. R20, THE NORTH WALL, WITH GLAZED DOOR OPENING ONTO THE TERRACED SLOPE OF THE BANK; FORM THE SOUTH-EAST.



70. DETAIL OF THE STACK TO THE WEST WALL OF THE REAR SERVICE WING, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



71. CENTRAL SECTION OF THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE HOUSE, WITH 2M SCALE; FORM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



72. BLOCKED DOOR IN THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL MAIN RANGE, IN AN 18TH/19TH WALL, WITH 2M SCALE, LEADING INTO THE WEST LOBBY AND KITCHEN R2A BEYOND; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



73. THE SUNROOM IN THE ANGLE WITH THE EAST WING, 2M SCALE; FORM THE SOUTH-WEST.



74. VIEW OF THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE MAIN RANGE AND EAST WALL OF THE REAR SERVICE WING; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



75. W10 ON THE NORTH WALL OF TREVEDDA AN EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE GOOD SET OF THREE 19TH CENTURY WINDOWS; FROM THE NORTH.



76. THE BLOCKED REAR CROSS PASSAGE DOOR IN THE NORTH WALL OF THE MAIN RANGE, WITH GOOD SLAB QUOINS AND CURVING OAK LINTEL, 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.



77. THE JOINT BETWEEN THE MAIN RANGE AND SERVICE WING, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



78. THE SINGLE STOREY BLOCK EXTENSION TO THE REAR SERVICE WING, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



79. THE WEST ELEVATION LARGELY OBSCURED BY THE RAISED GROUND LEVEL AND TERRACED BANK; FROM THE WEST.



80. TREVEDDA FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



81. TREVEDDA FROM THE SOUTH.



82. OB1, INTERIOR OF THE LARGER LEAN-TO SHED WHICH ABUTS THE EAST WALL OF THE HOUSE; FROM THE NORTH.



83. THE NORTH WALL OF OB1, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.



84. THE NORTH WALL OF OB2; WITH 2M SCALE FROM THE NORTH.



85. THE INTERIOR OF OB2; FROM THE NORTH.



86. THE NORTH AND WEST WALLS OF THE STABLES, AS SEEN ABUTTED BY A TIMBER FRAMED CORRUGATED SHEETING LEAN-TO, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



87. THE WEST WALL OF THE STABLES, AS BUILT INTO AND ONTO THE BANK WITH A GABLE, 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.



88. THE SOUTH WALL OF THE STABLES BUILT INTO AND ONTO THE SLOPING GROUND, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.



89. THE INTERIOR OF THE WEST WALL OF THE STABLES; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



90. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE STABLES; FROM THE SOUTH.



91. THE INTERIOR OF THE EAST WALL OF THE STABLES, WITH LOADING DOOR TO A FORMER LOFT FOR HAY; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



92. THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES, DIVIDED INTO CONCRETE PENS, NOTE THE STORAGE OF A FINE MANTLED FIRE SURROUND, POSSIBLY FROM R12, WHICH SHOWS A SCAR OF ONE HAVING BEEN REMOVED; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



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