
Statement Heritage

Chenhall Farm, Crelly, Trenear, TR13 0EY

Historic Building Record Level 2-3

SH Ref CHEN0821 Archive Report v.1.0

13/02/2023

Daniel Ratcliffe

OSNGR SW6768731938

LBC Ref Cornwall PA21/10727 Condition 4

Listed: Chenhall Farmhouse GII NHLE1328429

CSHER: Chenhall – Medieval Settlement MCO13948

OASIS ref: statemen1-522866

ADS archive ref: 20025283



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This archive assessment report was prepared by Daniel Ratcliffe BA MA MCIfA in February 2024 based on building recording undertaken on 8th August 2021 and on 12th December 2023

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Statement Heritage and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available. It should not be used or relied upon in connection with any other project than that intended.

The contributions of Tom Wrigley, client, and Cornwall Councils Historic Environment Record and Planning advice teams are duly acknowledged.

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Common acronyms and specialist terms found in *Statement Heritage Reports*.

Architectural terms are generally taken from the *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture* [online version here](#); the glossaries provided by *Pevsner Architectural Guides* [here](#) and within *RW Brunskill's 'Vernacular Architecture'*

Archaeological terminology is generally compliant with *Historic England Thesauri* available [here](#).

Historic England's 'Introductions to Heritage Assets' and 'Designation Selection Guides' are particularly useful for thematic discussions of heritage asset classes. These may be freely downloaded [here](#).

Archaeological Evaluation. The field testing of land by either remote sensing or direct interventions (digging) to establish the presence / absence, extent, type, date, significance and potential of archaeological features.

Archaeological Interest. The potential for a heritage asset (building, landscape or monument) to hold evidence of past human activity worthy of investigation.

AOD: Above Ordnance Datum. Heights given in 'AOD' are quoted in metres relative to '[Ordnance Datum Newlyn](#)'

CIfA: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Professional institute. Individually MCIfA (Member); ACIfA (Associate); PCIfA (Practitioner).

CSHER / HER : Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record. The definitive record of the designated and undesignated historic environment of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, managed by Cornwall Council.

CLP: Cornwall Local Plan. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/22936789/adopted-local-plan-strategic-policies-2016.pdf> . Planning determinations are expected to be in conformity with local planning policy.

CRO: Cornwall Record Office. References prefixed CRO indicate the local record office reference number of archive documents.

Designated / Protected Heritage Asset. A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

DTM: Digital Terrain Model

GI, GI*, GI2 etc. Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are graded according to their importance. GI and GI* are the highest grades triggering consultation by *LPAs* of Historic England and specific protections under the NPPF.

HE: Historic England. The Government's statutory advisory body on the historic environment.

Historic Environment. 'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora' (NPPF)

HIA: Heritage Impact Appraisal. A document assessing the presence / absence, significance of, and impacts to heritage assets, usually prepared in preparation of *LPA* consent processes.

HLC: Historic Landscape Characterisation. A technique of historic landscape analysis based on the identification of areas sharing common features, patterns and attributes related to their historic development.

IHBC: Institute for Historic Building Conservation. Professional institute

LPA: Local Planning Authority.

Mitigation. Measures to limit or avoid the harm of an action. Specifically used within archaeological work to refer to the processes of converting *archaeological interest* to an archive to advance understanding of a heritage asset, sometimes known as *preservation by record*.

NA: National Archives. References prefixed 'NA' indicate the reference number of archive documents held in the National Archives.

NHLE: National Heritage List for England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>. The definitive record of protected (designated) heritage assets in England.

Non-designated Heritage Asset. 'Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets' (NPPF). Buried archaeological remains may fall into this category, unless their significance is 'demonstrably equivalent to Scheduled Monuments' (NPPF footnote 63).

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework. Central Government framework for planning in England.

OS: Ordnance Survey

OS NGR: OS National Grid Reference.

OUV: Outstanding Universal Value. Used within World Heritage Site practice to describe the heritage values that make it worthy of inscription as such.

Preservation by Record. See *mitigation*.

Preservation 'in situ'. The simplest and best form of archaeological mitigation is to leave the evidence undisturbed, i.e. through an informed foundation design.

Setting: 'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.' (NPPF)

SPD: Supplementary Planning Document. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) build upon and provide more detailed guidance about policies in the Local Plan. Legally, they do not form part of the Local Plan itself and they are not subject to independent examination, but they are material considerations in determining planning applications.

WHS: World Heritage Site.

ZTV: Zone of Theoretical Visibility. A computer-generated prediction of the visibility of a point or group of points within a 'bare earth' model of a landscape (i.e. one in which trees and buildings are imagined having been removed). Such models deliberately over-estimate inter-visibility in order to increase the confidence by which non-visibility can be predicted.

1. Introduction and Designations.

- 1.1. **Background:** This report details archival recording of a cottage and farmstead buildings at *Chenhall Farm, Crelly, Trenear, TR13 0EY* (OS NGR SW6768731938) in advance of a programme of works requiring Listed Building Consent (Cornwall Council reference PA21/10727).
- 1.2. The works will:
- install a WC and reinstated cross passage screen into the ground floor of the main house;
 - Create a link passage between the house and an adjacent farmstead range; and
 - Convert the farmstead range (described as building 1 in our earlier report) into domestic accommodation, resulting in the demolition of an internal wall, the creation of 2no ground floor openings in existing walls, replace a cobbled floor, introduce modern linings, and replace modern external joinery with new windows and doors.
- 1.3. The works were granted consent subject to the following condition *“No works shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.”* (Condition 4 on Consent PA21/10727).

Methods

- 1.4. All elements of this project have been undertaken by Daniel Ratcliffe MA MCifA.
- 1.5. Recording of the buildings to Level 2-3 as defined by Historic England was initially undertaken in August 2021. The aim of this research was to lead informed conservation of the buildings through the adaptive reuse. The work was summarised within Statement Heritage report CHEN0821_SoS (Ratcliffe 2023)¹ submitted with PA21/10727.
- 1.6. A written scheme of investigation for this programme of archaeological works is included at Appendix 1 of this report containing a full description of aims and objectives, methods, personnel and archiving strategy. During its preparation the following specific aims were agreed with the Council’s Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) officer:
- a repeat visit to bring the record of Barn 1 (to be converted) up to Level 2-3, with more detailed photographic (and drawn as necessary) recording of the cobbled surface, and of internal wall surfaces.
 - conversion of the HIA into an archival report with additional descriptions appropriate to the level and a more detailed account of the photographic archive with a photo plan

¹ This report revised and updated an earlier Heritage Impact Assessment.

- deposition of the above and enhanced archive with ADS. A written report analysing the fabric and assessing the history, phasing, condition and significance of the building and its site and a detailed schedule of its materials.
- 1.7. *Historic Research:* Historic research was carried out in 2021. Sources included the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record and National Heritage List for England entries for the site; local and national archive indexes; historic map regression; census data and bibliographic sources.
- 1.8. *Historic Building Recording:* Two visits to the site (08/08/2021 and 12/12/2023) were made resulting in a Level 2 – 3 record (Historic England 2017). This record comprises description and photography of the buildings' external elevations, exterior and structural character, architectural details, the character of each internal space, and patterns of movement and use. The principal techniques used were:
- indexed, scaled photography using a Nikon D3300 DSLR camera.
 - indexed aerial photography using a DJI Mavic Mini UAV fitted with 12MP camera.
 - annotation of existing architects plans and elevations (verified for accuracy on site)
 - hand-drawn survey of the cobbled surface with additional detail added using rectified photographs.
 - annotation of rectified photography of internal elevations containing phasing details.
- 1.9. *Archiving :*
- An OASIS entry for this report has been created under reference **statemen1-522866**. On approval of this report it will be uploaded to the OASIS system and will be available via the Statement Heritage 'unpublished reports series' at the [Archaeological Data Service](#)²
 - An ordered project archive has been curated by Statement Heritage during the life of this project, and on approval of this report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York under reference **ADS 20025283**

Location:

- 1.10. The buildings to which this assessment relates is shown at figure 1. The site is a small farmstead comprising a traditionally constructed farmhouse (Listed GII NHLE1328429), probably dating to the 18th century although possibly with earlier elements, and a group of 19th century agricultural outbuildings forming a loose courtyard of three sides to its north-east. Only the westernmost range of the loose courtyard was subject to the current planning matters, although for completeness and context this report contains Level 1 index reporting of the other buildings making up the site.
- 1.11. *Historic Landscape Character.* Chenhall Farm lies within 'Anciently Enclosed Land: Medieval Farmland' as described by the 1994 Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (Herring, 1998). This is 'The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD (source, Institute of Cornish Studies place-names index) and whose field

² <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/browse/series.xhtml?recordId=1000604&recordType=GreyLit>

patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure.... Tends to be on relatively sheltered land, not too steep and not too poorly drained, but can extend onto the edges of high downs. Networks of winding lanes and roads, often deeply cut by the passage of people, animals and vehicles over centuries or thousands of years. These connect farming settlements whose layouts are typically irregular, often clearly shrunken from hamlets; some are still hamlets. Churchtowns and a few larger villages are scattered through the Type which also contains, or surrounds, most of the county's ancient towns.

- 1.12. Geologically the area is underlain by the granite of the *Carnmenellis Intrusion* an igneous rock formed approximately 252 to 359 million years ago in the Permian and Carboniferous Periods.
- 1.13. Topographically the farmstead lies on the 130m contour at the head of a shallow valley draining into the *River Cober* to the south. The nearest high ground is at *Bosquio* c1.5km to the north rising to 192m.

Designations

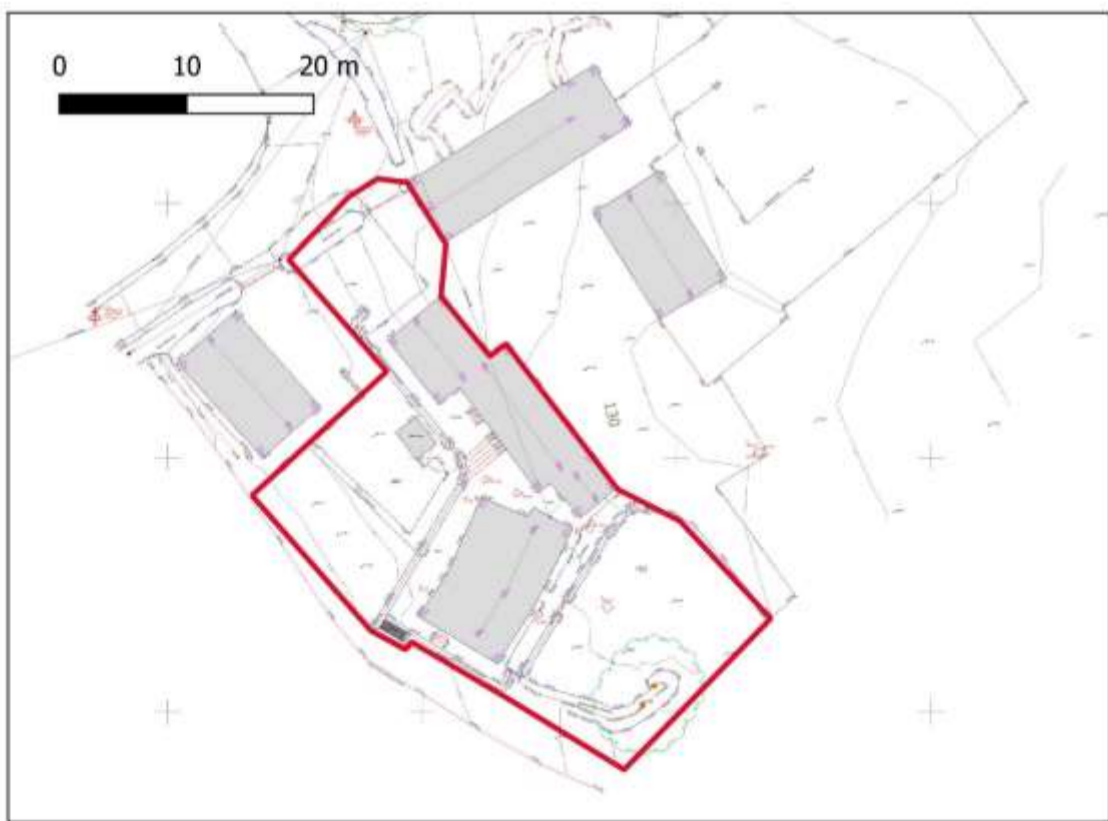
- 1.14. **Chenhall Farmhouse** was Listed at Grade II (NHLE1328429) on 17th June 1988. The list description states, *SW 63 SE WENDRON 4/312 Chenhall Farmhouse – II Farmhouse. C18 or possibly older. Grouted rubble walls. Steep grouted scantle slate roof with rubble stacks over the gable ends. Right-hand stack is external. C17 or C18 hand-made crested clay ridge tiles. Plan: Originally a 2-room plan with large fireplace in each room. There is a stair projecting behind the lower right-hand room (probably the hall/kitchen). Stair is now surrounded by circa late C18 outshut added to the full width of the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Slightly asymmetrical 3 window east-south-front with approximately central doorway. The front wall is slightly bowed on plan. Circa early C19 16-pane hornless sashes to first floor middle and right, otherwise later horned sashes. C20 door. Rear has circa late C18 small 24-pane 2-light horizontal-sliding sash with horizontal wooden glazing bars with vertical lead canes (sic). Interior: Early C19 carpentry and joinery details including dog-leg stair in earlier stair projection. Roof structure not inspected but probably C18. Listing NGR: SW6768731930*
- 1.15. *Other designations:* The site lies outside the *Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site* (WHS). The *Wendron Mining District* of the WHS lies 526m to the south of the site. This area of the WHS includes *Carnmenellis Hill* and the valley floor of the *River Cober*.
- 1.16. No other Listed Buildings and no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, or Registered Parks and Gardens will be affected by the current proposals.



i) 1:150000



ii) 1:20000



iii) 1:500

Figure 1: Location

- Project Boundary
- World Heritage Site
- Listed Buildings
 - + I
 - + II*
 - + II
- Height in m.
 - 0
 - 50
 - 100
 - 150
 - 200

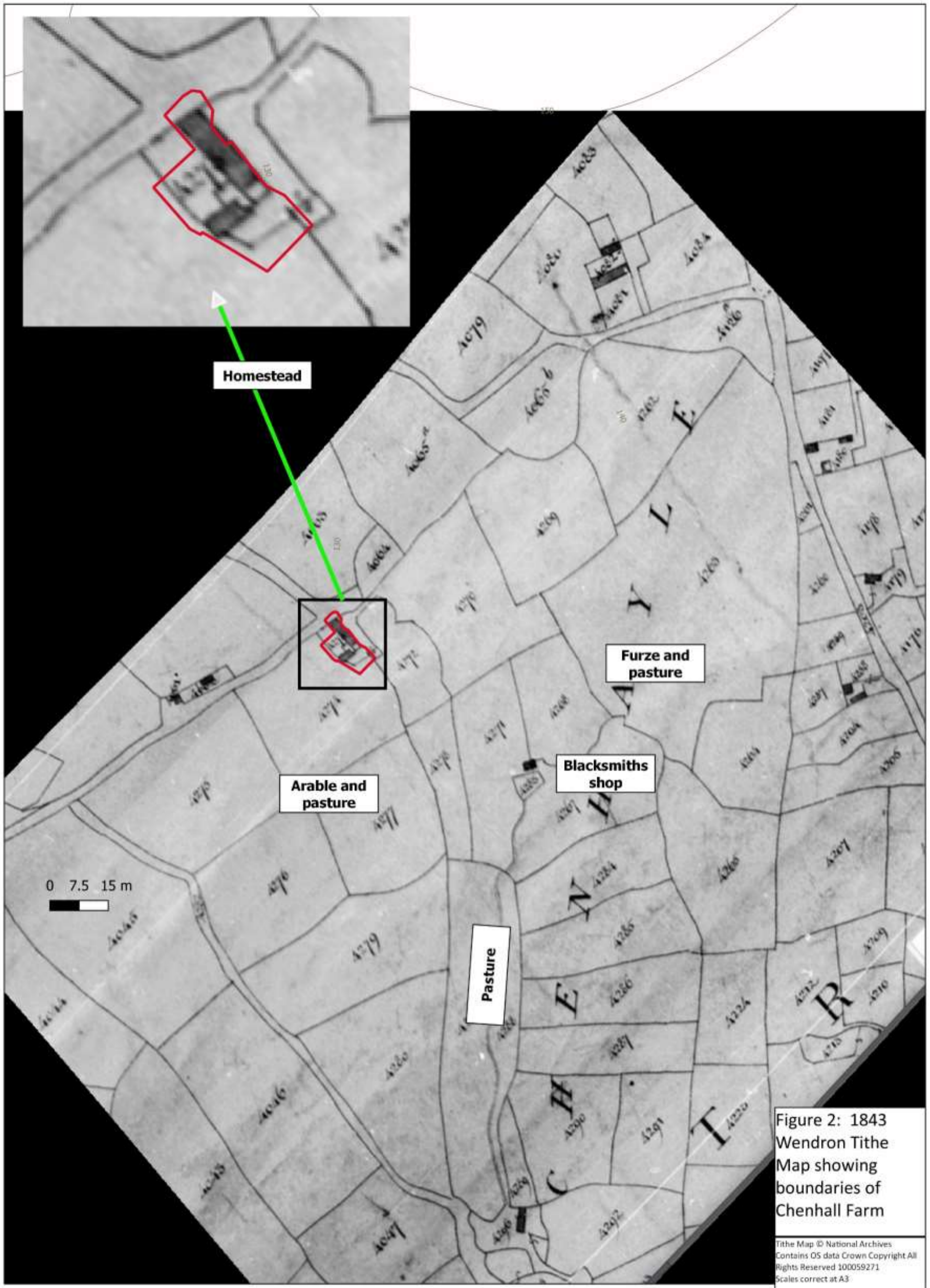
Layout and photography © 2021
Statement Heritage
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Scales correct at A3

2. Historic Background and map evidence.

- 2.1 The settlement of *Chenhall* is identified by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (CSHER) as of medieval origin, being *first recorded in 1337 when it is spelt "Chienhale" (b2). The name is Cornish and contains the elements chy meaning 'house or cottage', an meaning 'the', and hal meaning 'moor or marsh' (b4). Chenhall is still occupied* (CSHER). The placename is likely to reference the shallow valley to the immediate east and south-east, still wet in nature today. Today the wider area is known as *Crelly*, taken from a settlement to the north-east (earliest record 1290 – MCO14156) but now associated with the mid-late 19th century terrace and chapel (MCO32500) to the immediate north-west of the site.
- 2.2 The surrounding countryside is typical of much medieval farmland within Cornish ‘anciently enclosed land’, with characteristics including dispersed hamlet ‘town-place’ settlements named in the Cornish language, connected through semi-regular fields enclosed by Cornish hedge-banks, by deeply incised lanes and paths.
- 2.3 The Tithe Map for *Wendron* (NA IR 30/6/207) dates to 1843. Together with the accompanying Tithe Apportionment (1841 NA IR 18/543) the tithe documentation records *Chenhayle* as a 46-acre farm. Of this acreage nearly half – mostly to the east of the homestead – was in use as ‘furze’ (rough ground, mostly gorse, being managed for fuel), whilst land to the south of the house, between the base of the valley and a footpath, was listed as pasture and arable land. The land was tenanted by *Wearne Dunstan*, listed in the 1841 census as a 50-year-old farmer.
- 2.4 The **1843 map** (figure 2) shows the farmhouse to its current footprint, including the projecting external stack at its northeast end. The western barn range is shown but extending all the way to the lane to the north.
- 2.5 The 1841 census lists two further households at *Chenhall*, *Richard Perry* who the Tithe data demonstrates lived at what is now *Chynalls Farm* and *Benjamin Tremelling*, a blacksmith, who the tithe map and apportionment shows lived at *Lezerea*, a ‘House and Garden’ – now demolished but locatable via the Tithe Map and 1880s OS data as having been at SW6783231836.
- 2.6 *Wearne Dunstan* was listed again in the 1881 census at *Chenhall* as a farmer of 30 acres, aged 80.
- 2.7 The 1881 census lists 4 households at *Chenhall* the others all being headed by individuals listed as *Tin Miner* indicating the growth of mining activity along the valley floor of the *River Cober* by this date.
- 2.8 The **1880 OS 1st edition County Series 25 inch to the mile** (Figure 3i) mapping generally shows buildings in a little more detail than the Tithe mapping. On this mapping the barn range resolves into three parts. The main barn (building 1a on key plan, figure 4) and the southern annexe to the barn (building 1b) are identifiable to their current footprints. A further range to the north of the barn is likely part of the building shown on the Tithe map and is now lost. The map shows ‘Springs’ to the northeast in an open yard. The mapping shows a rectangular building to the south-east corner of the yard had been added since 1843, but otherwise the east side of the main yard is shown undeveloped.
- 2.9 The **1907** (second edition County Series 25 inch – figure 3ii) mapping shows the rebuilding of the farmstead since 1880 with buildings 2 and 3 shown for the first time. A narrow building is shown attached to the northwest gable of the barn and stepped back from the northeast elevation (as is building 1c today) but this building’s southwest elevation was continuous with that of the barn demonstrating that it must have since been rebuilt. A further lost building lies still further to the north-west.
- 2.10 The next large scale OS mapping of the farmstead dates to **1971** (figure 3iii) (the product of a long gap in resurvey activity at this scale). The building now shows building 1c for the first time, although a further building on the same alignment is shown to its north-west. The building in the south - eastern corner of the yard had been enlarged to a similar footprint to the farmhouse. A long rectilinear feature depicted by the OS using pecked (broken) lines lies in the area to the immediate

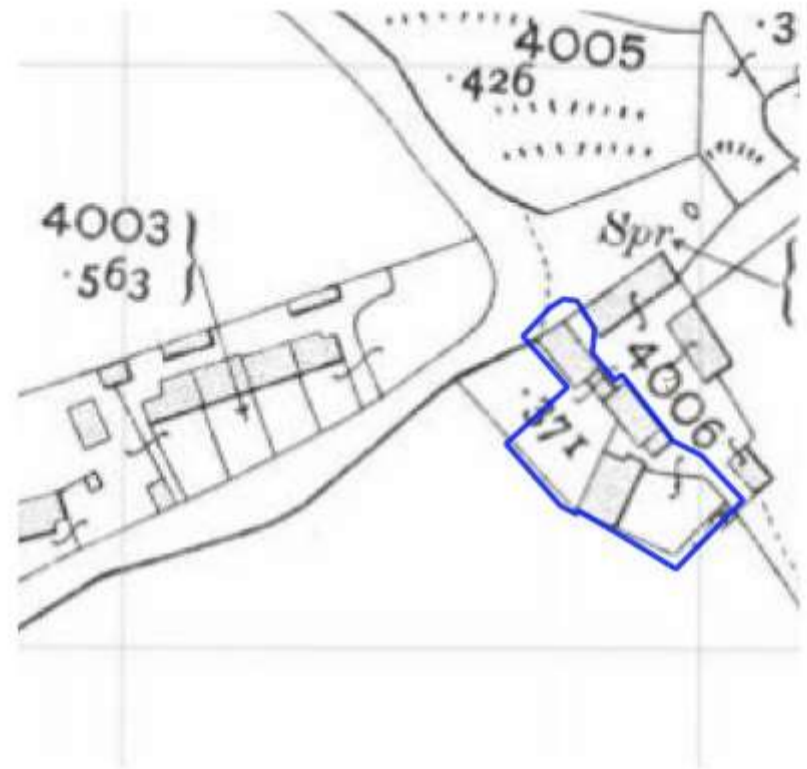
north-west of the farmhouse. Pecked lines were used by the OS to denote the extents of buildings with open sides (Oliver, 2013, p. 89), suggesting that this feature was a 'Dutch' barn.

- 2.11 The features shown in 1971 are also shown on mapping and aerial photography dating to 2005 by which time further large modern farm buildings had been added to the group to the east. These late buildings, the part of the main barn range closest to the road, and the range in the south-eastern corner of the yard had all been cleared by 2016, the possible Dutch barn being replaced by the current steel garage block.
- 2.12 Listed Building Consent *for the refurbishment of existing dwellinghouse including re-roofing, replacement of windows and internal works* was granted in 2007 (W2/PA07/01100/LBC) subject to several conditions. It is apparent that the implementation of the approved works did not take place according to the submitted plans which show partitions at ground floor level forming two downstairs rooms and a central hall. The property is understood to have been sold at least twice since the consent was granted and works undertaken. No records of the discharge of conditions have been made available and we understand that it is accepted by our clients that the works may be unauthorised.

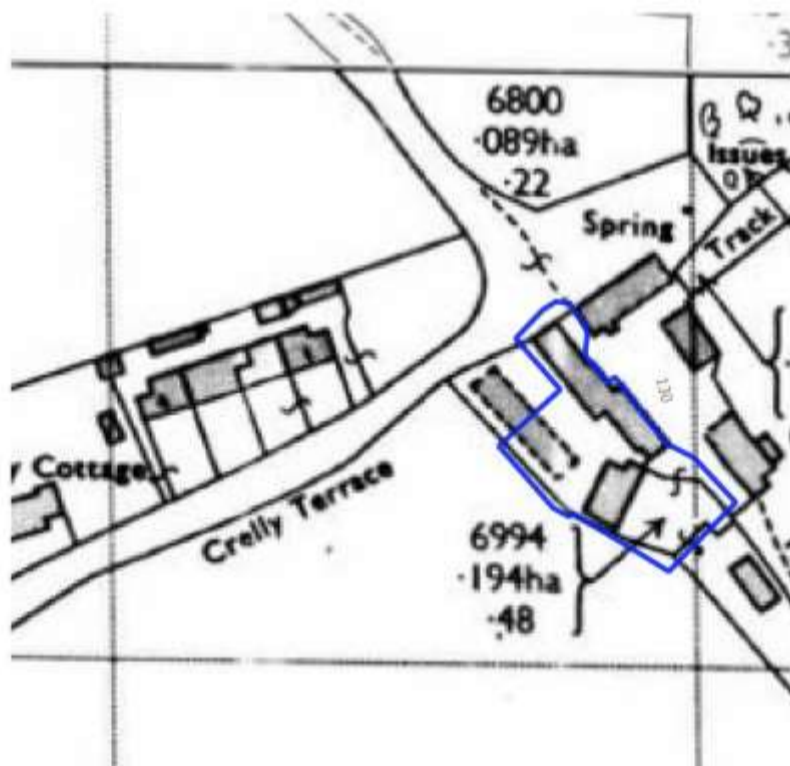




i: 1888



ii: 1907



iii) 1907



iv) 2003

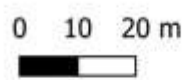


Figure 3: Historic OS Maps

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3. Description of Buildings

- 3.1 The former farmstead was visited, inspected and photographed, with written records being made on existing plans commensurate to a Level 2-3 survey as described by Historic England (2017) on August 8th, 2021. The weather was mostly sunny with some cloudy intervals. Light winds at low level permitted the use of drone photography of the site from up to c.30m above ground level.
- 3.2 Additional recording was undertaken on 12th December 2023 in order to make a more detailed metric record of the cobbled surface prior to its removal and of internal walls where phasing details survive.
- 3.3 Figure 4 shows the buildings of the site from the air and in relation to *Crelly Terrace* and the former *Wesleyan Methodist* church alongside a key plan of the farmstead as a whole. The chapel and terrace are likely related to the mining landscape to the south – representative of the growth of rural population during the mining period and distinctive of that tradition. Both houses and church are sturdily built from granite.

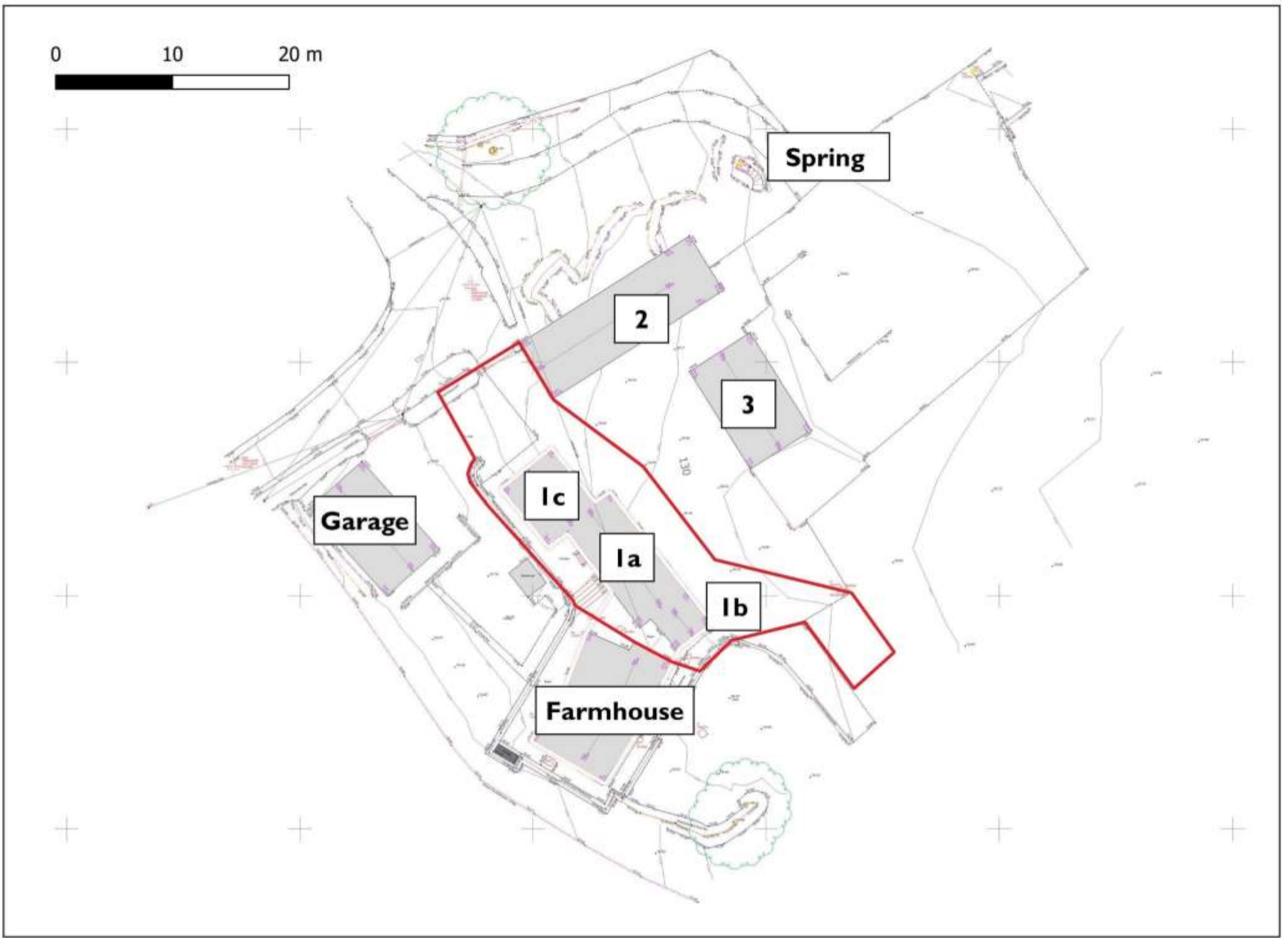
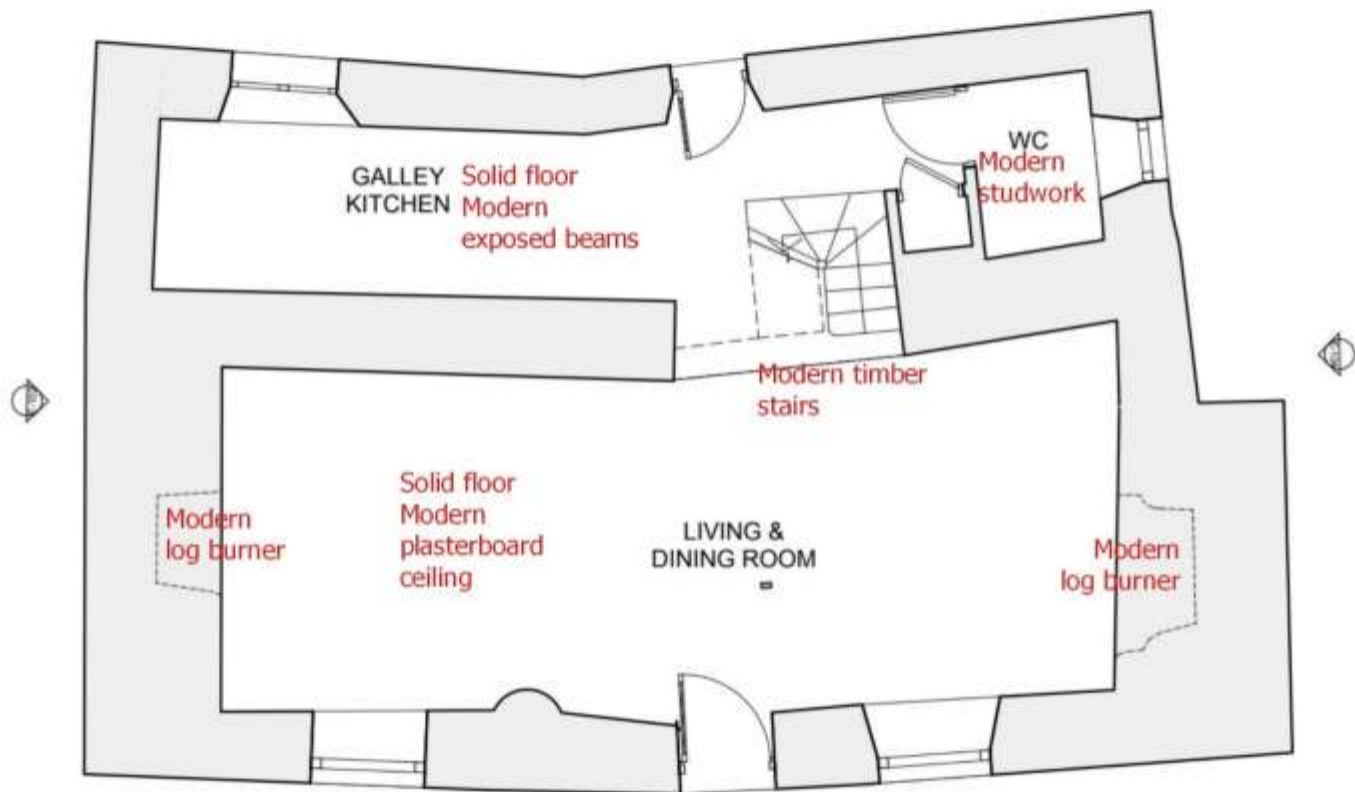


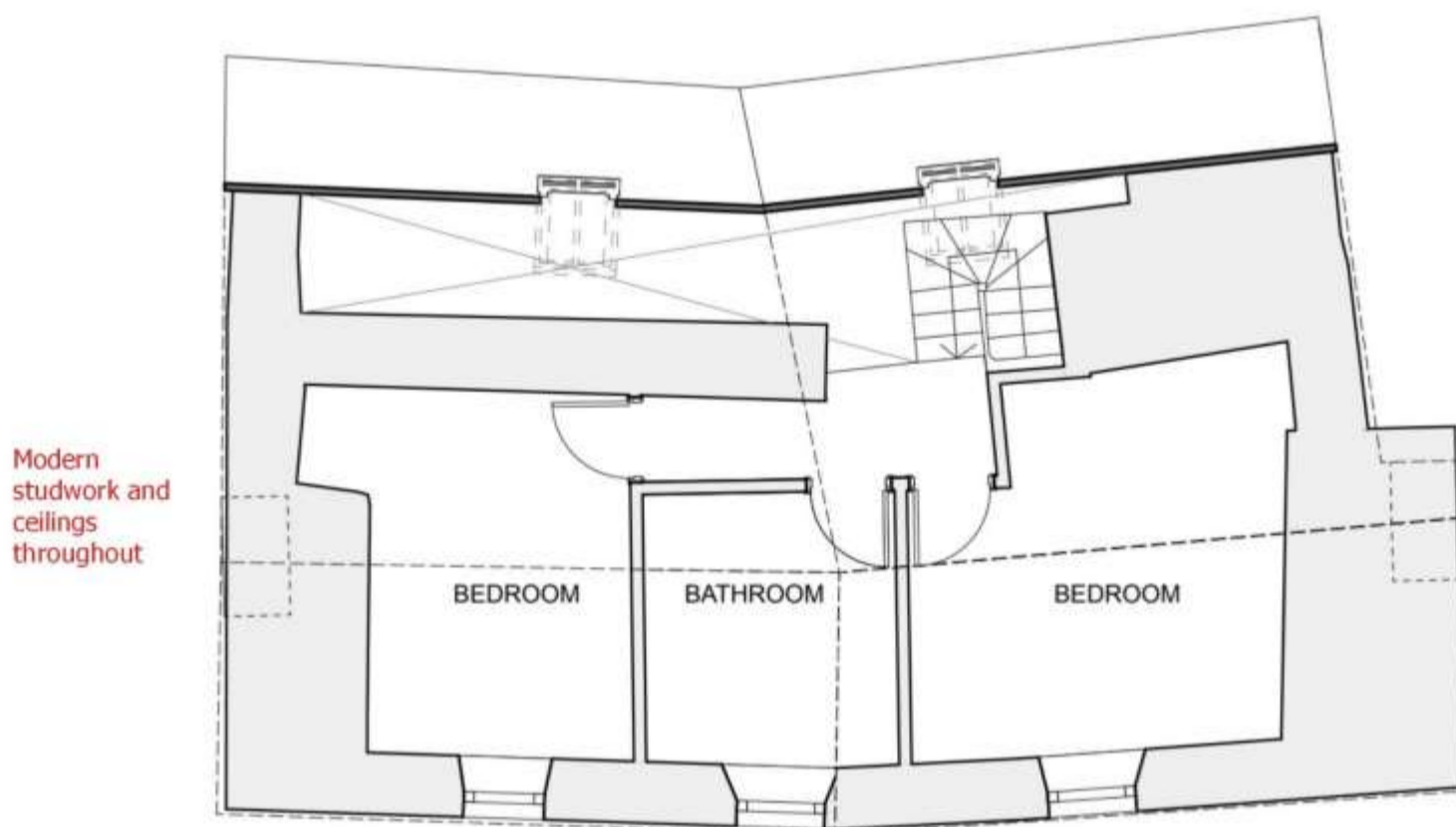
Figure 4: Site Plan and Aerial Photograph

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- 3.4 The **Farmhouse** faces south-east and is typical of many 18th-century small rural houses and cottages such as are found on smaller Cornish farms and smallholdings.
- 3.5 Externally the building measures 12m x 7.5m in plan.
- 3.6 The plan of the building (figure 5), which faces south-east over a small walled and raised front garden, is simple, with a room to either end, or a rear outshut underneath a catslide roof form. The building's plan is curiously cranked midway along its length, probably relating to rebuilding or extension at one end, although no phasing evidence survives to either front or rear elevations. External walls are very thick with a pronounced batter, indicative of cob or cob and rubble construction although no opening up works have been undertaken to confirm this. The walls appear to have been finished in a lime render and white limewash or mineral paint finish.
- 3.7 Annotated elevations are presented at Figure 6.
- 3.8 Photographs of the building are presented at Figure 7.
- 3.9 The roof covering (figure 7i) is a well laid dry scantle slate of random widths to diminishing courses of an imported or possibly Welsh slate under a plain ceramic ridge. The verge slating (figure 7iii and iv) includes chamfered details, a generous overhang with overlapping slate 'srips' fitted underneath (usually to protect purlin ends). There are robust square brick stacks – possibly of modern brick, the north-eastern (right hand) stack projecting along the right-hand roof slope as described in the list description, typically an 'early' feature.
- 3.10 This stack is stepped to rear (figure 7iii), the step detailed with slating to shed water.
- 3.11 There are two well specified conservation style roof lights in the rear roofslope above the outshot (figure 7v). We have not inspected the roof-space or roof timbers which will be unaffected by the consented works.
- 3.12 *South elevation* (figure 7ii): The doorway, which plans included with the 2007 LBC application indicate originally led to a timber-partitioned cross-passage, is off-centre within the elevation. This often signifies 17th century origins or earlier, the cross-passage plan having been largely superseded by more symmetrical plans and elevations during the Georgian period. The asymmetric plan resulting suggests that the left-hand side of the building, which is longer in plan with a slightly larger window set higher than that to its right, may have been the *hall* and the eastern shorter part of the building the lower status end or *parlour-kitchen*. At first floor level three windows are more regularly spaced and sized. Typically, in Cornwall the eaves height of early buildings was raised in the later 18th or 19th centuries (sometimes at the point at which thatch, which requires a steeper roof pitch, was replaced with slate), and these openings may well date to this period. All external joinery appears to post-date the 2007 application and is finished in a historically appropriate light green matt finish. Windows are currently fitted with well-made modern single glazed timber sash units with simple lambs-tongue mouldings and simple late 19th century style horns. The door is a simple modern planked unit with a single simple glazed upper panel. A lightly built trellis of painted timber batons decorates the front door opening. Rainwater goods are traditionally profiled.
- 3.13 The rear (north-west – figure 7v) and north-east elevations (figure 7iii) each feature modern casement windows – the gable window is a fixed light; the rear window has a single opening casement and is flush fitting.
- 3.14 The southwest elevation (figure 7iv) is blind (no openings).



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

0m 5m



Chenhall Farm, Crelly, Trenear, TR13 0EY
Farmhouse, Plans

Survey base: Joe Reilly www.coalcomwall.com

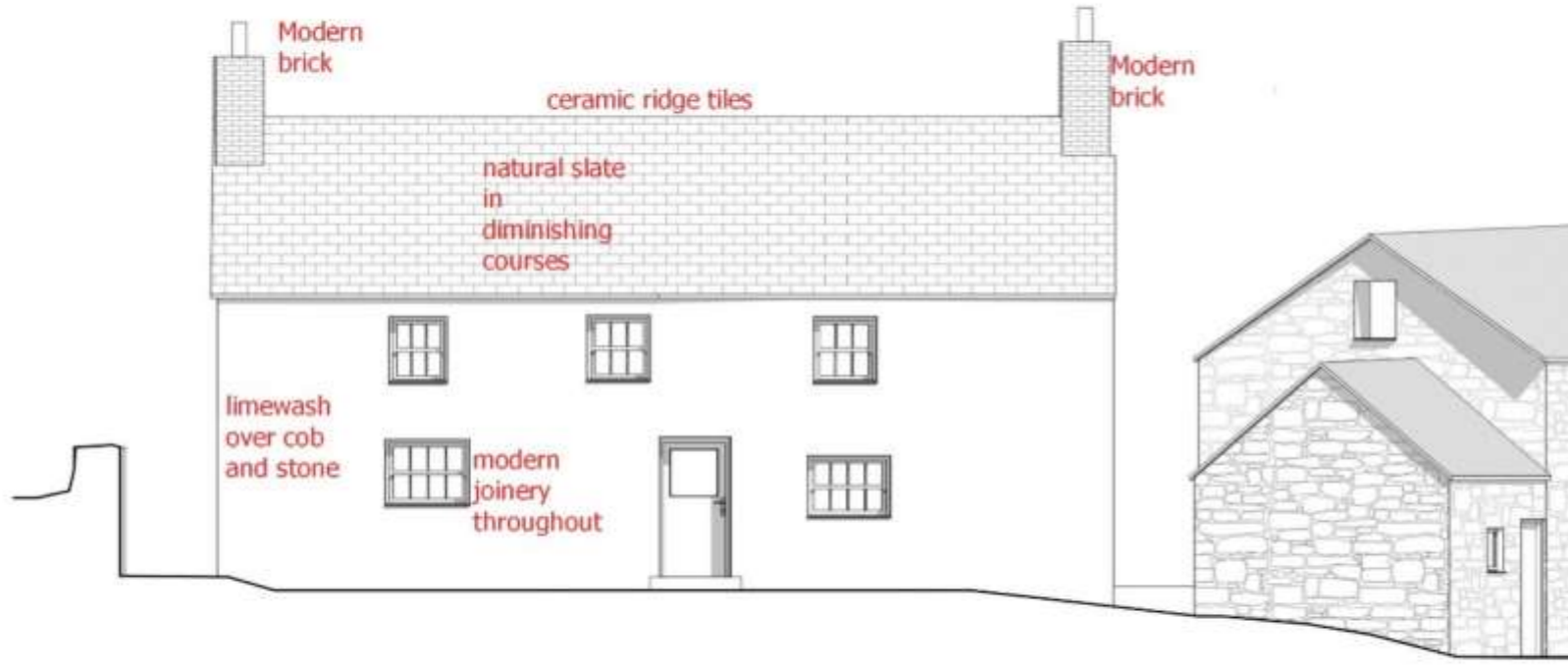
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Survey date 02/09/2021

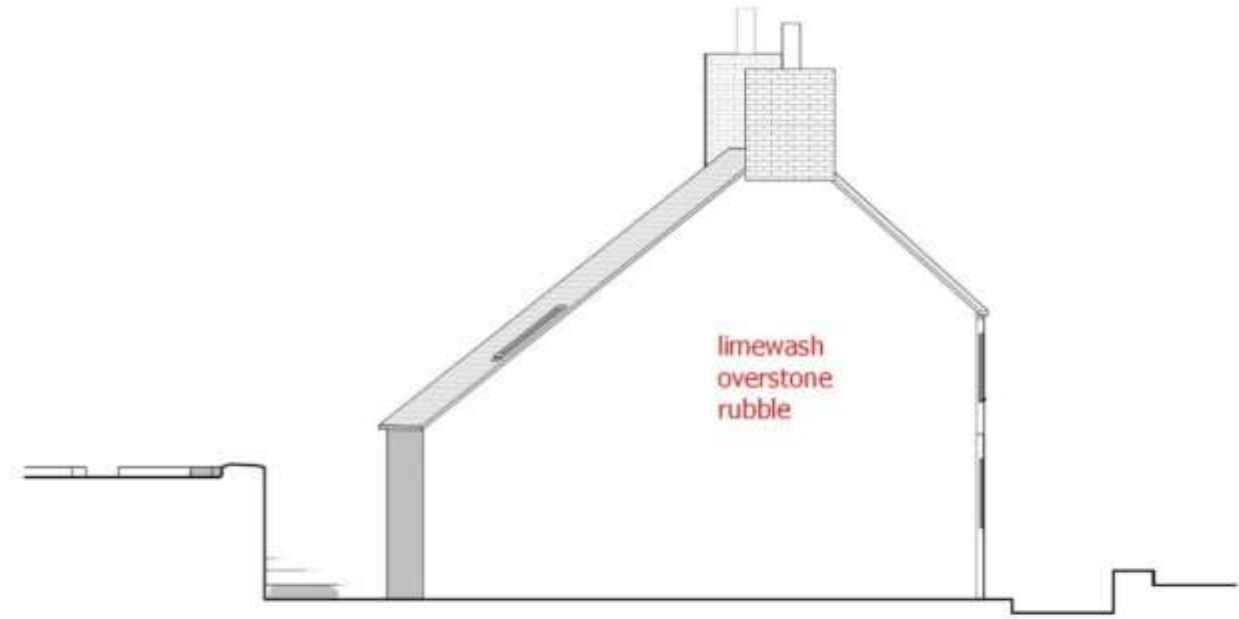
Additional annotation by Statement Heritage in red.

5: Farmhouse plans

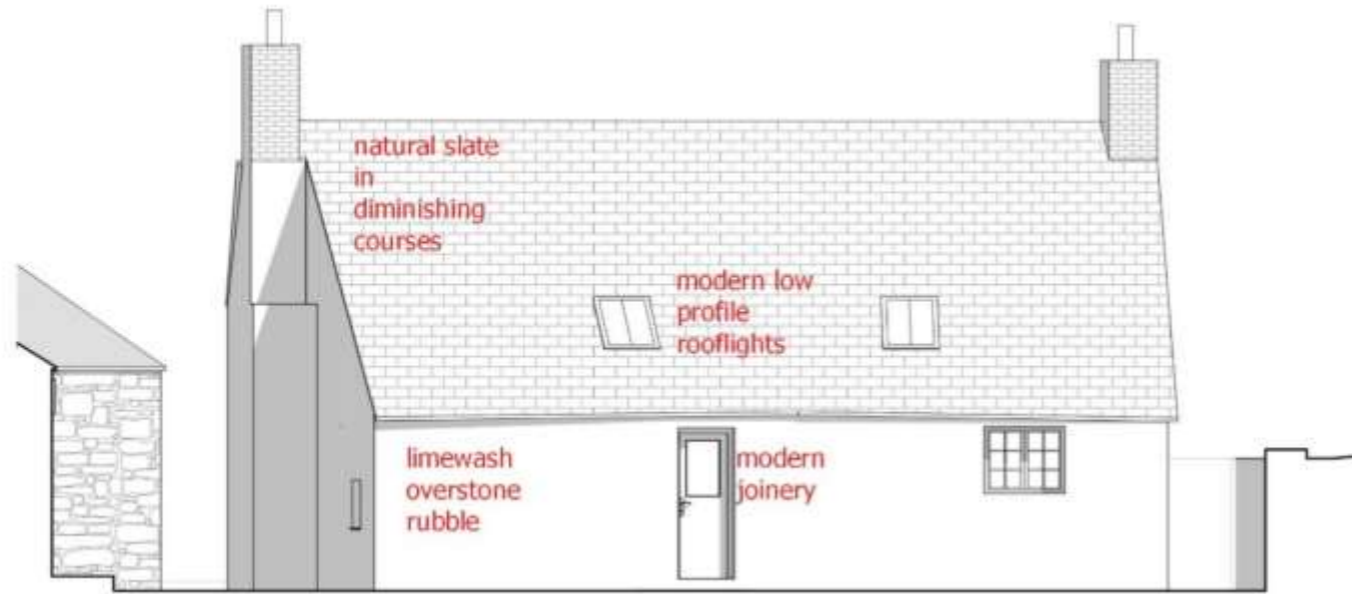
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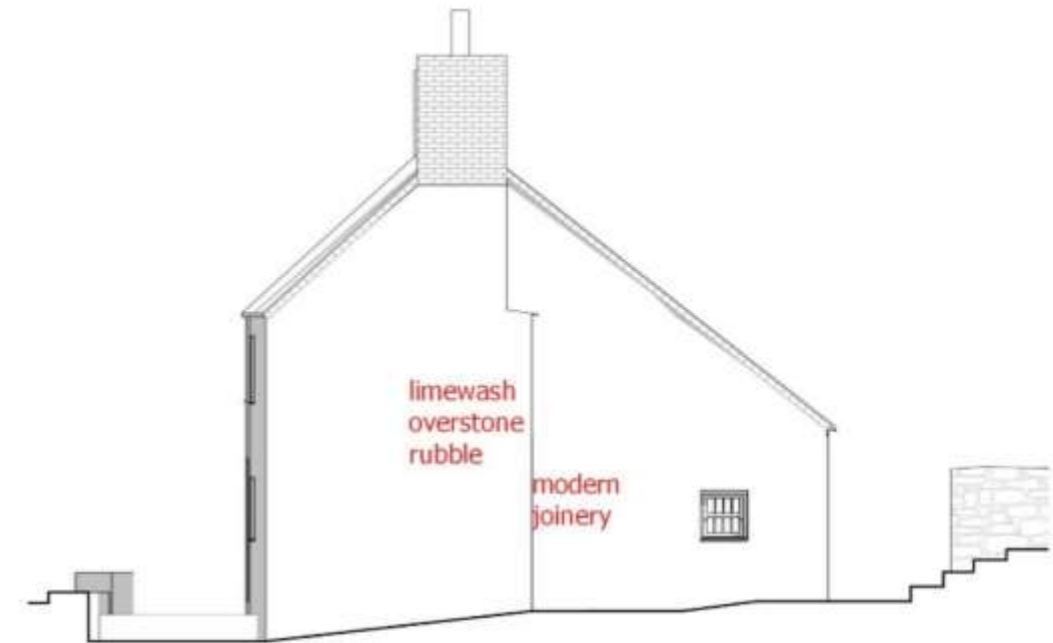
E-101 MAIN HOUSE COTTAGE -S.E. ELEVATION 1:100



E-102 MAIN HOUSE COTTAGE - S.W. ELEVATION 1:100



E-103 MAIN HOUSE COTTAGE -N.W. ELEVATION 1:100



E-104 MAIN HOUSE COTTAGE- N.E. ELEVATION 1:100



6: Farmhouse elevations

Base drawings by COAL
Annotations in red by Statement Heritage

By:	Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:

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Project:
Chenhall Farm, Creilly, Trenear, Helston, Cornwall, TR13 0EY

Project Number:
185

Date:
03/09/2021

Scale:
1:100 @A3

Drawn By:
JR

Drawing Number:
P.105

Revision:

Title:
EXISTING ELEVATIONS 01

COAL Ltd, 26 Goonball, St Agnes, TR5 0PN
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i) Vertical aerial photograph of roof, probably dating to the renovation of the building consented in 2007. A good quality natural slate laid to diminishing courses with orange ceramic ridge. Note pronounced crank in the plan of the building (Archive ref CHEN0821_DJI__0772.JPG)



ii) Vertical aerial photograph of roof, probably dating to the renovation of the building consented in 2007. A good quality natural slate laid to diminishing courses with orange ceramic ridge. Note pronounced crank in the plan of the building. Archive ref CHENH0821_0034-2.jpg. 1m scale



iii) [far left] Northeast elevation. Archive ref CHENH0821_0037.JPG
1m scale.



iv) [near left] Southwest elevation. Archive ref CHENH0821_0042.JPG

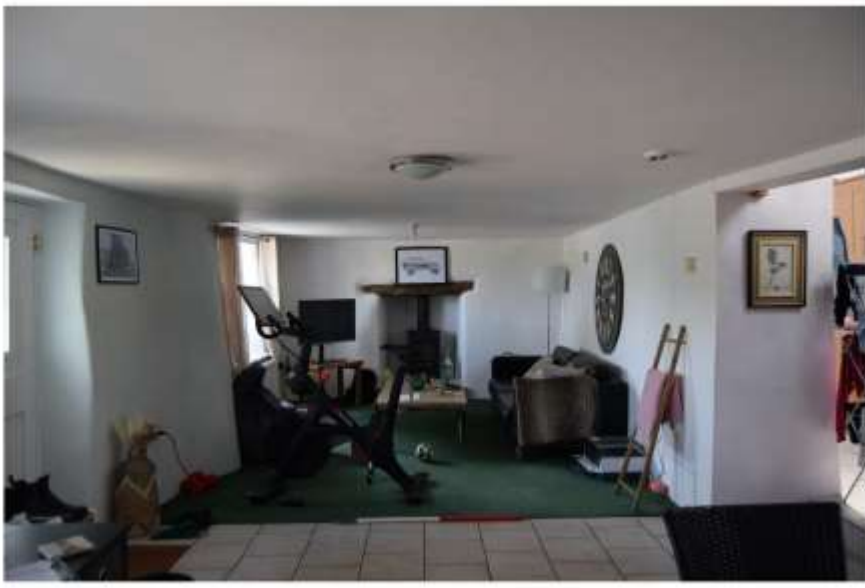


v) Northwest elevation. Archive ref CHENH0821_0041.JPG

7: Farmhouse elevations

All photos © Statement Heritage 2021

- 3.15 **Internally** the *ground floor* of the main range is now a single space (figure 8i and ii) 9m x 3.4m, with internal timber partitions having been removed since 2007. There are granite lintelled fireplaces to both ends of the building – the larger being at the right-hand end (figure 8ii). The massive (c1.5m) lintel of this fireplace has a rough unstopped possible lower chamfer with three drill holes in its face. A slighter granite lintel is above the fireplace at the western end. Both fireplaces are fitted with modern log burner appliances. The ceilings are modern plasterboard. The floor is surfaced in modern ceramic tiles. Walls are irregularly plastered, presumably in the lime finishes specified in 2007.
- 3.16 A timber dog-leg stair is in the position illustrated on both existing and proposed drawings submitted in 2007 (figure 8iii), although this does not bear the ‘*Early C19 carpentry and joinery details*’ ascribed to it in the list description and is of modern timber and construction details.
- 3.17 The out-shut (9.5m x 3.4m internally) is fitted with a modern kitchen (figure 8iv). A WC at its eastern end is within modern stud walling. Door joinery and visible roof carpentry is modern in character.
- 3.18 First floor spaces (figure 8v) have been finished in modern plasterboard linings with modern joinery doors and frames fitted. These are robust ledge and brace doors appropriate in character to the age and style of the building but do not have the authenticity and use-wear of originals.
- 3.19 **Building 1** forms the southwest side of an irregular yard to the northeast of the house. It represents the earliest range of the yard with buildings shown on its approximate footprint by 1841.
- 3.20 The building is shown in plan at figure 9 and 10, and in elevational drawings at figure 11.
- 3.21 The two-storey central element (Building 1a) is the oldest, with elements 1b and 1c abutting its structure.
- 3.22 All parts of the building (figure 12) are built similarly and are considered to be of similar date. Walls are of semi-coursed granite with cement pointing (externally) and lime pointing internally.
- 3.23 The building is built into land which rises to the southwest and northwest.
- 3.24 **Part 1a** forms the central and main part of range 1 (forming the western side of the yard – figure 12).
- 3.25 This two-storey element (10.7m x 4.8m externally in plan) is likely of early 19th century date and is an example of a south-western ‘bank-barn’ having a two-storey elevation to the yard (north-east – figure 13i) with a first-floor threshing and granary space (accessed directly from the higher ground level to rear -figure 13ii) by a rear threshing door above what was likely originally animal accommodation.
- 3.26 The barn has a mid-late 20th century corrugated asbestos roof covering with aged ceramic ridge tiles. Its principal elevation (figure 13i) has a first-floor threshing door towards the northern end (distinguishable from an ordinary loading door by being mirrored in the western elevation), and a ventilation slit to its southern end (again mirrored in the western elevation indicating the use of this part of the building for storage of cut crops or grain. Below the slit is a large cart entrance under a granite lintel (possibly a twentieth century adaption as its left jamb, a massive piece of cut granite, contrasts with the alternating granite quoins of the right jamb) to left and a doorway to right. All door joinery has been renewed with modern plank and batten units.
- 3.27 The southeast and northwest gable ends of the building are both blank, apart from a single window at the apex of the southeast gable. Both are abutted by single storey buildings (Buildings 1b and 1c).



i) Looking southwest along the ground floor
Archive ref: CHENH0821_0043.JPG
Scale 1m



ii) Looking northeast along the ground floor
Archive ref: CHENH0821_0044.JPG
Scale 1m



iii) Looking northwest towards the modern stairs
Archive ref: CHENH0821_0045.JPG



iv) Outshot, looking northeast
Archive ref: CHENH0821_0046.JPG



v) First floor modern stud walls
and doors
Archive
ref:CHENH0821_0048.JPG

8: Farmhouse interiors

All photos © Statement Heritage 2021



Chenhall Farm, Crelly, Trenear, TR13 0EY
 Building 1, Plans

Survey base: Joe Reilly www.coalcornwall.com

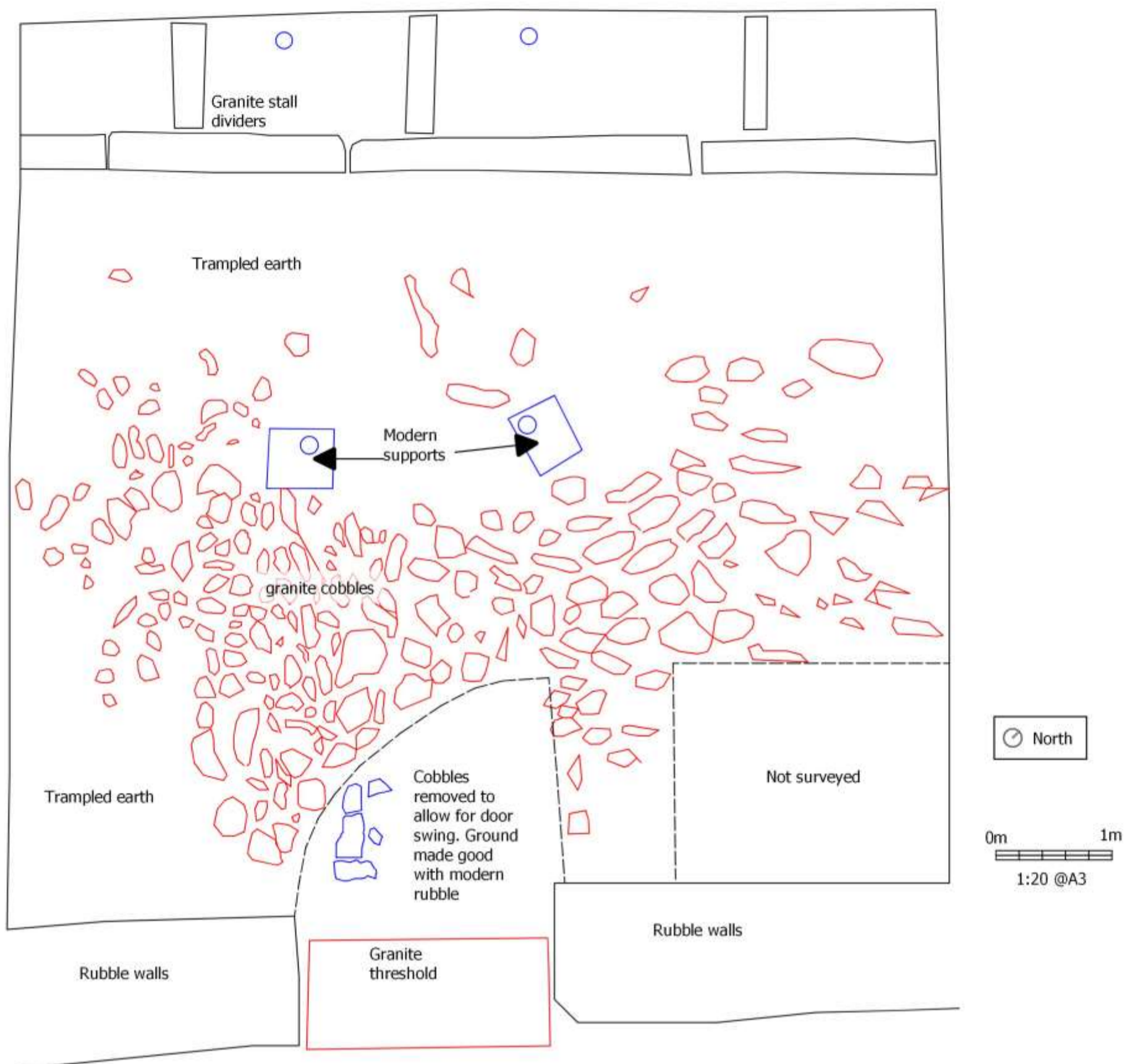
Scale 1:100@A3

Survey date 02/09/2021

Additional annotation by Statement Heritage in red.

9: Building 1 (Barn range) plans

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Chenhall Farm
 Crelly
 Trenear
 Cornwall

Black - Granite, walls and divider
 Red - Granite - cobbles and threshold
 Blue - Modern interventions, concrete pads,
 wooden supports and rubble

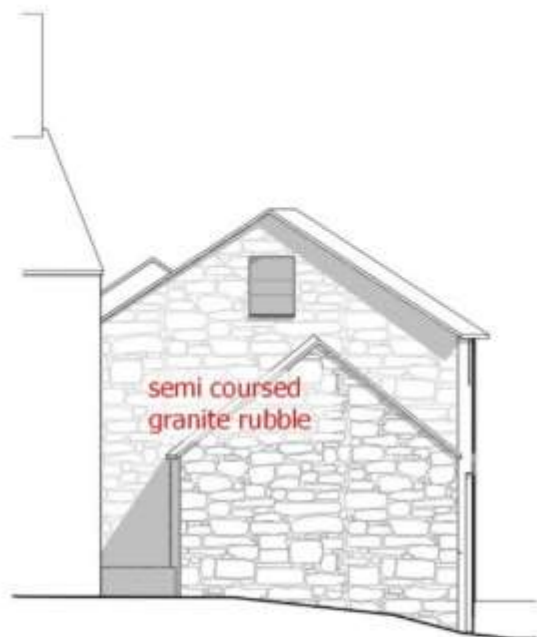
SW6768631946

Building 1a, northern space
 Floor plan 1:20 @A3

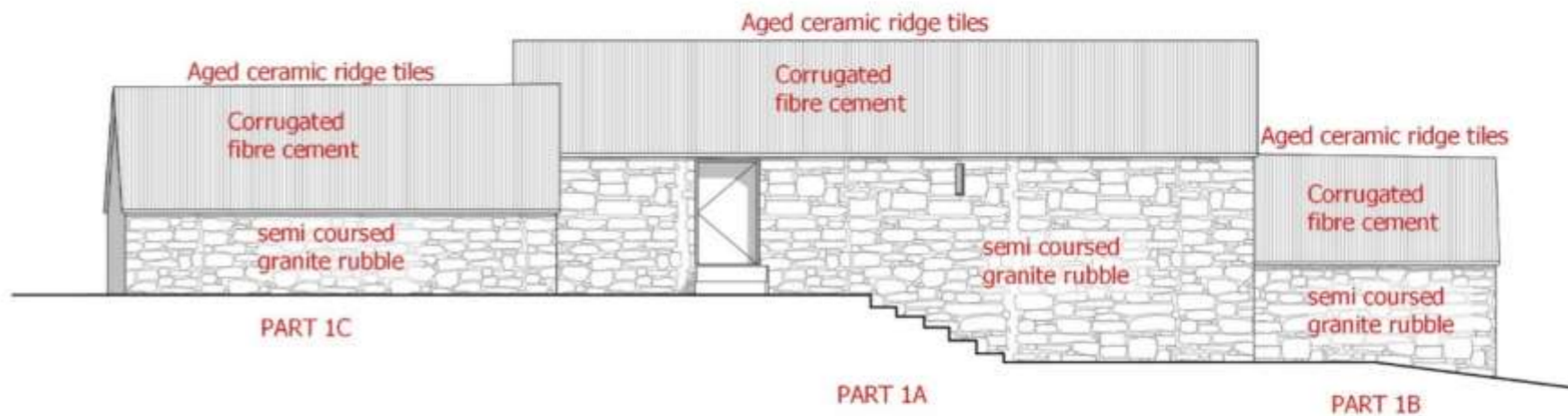
Surveyed DJR 12/12/2023
 Drawn DJR 13/02/2024

10: Northern
 compartment of 1A

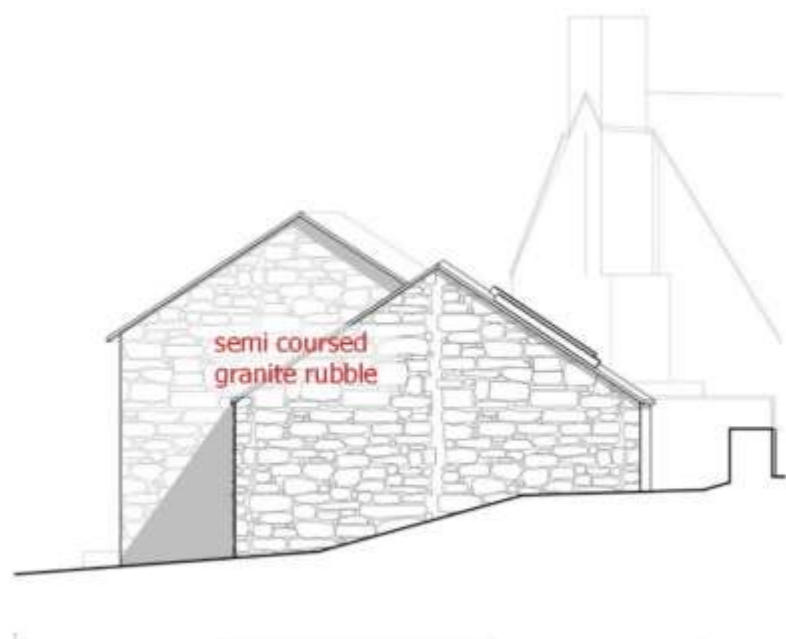
© Statement Heritage 2023



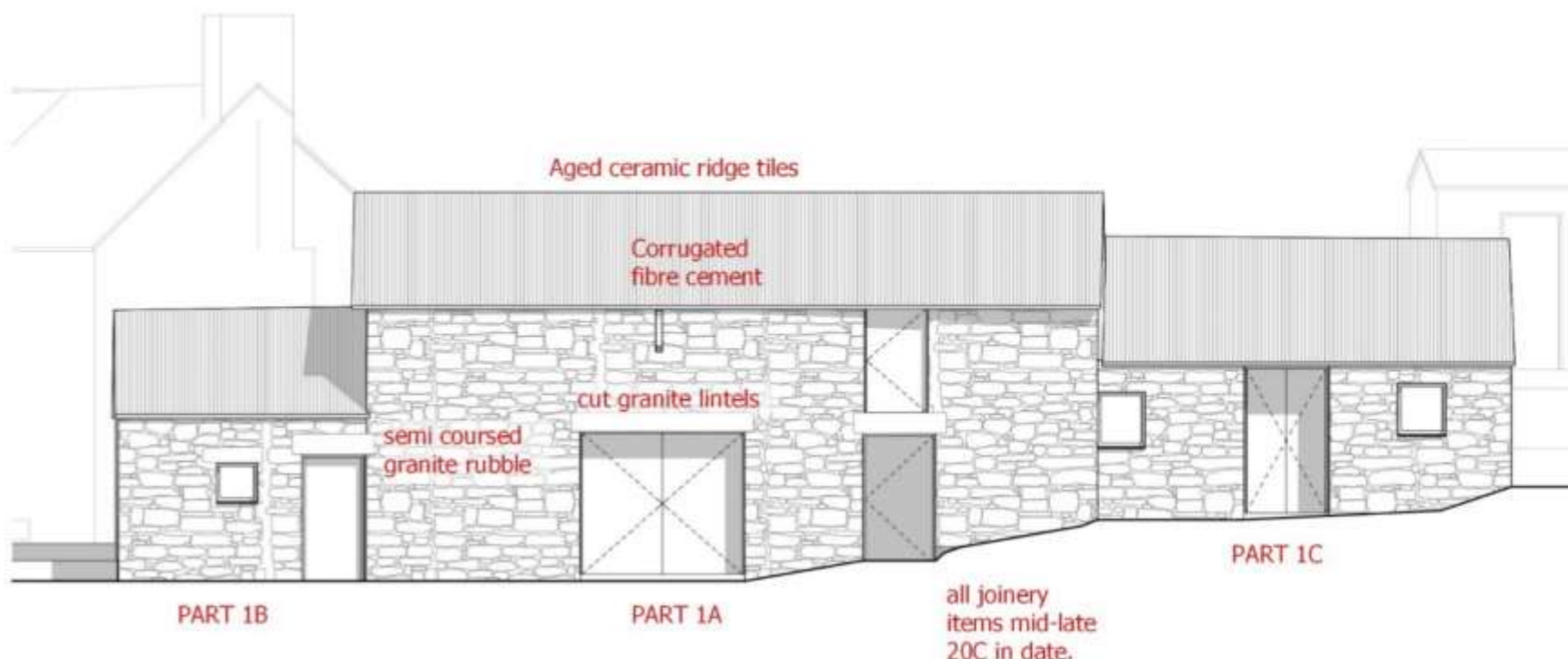
E-105 MAIN HOUSE BARN - S.E. ELEVATION 1:100



E-106 MAIN HOUSE BARN - N.E. ELEVATION 1:100



E-107 PROPOSED MAIN HOUSE BARN - NW. ELEVATION 1:100



E-108 MAIN HOUSE BARN - N.E. ELEVATION 1:100



11: Building 1 - elevations

© Statement Heritage 2023
Annotations in red by Statement Heritage

By:	Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:

The copyright of this drawing and design remains the intellectual property of the designers and may not be used without written permission. Do not scale for construction purposes. Verify all dimensions on site, through a measured survey before commencing work or preparing construction drawings. Report any discrepancies, errors or omissions to the designers and await further instructions before the commencement of works. All building materials, components and workmanship to comply with the appropriate public health acts, building regulations, British standards, codes of practice and the appropriate manufacturer's recommendations. Ensure all works are carried out within the prescribed hours of work and that all tools are of a non-percussive type where possible. Refer to the relevant drawings or method statement for all specialist work.

Project:
Chenhall Farm, Creilly, Trenear, Helston, Cornwall, TR13 0EY

Project Number:
185

Scale:
1:100 @A3

Date:
02/09/2021

Drawn By:
JR

Drawing Number:
P.106

Title:
EXISTING ELEVATIONS 02

COAL Ltd, 26 Goonbell, St Agnes, TR13 0PN
hello@coalcornwall.com www.coalcornwall.com

COAL
architecture &
interior design



i) North east elevation
Archive Ref: CHENH0821_0361.JPG
Scale 1m



ii) Southwest elevation
Archive Ref: CHENH0821_0001.JPG
Scale 1m

12: Building 1: Front and Rear elevations

Photography © Statement Heritage
2021



i) North east elevation
Archive Ref: CHENH0821_0364.JPG
Scale 1m



ii) Southwest elevation
Archive Ref: CHENH0821_0002.JPG
Scale 1m



iii) Southeast elevation
Archive Ref: CHENH0821_0003.JPG
Scale 1m



iii) northwest elevation
Archive Ref: detail of CHEN0821_DJI_0773.jpg

**13: Building 1a: Barn
Detailed elevations**

Photography © Statement Heritage
2021

- 3.28 *Internally* the first -floor space runs the full length of the upper storey (9.6m x 3.9m) of Building 1a (figure 14i and ii). The space includes a threshing bay at its northern end, between the opposed threshing doors, with a larger space to south (set one step higher), probably originally for granary storage as it is ventilated by unglazed slits mid-way along its length.
- The roof structure here is formed of 6no principal raised collar trusses probably of Baltic pine with crossed and nailed apices. The simple lap joints of the collars are fixed by single bolts with square nuts. These details suggest a later 19th or early 20th century date.
 - A timber first floor structure survives throughout with original boards, although there are signs of decay and weakness throughout.
- 3.29 The ground floor is divided into two compartments by a granite rubble cross-wall directly beneath the step between granary and threshing floor.
- The northwest compartment (4.1m x 3.8m) beneath the threshing floor appears to have used as a small shippin or stable (figure 15). It has the remains of a cobbled surface of work angular granite pieces (between 60mm and 259mm in diameter) and 4no feeding troughs formed of cut granite blocks against its back (northwest) wall. The cobbling is set into compressed silty sand. The first-floor beams here have been propped in the 20th or early 21st century by timber uprights bearing on simple concrete blocks. Walls are lime pointed and limewashed with no evidence of blocked openings. This space has been planned at 1:20 (figure 10).
 - The southern compartment has an earth floor (figure 16). The southeastern wall has escaped repointing in the twentieth century allowing it to be understood that the original construction of the walls was from granite moorstone in an earth-based matrix then pointed in lime mortar. There is a blocked doorway central in the elevation, this blocking undertaken in lime and granite rubble.
- 3.30 To the south of the barn, **Part 1b** (figure 17) is a single storey structure, less deep (3m x 2.7m) than the barn, against which it is abutted. It has a single door and small window opening both fitted with modern joinery (figure 17i). The building is of similar construction, being characterised by moorstone granite lain in an earth mortar matrix pointed in lime. It has a corrugated asbestos roof with a single central ceramic ventilation cowl. The space has an earthen floor and a lamp niche (figure 17ii) in the southern gable. The blocked doorway in the southern gable end of the barn is also visible within this space, here off-centre due to the narrower space (figure 17iii). There are modern roof timbers above (figure 17iv).
- 3.31 **Part 1c** (figure 18), is a single storey cowshed (5.4m x 4.3m internally), built of quarried granite rubble set in a cement matrix. Very loosely datable through historic map evidence to between 1907 and 1971 the use of materials would suggest an early-mid 20th century date. The building has two windows and a central door set in cut granite quoins with slate cills – all joinery is considered contemporary with the modern joinery elsewhere within Range 1. The building has a corrugated asbestos roof on probably early to mid-20th century modern nailed timbers. Internally the building has limewashed walls and concrete troughs and floor with drain.
- 3.32 **Building 2** forms the north side of the yard (figure 19ii) and dates to between 1880 and 1907. It is built of semi-coursed quarried granite (the outer faces of the stones used have been given a fair face) with modern cement pointing concealing the original (probably lime mortar) matrix (figure 10iv). Quoins and lintels are in a lighter granite from a different source. The main space of the building has just one opening, a central doorway, whilst to the eastern end is an integral lean-to outshut cart shed. As with the other buildings the roof is of corrugated asbestos and all joinery is of later 20th century date comprising ledge and brace timber units. This is the building granted planning permission for conversion to 2 holiday apartments in 2019, with initial works to reduce internal floor levels and lay blockwork foundations for internal subdivisions evident internally. Consented plans (PA19/05289) show the creation of 4 new openings (3 windows and a double door) in the north elevation and a new double doorway in the east elevation, as well as the insertion of 4 no rooflights in the southern roof slope.

- 3.33 **Building 3** (figure 19iii) is contemporary with building 2 and of similar constructional details and forms the east side of the c1900 farmyard. It has ceramic ridge ventilators indicating previous / original use as a cowhouse, but today has a large cart opening (with metal 'up-and-over') garage door in its west and smaller pedestrian doors in east, south and west elevations . The building was locked and inaccessible for internal survey.
- 3.34 **The Spring** lies to the north-east of the group (figure 11) in what may be a relic *town-place*. It is a kidney shaped subterranean masonry structure (1.2m wide, perhaps 5m long around the curve of its plan and 1.5-1.6m deep) of granite pointed in cement-based mortars. 7 granite steps lead down to the pool of the spring, between granite side walls. It is undated but shown on 1880 mapping.



i) Looking northwest across the threshing bay.
Archive ref:
CHENH0821_0029.JPG



ii) Looking southeast across the granary space.
Archive ref:
CHENH0821_0030.JPG

i

Figure 14: B1a first floor



i) looking NW
CHENH0821_0022.JPG

ii) Looking North
CHENH0821_0019.JPG

iii) Floor, looking NE
CHEN1223_0055.jpg

iv) Looking SE
CHEN1223_0054.jpg

v) Looking SW
CHEN1223_0057.jpg

vi) Looking W
CHEN1223_0062.jpg



Figure 15: B1a,
Ground floor,
northern shippon

Photographs © 2021 and 2023 Statement
Heritage



i) Looking southeast across the southern space beneath the granary. Note former doorway to Building 1C, blocked in granite rubble and lime mortar under a timber lintel.

Archive ref: CHEN1223_0068.jpg
Scale 1m



ii) Looking south

Archive ref: CHENH0821_0018.JPG
Scale 1m



iii) Looking northwest

Archive ref: CHENH1223_0069.jpg
Scale 1m

Figure 16: B1a,
Ground floor,
southern cartshed

Photographs © 2021 and 2023 Statement
Heritage



i) Northeast elevation
Archive ref:
CHENH0821_0363.JPG
Scale 1m



ii) Southeast wall, showing
lantern niche
Archive ref: CHEN1223_0070.jpg
Scale 1m



iii) Looking northwest, showing blocked door
to B1a
Composite image
Archive refs: CHENH1223_0073.JPG;
CHENH1223_0074.JPG
Scale 1m



iv) Looking west, roof structure
Archive ref: CHENH1223_0073.JPG

i

Figure 17: B1b



i) Northeast elevation
Archive ref: CHENH0821_0365.JPG
Scale 1m



ii) southwest wall and roof structure. Note quoins of the barn (B1a) just to the left of the scale rod, demonstrating that the walling of this part of the building to right is later.
Archive ref: CHENH1223_0067.jpg
Scale 1m



iii) southwest wall and roof structure
Archive ref: CHENH0821_0026.JPG
Scale 1m

Figure 18: B1 part C
(cowshed)

4. Discussion

- 4.1 **Historic Interest.** Historic research undertaken for this project illustrates the long development of the farmstead settlement of *Chenhall*. The development of the farmstead is typical of that on small farms and smallholdings in Cornwall.
- The Cornish language elements within its placename suggests that *Chenhall* is likely at least medieval in origin. The farm may always have been a single isolated dwelling, peripheral to most of the local field systems on the edge of common marshland.
 - By 1841 the site was part of the *Grylls* estate. Despite a fairly large acreage much of the farm's land was 'furze' rather than land for arable or pasture use and is more comparable to many Cornish smallholdings rather than farms.
 - By the later 19th century, the local countryside had seen a rise in settlement activity with the construction nearby of *Crelly Terrace* and *Crelly Wesleyan Chapel*, developments distinctive of the mining areas of Cornwall and associated with mining activity largely to the south. The cottage and simple farm buildings attending it are typical those found on many miner's smallholdings.
 - It is clear from mapping evidence that the farmstead was expanded and modernised in the late 19th or early 20th century, probably representative of a move from mixed arable to pastoral agriculture with new buildings being provided likely to house increasing numbers of cattle – a process common on many Cornish steadings.
- 4.2 **Architectural Interest.** The architectural interest of the site is today limited principally to the external appearance and characteristics of the farmhouse, as a result of comprehensive early 21st century renovation which has reordered its internal planform.
- The 'early' and vernacular characteristics of the farmhouse lie at the core of its special interest. These include its robust cob and stone construction finished in lime renders, its asymmetrical principal elevation, the catslide roof-form (a distinctive characteristic of many smaller Cornish houses and cottages), its south-eastern aspect (designed to maximise solar gain), enclosed front garden (probably originally for vegetable production), and its external and robust chimney stacks.
 - The survival of roof timbers within the main part of the roof is as yet unknown but if present these are likely to bear early (ie pre-19th century) carpentry evidence and be of special interest.
 - The age of the internal granite fire-surrounds is as yet unknown, but these are potentially early features contributing to the building's special interest.
 - The scantle slate roof covering, whilst modern and of non-local slate, is well detailed and commendable, contributing to the vernacular appearance of the building.
 - The cranked line of the building's plan is of archaeological interest. This may evidence phasing within the building fabric, which may have originated as a single cell plan cottage, extended, probably in the 18th or early 19th century to the current 2 cell form. We have seen little evidence within the surviving fabric for an earlier 'cross-passage' house on this site.
- 4.3 The windows of the property and its internal joinery are all modern, and unlikely to replicate the historic forms present at the time of listing or the building's construction. However, these are well made and bespoke joinery items that are appropriate in character to this kind of building. Replacements should aim to conserve the character that these items contribute to the building.
- 4.4 Upstairs partitions, ceilings, ground floor structures and tiles, electrical kitchen and plumbing fittings are all modern and of no special interest.
- 4.5 It is very unfortunate that the crested ceramic ridge tiles, 19th century timber 'cross-passage' partition, staircase and other joinery items noted in the list description appear to have been lost

since 2007. These features would all be considered to have contributed to the special interest of the building. It does not appear that records were made of these features prior to their removal.

- 4.6 **Setting:** *Setting* is described in planning policy as *the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.* The conservation of the settings of heritage assets is accorded *great weight* by the NPPF and the LPA have a legal duty to pay *special regard* to setting further to S16(2) and S66(1) of the 1990 Act.
- 4.7 The significance of the farmhouse is revealed primarily of views of its primary and other elevations in relationship to its surrounding countryside and particularly alongside the adjacent traditional farmstead buildings. These contextualise the original function of the dwelling as a farmhouse. The positive attributes of the buildings contributing to the setting of the farmhouse are discussed further immediately below.
- 4.8 **Non-Designated Heritage Assets:** The National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Policy Guidance describes a non-designated heritage asset as, *buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.* They are accorded planning weight under the Cornwall Local Plan and the Chapter 16 of the NPPF. Non designated assets do not attract the *special regard* accorded to listed buildings, except in so far as they may contribute to the *setting* of designated assets. We would identify the heritage values of the following non designated assets as follows. All contribute through their simple agricultural character and vernacular materials to the setting of the farmhouse.
- 4.8.1 **Barn (building 1a).** The earliest and most significant surviving element of the farmstead group, this vernacular building represents a typical Cornish ‘bank barn’ a relatively commonplace type, designed to support the traditional convertible husbandry of small Cornish farms by providing space for threshing and crop / feed storage above animal accommodation. The building was originally part of a longer linear range of buildings, this being the traditional pattern of farmstead development in the Southwest prior to the development of ‘courtyard plans’ in the later 18th and 19th centuries (Lake, Cahill, Reynolds, Trevarthen, & Berry, 2016). This example is likely of early 19th century date. It incorporates its original roof but has been altered by the replacement of roof coverings in asbestos, by the creation of a large cart entrance on the ground floor, by the replacement of door joinery and the demolition and rebuilding of parts of the range to the north. The roof timbers, external walls, first floor openings, internal wall, floor timbers and the cobbled floor surviving at the northern end of the ground floor all have vernacular architectural and historical value, but this would be unlikely to reach the criteria for the listing of such structures due to the alterations to the building. The blocked opening in the southern gable end of the building holds some archaeological interest.
- 4.8.2 **Building 1b** (southern part of range 1). This single storey building is slightly later than the barn, the relationship between the two having some archaeological interest in the phasing between them that it evidences. The roof has been replaced in the 20th century and the current structure and the asbestos covering above it have no intrinsic heritage value. The lamp niche in the building’s southern wall and its vernacular wall construction holds architectural, historic and archaeological value.

- 4.8.3 **Building 1c** (northern part of range 1). This part of the building represents rebuilding of the northern part of the range in the early to mid-20th century to provide more modern accommodation for cattle. It has little historic interest due to its later date but contributes through the simple vernacular character of its external walls to the overall character of the group. The internal concrete troughs and floor are of no architectural heritage value and no archaeological interest being common-place generic 20th century characteristics.
- 4.8.4 **Buildings 2 and 3** The heritage values of these simple c1900 cattle shed lie in its simple vernacular walls and the enclosure that the building provides to the simple rectilinear yard created by the construction. Alterations which have reduced their interest include the modern garage door opening in building 3, the modern joinery fittings, the replacement of roof coverings in asbestos sheet and the works consented to building 2 in 2019 which mean that the principal of new modern openings in its northern elevation, its internal subdivision, and the loss of its original floor level have already been agreed by the LPA.
- 4.8.5 **The granite structure around the natural spring to the north-east** should be considered a non-designated heritage asset, which is locally distinctive. The historic value of the structure is limited due to the lack of documentation as to its age, but the feature should be considered of archaeological interest and may have influenced the first decision to establish a settlement at this location. Spring sites in Cornwall have traditionally been associated with a wealth of locally distinctive folklore and the site may have attracted ritual activities since prehistory.

5. Archiving and Dissemination

- 5.1..1 An OASIS entry for this project has been created ref: **statemen1-522866**.
- 5.1..2 An ordered and integrated digital project archive has been compiled by Statement Heritage in accordance with this this specification and with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). The digital archive of the project has been transferred for long-term curation to the Archaeological Data Service in York (**ADS ref:20025283**). An archive is defined as “all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form” (ARCHES forthcoming).
- 5.1..3 Digital photographs (.jpg x 98)
- 5.1..4 Digitised field drawing of shippon (B1a ground floor, north compartment)
- 5.1..5 Copy of this report in .pdf format: including
 - Photographic Index (Table 1)
 - Photographic Plans (Figures
 - Plans and Elevations (checked on site for accuracy) (Figures 5,6,7,9,10,11)
 - Copy of Approved WSI and HEP comments (Appendix 1)

Table 1

Filename	Caption
CHEN0821_DJI__0766.JPG	Aerial view of site looking N towards farmstead
CHEN0821_DJI__0769.JPG	Aerial view of site looking NW towards farmstead and Crelly Terrace
CHEN0821_DJI__0770.JPG	Aerial View of Crelly Terrace looking NW
CHEN0821_DJI__0772.JPG	Aerial orthophoto of scantle slate roof of farmhouse
CHEN0821_DJI__0773.jpg	Aerial view looking SE towards the NW elevation of farmhouse
CHEN0821_DJI__0774.JPG	Aerial view looking east to farmstead
CHEN0821_DJI__0775.JPG	Aerial view of setting to the east
CHEN0821_DJI__0776.JPG	Aerial view of setting to the east
CHEN0821_DJI__0777.JPG	Aerial view of setting to the northeast
CHEN0821_DJI__0778.JPG	Aerial view of setting to the southeast
CHEN0821_DJI__0779.JPG	Aerial view of southwest and southeast elevations of farmhouse
CHEN0821_DJI__0780.JPG	Low level aerial view of farmstead from the east
CHENH0821_0001.JPG	Southwest elevation of building 1 (barn range)
CHENH0821_0002.JPG	SW elevation of 1a, threshing floor of barn
CHENH0821_0003.JPG	SE elevation of 1b and 1a, barn range
CHENH0821_0004.JPG	Courtyard from SE

Filename	Caption
CHENH0821_0005.JPG	SE elevation of building 2, Storage Barn
CHENH0821_0006.JPG	Relationships of Building 2 and 3 cartshed looking northeast
CHENH0821_0007.JPG	SW elevation of building 3 cartshed
CHENH0821_0008.JPG	SE elevation building 2, storage barn
CHENH0821_0009.JPG	SW elevation of building 3 cartshed
CHENH0821_0010.JPG	Farmstead group NE elevation
CHENH0821_0011.JPG	Spring Well from S
CHENH0821_0012.JPG	Spring Well from NW
CHENH0821_0013.JPG	Spring Well from SE
CHENH0821_0014.JPG	1b looking SE towards lamp niche in SE wall
CHENH0821_0015.JPG	1b looking west showing blocked doorway in southeast wall abutting building 1a
CHENH0821_0016.JPG	Modern roof structure building 1b
CHENH0821_0017.JPG	Ground floor 1a (shippon) looking SE
CHENH0821_0018.JPG	Ground floor 1a looking S
CHENH0821_0019.JPG	Ground floor 1a looking N
CHENH0821_0022.JPG	Ground floor 1a looking NW
CHENH0821_0023.JPG	Ground floor 1c looking SE

Filename	Caption
CHENH0821_0024.JPG	Ground floor 1c looking SE
CHENH0821_0025.JPG	Ground floor 1c looking S
CHENH0821_0026.JPG	Ground floor 1c looking S
CHENH0821_0027.JPG	Ground floor 1c roof structure
CHENH0821_0028.JPG	Threshing floor 1a Barn
CHENH0821_0029.JPG	Threshing floor 1a Barn
CHENH0821_0030.JPG	Granary 1a Barn
CHENH0821_0031.JPG	Building 2 looking SW
CHENH0821_0032.JPG	Building 2 looking NE
CHENH0821_0033.JPG	Building 3 interior
CHENH0821_0034-2.jpg	Farmhouse SE elevation
CHENH0821_0034.JPG	Farmhouse SE elevation
CHENH0821_0035.JPG	Farmhouse SE porch trellis / front door
CHENH0821_0036.JPG	Farmhouse SE porch ground floor window
CHENH0821_0037.JPG	Farmhouse NE gable elevation
CHENH0821_0038.JPG	Farmhouse detail of window in NE gable elevation
CHENH0821_0039.JPG	Farmhouse NW elevation

Filename	Caption
CHENH0821_0040.JPG	Farmhouse, modern scantle NW roof slope
CHENH0821_0041.JPG	Farmhouse, modern scantle NW roof slope
CHENH0821_0042.JPG	Farmhouse, modern scantle SW gable
CHENH0821_0043.JPG	Farmhouse Ground floor looking SW
CHENH0821_0044.JPG	Farmhouse Ground floor looking NE
CHENH0821_0045.JPG	Farmhouse Ground floor looking NW
CHENH0821_0046.JPG	Farmhouse, outshut looking NE
CHENH0821_0047.JPG	Farmhouse first floor showing modern joinery details
CHENH0821_0048.JPG	Farmhouse first floor showing modern joinery details
CHENH0821_0049.JPG	Farmhouse first floor showing modern joinery details
CHENH0821_0361.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation
CHENH0821_0362.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation
CHENH0821_0363.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation part 1b
CHENH0821_0364.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation part 1a
CHENH0821_0365.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation part 1c
CHENH0821_0366.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation part 1c, window detail
CHENH0821_0367.JPG	Building 1, barn range NE elevation part 1c, window detail

Filename	Caption
CHENH0821_0368.JPG	Building 1, barn range NW gable elevation
CHEN1223_0045.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0046.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0047.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0048.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0049.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0050.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0051.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0052.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0053.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northwest, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0054.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing southeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0055.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0056.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northeast, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0057.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing southwest, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0058.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northwest, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0059.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northwest, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0060.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northwest, photos for rectification

Filename	Caption
CHEN1223_0061.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing north, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0062.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing west, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0063.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing north, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0064.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing southwest, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0065.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing north, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0066.jpg	Building 1a cobbled floor facing northwest, photos for rectification
CHEN1223_0067.jpg	Building 1c cowhouse, showing phasing with part 1a
CHEN1223_0068.jpg	Building 1a southern cartshed looking northwest
CHEN1223_0069.jpg	Building 1a southern cartshed looking southeast
CHEN1223_0070.jpg	Building 1b looking southeast towards lantern niche
CHEN1223_0071.jpg	Building 1b looking southwest
CHEN1223_0072.jpg	Building 1b looking northwest showing blocked door
CHEN1223_0073.jpg	Building 1b looking northwest showing blocked door
CHEN1223_0074.jpg	Building 1b looking northwest showing blocked door
CHEN1223_Plan.jpeg	Field survey plan, cobbled floor



All images captured 08/08/2021

References in black prefixed CHENH0821_0 in archive

References in red prefixed CHEN0821_DJI_0 in archive




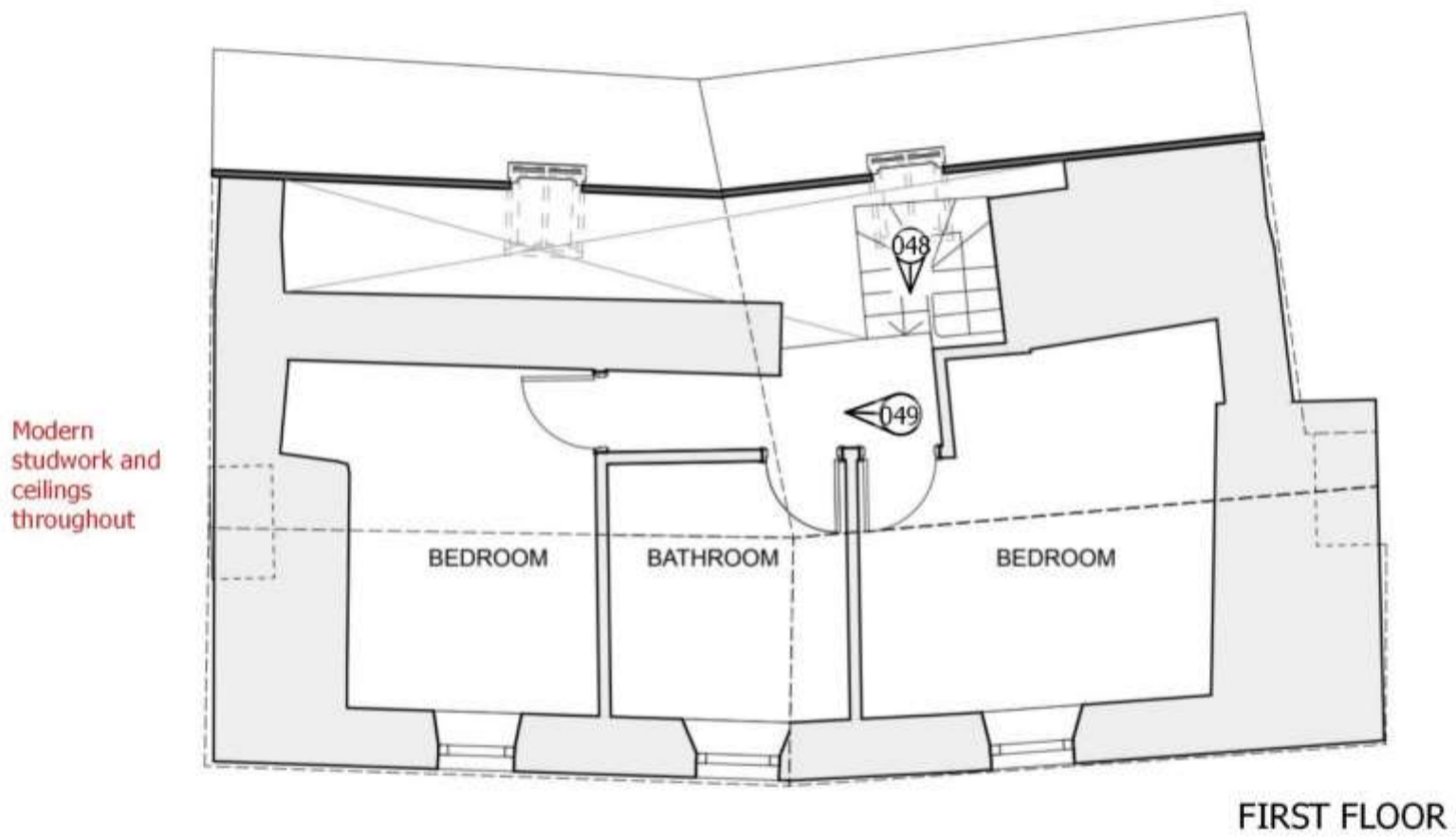
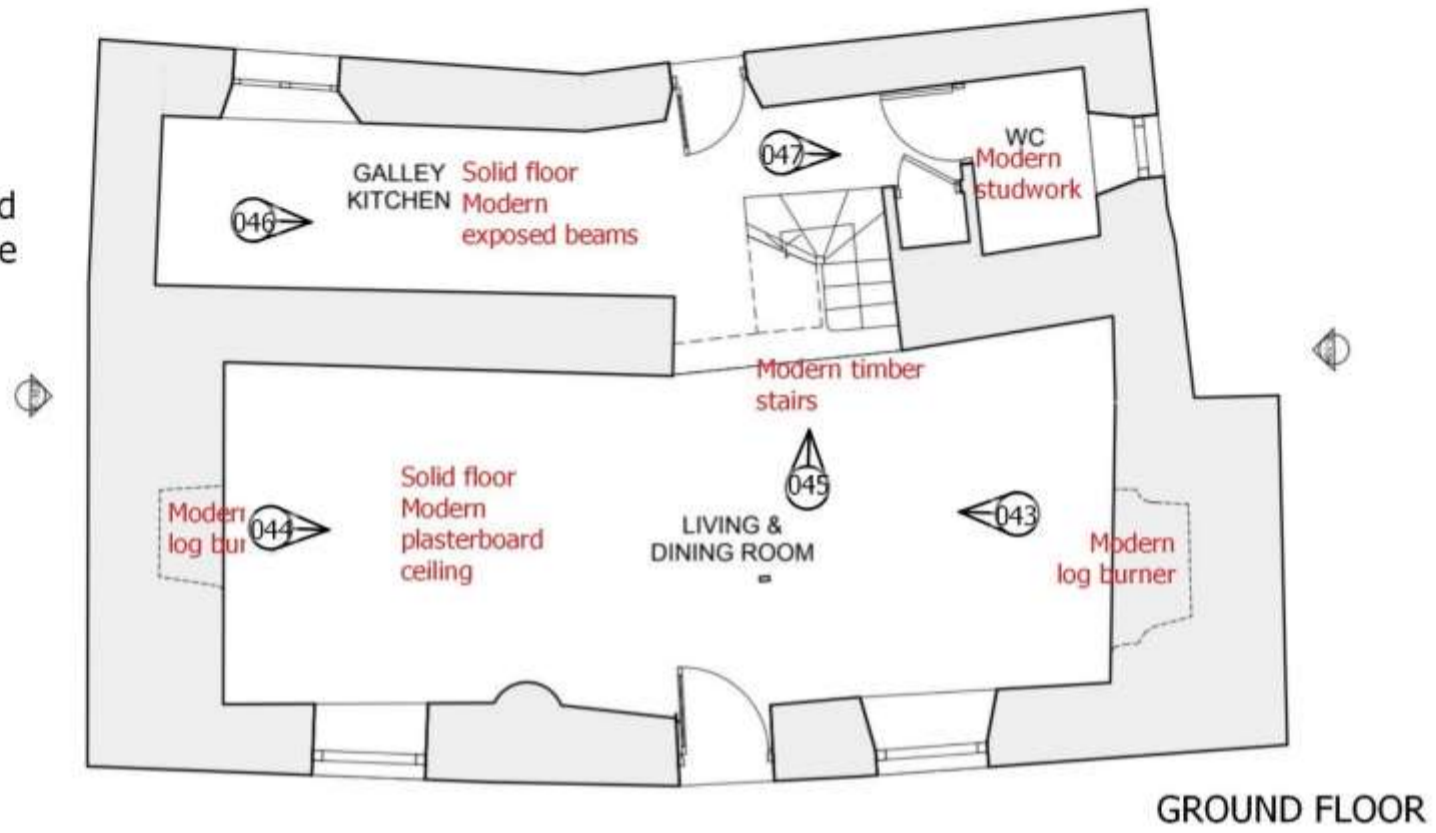
-  Ground photograph (direction)
-  Oblique aerial photograph (direction)
-  Vertical aerial photograph (direction)

Figure:19
External Photographs

All images captured
08/08/2021 and prefixed
CHENH0821_0 in archive



0m 5m



Chenhall Farm, Crelly, Trenear, TR13 0EY
Farmhouse, Plans

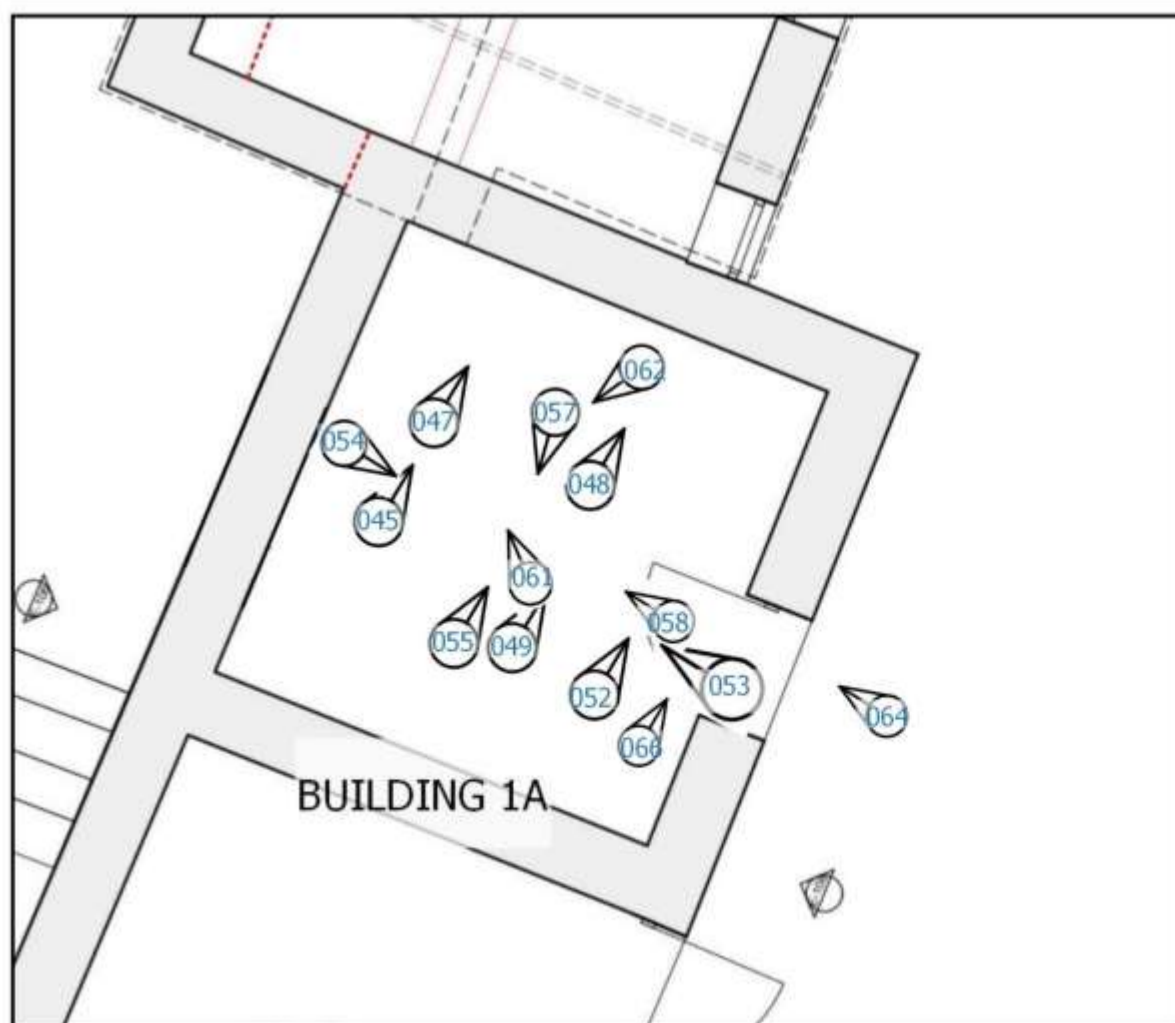
Survey base: Joe Reilly www.coalcornwall.com

Scale 1:75 @A3

Survey date 02/09/2021

Additional annotation by Statement Heritage in red.

Figure: 20
Farmhouse
Internal photographs





-  000 08/08/2021
-  000 12/12/2023

Figure: 21
Internal photographs
Building 1

6. Bibliography

Databases

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NHLE- Historic England 2021 *National Heritage List for England* (database) available at

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

CHSER - Cornwall Council 2021 *Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record* (database) supplied under licence by Cornwall Council.

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Appendix 1 – approved WSI

Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological building recording at Chenhall Farm Crelly Trenear Helston Cornwall TR13 0EY

Submitted per: PA21/10727 Condition 4

26/10/2023

Author: Daniel Ratcliffe MA MCIFA

Site location and description

1.1 ADDRESS: Chenhall Farm, Crelly, Trenear, TR13 0E- location shown on figure 1.

1.2 NGR: SW6768431932

1.3 DESIGNATIONS: Chenhall Farmhouse is Listed GII (NHLE1328429) described as Farmhouse. C18 or possibly older. Grouted rubble walls. Steep grouted scantle slate roof with rubble stacks over the gable ends. Right-hand stack is external. C17 or C18 hand-made crested clay ridge tiles. Plan: Originally a 2-room plan with large fireplace in each room. There is a stair projecting behind the lower right-hand room (probably the hall/kitchen). Stair is now surrounded by circa late C18 outshut added to the full width of the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Slightly asymmetrical 3 window east-south-front with approximately central doorway. The front wall is slightly bowed on plan. Circa early C19 16-pane hornless sashes to first floor middle and right, otherwise later horned sashes. C20 door. Rear has circa late C18 small 24-pane 2-light horizontal-sliding sash with horizontal wooden glazing bars with vertical lead canes. Interior: Early C19 carpentry and joinery details including dog-leg stair in earlier stair projection. Roof structure not inspected but probably C18.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND: The CSHER (MCO13948) describes Chenhall as the site of Medieval Settlement noting The settlement of Chenhall is first recorded in 1337 when it is spelt "Chienhale" (b2). The name is Cornish and contains the elements chy meaning 'house or cottage', an meaning 'the', and hal meaning 'moor or marsh' (b4). Chenhall is still occupied (b3). On the modern Mastermap 2006 the SW part of the hamlet seems to be referred to as Crelly while the NE seems to retain Chenhall.

1.5 Research and building assessment carried out by Statement Heritage in 2021 (SH ref CHEN0821v2) noted that identifies that the settlement at Chenhall is likely of at least medieval origin,

possibly a 'tre-type' dispersed settlement comprising a number of dwellings around a 'town-place' set within collectively farmed fields, but more likely a single dwelling settlement on the fringes of the main area of cultivation. The listed farmhouse here is in our opinion most likely of late 18th century date. Whilst the off central cross passage and asymmetric south elevation is suggestive of earlier origin an alternative interpretation, that this building began life as a single cell cottage before its later extension, is also plausible given the cranked line of its ground plan. The two-storey part of the main barn range, subject to the current proposals is probably also a later 18th or early 19th century structure, originally part of a linear farmstead group which was reorganised around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries into a courtyard group with expanded provision for the housing of cattle.

1.6 PLANNING BACKGROUND: PA21/10727 was approved by Cornwall Council on the 27th January 2023. This grants listed building consent for link extension to Listed farmhouse and conversion of adjoining barn to provide additional accommodation and an annexe. Restorative works to listed building and regularising unauthorised building and landscaping works.

1.6.1 Implementation of this application affecting the heritage values of the site will:

- install a WC and reinstated cross passage screen into the ground floor of the main house,
- Create a link passage between the house and barn
- Convert the barn range (described as building 1 in our earlier report) into domestic accommodation, resulting in the demolition of an internal wall, the creation of 2no ground floor openings in existing walls, replace a cobbled floor, introduce modern linings, and replace modern external joinery with new windows and doors.

1.6.2 Comments from the council's Historic Environment Planning consultee (14/12/2021) noted A detailed heritage statement has been provided within this application which serves well to describe the historical significance of the site etc, and to propose an impact assessment and mitigation proposals to offset harm.

1.6.3 Our HIA recommended archaeological archival recording, with a Written

Scheme of Investigation for the archiving of our existing photographic record submitted with the application.

1.6.4 The officer report on the application noted that Building over the cobbled floor in-situ would result in the internal head height of the ground floor of the barn being insufficient. As the

cobbled floor is probably the only significant remaining internal feature, a suitable archaeological recording condition will be added to this application.

1.6.5 The grant of LBC is subject to conditions.

1.6.6 Condition 4 states: No works shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 This project has been commissioned by our client in order to set out the approach to be taken in satisfying Condition 4. The applicant is reminded that elements of Condition 4) requires that no works may take place until this programme has been approved by the LPA. Although not explicitly stated in the condition we would advise that following approval no works should take place until field work elements of this recording programme have been completed.

2.2 The below specification will set out our method of producing an archive standard descriptive and analytical record (a hybrid of Level 2 and 3 as described by Historic England 2017) of both the farmhouse and 'barn'. The historic building record will present the archive of the record made on the 8th August 2021, supplemented by additional field recording of the barn as set out below and additional work on our archive with recasting of our original report to the specification set out in this WSI.

2.3 The general aims of any historic building recording at this level is to better understand the history, phasing, condition and significance of the buildings in order to inform the conservation of its significance through development.

2.4 Consultation with the Council's Historic Environment Planning (Archaeology) consultee (23/24th October 2023) in preparation of this WSI has agreed the following specific objectives:

- a repeat visit to bring the record of Barn 1 (to be converted) up to Level 2-3, with more detailed photographic (and drawn as necessary) recording of the cobbled surface, and of internal wall surfaces
- conversion of the HIA into an archival report with additional descriptions appropriate to the level and a more detailed account of the photographic archive with a photo plan

- -deposition of the above and enhanced archive with ADS. A written report analysing the fabric and assessing the history, phasing, condition and significance of the building and its site and a detailed schedule of its materials.

3. Desk-based assessment

3.1 Desk based research for this project was undertaken in Summer 2021 and is summarised within our report CHEN0821v2.

Research included

3.1.1 Consultation of the Historic Environment Record. Where relevant, records held by local records offices and local studies centres was consulted.

3.1.2 Regression of georeferenced historic Ordnance Survey maps (1888, 1907, 1971); Wendron Tithe Map (1843)

3.1.3 Consultation of 1841 and 1881 Census.

3.1.4 Additional bibliographic research.

3.2 No further desk-based research is proposed for this project.

3.3 The results of this desk-based research will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4. Historic building recording

4.1 The buildings must be presented with all areas accessible, and clear of contents, infestation and animal droppings. In the event of the presence of protected species the client will notify Statement Heritage at the earliest opportunity as recording may need to be postponed until confirmation from a qualified ecologist that works can be lawfully undertaken without disturbance.

4.2 Metric survey data of the buildings was supplied to Statement Heritage in preparation of our initial report and will now be recast to the conventions outlined for Level 2-3 survey within Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (2017).

4.3 The farmhouse and barn was photographically surveyed to Level 2-3 as described by Historic England in August 2021.

4.4 Descriptions of each buildings were prepared from site notes and photography and are presented within our 2021 report.

4.5 The written record considers the following

4.6 Written records made during field work will include

- A description of the building's exterior and structural character, noting roof covering and roof truss, walling material, coursing, fenestration and joinery, rainwater goods, signage, architectural style, plan form, and other relevant detail.
- Descriptions of each internal space (noting evidence of use, decorative schemes, machinery, lighting, and patterns of movement / access etc.

4.7 Written accounts within our report will detail each of the following.

- Available history of the buildings
- Context of the building
- Date of the building
- The materials and methods of construction
- The plan form of the building (and any phased development)
- External elevations and features
- Internal layout and features
- Significant fixtures and fittings
- The local and regional importance of the buildings (significance)

4.8 Previously prepared architect's plans will be used as the basis of any drawn record made on site, but will be checked on site for accuracy or redrawn. All drawings will be titled, annotated and styled according to the guidance in Understanding Historic Buildings prior to digital scanning (at at least 300dpi) and storage in .jpg format at the earliest reasonable opportunity. Drawings made on site will include, as a minimum, annotated plans of each (safely accessible) principal space and a plan showing the photographs taken, with further annotated elevations, detail plans and cross sections drawn where required.

4.8.1 The drawn record will be enhanced at this stage by recasting of metric survey to Historic England Level 2 conventions and by the preparation of plans showing the location and direction of each photograph within the archive.

4.9 An adequate photographic record of the historic building recording work will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the building in its context in addition to its principal facades, interior spaces, architectural detailing and any finds discovered, in detail and in context. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale.

4.9.1 The photographic record will now be enhanced with further internal photography of the Barn Range, focusing on all internal wall surfaces and floors. Photography will make use of a tripod, slow exposures and natural light, with flash photography used to supplement these images where it assists with the illustration of specific details otherwise hidden by natural shadow.

4.10 Ground Photography has and will be undertaken using a DSLR camera producing .JPG data files of at least 24MP.

4.11 Aerial Photography has been undertaken using a DJI Mini UAV equipped with a 12MP digital camera.

4.12 Post-production image processing will be limited to correction for lens and vertical distortion. EXIF metadata created at capture will be supplemented with IPTC metadata as specified in Historic England's 'Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice'.

4.13 Should significant historical and/or architectural elements be exposed within the building by conversion/construction works the Planning Authority's Conservation Officer and the HET will be informed.

5. Monitoring By The LPA Archaeological Advisor

5.1 Subject to approval of this WSI it is intended to carry out the additional recording in the first full week of December 2023 and to proceed to reporting and archiving by the end of January 2024.

5.2 Monitoring, most likely by email or telephone communication is expected to continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.

5.3 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the LPA Archaeological Advisor upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works at which point (subject to compliance with any and all other applicable conditions) works may commence.

6. Reporting

6.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork and required post-excavation analysis an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded evidence

6.2 The report will include:

- a summary of the project's background;

- description and illustration of the site's location;
- a methodology of all works undertaken;
- include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- a description of the project's results;
- an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- a plan showing the layout of the buildings subject to this programme of work in relation to identifiable landscape features and other buildings;
- the results of the historic building recording shall include a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the buildings, appropriately illustrated with phased plans, external scale elevations and plans, illustration - drawn and photographic - of elements of special architectural or historic interest, and annotated architects plans;
- photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance that are referred to in the text. All photographs should contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- a plan showing the number, location, and direction of capture of each photograph within the photographic archive
- an index of photography
- an index of the contents of the archive, its location and both ADS and OASIS reference numbers.
- a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- any specialist assessment or analysis reports that where undertaken;
- an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 The timetable for the production of the report will be within 2 months of the completion of all fieldwork.

6.4 Where the report is submitted to the LPA a copy will also be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record via the OASIS process on the understanding that it will be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

6.5 At this point Statement Heritage shall complete an online OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include the uploading of a digital version of the report. The report or short entry will also include the OASIS ID number.

7. Personnel

7.1 The recording work shall be carried out Daniel Ratcliffe MA MCIFA (a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Daniel holds post-graduate qualification in the Archaeology of Buildings from the University of York and has worked in Cornwall since 2019, with responsibilities for LPA archaeological advice (2009-2014); as Cornwall Council Strategic Lead for Historic Environment (2014-2017); Inspector of Ancient Monuments (2014-2017) and as an independent consultant www.statement-heritage.com specializing in buildings and landscapes since 2017.

7.2 A site specific Risk Assessment will be completed before going on site by any fieldworkers. Recording work will be subject to dynamic risk assessment on site. Unsafe buildings or buildings in which there is any possibility of disturbing protected species will not be entered.

8. Deposition of Archive and Finds

8.1 An ordered and integrated project archive is currently curated by Statement Heritage in accordance with this this specification and with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). The digital archive of the project will be transferred for long-term curation to the Archaeological Data Service in York. An archive is defined as "all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form" (ARCHES forthcoming).

8.2 The digital archive will consist of:

- a copy of the final report and
- digital images, along with associated meta-data, of the historic building that are not presented in the report.
- Digital copies of the primary written and drawn records.

8.3 The digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website

8.4 It is expected that a licence to copyright for the archive material, in both physical and digital forms, will be given to the receiving repository.

8.5 The condition placed upon this development will not be likely to be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HER and the LPA, arrangements made for the site archive deposited and the OASIS entry completed.