Report No: 2014R006

Geevor Mine

Pendeen, Cornwall

Conservation Management Plan

Volume 2

Historic Environment Projects

Geevor Mine, Pendeen, Cornwall

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

A Historic Environment late afternoon aerial photograph of the Geevor site.

Contents

1 Introduction

This second volume of the Conservation Management Plan contains the feature sheets which collectively provide a detailed inventory for the Geevor project area on a site by site basis. The area and numbering system used follows that set out in the original 2002 PLB Consulting first version of the CMP.

Each sheet brings together a range of information, including the history of each feature (or former feature) of the site, its construction materials, construction date, original and current uses, condition, significance, designations applying to it, details of any known modifications since originally constructed and current requirements for work.

It is intended that this part of the CMP will be a live document, updated as changes to the site take place or new information relating to individual features comes to light.

In addition, a form has been included which should be used to record all works undertaken on the site, particularly within the areas designated as a Scheduled Monument or as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Collectively, these will form a detailed record of the physical management of the site, of changes to it, and when such changes occurred. A photographic record of the works should be taken to accompany these forms.

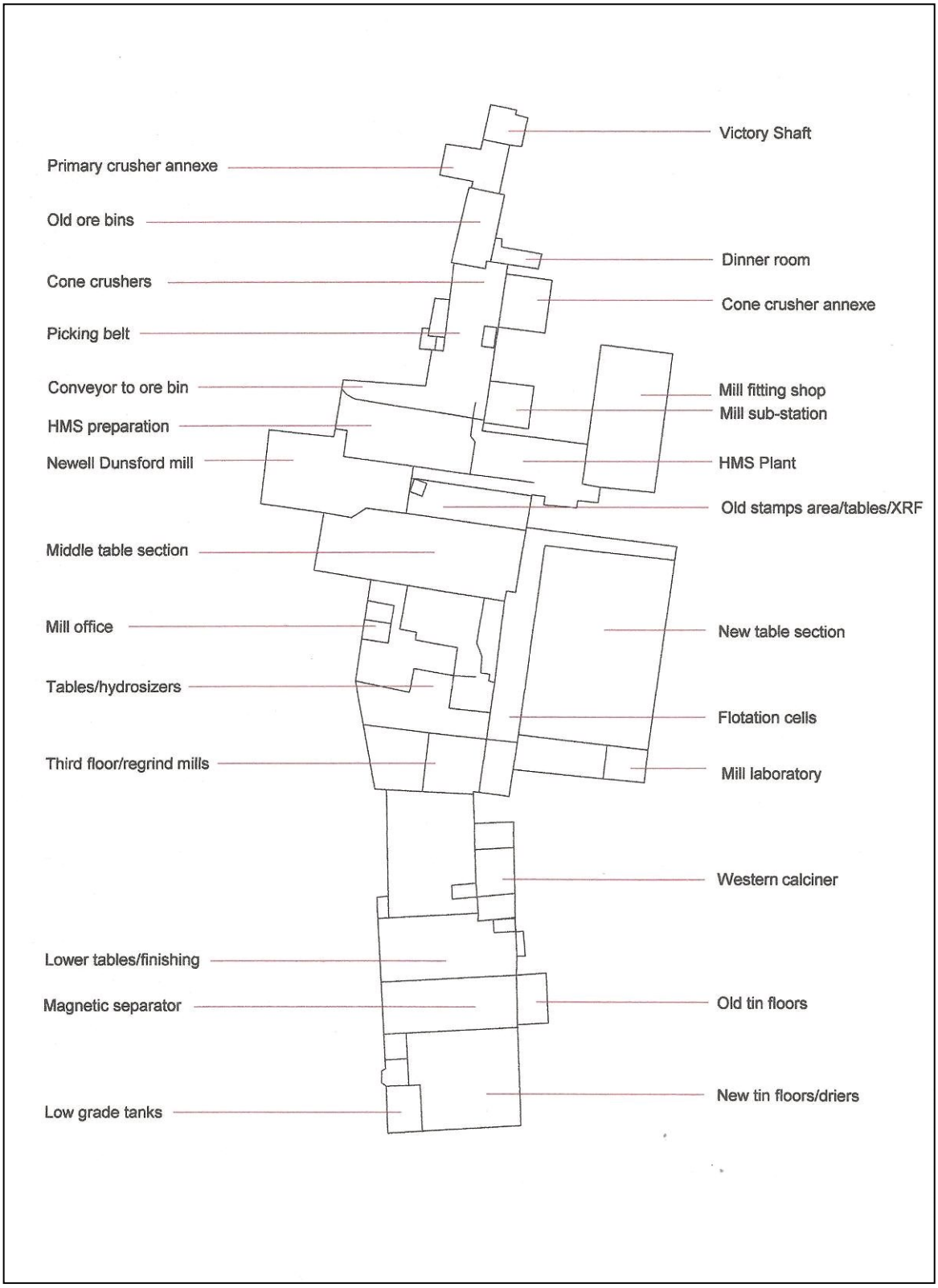

Fig 103. Areas of the Geevor mill complex

2 List of features by area

A1 Wethered Smithy
A2 Wethered Shaft and headframe
A3 Site of Wethered Shaft ore bins and sulphide bay
A4 Site of Wethered Shaft ore crusher
A5 Wethered winder house
A6 Site or Locke Stamps
A7 Wethered Shaft power house and sub-station
A8 Concrete slab building base
A9 Shaft
A10 Site of Wethered Café
A11 Wethered social club and band room
A12 Wethered Cottage

B1 Pig Shaft
B2 Site of mine stable
B3 Site of Ladderway Shaft dry
B4 Site of crusher engine house
B5 Site of ore crusher
B6 Site of ore bins
B7 Ladderway Shaft
B8 Site of tramway
B9 Weighbridge house and weighbridge
B10 Shaft
B11 Explosives magazine
B12 Site of detonator store
B13 Outcrop working
B14 Gever Shaft
B15 Shaft
B16 Shaft
B17 Site of aerial ropeway
B18 Spoil dump
B19 Shaft
B20 Shaft
B21 Site of explosives store
B22 Site of detonator store
B23 Site of former smallholding
B24 Slimes dump
B25 Quarry
B26 Site of Gever's Tenement
B27 Redburrow Shaft
B28 Shaft
B29 Underground chamber, shaft and stope
B30 Dryworks

B31 Site of salvage yard
B32 Explosives and detonator store

C1 Public toilet block
C2 Compressor house
C3 Shallow mine workings
C4 Mine garage/former sulphide bays
C5 Mie sub-station
C6 Steam winder, boiler house and coal bunkers
C7 Victory winder house
C8 Top fitting shop and Hard Rock museum
C9a Victory Shaft headgear
C9b Victory Shaft
C10 Shaftbank shelter
C11 Drill shop
C12 Loco shop, wagon shop, charging bay, electrical shop and stores
C13 Dry, offices, motorcycle garage and boiler house
C14 Coarse ore bin
C15 Fine ore bin
C16 Subsidence/shaft/stopes by office
C17 Mine office/reception building
C18 North Levant count house
C19 Mine pay office
C20 Site of office extension
C21 Site of garage and cycle sheds
C22 Site of tramway from Law's Shaft
C23 Site of Stennack Leat and associated structures
C24 Power house/mine shop
C25 New store/café
C26 Oil store
C27 Site of former toilet
C28 Possible shaft
C29 Borlase's Shaft, outcrop workings and chamber
C30 Site of shift bosses office and telephone exchange
C31 Site of mine garage
C32 Sample house
C33 Union hut
C34 Site of machine shop and drill shop
C35 Old stables/old stores
C36 Adit to Footway Shaft and shallow stopes
C37 Footway Shaft, shallow mine workings and chamber
C38 Seco huts and paint store
C39 Mill pond
C40a Former clock room
C40b Site of shift bosses' office
C41 Carpenter's shop, sawmill and associated features

C42 Mill staff cycle shed
C43 Roberts' Shaft
C44 Site of North Levant stamps engine
C45 Smiths/welders bay
C46 Mill fitting shop
C47 Site of North Levant and early Geevor dressing floors
C48 Site of North Levant dressing floors
C49 Geevor mill primary crusher and old ore bins
C50 Geevor mill washing and crushing plant
C51 HMS plant building
C52 Site of pneumatic stamps
C53 Hardinge ball mill
C54 Site of Newell Dunsford ball mill
C55 Middle table section and former vanner floor
C56 New table section
C57 New mine laboratory
C58 New table section pump floor
C59 Mill third floor
C60 Star circuit/original slimes plant and tin floors
C61 New tin floors
C62 Old tin floors/rest room
C63 Dipper wheel pit
C64 New Shaft shallow workings
C65 New Shaft
C66 Western calciner
C67 Old assay hut
C68 Experimental sulphide process plant
C69 Shallow adit
C70 Shaft
C71 Mexico shallow adit footway shaft
C72 Old Mexico Shaft
C73 Mexico Shaft
C74 Shaft
C75 Mill lunch room/underground tour change room
C76 Site of pond
C77 Site of Sheepbridge crusher and associated conveyor and ore bin
C78 Site of North Levant arsenic calciners
C79 Thickener
C80 Thickener
C81 Thickener
C82 Eastern calciner
C83 Slimes plant
C84 Return water storage tanks
C85 Return water pump house
C86 Site of North Levant dressing floor structures
C87 Sulphide bays

D1 Extraneous ore dump
D2 Site of Bigelow extraneous ore crusher
D3 Gravel storage area

E1 Sites of settling tanks, sulphide tanks and low grade storage bay
E2 Slimes ponds
E3 Tailings stream features
E4 Mexico Shaft shallow adit
E5 Ore finger dump
E6 Open ground
E7 Magazine Shaft
E8 Magazine Shaft
E9 Magazine Shaft
E10 Eastern gravel stockpile
E11 Western gravel stockpile
E12 Thorne's Shaft
E13 Middle Adit air shaft
E14 Explosives magazine
E15 North Levant Shallow Adit
E16 Middle Adit footway shaft
E17 Sites of dressing floor buildings
E18 Return water pump house and chimney
E19 Mesolithic flint scatter
E20 Middle Adit
E21 Flintshire Tenement
E22 Rescorla's Pond
E23 Rescorla's works
E24 Levant tramway tunnel
E25 Settling tanks
E26 Settling tanks
E27 Settling tanks
E28 Site of pond
E29 Copper precipitation works
E30 Water stamps
E31 Trial adit
E32 Deep Adit

3 Feature Sheets

In 2002, during the production of the original Conservation Management Plan for Geevor, the authors: PLB Consulting Ltd. provided a thumbnail description for each structure making up the Geevor site, as well as the most important of those which not longer survived, but which had been identified from a desk top survey of documentary sources, and which might survive in the form of archaeology. The site was divided into six areas – A to F - these representing:

- Area A The Wethered Shaft complex

- Area B The area of the site from the Weighbridge to the Compressor House, including the visitor carpark.
- Area C The core area of the mine from the Compressor House to the foot of the mill.
- Area D The former gravel storage and sales area between the mill and Lower Boscaswell.
- Area E The lower part of the site from the mill to the sea at Trewellard Bottoms.
- Area F The section of Levant mine in Cornwall County Council ownership.

Within each of these areas, structures or sites were numbered in a continuous sequence. To enable the original plan and this revision to be read together, that site division and numbering sequence has been retained, though Area F has been omitted from the present revision of the Plan, as it has long been considered that the most suitable management for the Area would be if it were the responsibility of the National Trust, who own and manage the remainder of the Levant site.

Feature sheets have been produced for each component of the site, and are included within this section of the Plan. Each feature sheet indicates designations applying to the structure, its location, any relevant plans or photographs, its construction materials, construction date, original and subsequent functions, significant contents and machinery, original fixtures and fittings, a description of the history of the structure, its completeness and condition (as of early 2014), its significance and any requirements for works. Relevant photographs are contained in a DVD supplied with this report.

It is intended that the feature sheets will be dynamic documents, updated periodically to reflect any changes to the structures or areas of the site to which they relate.

Figures 105 to 112 (following) show the locations of individual features on the Geevor Site.

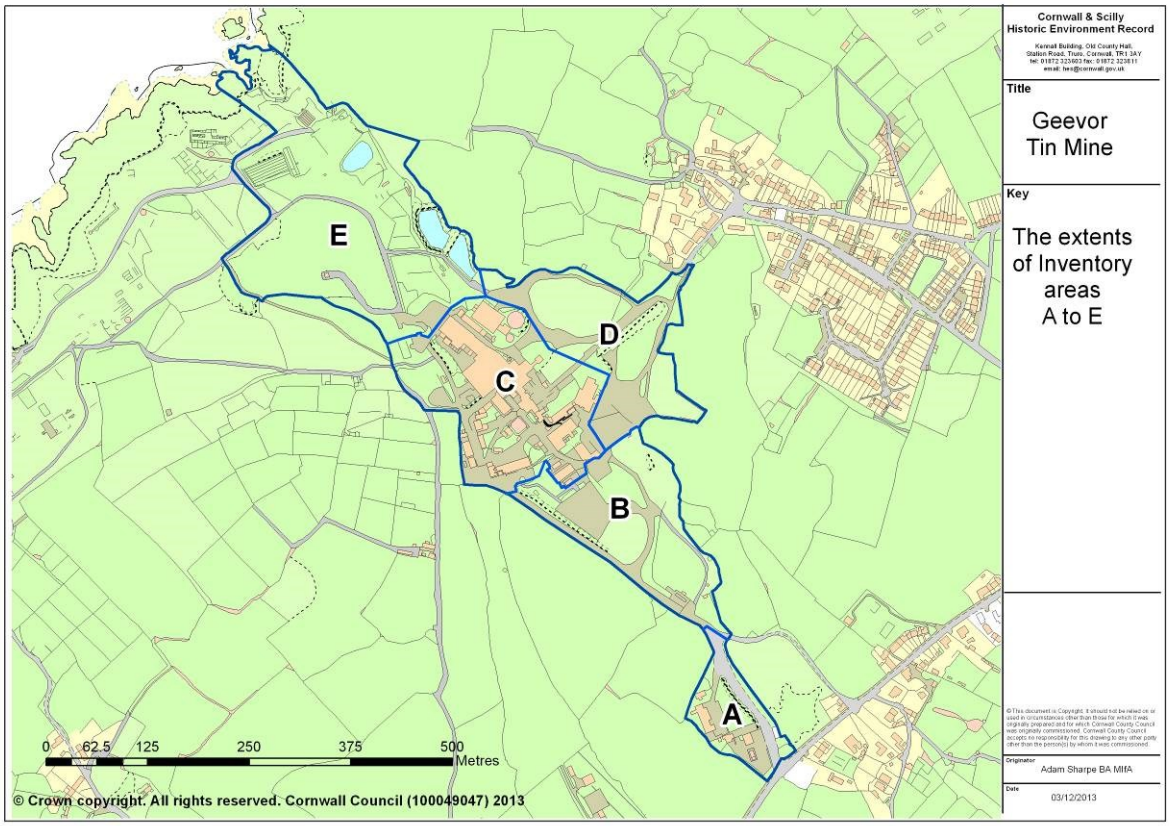

Fig 104. The boundaries between the five areas of the Geevor site.

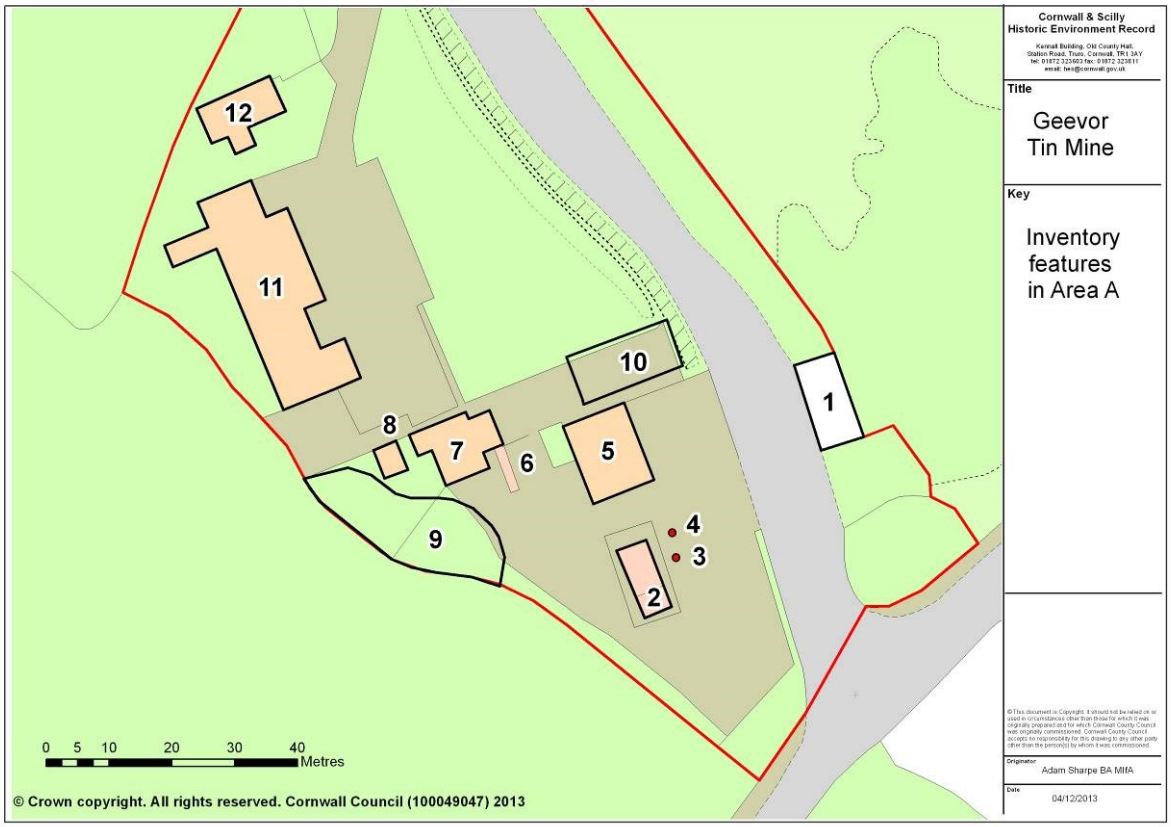

Fig 105. Inventory feature locations within Area A.

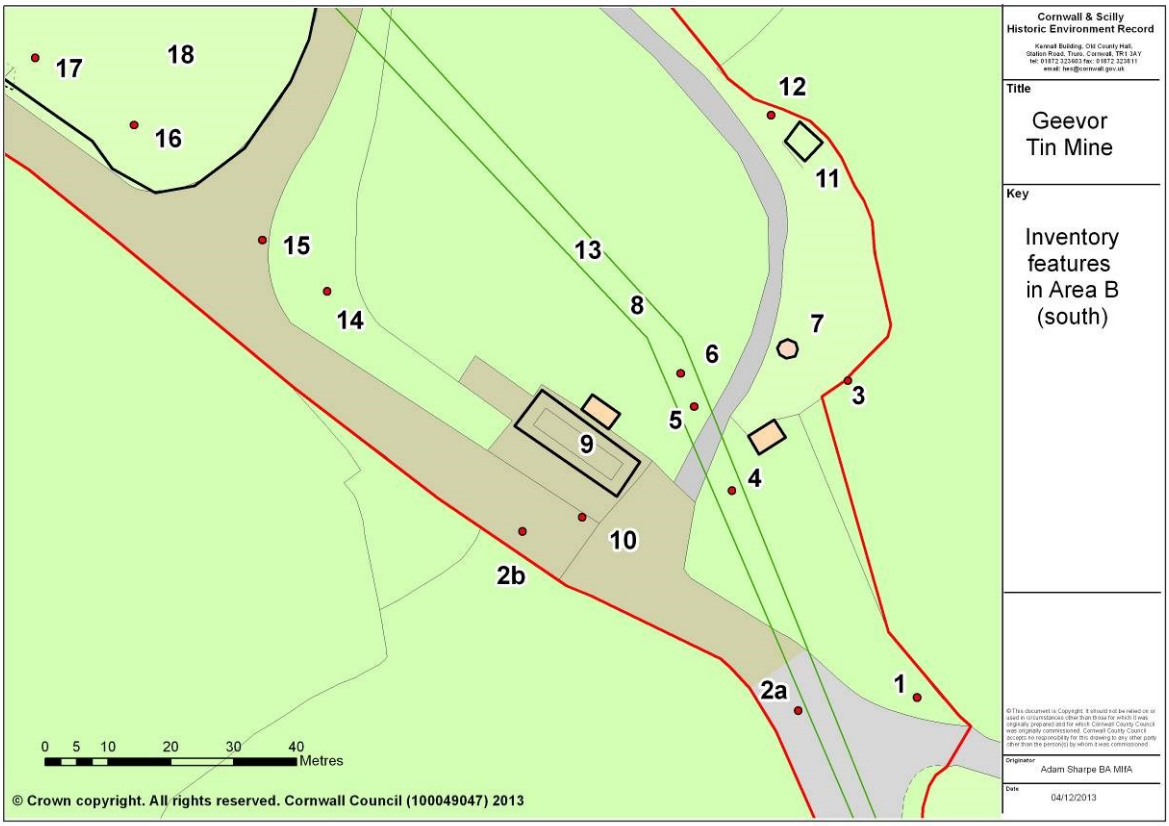

Fig 106. Inventory feature locations within the southern part of Area B.

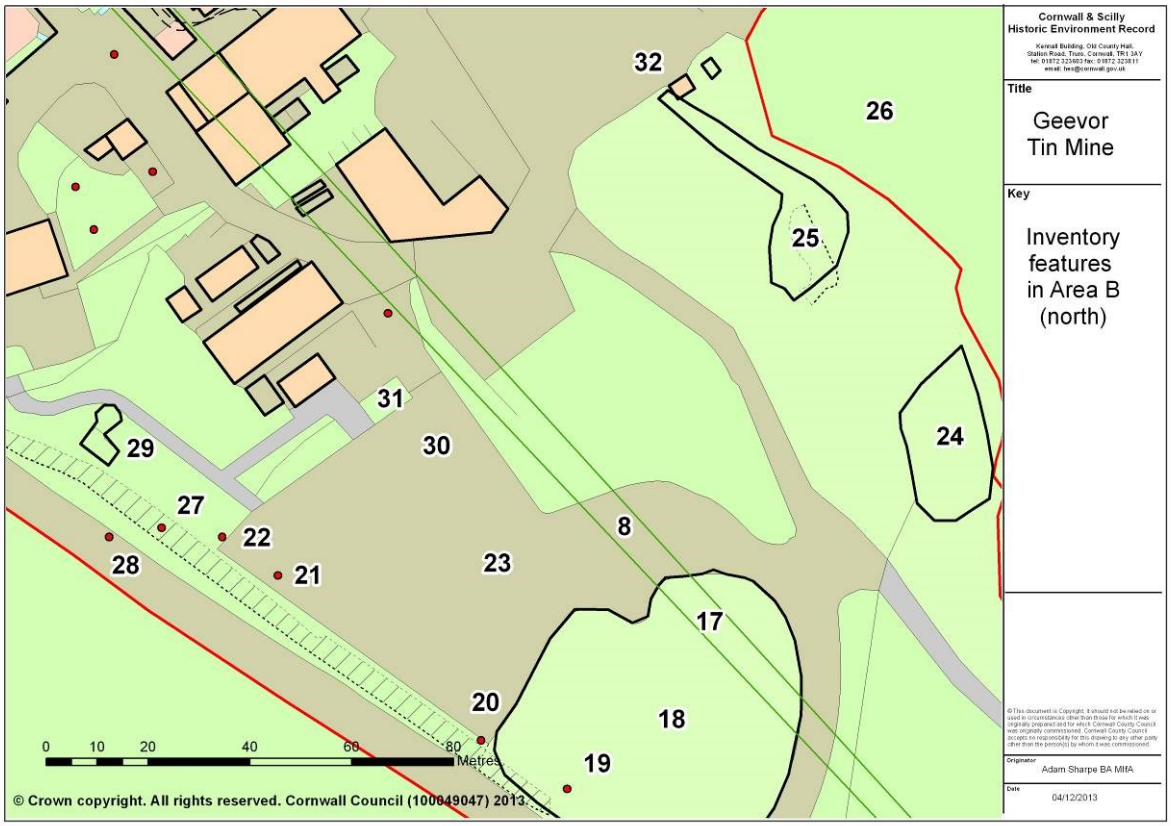

Fig 107. Inventory feature locations within the northern part of Area B.

Fig 108. Inventory feature locations within the southern part of Area C.

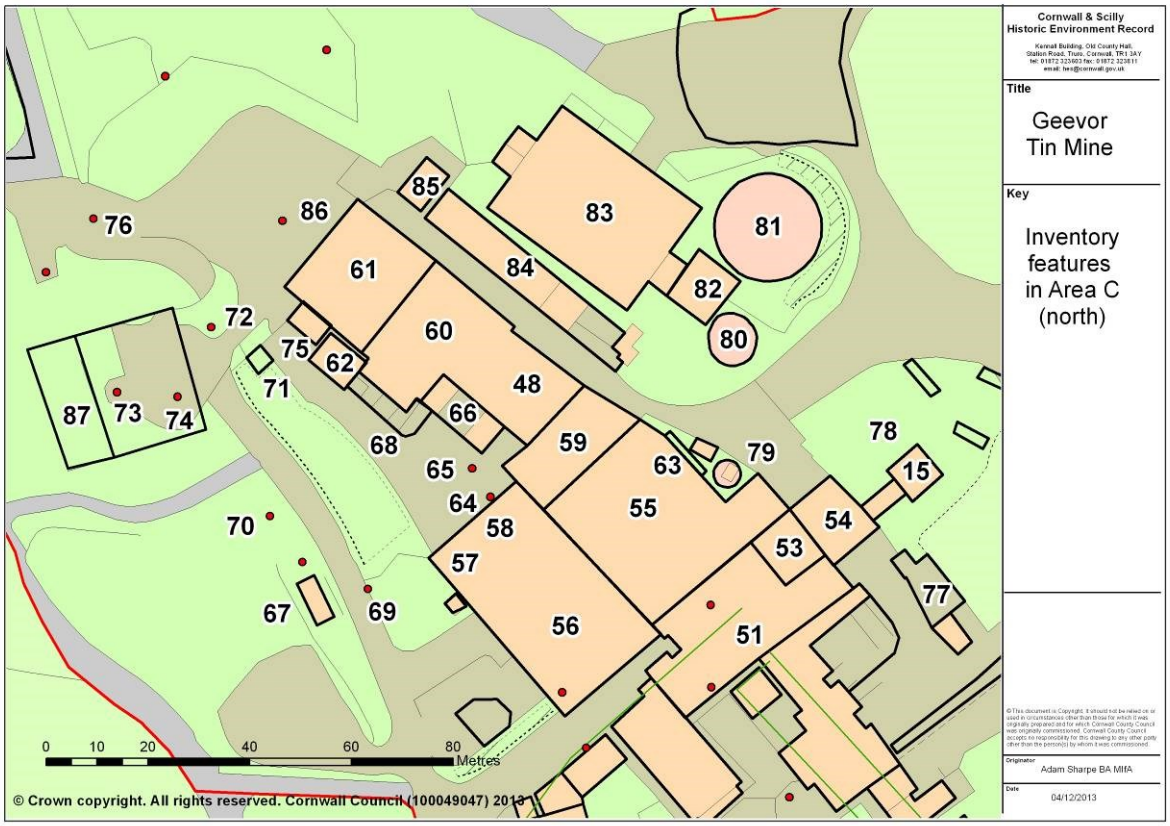

Fig 109. Inventory feature locations within the northern part of Area C.

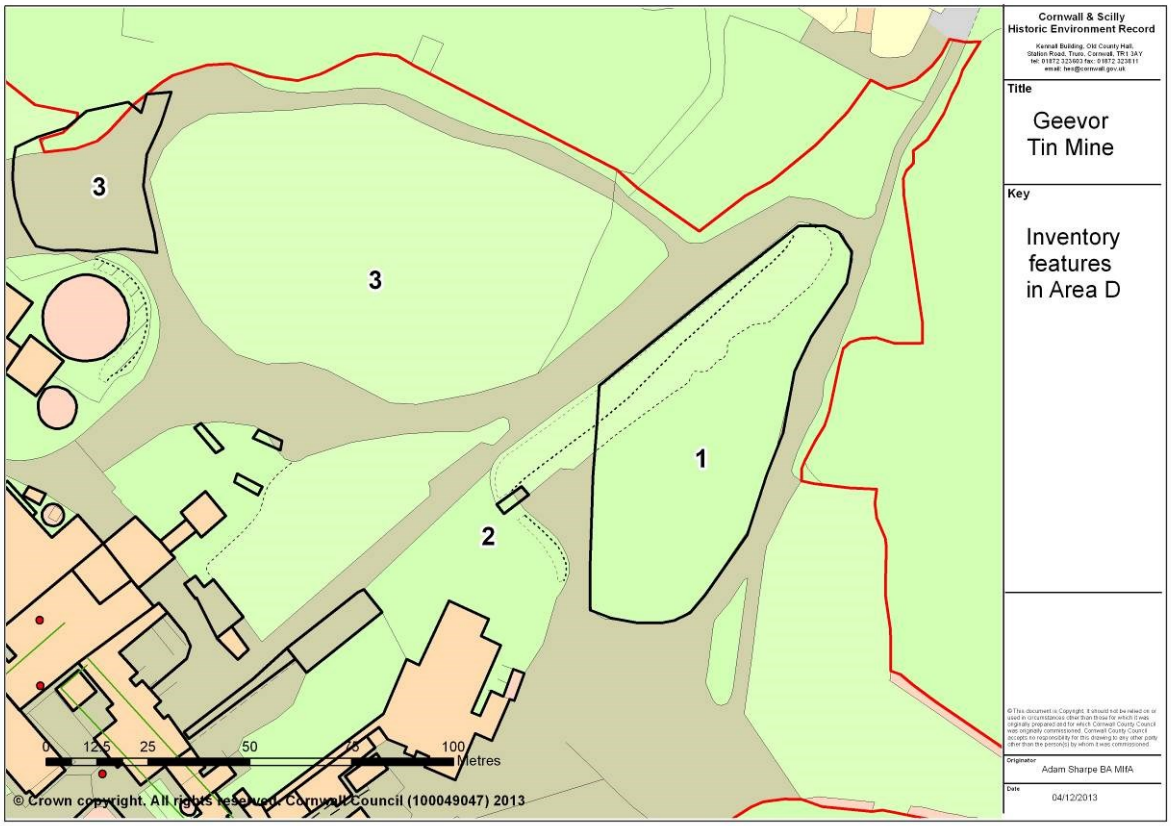

Fig 110. Inventory features within Area D.

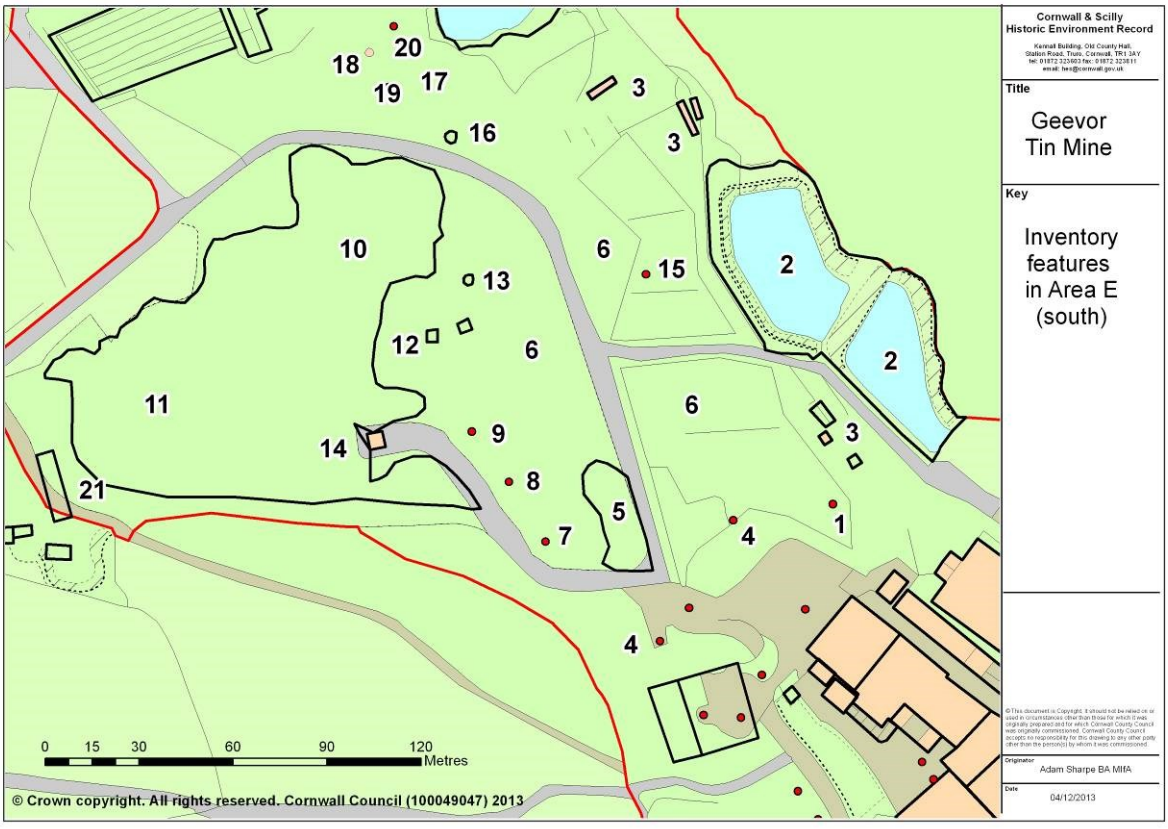

Fig 111. Inventory features within the southern part of Area E.

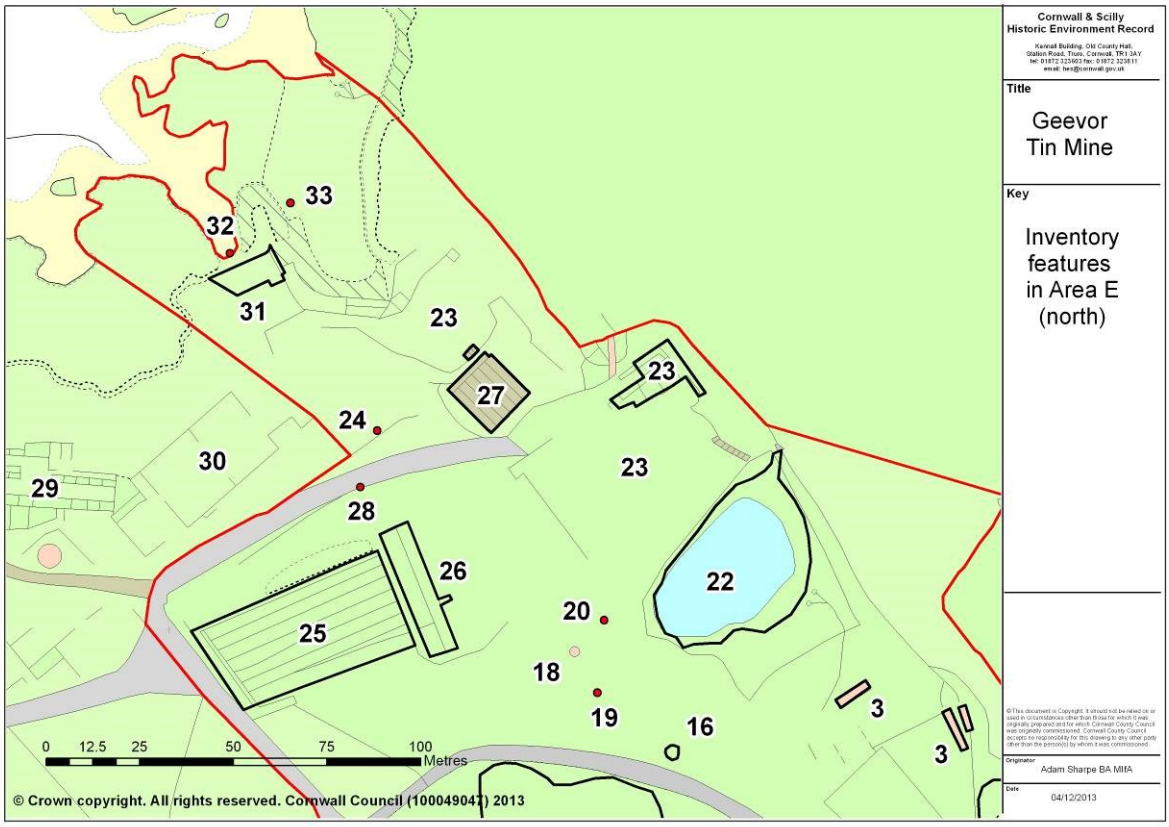

Fig 112. Inventory features within the northern part of Area E.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Wethered smithy A1
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37834 34122
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	14.6m x 7.2m 3.25m high to eaves. Rubble masonry construction with cast concrete quoins to wall corners and all original window openings. The north-eastern corner has granite quoins. Roof gabled in scantled slates with terracotta ridge tiles and a timber louvred clerestory vent at the centre. Plain timber barge boards and soffits. Northern elevation had flush-cemented slates in place of barge boards. Southern elevation has two modern window openings, replacing originals. Northern elevation has a row of modern toilet windows. Eastern elevation has been re-pointed after partial conversion, obscuring original detailing. This elevation has three doorways. There are no remains of the small structure that once abutted the smithy to the north-east. The western elevation has been partially converted, particularly at the southern end. Some window openings have been modified and at least one has been infilled.
Construction date:	New smith's shops were built at Wethered Shaft in 1919 and were in use until the 1970s. There were originally several forges and the mine weighbridge associated with this building.
Modification date:	1970s. This was intended to provide visitor toilets and other amenities when the Wethered Shaft site was converted to the visitor reception and museum area. The work was never finished. A replacement scantled slate roof has been constructed on the building in the past few years.
Original function:	Constructed as a blacksmiths' shop serving the Wethered Shaft site.
Current function:	Leased by Pendeen Gig Club
Significant contents:	None
Fixtures and fittings:	None
Machinery:	None
Description:	This building was constructed as an integral part of the Wethered Shaft complex during the early stages of operation of Geevor Mine, but was replaced when the smiths'/welders' bay was built on the lower part of the site as part of one of the most recent rearrangements of the site. The smithy is of traditional rubble masonry construction under a wet-laid scantled slate roof which incorporates a timber-constructed clerestory vent. The building was partially modified by Geevor Plc during the adaptation of the Wethered Shaft complex to incorporate visitor toilets and other facilities, though this work was never completed. All internal features were removed as part of this process. The smithy is currently tenanted by the Pendeen Gig Club and used for storage. The roof on this building suffered some loss of slating during 2008. This was patched up to make the roof weather-tight and was subsequently re-scantled. Repointing of the walls of the building would also be advantageous.
Completeness and condition:	Externally complete though with modifications, principally to windows and doors. All original internal features now removed.
Significance:	Moderate. As one of the structures forming the entrance to the mine site it is important that this building retains its external appearance.
Requirements for work:	The exterior of the building is in fair condition, but would benefit from repointing. An alternative use for this building could increase site income, but would lose community benefit.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Wethered Shaft and headframe A2
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Listed Grade II. WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37806 34090
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The headframe is all timber construction with steel tie rods and cast iron pattrasses.
Construction date:	Original headframe constructed 1909.
Modification date:	It is uncertain how much of the original headframe survived until 2002. Early photographs of the headframe show a simple structure with short raker legs and a small incorporated ore bin. Slightly late images of the headframe (circa 1920) depict a more robustly-constructed headframe with a considerably larger ore bin to the north. It is likely that replacement of its components took place during its working life. The headframe was completely rebuilt in 2002.
Original function:	Originally the headframe over the principal shaft on the mine, used for winding ore and waste to surface. The shaft was used solely for ore haulage from 1923, though this was abandoned in 1944. It was intermittently used until around 1955.
Current function:	None. The headframe is a non-functional monument.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Shaft sinking began here in 1909 and it remained as the principle one on the mine for the next decade. The shaft has three compartments and was designed for hoisting and pumping. It was cut to intersect the southern extension of the Pig Lode. During WWI work on shaft sinking stopped below the 6th level. After sinking Victory Shaft little further development occurred. The headgear was constructed of bolted timber, fully triangulated and strengthened with long strainer bolts. A timber sheave wheel platform enclosed within a balustrade rail was at its head. The sheave wheels were replaced circa 1977 with wooden reproductions, lacking rope grooves. An access ladder led to this platform, although the lowest section of this has been removed for safety reasons. The headgear was set on a mass-concrete base collaring the shaft, which has been sollared over in timbers and enclosed within a paling fence. Plywood trunking leading from the shaft to a point half-way up the headgear was constructed as part of the mine ventilation system during the 1970s. With the construction of the aerial runway in 1919, a crusher station and ore bins were constructed to the east. In 1923 it was decided that ore haulage was to be concentrated at the Wethered shaft and men and materials were to be raised at Victory Shaft. Mine reports indicate that the shaft had become idle by the early 1930s and in 1944, hauling was officially abandoned with the introduction of skips at Victory Shaft. The headgear seems to have been disused since the war. Wethered Shaft remained in use until 1955 for pumping. The headgear collapsed in high winds during the winter of 2000-2001 and was reconstructed during Summer 2002.
Completeness and condition:	The headgear is a modern reconstruction, based on original plans.

Significance:	This is one of the very few timber headframes in Cornwall. It is a landmark structure at the entrance to Geevor Mine.
Requirements for work:	The headframe should be periodically inspected for indications of rot or deterioration. The security of the shaft closure should be periodically checked.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of ore bins and later sulphide bay A3.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37811 34097
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Probably timber constructed.
Construction date:	1919.
Modification date:	1944. 1967. 1970s.
Original function:	Ore bins and sulphide bay.
Current function:	Area of hardstanding.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None survives.
Description:	Ore was originally discharged from a hopper in the northern end of the headgear into bins and was then transferred to a tramway, which took it to the crusher station near Ladderway Shaft. Ore was then transferred to the mill downslope. After 1919, new ore bins, a grizzly and a crusher station (incorporating a 20" x 10" rock breaker driven by a 25hp motor) were constructed to the east of the headgear and connected to the mill by an aerial ropeway. This system was used until 1944, when the aerial ropeway was abandoned and all hauling was concentrated at Victory Shaft. The ore bin and crusher station were probably both demolished during the following decade, but the aerial ropeway pylons may have survived for a few years longer. Their concrete bases were still being mapped in the late 1960s, although they must have been destroyed with the conversion of the Wethered Shaft area to amenity use. A sulphide storage bay was constructed on the site of the ore bin in 1967 and was in use until the early 1970s, after which bays were built in the mine garage. All of these features seem to have been destroyed and the site of the ore bin/storage bay is now levelled gravel, whilst the footings for the pylons can no longer be seen. The tramway route was probably obliterated by road improvements and the construction of the aerial ropeway. Some foundations may survive beneath the present hard surfacing.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of ore crusher A4.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37811 34097
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown, but photographs suggest a timber constructed enclosure building.
Construction date:	1919.
Modification date:	1944.
Original function:	Site of ore crusher.
Current function:	Area of hardstanding.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None survives.
Description:	Ore was originally discharged from a hopper in the northern end of the headgear into bins and was then transferred to a tramway, which took it to the crusher station near Ladderway Shaft. Ore was then transferred to the mill downslope. After 1919, new ore bins, a grizzly and a crusher station (incorporating a 20" x 10" rock breaker driven by a 25hp motor) were constructed to the east of the headgear and connected to the mill by an aerial ropeway. This system was used until 1944, when the aerial ropeway was abandoned and all hauling concentrated at Victory Shaft. The ore bin and crusher station were probably both demolished during the following decade, but the aerial ropeway pylons may have survived for a few years longer. Their concrete bases were still being mapped in the late 1960's, although they must have been destroyed with the conversion of the Wethered Shaft area to amenity use. A sulphide storage bay was constructed on the site of the ore bin in 1967 and was in use until the early 1970s, after which bays were built in the mine garage. All features seem to have been destroyed and the site of the ore bin/storage bay is now levelled gravel, whilst the footings for the pylons can no longer be seen. The tramway route was probably obliterated by road improvements and the construction of the aerial ropeway. Some foundations may survive beneath the present hard surfacing.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Wethered winder house A5
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37799 34114
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Shiplap timber construction on timber frame. Modern fibre reinforced cement profile sheet roof cladding. Glazed timber windows with polycarbonate sheet over-cladding. Timber doors. White painted overall.
Construction date:	Circa 1907
Modification date:	Circa 1977. 2007-8.
Original function:	The electric hoist at Wethered Shaft may predate the formation of Geevor Mines by a couple of years - it had certainly been installed by 1919 when it was shown on a mine plan. The winding engine house contained the winder itself (a 100 hp electric twin drum winder driven by a 75hp motor) as well as the compressors for the shaft (initial reports indicate a 400cuft/min Ingersoll double stage compressor driven by a 75hp motor, though some mine reports mention a 1500cuft/min compressor, apparently at the Wethered Shaft area of the site). The air receivers were sited to the east and west of the engine house. An air main was constructed between Victory Shaft and Wethered Shaft in 1921, probably during the building of a new compressor house in the northern part of the site, and the Wethered compressors may have become disused soon afterwards. The winder continued in use until 1944, after which all hauling was concentrated at Victory Shaft. The winder and its engine house were not demolished, however, but seem to have been retained as standby plant. In the 1970s, with the establishment of the amenity facility at Wethered Shaft, the winder was refurbished, the building structurally strengthened by the installation of a hidden steel frame and painted, housing a display of mining artefacts (the Trevithick Society Collection), whilst the northern end of the winder house was converted to an audio-visual room for visitor orientation. The electric winder was repainted and incorporated into the orientation space display.
Current function:	Empty apart from some gardening materials, rubbish, a mine model made of matchsticks an some signage. The building was converted to the visitor reception and AV room when this part of the site was used as the introduction to the mine tour around 1977.
Significant contents:	Wethered electric winding engine.
Fixtures and fittings:	Most original fixtures and fittings removed.
Machinery:	Wethered electric winding engine.
Description:	The winding engine house is a single-storey structure (2.65m to eaves) and measures 10m x 13m in plan. It is entirely of shiplap timber construction on brick foundations set on a mass concrete raft. The roof is gabled, the ridge and roof covering being of corrugated cement asbestos sheeting. Barge boards and soffits are timber, rainwater goods of plastic. The plinth is painted with black bitumastic paint, the doors were (in 1991) painted dark maroon and the remainder of the building was painted pale grey. All of the original window openings had been infilled during its conversion to amenity use in the late 1970s. There seem originally to have been either three or four windows on the eastern elevation (the northernmost replaced by a plain door), the western elevation was probably originally symmetrical. The northern elevation has been extensively modified - there were probably originally two large windows flanking a central doorway, though all of these have been blocked in. The southern elevation faces the headgear and would originally have sited the ropeways to the sheave wheels, though these can no longer be seen. The door in this elevation may be a modern

	insertion. Internally the winder is still *in situ* towards the southern end of the house, though the remainder of the internal layout has been modified, and there are no traces of the compressor installation (these were moved to the Victory Shaft site). Removal of sections of the internal panelling installed in the late 1970s revealed the locations of the window openings, most of whose woodwork had been completely removed. This also revealed that an internal steel frame had been installed to provide structural stiffness to the building. At the centres of the northern and southern elevations, vertical steel beams supporting this structure ran across the locations of original openings. **Description of 2008 works** Removal of modern internal panelling was undertaken to identify the sites of the original windows, revealing that the building had been very extensively rehabilitated during the late 1970s, when this building was converted to form an orientation space for visitors to the mine. The panelling was found to be fixed to modern timber studwork as well as to the channel steel framing, though a considerable amount of the original timber frame had survived, as well as elements of the original window frames, though not their glazing arrangements, the windows themselves having been removed in their entirety. It had been intended that the design of the windows would follow the stripping of the internal panelling, but in the event the Contractor ordered these elements on the basis of the Consultant's initial drawings, which had been based on archive photographs which showed only parts of the building, designs which were intended to be indicative only. Fortunately, the majority of the windows which had been fabricated were close enough in size to be fitted into the original openings, though on the eastern side of the building, two original window openings had to be adjusted somewhat to fit the new windows. Once these had been installed and glazed in polycarbonate they were over-glazed in polycarbonate sheet. The exterior of the building was repainted, but no work was done inside the building. The false ceiling in this building is in very poor condition, and will require removal in the future. The winding engine house is a single-storey structure of shiplap timber on brick foundations set on a mass concrete raft. The roof is gabled. The ridge and roof covering are corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. The barge boards and soffits are timber, whilst rainwater goods are plastic. The plinth is painted with black bitumastic paint, the doors in dark maroon and the remainder of the building in white. Many of the original window openings were infilled during its conversion to amenity use, though some of these have been reopened in 2007-8. The northern elevation has been extensively modified and all of the original windows have been blocked. There were probably originally two large windows flanking a central doorway. The southern elevation faces the headgear and would have sited the ropeways to the sheave wheels, although these can no longer be seen. The door in this elevation may be a modern insertion. Although most of the internal layout has been modified, the winder is still *in situ*. There are no traces of the compressor installation. The building is one of only two know surviving timber mine engine houses in Cornwall.
Completeness and condition:	Externally authentic and winding engine survives on its original mountings.
Significance:	Moderate. The building is an important component of the group at the entrance to the site and still retains one element of its original contents (the engine). The associated compressor was moved downslope to the Victory Shaft site.
Requirements for work:	Despite relatively recent redecoration, the external paintwork has deteriorated. This building requires a new use, though the winding engine should remain in situ.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of Locke Stamps A6.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37785 34112
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Concrete and stone.
Construction date:	1983 (date of transfer to this site).
Modification date:	*Circa 2005*
Original function:	Display site for relocated Nancledra Stamps.
Current function:	None.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Largely removed except for water wheel pit (infilled).
Machinery:	Removed.
Description:	Locke stamps (eight heads of Cornish stamps, originally water-worked) were moved to the amenity site in 1983. They were partially refurbished and set to run by electricity on a specially constructed plinth, incorporating a pit for the water wheel. The stamps had not been maintained since the closure of the amenity site and as a consequence, they deteriorated badly. The stamps were re-sited adjacent to the New Table Section building on a new plinth in the mid-1990s and a water supply provided to turn the wheel. The stamps timberwork was refurbished at the time.
Completeness and condition:	(New site) Substantially restored. (Original site) Only the waterwheel pit and concrete plinth now remains.
Significance:	(Original site) Low.
Requirements for work:	The remains of the original stamps display site are redundant and can be removed if required.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Wethered power house and sub station building A7
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	Power house SW 37774 34115 Sub station SW 37764 34112
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rubble granite masonry with cut granite quoins to wall corners and wall openings. Corrugated fibre reinforced cement roof sheets. Timber windows, over-glazed in polycarbonate sheet. Plain timber doors.
Construction date:	
Modification date:	1977
Original function:	Geevor Mine evidently made an early decision to abandon steam or internal combustion power sources, and to use almost exclusively electrical power. A supply was arranged from the Cornwall Electric Power Co at Hayle, and by 1912 there was an electric winder at Wethered Shaft. It can probably be assumed that a transformer house was constructed at about this date, though the mine reports note the construction of a power house in 1919. A power house had been built in the Victory Shaft section at about this time, and the mine report may be referring to this second installation. The power house continued in use through much of the life of the mine, though eventually new switch rooms and transformers on free-standing plinths were constructed just to the east. In 1977 the transformer house was converted into a mineral gallery as part of the amenity site. It is not known at what date this building ceased to perform its original role, though aerial photographic evidence suggests that this took place after 1969.
Current function:	Disused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The building is of rubble granite masonry, 9.15m x 7.3m in plan, 4.4m high to the eaves with a gabled roof in corrugated cement asbestos sheeting with a timber ridge piece. Cut granite quoins were included to wall corners and major wall openings, with concrete lintels and cills to windows. Soffits and barge boards are of plain timber. A 1977 lean-to extension to the east (4.9m x 2.7m in plan) is constructed in similar materials. This has a part-glazed wooden door in the eastern elevation and a single modern light just to the north. The northern elevation of the original building had a central door flanked by two deep rectangular windows with 15 pane lights (these had been blocked internally with plywood). In the gable can be seen three ceramic pipes, a common feature of mine power houses of this date and used to lead the cables out through the walls. The western elevation is partly masked by a rendered concrete block lean-to switch house (3.45m x 2.9m in plan, 2.85m high) which probably dates from the 1970s. A window on the western elevation of the original building has been infilled with concrete block. The quoins and lintel of this opening are of granite, the cill of concrete. Below this former opening is a concrete transformer plinth. Another adjoins a small gabled rubble granite structure to the east which was probably also a switch house. The southern elevation of the transformer house had been extensively modified as part of the amenity development. A set of concentric D-shaped steps lead up to a modern doorway (with mass concrete door framing). These steps had been modified by the insertion of a concrete

	disabled access ramp. Internally all traces of the former function of the building had been obscured by the amenity development modifications, although a large pair of full-height centre-opening plain timber doors survived at the centre of the eastern elevation. The windows in the northern elevation had been covered in black-painted plywood, to which white-painted false glazing bars had been nailed. The western elevation is partly masked by a rendered concrete block lean-to switch house, which probably dates from the 1970s. A window on the western elevation of the original building has been infilled with concrete block. The quoins and lintel of this opening are of granite, the sill of concrete. Below this is a concrete transformer plinth. Another plinth adjoins a small gabled rubble granite structure to the east, which was probably also a switch house. The southern elevation of the transformer house was extensively modified as part of the amenity development. A set of concentric D-shaped steps lead up to a modern, mass concrete framed, doorway. These have been modified by the insertion of a concrete disabled access ramp. All internal traces of the former function of the building have been obscured by the amenity development, although a large pair of full-height centre-opening plain timber doors survive at the centre of the eastern elevation. **Description of 2008 works** As the future function of this building was still to be decided, a minimal range of works were undertaken to weatherproof and vandal-proof the building. The building was externally scaffolded and the roof covering replaced on a like for like basis. Repairs were undertaken to the barge boards and gutters at this time. The false window coverings were removed and the existing frames reglazed in polycarbonate, whilst the door was repaired and fitted with a new secure lock. Externally, a service duct ran along the front of the building. This had been covered with heavy duty concrete cover slabs, but many of these had been damaged when the cables they contained had either been scrapped or stolen, and presented serious trip hazards. Replacement cover slabs were specified by the Structural Engineer, though these proved to be of a deeper profile than the originals, and modifications to the upper parts of the ducts proved to be necessary to fit them and to prevent them fouling the entrance door. Small scale masonry repairs were undertaken to cracking on the western elevation of the building. Internally, no works were undertaken other than the removal of the large quantities of rubbish and debris which had built up as a result of prolonged vandalism. Following its refurbishment in 2007, the building was used as a laboratory for a few years. A small blockwork structure abutting the western side of the power house, its single entry being a door to the west and having a corrugated cement asbestos sheet single pitch roof, this sited a transformer and switchgear. The original internal contents were scrapped in 1991. **Description of works to substation** The interior of the building was cleared of rubbish early January, its roof sheets replaced and a new door fabricated and fitted in preparation for the installation of a new electrical meter and other equipment to meet the power requirements of the site.
Completeness and condition:	Externally complete. All internal features removed.
Significance:	Transformer houses are now rare on Cornish mines.
Requirements for work:	A new function should be found for the power house.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Concrete slab A8.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37790 34115
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete slab.
Construction date:	Unknown,
Modification date:	Unknown.
Original function:	Unknown.
Current function:	None.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The remains of a concrete building base are located adjacent to the power house. Mine plans do not indicate a building on this site, and this slab might have sited an auxiliary transformer.
Completeness and condition:	Concrete base only.
Significance:	Low.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft A9.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37769 34101
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mine spoil.
Construction date:	Unknown.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Probable shaft dump and shaft.
Current function:	Spoil dump siting power pole.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The remains of a shaft dump are located against the field hedge to the south-east of the power house. This consists of mine waste and a shaft lies underneath the material. Power transmission poles have been sited on the material.
Completeness and condition:	Shaft condition unknown.
Significance:	Low.
Requirements for work:	None. Monitor for subsidence.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of Wethered café A10
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37797 34125
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The café was a transportable sectional building with a low dual gabled mineralised felt roof which had been extended to the east to provide a kitchen area. It stood on a blockwork base on a concrete foundation raft and was constructed of a series of frames. Each of the ten bays was infilled with tongue and groove timber at the base with full-width lights above. The eastern extension was similar in style. The western end had a small attached, part-glazed porch approached by a short concrete ramp.
Construction date:	Mid 1970s
Modification date:	Demolished in 1999
Original function:	Mine offices (when at Levant), converted to amenity café circa 1977.
Current function:	Demolished. Only concrete foundations now survive.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	An area of the Wethered Shaft site immediately downslope from the winder house was used to re-site a sectional building which had originally served as temporary offices at Levant during the reopening of this mine during by Geevor the 1960s. On the Wethered Shaft site this building was adapted as a visitor café. Given its deteriorating condition, the building was demolished during the early 1990s leaving only its concrete foundations. This area requires some tidying and the removal of remnant cabling. The building was demolished in 1999, and all that now survives is its concrete foundation slab.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	The remains of the building are of negligible significance and could be removed without any requirement for recording. This area of the site has the potential for redevelopment, though the design of any new building on this site should not detract from the authenticity of the remainder of this part of the Geevor site.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Wethered social club and Pendeen band room
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37745 34139
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rubble masonry walls, 1970s timber doors and windows, corrugated cement asbestos sheet roof. Concrete floors and blockwork partitions internally.
Construction date:	
Modification date:	1977
Original function:	The original mine dry was a small structure sited next to Ladderway Shaft (see Sharpe 1992), but a new dry was constructed on the Wethered site in 1919 for the rapidly-expanding mine workforce (there also seems to have been a small auxiliary dry near this site, possibly just to the north of the Wethered Shaft power house). The dry also housed the mine garage and a set of small workshops. A new dry for 500 was built near Victory Shaft in 1939, and though the Wethered Shaft dry functioned as a barracks for the Italian workforce for some time, it presumably eventually became adapted for other uses - as the mine garage and mine social club. In 1977, with the conversion of the Wethered Shaft site for amenity purposes, remodelling of the social club was set in hand, and the fully refurbished club and band room were completed in 1980. During the final years of operation of the mine this building continued to serve as the band rooms for the Pendeen Silver Band, as well as the amenity shop. It has been closed up and disused (apart from occasional use by the band) since the mine closure and currently houses one of the Pendeen gigs. The building has been much altered and extended from its original plan and appearance, the majority of the changes confined, however, to the southern and eastern elevations. The core of the building seems to have been a rubble masonry structure with mixed granite and brick quoins and window reveals, and consisted of the southern half of the main building. This was then extended to the north extending the original roof line, again in rubble masonry, but using concrete reveals, cills and lintels to wall openings. The roof by this stage was hipped at each end. An additional extension, this time with a lean-to roof was added to the north, again having concrete quoins and rubble masonry (suggesting that the construction date lies in the 1920s), and from this, small extensions are to be found on the west. The most modern extensions are to the east, and form extended porch entrances to the refurbished interior. The southern elevation has been rebuilt to provide a full-height glazed wall, and the interior arrangement has been considerably altered from the original. Minor repairs were undertaken to the soffits and roof on the western side at the northern end as part of the HLF/Objective One Project to attempt to provide some weatherproofing to the structure where it had become damaged by weather and vandals. New gutters and downpipes were added where these had been lost. An inspection of the interior of the building showed it to be in fair condition, though dormant dry rot was found in the northern end of the building. This should be treated as a matter of urgency. A substantial range of works will be required to rehabilitate this building and bring it back into use.
Current function:	Unused.
Significant contents:	None
Fixtures and fittings:	None
Machinery:	None
Description:	The building has been much altered and extended from its original plan and

	appearance, although the majority of these changes are confined to the southern and eastern elevations. The core of the building seems to have been a rubble masonry structure with mixed granite and brick quoins and window reveals. The dry was originally half its present length, the new build being added to the north on the original roof line, in rubble masonry, but using concrete reveals, cills and lintels to wall openings. The roof was hipped at each end. An additional extension with a lean-to roof was added to the north, having concrete quoins and rubble masonry. This suggests that the construction dates from the 1920s. There are small extensions on the west. The most modern extensions are to the east and are extended porch entrances to the refurbished interior. The southern elevation has been rebuilt to provide a full-height glazed wall and the interior arrangement has been considerably altered. Some original features survive on the western elevation, but the majority of the building has been converted. It remains in fair condition but has been disused for a few years and has been vandalised internally.
Completeness and condition:	The original dry was much altered during the 1970s. The condition of some areas of this building is of concern.
Significance:	Moderate, as a component of the Wethered Shaft site, despite alterations.
Requirements for work:	Full inspection required internally and externally.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Wethered Cottage A12
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37740 34168
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials: **(walls, roof, floor, ceilings, windows, doors)**	The building is a two-storied construction of rubble masonry with concrete quoins, sills and lintels. It has a gabled slurried scantle slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. There is no chimney. Windows are UPVC double glazed units, and on the southern elevation a modern fully-glazed flat-roofed porch has been added. The western elevation is blank. The cart shed and stable entrance comprises the full width of the eastern wall. A reinforced concrete lintel spans the opening.
Construction date:	Pre 1920.
Modification date:	Circa 1970
Original function:	This building had been constructed by 1920 (probably a few years earlier) as the mine stables and cart shed, the upper floor being used as the mine candle store. The original mine stables had been near Ladderway Shaft, a little way to the north (see main report). With increasing mechanisation on the mine, horse-haulage was probably abandoned not long after, and the building was probably converted, initially as a store, and eventually as accommodation. Air photographs taken in the late 1960s show the building before the last phase of conversion and the adding of the porch. The building is presently empty and has been partially vandalised. All door and window openings have been boarded over and there is currently no access to its interior. The building is of rubble masonry construction with rather decayed concrete quoins, cills and lintels and is of two stories having a gabled slurried scantle slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. There is no chimney. Windows are UPVC double glazed units, and on the southern elevation a modern fully-glazed flat-roofed porch has been added. The western elevation is blank. The cartshed and stable entrance is in the eastern (gable) wall, and is full width. A reinforced concrete lintel spans the opening. There is a small enclosed garden to the north. The building is deteriorating and its roller shutter eastern door was subject to vandalism. The interior of the garage are to which this gives access contains rubbish.
Current function:	Disused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	
Description:	A small two storey granite-constructed cottage of typical West Penwith design, though with some significant adaptations to utilise it as a combined stables and candle store. There is a small, enclosed overgrown garden to the north of the cottage.
Completeness and condition:	Internal condition unknown. The building is externally in fair condition.
Significance:	An early, though modified, purpose-built mine building associated with the early stages of the development of Geevor Mine.
Requirements for work:	This building has considerable potential for adaptive reuse within the Wethered Shaft site.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Pig Shaft B1.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37768 34248
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock. The upper section of the shaft throat showed signs of stone collaring.
Construction date:	Prior to 1851.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Haulage shaft for North Levant and Geevor mines.
Current function:	Plugged shaft.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Pig Shaft was omitted from the Ordnance Survey maps of the late 1870s, although it was certainly already in existence having been recorded on Symons' map of 1857. North Levant plans show that the shaft was cut down on a westerly underlie as far as third level, where it connected with the Deep Adit. It does not appear to have connected with any other working levels of the mine, though Middle Adit level passes just to the west of its collar. It continued in use for hauling until at least the first decade of the 20th century, when a photograph of it showed a small timber headgear and a horse-whim sited next to the shaft. The horse whim was abandoned in 1909. Associated with the horse whim was a small rectangular shed, which was possibly a stable, or more likely a store for materials and feed for the horse. To the north of the shaft was a small dump of spoil, which abutted the field hedge to the east. The shaft remained visible in 1937, but its site subsequently became obscured. The horse whim site was cleared and the shed demolished. The spoil dump has been removed, although earth and hardcore had been piled up in this position. The shaft and adjoining very substantial gunnis were capped in 1994. No provision for access was incorporated into the plug. The site of the shaft and gunnis were subsequently enclosed within a substantial Cornish hedge.
Completeness and condition:	The shaft has been plugged and no future access is now possible.
Significance:	An early shaft worked by North Levant and Geevor mines.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of mine stable B2.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	SM, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37746 34288
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	Early 20th century.
Modification date:	Demolished by 1920.
Original function:	Mine stable.
Current function:	Waste ground.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A small stable block was erected near Pig and Ladderway Shafts, next to a small paddock, during the mine building programme at the start of the 20th century. It was perhaps built for the horse working the whim at Pig Shaft. The paddock itself was shown on the 1878 OS, and in its eastern wall are the remains of an earlier, ruined structure of unknown function shown on Symons' map of 1857. The stables continued to be shown on maps for the next decade, but were probably replaced by the larger stables and cart shed built at Wethered Shaft by 1920.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of Ladderway Shaft miners' dry B3.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37801 34106
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	1913.
Modification date:	1919.
Original function:	Miner's dry.
Current function:	Waste ground.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	From about 1908 a small dry or change house was sited just to the south of Ladderway shaft. The use of the shaft for worker-access was probably abandoned after the sinking of Wethered Shaft, after which a new dry was constructed upslope. The dry appears on a plan dated 1913, but was not mapped after 1919. An aerial photograph from 1961 shows a large structure on this site suggesting that this building might have lasted longer than available plans suggest, or that another (unidentified) building was constructed on its site. There are no surviving traces of the former dry.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of crusher engine house B4.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37811 34109
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	1912.
Modification date:	1919.
Original function:	Power source for rock crusher.
Current function:	Site occupied by 20th century stable building.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Plans from 1912/13 and 1919 show a small rectangular "engine house" located to the west of the Ladderway Shaft Dry, adjacent to the northern face of the dump. This engine was almost certainly not associated with the working of the shaft, but rather powered the nearby rock crusher. Located more or less on top of the site of this crusher engine house is a small shed of relatively recent build. This seems to have housed switchgear, and was probably associated with the nearby fan house. The building was also used as the stable for Trigger, the last pony to work on the mine.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of ore crushing station B5.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37755 34290
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	1912.
Modification date:	1919.
Original function:	Ore crushing station.
Current function:	Waste ground.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The crusher station at this location was perhaps inherited from North Levant, as it was referred to in a report dated September 1912, as "the old crusher plant". The site probably lasted until 1919, when a new crusher station was built at Wethered Shaft and the old tramway was replaced by an aerial ropeway. When the station was in use, material hoisted at Wethered would be passed down a short tramway to ore bins just to the south and then crushed, before being sent down the main incline to the mill. It is probable that the structure was demolished soon after 1919 and the materials recovered for re-use elsewhere on the mine. The machinery installed at this site does not seem to be listed in the Geevor inventories but may have been moved to Wethered Shaft.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of ore bins B6.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37738 34285
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	1912.
Modification date:	1919.
Original function:	Ore bins for material being trammed to the Geevor mill.
Current function:	Waste ground.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A map dated 1912/13 highlights the presence of a set of four ore bins on the tramway from Wethered Shaft to the crusher station. The feature probably survived until the construction of new ore bins and crushing plant at Wethered Shaft in 1919.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Ladderway Shaft B7 (M2)
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37749 34303
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Shaft excavated through subsoil and bedrock. Some granite collaring. New concrete collar and steel grille cover.
Construction date:	By 1851.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Manway access to shallow adits.
Current function:	Secured shaft.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None surviving.
Machinery:	None surviving.
Description:	This shaft was used for part of its life as a manway to the shallow levels of the mine. The North Levant plans indicate that it was cut down to Middle Adit level. The Shallow Adit passed just under the collar to the west, but apparently did not communicate with the shaft. Early Geevor plans suggest that the shaft may have been deepened slightly by 1919, although it was still not shown as extending to the Deep Adit level. The shaft was later re-sollared and a fan house connected with plywood trunking. This connected the shaft and workings into the Geevor ventilation system. The shaft is currently open and has been explored by members of the St. Just Mines Research Group, who report that it connects into a number of shallow adit systems. The removal of parts of the trunking made this site unsafe. The trunking was removed and the shaft re-collared and grilled. The fan motor had been removed, but the shaft still up-draughts. There is no spoil dump associated with this shaft, and this is likely to have been removed many decades ago. The fan house was demolished during the mid-1990s after it had become damaged in high winds.
Completeness and condition:	Grilled shaft.
Significance:	An early shaft, in use from at least the mid 19th century, probably earlier.
Requirements for work:	Monitor shaft closure grille.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of tramway B8.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	A small part traverses the Scheduled Monument. WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37811 34096 to SW 37735 34296 to SW 37519 34542
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	By 1912.
Modification date:	1919 (abandonment).
Original function:	Ore tramway from Wethered Shaft to Geevor mill.
Current function:	Waste ground.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	By 1912, a tramway had been built to connect the ore bins at the Wethered site to a crusher station near Ladderway Shaft. From here, an incline ran, via a shallow cutting, directly to the ore bin and stamps in the lower mill. This arrangement continued until 1919, when a new crusher station, enlarged ore bins and an aerial ropeway were built at Wethered Shaft. The route of the tramway was still visible until at least the early 1960's as an overgrown cutting stretching from Ladderway Shaft to the south-eastern corner of the compressor house and this continued to be used as a short-cut across the site for men walking from Wethered Shaft. A short stretch of hedgeline at the northern end of the tramway route is the only surviving evidence for this feature.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Weighbridge house and weighbridge
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	Weighbridge SW 37716 34288 Weighbridge house SW 37720 34292
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The weighbridge is set within a widened section of the mine roadway and is partially enclosed within concrete block walling. The ticket office is set to the east and is a flat-roofed building of rendered blockwork construction. The roof is felted over plywood.
Construction date:	The weighbridge and weighbridge ticket office are of recent build and were probably installed in the early 1970s as part of the gravel sales activities.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Weighbridge and weighbridge ticket office.
Current function:	Disused.
Significant contents:	
Fixtures and fittings:	
Machinery:	Weighbridge equipment.
Description:	The building is substantially intact, locked and appears to contain its machinery. The weighbridge flanking walls have are damaged, and sections of the blockwork have been broken away. Entry onto the weighbridge has been blocked off with walling and it has not been calibrated for a number of years.
Completeness and condition:	Complete. Condition of machinery unknown. Some deterioration to building noted.
Significance:	A rare survival o0f this site type.
Requirements for work:	Some conservation work would be advantageous.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft B10.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37717 34277
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but assumed to be early (pre-18th century).
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Early development or ventilation shaft.
Current function:	Secured mine shaft.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	B10 is one of a run of shafts just to the east of the mine access road from the Weighbridge down to the mine offices. It was probably part of the workings of Wheal Gever, and was almost certainly aligned along a shallow adit system cut to follow one of the parallel lodes. Middle Adit runs not far below this line. In the mid-1890s only Gever Engine Shaft (M5/S2) and Redburrow Shaft (M9) were shown connecting to this adit. The other shafts were evidently disused by this date and may have been sollared over or buried in dump material. The shaft was not found during 1994 DLG works, although due to the presence of shallow outcrop workings, the area was secured with geogrid.
Completeness and condition:	Not found.
Significance:	One of an early run of shafts on the Pig Lodes.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Explosives magazine B11
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37751 34336.
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The dynamite store is a 2.5m square single storey gabled-roofed structure of shuttered mass concrete with a single steel-framed door set to the west. The store is set within a blockwork blast wall on mortared mine waste footings, with an entrance in the south-west corner, outside which are the collapsed remains of an originally 10m high galvanised steel lightning conductor mast. The door has been broken from its hinges and the shelving, wooden floor and matchboarding lining of the magazine have almost completely deteriorated due to exposure to the elements. The building is currently disused, although may have continued in use until only a few decades ago. The general structure of the store is good. Access to the site is made difficult by the earth mounded against the field walls to the north and south and the scrub vegetation that has grown on these deposits.
Construction date:	Uncertain, though probably early 20th century. The phasing of the explosive stores at Geevor has not to date been resolved.
Modification date:	Date of disuse uncertain.
Original function:	Explosives store.
Current function:	Disused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The dynamite store and its paired detonator store to the north (B12 - now demolished) were in existence in 1937, and were probably constructed in the first or second decade of this century. This was a period when mining was focused at Ladderway Shaft and Wethered Shaft. The store probably continued in use after the sinking of Victory Shaft.
Completeness and condition:	Rather degraded. Lightning conductor now collapsed.
Significance:	Surviving explosives magazines are now relatively rare on Cornish mines.
Requirements for work:	Clear rubble and encroaching vegetation.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Detonator store B12.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37746 34340 (site of)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown, but assume cement rendered blockwork as associated dynamite store.
Construction date:	Unknown but possibly 1920s.
Modification date:	Unknown but probably later 20th century.
Original function:	Early 20th century mine detonator store.
Current function:	Demolished structure.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A sketch plan in an article by Cann and Sevier of 1937 indicate the presence of the store. It is not shown on the Ordnance Survey plans of 1878 or 1908. The detonator store was paired with the dynamite store to the south (B11). There is no surviving trace of this structure. It was probably demolished during dump clearance operations.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical significance only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shallow linear outcrop working B13.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37741 34307 to SW 37645 34385
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown, but assumed to be early, possibly 16th century.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Early linear outcrop working.
Current function:	Secured mine working.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	An early, unmapped outcrop working was detected in the 1990s by a remote sensing survey. As it were in an area of low-amenity use, the overlying ground was excavated and secured with geotextile.
Completeness and condition:	Unexcavated. Secured at surface with geotextile.
Significance:	These are likely to be amongst the earliest mine workings on the Geevor site.
Requirements for work:	None. Monitor for subsidence.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Gever engine shaft B14 (M4).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37672 34309
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock. Backfilled with mine rubbish.
Construction date:	By at least 1851 but probably earlier.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Possibly the principal shaft in Wheal Gever, and referred to as an engine shaft, possibly referring to a nearby horse whim, though a balance bob pit was found adjacent to the shaft during its excavation.
Current function:	Plugged (accessible) mine shaft.
Significant contents:	Mid 20th century mine rubbish and scrap.
Fixtures and fittings:	Balance bob pit.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Shaft M4 and its pair just to the north-east, B15, may be cut onto two parallel and closely-spaced lodes. Gever Shaft (M4) was recorded on the North Levant mine abandonment plans and on Symons' map of 1857. The North Levant plans show Gever Shaft underlying to the west just to the east of the road, with stations at Middle Adit, 10 level, Deep Adit and 22 level. The shaft was accompanied by a balance bob pit, although the engine which operated the flat rods has not been identified. Gever Shaft is sometimes named "Gever Engine Shaft". This does not necessarily imply the former presence of a steam engine working this shaft, but rather refers to the nearby horse-whim shown to the west on Symons' map. The shaft was not plotted in 1878 or 1908 by the Ordnance Survey, nor was it recorded on the Geevor plans early in the 20th century. It was probably sollared over, or partly infilled shortly after the abandonment of North Levant. The dumps from the shaft are detectable on the 1961 air photograph of the Geevor site. The feature was revealed by a geotechnical desktop survey. The shaft was capped during the 1994 DLG works programme. Future access to this shaft is possible as access features were incorporated within the shaft plug.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged mine shaft.
Significance:	The principal shaft in Wheal Gever.
Requirements for work:	None – the reopening of this shaft is possible, but unlikely.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft B15 (M5/S3).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37663 34222
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown, but likely to be 18th century or earlier.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Early outcrop shaft.
Current function:	Capped mine shaft.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	One of a number of small and early shafts located between the weighbridge and the mine offices, which were worked by Wheal Gever. The shaft is shown on Symons' map of 1857 and a possible shaft symbol appears on the North Levant abandonment plans at this location. When the site was investigated in 1994, it was found to be already capped.
Completeness and condition:	Capped mine shaft.
Significance:	One of a run of early mine shafts sunk along the outcrop of the Pig Lode.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft B16 (6/S4).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37653 34338
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Outcrop shaft in Wheal Gever.
Current function:	Capped mine shaft.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	One of the small outcrop shafts that were probably worked by Wheal Gever. The shaft was not mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 or 1908, nor on the North Levant abandonment plans. No trace of the shaft was visible on the 1961 aerial photograph. It was probably sollared over and lost during the early 20th century. The feature was located by the geotechnical desktop survey and capped in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Capped mine shaft.
Significance:	One of the early Wheal Gever outcrop shafts.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of aerial ropeway B17.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37811 34096 to SW 37519 34542
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Pylons of timber construction, buckets of wrought iron.
Construction date:	1919.
Modification date:	1944, 1961.
Original function:	Aerial ropeway from Wethered Shaft to the mill.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	In 1919, an endless aerial ropeway, manufactured by Ropeways Ltd of London, replaced the tramway from Wethered Shaft to the mill. The ropeway carried 3.5cwt ore cars capable of transporting 200 tons in each 8 hour shift. It was supported on a series of pylons and ran down to the ore bins at the head of the stamps, where the cars or buckets were disconnected, emptied, and then returned to the ropeway. The system was powered by a 5hp electric motor. After the sinking of Victory Shaft and the erection of the permanent headgear, a short tramway was built in 1922-3 to allow skips to be run from the headframe to the ore bins. There are a number of photographs of the aerial tramway at work during the 1920's and it continued operating through the 1930's. The aerial ropeway was modified during the changes to the mill in 1939 and was not finally abandoned until 1944, by which time Victory Shaft was used for all ore haulage. The aerial ropeway was sufficiently unusual to have been recorded by a number of the photographers of the site, and the locations of most of the pylons can be identified. The bases of two pylons were mapped at the Wethered Shaft end of the system, though these were obliterated when this area was landscaped in the mid 1970s. The site of one is under the present gravelled area and the second is to the north-east of Wethered Cottage. Down slope from these first two pylons, the line continued with another in the fields to the east of the road and other, progressively smaller pylons down to the east of Victory Shaft. At the head of the mill, the ropeway ran around a tippler station, whilst running in on the eastern side of the ore bins were elevated trestles carrying the manually operated tramway from Victory Shaft. No trace of the aerial ropeway seems to have survived, though at least two of the pylons can be seen on the 1961 aerial photograph of the site - one just behind the cooling tower behind the Compressor House, the second some distance upslope. DLG work on Gever Engine Shaft in 1994 revealed that it part of its backfill included some of the buckets and pylon bases of the ropeway. One of the buckets was sufficiently intact to be rescued and is now on display on the mine site.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historically important – mine aerial ropeways were relatively rare.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Spoil dump B18.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Western part is within Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37650 34362
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Soil, mine spoil, household and mine rubbish.
Construction date:	Unknown.
Modification date:	Possibly 1980s.
Original function:	Multi-period spoil dump.
Current function:	Overgrown waste ground.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The 1878 and 1908 Ordnance Surveys show a large flat-topped dump of spoil in the south-eastern corner of the large rectangular enclosure which formerly occupied this area of the site. No shaft was plotted here by the Geotechnical desktop survey, but it seems probable that one formerly lay nearby, and was associated with the dump. The 1961 aerial photograph shows the last remains of an area of spread dumps in this location, but there seems to have been no trace of a shaft. The dump is likely to incorporate material stripped from the area downslope in advance of the sinking of the Botallack Decline. After this area had been cleared in the 1970s, Geevor surveyors recorded the presence of a number of small "holes" apparently aligned along the backs of two parallel lodes, the sites of shallow shafts and outcrop workings. DLG operations in 1994 revealed an extensive gunnis and other outcrop mining features were found in the surrounding area. These (S6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, L1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11) were subsequently plugged and now lie under or adjacent to the visitor car park. A number of these features have access potential.
Completeness and condition:	Extant but overgrown.
Significance:	Low, though this is one of the few early spoil dumps on the mine.
Requirements for work:	None, but scrub management would be advantageous.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft B19 (M7/S5).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37633 34346
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown, but certainly early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Access/ventilation/development shaft on Wheal Gever lodes.
Current function:	Plugged mine shaft.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A member of the run of small shafts aligned along or near a lode outcrop parallel to the mine access road. The shaft was not mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 or 1908, nor is it on the North Levant plans. It is indicated on Symons' map of 1857. The feature was located during the geotechnical desktop survey and capped in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged mine shaft.
Significance:	An early outcrop shaft in Wheal Gever.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft B20.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37609 34364
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Access/ventilation/development shaft used by Wheal Gever.
Current function:	Plugged mine shaft.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The shaft was not mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 or 1908, and does not appear on the North Levant abandonment plans. The 1961 aerial photograph seems to show a small and very overgrown shaft collar in this location. The site was located by the Geotechnical Desktop Survey. A small shaft was located and capped here in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged mine shaft.
Significance:	An early shaft worked by Wheal Gever.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of explosives store B21.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37555 34404
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown but assume mass concrete.
Construction date:	Unknown. Assume 1960s.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	20th century explosives containment magazines.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The most recent edition of the1:2500 Ordnance Survey indicates the presence of linear earthworks and platforms for a pair of explosives stores at this location. The date of construction of these features is unknown. Their relatively large size suggests a construction date within the last few decades, and they may have replaced the stores upslope to the south. 1961 air photograph of the site, on which they do not appear, indicate that they were constructed in an area of overgrown dumps. These dumps have now been cleared away and there are no surviving traces of these stores.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only. The sequence of construction and use of explosives stores at Geevor is complex and not fully understood.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of detonator store B22.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37549 34408
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete plinth. Assume rendered blockwork superstructure and mass concrete roof.
Construction date:	1960s.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	1960s detonator store.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A large explosives store with surrounding earth embankments was located here on relatively recent editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping. This was probably the detonator store, constructed in the 1960s. It became redundant relatively recently. It is possible that the magazines consisted of transportable secure stores on concrete plinths rather than permanent constructions. In 1994 only the 9m square plinth for this structure survived. These were demolished and a small shaft (S12) was found underneath it. This was plugged.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished. Underlying shaft plugged.
Significance:	Another example of the sequence of explosives and detonator stores constructed at Geevor during the 20th century.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of former agricultural enclosures B23.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37597 34412 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials	Drystone walls and Cornish hedges.
Construction date:	Prehistoric to post-medieval periods.
Modification date:	18th to 20th centuries.
Original function:	Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval farmland.
Current function:	Car park and former mine features.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Since the Medieval period, mining activity has encroached onto agricultural or former cliff land. The Ordnance Survey for 1878 showed a series of fields in the area to the south-east of the present mill (occupying the area from the main surface reservoir back to beyond the site of the salvage yard). In contrast, the open, linear area occupied by the road from the heritage centre to Wethered Shaft has long sited numerous shafts and shallow workings along the line of one of the principal lodes of the mine. During the early part of the 20th century the construction of first a tramway and subsequently an overhead ropeway across this area must have made the fields increasing unusable. The extension of the office block and the construction of the new winder house, top fitting shop, compressor house and salvage yard continued the process of expansion into this area, and by the 1960's, although a few remnant field boundaries survived, most of the area had reverted to gorse and bracken. A similar series of events took place to the north. The fields laid out for Flintshire tenement had already been adapted to mining and streamworking activity but by the 1930s, dumps from Thorne's Shaft had cut into one field, the new Levant mill occupied another, and the whole farm had reverted to bracken and heath. Most of the eastern fields were finally obliterated by the massive gravel stockpiles and very little can now be seen of the southern agricultural enclosures, as the area has been scraped clear of mine waste and other features. The layout of the fieldscape on 19th century maps suggests the probable locations of unrecorded outcrop workings. Trial trenching in this area during 1994 revealed evidence for early streamworking activity.
Completeness and condition:	Almost completely cleared away with the exception of some bordering field boundaries.
Significance:	A part of the former agricultural landscape encroached across by mining activity.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Slimes dump B24.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37703 34418
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Fine tailings.
Construction date:	Unknown.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Redeposited tailings material.
Current function:	Overgrown spoil dump.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A sub-triangular dump of tailings has been disposed of adjacent to the field hedge to the north of the quarry. The material appears to have been on this site for some years. The feature may have resulted from the cleaning out of one of the settling ponds elsewhere on the site with a view to re-dressing the material.
Completeness and condition:	Extant though now overgrown.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Quarry B25.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37676 34457
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Stone or rab quarry.
Construction date:	At least the later 19th century.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Quarry for building materials.
Current function:	Overgrown feature.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A small quarry has existed on this site since the later 19th century. It was probably originally used as a source of stone for a phase of rebuilding at North Levant and has been intermittently enlarged. There is a narrow entrance to the quarry from the north. It is flat bottomed. The overburden from the excavation is dumped to the west and is revetted where this abuts one of the mine roadways. There is a low safety embankment on the southern lip of the quarry. The quarry and its overburden dump are overgrown due to disuse and some rubbish has been left in the excavated area.
Completeness and condition:	Extant but overgrown.
Significance:	Low. However, this is the only known of building stone on the site, with the exception of re-used mine waste.
Requirements for work:	Vegetation clearance might be advantageous, though this site may contain important habitats such as a badger sett.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Gevers tenement B26.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37698 34489 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cornish hedges and drystone walls.
Construction date:	Early 1th century.
Modification date:	Mid 20th century to late 20th century.
Original function:	Early 19th century agricultural smallholding.
Current function:	Mostly parts of amenity site.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Stone boundary walls and hedges.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	This site may be the "Gevers Tenement" of just over six acres referred to in the Tithe Award Assessment. The ruins of at least two small buildings and the possible remains of a garden plot to the east of the core of North Levant Mine are shown on the 1878 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. These had been disused for some time and the enclosed fields to the west and south were shown as being under scrub and gorse. Henwood's map of 1844 also gives indications of structures in this approximate area. By 1908 the features are depicted as merely walled enclosures. The moorland within which these lay was taken over by Geevor, some of the boundaries removed, and the area used for storage. No trace of these features can now be seen. The walls on the southern side of this area are unusually thickened, perhaps reflecting the sites of otherwise lost structures, but so much recent surface disturbance has taken place that it is doubtful whether any significant sub-surface remains of the early-19th century features survive.
Completeness and condition:	Destroyed by later activity with the exception of eastern boundary walls.
Significance:	The smallholding is typical of those which were established by miners in West Penwith during the early 19th century.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Redburrow Shaft B27 (M9/S11).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37554 34398
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but the associated gunnis is likely to be amongst the earliest mine workings on the site. The shaft was re-used in the working of North Levant between 1851 and 1891.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Early outcrop workings and shaft.
Current function:	Plugged shaft and backfilled gunnis.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The shaft was probably originally part of the Gever working of the lodes, which outcrop to the east of the mine access road. It was shown on Symons' map of 1857 with a substantial spoil dump. The shaft was re-used by North Levant, when it connected to the Middle Adit level and was recorded as "Old Shaft" by the Ordnance Survey in 1878. They did not plot it in 1908, and it may have become infilled or sollared over after the closure of North Levant. It does not appear to have been reworked by North Levant and Geevor, or by Geevor Mine, although they may have reworked the dumps during the early 20th century. The 1961 air photograph shows the boundary hedges of the enclosure to have been thickened with mine spoil, but no trace of the shaft was visible. DLG works in 1994 revealed a small shaft set within a gunnis. Additional small shafts, gunnises and outcrop features were found along the eastern edge of the embankment fringing the road, and under the roadway itself. These were plugged before the creation of the present visitor car park.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged mine shaft and gunnis.
Significance:	Early mine working on the Pig Lode, exploited by Wheal Gever.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft B28.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37546 34396
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1995.
Original function:	Early outcrop shaft accessing shallow stoping.
Current function:	Plugged mineshaft accessing open shallow workings.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	GPR survey detected an anomaly and excavation during 1995 revealed a small shaft. This was on an unknown lode structure associated with shallow workings and extended under the line of the roadway. Small backfilled shafts on these stopes were identified a few metres up and down slope. The central shaft has been plugged and the roadway reinstated.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged shaft accessing shallow stoping.
Significance:	An early outcrop shaft on the Pig Lode with associated shallow workings.
Requirements for work:	Monitor eastern side of roadway in this area for potential subsidence.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Underground chamber, shaft and stope B29
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37539 34421
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	A rab-cut shallow underground excavation.
Construction date:	Unknown but possibly 16th to 17th century.
Modification date:	Excavated during 1994 and fitted with a security barrier to prevent public access. Concrete over slab and access arrangements to the entrance to the feature constructed at the same time.
Original function:	Underground prospecting feature, converted to miners' shelter and store.
Current function:	Part of interpreted site.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Stone and earth built bench, candle niches, base of fireplace.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The underground chamber is likely to be early post-medieval in date and is one of the earliest mining features on the site. It was originally a prospecting tunnel associated with a small shaft and gunnis. This was later converted into a miners' store room and shelter. A small mine shaft immediately to the west of the chamber has been capped, though is potentially accessible. A stoped lode outcrop to the west of this has been capped. The excavation for the shafts and chamber was left open and was revetted in stone-faced concrete. Access to view the entrance to the chamber is via a set of concrete steps, though a grille prevents access into the chamber. A concrete slab was formed over the chamber to prevent subsidence of the ground over it, whilst the chimney/access shaft is open, but currently covered with a steel sheet.
Completeness and condition:	Complete. Some minor deterioration and vegetation growth.
Significance:	This is one of the earliest mining features on the site and is externally accessible.
Requirements for work:	The site deserves better interpretation and integration into the story of the evolution of mining on the Geevor site. Some small scale refurbishment of the interior would enhance its appearance.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Dryworks B30.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37625 34437 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Clean stone in rab-cut excavation.
Construction date:	Unknown. Any date from the medieval period to the 17th century is possible.
Modification date:	Some investigation 1994.
Original function:	Drywork (eluvial streamwork).
Current function:	Underlies part of visitor carpark.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	This feature is an extensive and unusual form of surface mine working, which was developed to exploit a deposit of detrital tin. A broad, relatively deep linear excavation running up and down the slope was found to have been backfilled with clean stone - the waste product from the hydraulically assisted removal of ore-bearing overburden. The full extent of this feature was not revealed during the 1994 excavations.
Completeness and condition:	Backfilled as found. The full extent of the feature is unknown, but streamworking of various forms is likely from this part of the site down to the sea in the now-buried valley beneath the central and eastern sides of the site.
Significance:	An unusual, early, and little archaeologically investigated form of early tin working.
Requirements for work:	Any further excavation within this area should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of salvage yard B31.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37617 34442 (site of)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Formerly two re-used concrete sheds on a concrete plinth. Now demolished.
Construction date:	1970s.
Modification date:	1995.
Original function:	Mine materials salvage yard and sheds.
Current function:	Open parking area.
Significant contents:	None survives.
Fixtures and fittings:	None survives.
Machinery:	None survives.
Description:	In the mid-1970s, a salvage area was established to the south of the compressor house, where all waste materials were sorted, and re-useable stock re-cycled. The yard consisted of a concrete hardstanding on which were sited a pair of large prefabricated concrete sheds containing work-benches and storage areas. These buildings were originally erected at Levant during breach sealing operations, where they were in use as garages. The salvage yard buildings were demolished in 1995, although the salvage yard plinth was retained.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Of historical significance only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Explosives and detonator stores B32
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37652 34487
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered blockwork walls, asbestos slate roofs, sheet steel doors.
Construction date:	1920s
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Explosives and detonator stores.
Current function:	Disused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A pair of gabled slate-roofed concrete-constructed explosives stores to the south of the Dry, at the entrance to the Quarry. They were probably constructed in the 1920s when the focus of the mine shifted from Wethered Shaft towards Victory Shaft and are likely to have replaced those to the south near Ladderway Shaft. It is not known how long they were in use. They may have become too small, requiring additional or replacement magazines in the area upslope. One local source suggests that they may never have been used.
Completeness and condition:	Complete though vandalised. Lightning conductor tape removed, as also lightning conductor mast.
Significance:	Small scale features dating from the period during which the focus of mining moved from Wethered Shaft to Victory Shaft.
Requirements for work:	The magazines have a potential adaptive use as small store buildings. This could be achieved through the provision of replacement doors.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Visitor toilet block C1
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37578 34429
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered blockwork walls, concrete floors, pitched fibre reinforced cement sheet roof.
Construction date:	Mid 1990s.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Visitor toilets.
Current function:	Visitor toilets.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None relevant.
Machinery:	None relevant.
Description:	In the mid-1990s a new toilet block was constructed adjacent to the new car park as part of the new heritage site visitor facilities. The site is located on the infill of the compressor house cooling pond, which itself overlies shallow early mine workings.
Completeness and condition:	Complete and in functional condition.
Significance:	The toilets are located adjacent to the visitor car parking area.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Compressor house C2
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37572 34441
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered blockwork walling with Crittall steel windows, polycarbonate over-glazing. Timber doors with glazing panels. Timber louvred vents at high level in gables. Floated concrete floor. The roof is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement panels with profile ridges.
Construction date:	1952-3.
Modification date:	None. 2001.
Original function:	Compressor house.
Current function:	Compressor house. The building also sites display relating to the uses of compressed air on the mine.
Significant contents:	Three original compressors and original associated equipment, air reservoirs (outside building).
Fixtures and fittings:	All original fixtures and fittings relating to the production and storage of compressed air on the mine.
Machinery:	Three early 20th century Alley and McLellan compressors, together with their electric motors, air receivers, cooling tower and most of the air main.
Description:	No air compressor plant was recorded for North Levant, or for the small re-workings of the mine during the first years of the 20th century. When the mine was taken over in 1911, a compressor and rock drills were noted as part of the mine equipment. The location of the compressor house is likely to have been near Robert's Shaft or Pig Shaft. By 1917, compressors were installed at Wethered Shaft, the air receivers flanking the winding engine house (where there was an Ingersoll 400 cu ft/min double stage compressor and 75 hp motor) and at Carne Shaft a further compressor drove the air-driven hoisting engine (in 1919, a 750 cu ft/min compressor driven by a 75 hp motor, by 1920 a 400 cu ft/min Holman compressor). In 1920, a combined winding engine and compressor house with boiler house and fuel store was constructed adjacent to Victory Shaft. The compressor was recorded in 1920 as a 1200 cu ft/min double stage compressor with 240 hp motor. A second 1200 cu ft/min compressor was installed in 1929. From 1952-3, a replacement compressor house was constructed upslope in preparation for the installation of a new winding engine. By this time, the mine reports note that there were four compressors, one new, three formerly in the old house. A cooling water tank was erected to the south of the compressor house, which was later replaced by a compact fan-aided cooling tower. The building's roof was replaced in 2001 and the Crittall windows were treated to prevent corrosion.
Completeness and condition:	Complete and maintained in good condition, with the exception of the air receivers and pipework outside the building, which are showing signs of significant corrosion.
Significance:	These are the earliest mine-related air compressors surviving anywhere in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	Corrosion on the air receivers and pipework should be treated and these features re-painted. The Crittall windows have already been treated to arrest corrosion, but this is once again becoming an issue.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shallow mine workings C3.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37594 34443
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown, but likely to be early.
Modification date:	Geotextiled 1994.
Original function:	Stoping on lode outcrops.
Current function:	Under roadway.
Significant contents:	None found.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Mining activity has been detected at no great depth upslope from the Mine Garage and Dry. No records of shafts in this area were found during the desktop survey, and the features were located by ground penetrating radar. There is a lode outcrop in this area, which has shallow workings along its strike. The lack of 19th century agricultural enclosures in the strip of ground to the south of the present mine garage probably reflects disturbed ground relating to the working of the outcrop of a group of lodes.
Completeness and condition:	Public protection from any subsidence by geotextile layer.
Significance:	Together with other features on the site, these shallow mine workings reflect the activities of the earliest miners on the site, possibly during the 16th century.
Requirements for work:	Monitor for subsidence.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mine garage/sulphide bays C4
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37597 34466
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The original sulphide storage bays were of mass concrete construction with projecting buttresses to brace the structure against the weight of the material piled inside. These buttresses still survive, though some have been roofed in and converted into small stores. The western bay was roofed in with an Atcost portal-framed building in the mid-1970s and converted into the mine garage, presumably replacing the facilities at Wethered Shaft. The eastern bay was also part-roofed.
Construction date:	1906s
Modification date:	1970s
Original function:	Sulphide bays, converted to mine garage.
Current function:	Metal fabrication workshop/vehicle store.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The structure was constructed as a storage area for sulphide residues, which were produced during froth flotation of the concentrates. This material, containing copper, arsenic, iron and small amounts of precious metals, was collected in tanks below the mill and transferred to storage areas on site. The date of construction is unknown. A storage bay was constructed at Wethered Shaft in 1966-7 and there are also a pair of large storage bays on the lower part of the site, which were the ones most recently used. The Geevor annual reports mention modifications to the storage bays in 1967. The western bay was roofed in with an Atcost building in the mid-1970s and converted into the mine garage, presumably replacing the facilities at Wethered Shaft. The eastern bay was also part-roofed. Following conversion into stores, the bays behind the top Fitting Shop were used for steel sheet storage.
Completeness and condition:	Structural components only. Currently in use and in fair to good condition.
Significance:	These structures demonstrate the adaptation of mine structures at Geevor for other purposes, and the changing ways in which areas of the site were utilised as the mine evolved.
Requirements for work:	These structures have commercial potential, which is currently being exploited.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mine sub station C5
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37563 34450
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered concrete blockwork walls, floated concrete floors, corrugated fibre reinforced cement profile sheeting, barges and ridges.
Construction date:	1970?
Modification date:	Not modified.
Original function:	Transformer yard and electrical substation.
Current function:	Part of visitor tour.
Significant contents:	Original switchgear.
Fixtures and fittings:	Original switchgear and transformers.
Machinery:	Original switchgear and transformers.
Description:	Sub-stations had already been transferred to this site before the conversion of the old power house to a store in 1971. The area to the north may have sited additional transformers. Another sub-station was located next to Victory Shaft and the head of the washing plant. Numbers 3 and 2 sub-stations are concrete-rendered blockwork structures with gabled roofs. To the east are two free-standing transformers, whilst to the north is an area enclosed by a blockwork wall within which plinths and cable ducts can also be seen. Power from the National Grid is reduced to working voltage utilising a pole-mounted transformer adjacent to this site.
Completeness and condition:	Complete.
Significance:	The presence of the sub-station reflects the important move towards the use of electrical power on Cornish mines during the 20th century.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Steam winder, boiler house and coal bunkers C6
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37561 34487. Coal bins at SW 37575 34483.
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Originally a timber-framed and clad building (demolished).
Construction date:	1920
Modification date:	1954
Original function:	Steam winding engine with associated boiler house and coal bunkers.
Current function:	The steam winder can be seen on the visitor tour. The remainder of the structures were demolished, though the bases of the coal bunkers survive to the rear of the Top Fitting Shop and Victory Winder buildings (C7 and C8).
Significant contents:	Various stores items.
Fixtures and fittings:	Plinths associated with the steam winder. Bases of ore bins.
Machinery:	Double-cylinder steam winding engine and control gear.
Description:	Excavations for the foundations of the winding engine house began in 1920 with the sinking of the Victory Shaft. This building was of timber framed construction and also incorporated a compressor house. Attached to this was the boiler house. Following construction, a twin-cylinder 18" x 36" double drum steam winder was used together with a 30' x 6' 100psi Cornish pattern boiler and a 128 tube economiser. The stack was of riveted iron tubes, whilst the compressor, a 1200 cu ft/min double stage unit with its air receiver, 240 bhp direct-coupled electric motor and 7000 gallon feed water tank were also ready on site. Work on the winder house was probably delayed by the suspension of the mine in 1921, and the mine reports for 1922 and 1923 indicates that building continued for some time. The erection of the compressor was recorded in the report for 1923, and in October, 1923, the hoisting engine was set to work. The sinking headgear, however, was not finally replaced until the next year. By 1930 an additional Lancashire boiler had been installed and the boiler house remodelled. The engine was overhauled in 1931 during a period when the mine was on care and maintenance owing to low tin prices. The ageing steam winder continued at work into the 1950s hauling from an increasingly deepening shaft. It was then decided to replace the winder with a more powerful unit, as the original intention was to extend the shaft down to 2,500' below surface. A new compressor house was constructed, and the compressor plant transferred, overhauled and enlarged in 1952. A new building for a British Thomson-Houston electric hoist was then constructed immediately to the rear of the old winder house. A new headgear was added at the same time. The new winder came on stream in August 1954 and the steam winder disused. The boilers were presumably scrapped at this date, but the winder was retained so that it could be used as a capstan engine running on compressed air. In 1967 the old winder house was demolished and rebuilt in concrete to house the First Aid Room, Mine Rescue Room and the room containing the steam winder.
Completeness and condition:	Mostly demolished although the steam winding engine survives.
Significance:	The twin cylinder horizontal steam winding engine is now rare within Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	There have been proposals to restore movement to the winding engine utilising compressed air.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Victory winder house C7
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37566 34477
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered blockwork or shuttered mass concrete walling and floated concrete floors. Solid timber doors; timber windows with polycarbonate over-glazing; plastic rainwater goods. Corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof with profile end and ridge sheets on main building supported on composite steel trusses. Extensions to north housing the steam winder, 1st Aid room and Mine Rescue room are under bitumen painted flat mass concrete roofs.
Construction date:	1952-3
Modification date:	None. 2007-8.
Original function:	Winding engine house for Victory Shaft.
Current function:	Interpreted structure on visitor tour.
Significant contents:	Victory Shaft electric winder and all associated control gear. Original 1920s Victory Shaft steam winding engine.
Fixtures and fittings:	All original fixtures and fittings survive.
Machinery:	British Thompson-Houston electric winder with all original ancillary equipment. Twin cylinder steam winding engine of unknown manufacture but thought to be second hand from Wheal Vor.
Description:	Winding power had originally been provided by a twin cylinder horizontal steam engine bought second hand from Wheal Vor when sinking began place on Victory Shaft in 1918. Housed in a timber-framed building, this had worked very effectively for many years, but was to be replaced as part of an upgrading of the shaft and its facilities in the early 1950s. The new winder house was constructed of cement-rendered blockwork under a steel framed, cement asbestos sheet clad roof in 1952-3 (the design being by Heap and Digby of London), and the new electric winder inside replaced the old twin-cylinder steam winder after August 1954. The cost of installing the new winder and its headgear was reported to be £30,000, whilst the winder and other associated equipment were installed by the manufacturer: British Thomson-Houston; other parts were supplied by Wild and Co Ltd. The new winder was designed to be capable of hauling two tons of ore per haul from a depth of 2,500' at a speed of 25' per second as installed, giving a potential hourly throughput of 58 tons of ore from that depth. Control and brake gear were housed in a basement below the winding drums. The whole arrangement was very comprehensively described in an article in *Mine and Quarry Engineering* in August, 1955. The winder, with some slight modifications, continued to work until the closure of the mine. The Victory winder house is open to visitors and additionally sites some displays relating to haulage at Geevor, including a mine cage and skip. The adjacent steam winder is currently displayed as a static exhibit, though proposals are being developed to enable it to be turned over using either steam or compressed air. This building was felt to be generally sound, though the original cement asbestos sheet cladding on the roof had deteriorated to the point where it required replacement. Salts from the cement render on the walls were migrating through the internal paintwork and forming efflorescences, the windows required remedial attention, the external walls required repainting, whilst the condition of the steel trusses (especially where they were set into the walls) was to be inspected and

	works undertaken if required. Once the winder and associated equipment had been protected by wrapping or covering in heavy gauge polythene sheeting, an internal birdcage scaffolding was erected in early January 2008 allowing an inspection of the roof trusses to be undertaken. This revealed that the steelwork was in very good condition, in most cases showing no signs of rusting, even where it was set into the blockwork walls, its red oxide primer being largely intact. The only exceptions were the eaves beams along the eastern and western wall heads where some rusting was found to have taken place. These features were wire brushed to remove loose material and painted using an anti-corrosion system. The replacement of the roof sheeting was straightforward, the roofers taking advantage of a period of favourable weather in mid-January 2008. Minor repair were also undertaken to the framing of the principal door into the building. The exterior of the building (including the window frames) was repainted, a replacement sash being made up where the original had deteriorated beyond repair. Minor repairs were also carried out to the timber door jambs where these had rotted at their feet. Original high level fluorescent light fittings were removed as these had corroded badly and could potentially become detached and fall onto visitors. Given the nature of the construction of the 1st Aid and Mine Rescue building with which only minor problems had been experienced, these requiring minor repairs to and painting of the doors, repair or replacement of the steel-framed (Crittall) windows on the northern and western elevations and the re-waterproofing of the mass concrete roof with a two part paint system.
Completeness and condition:	With the exception of some removed cabling, the winder house retains all original features. The south wall of the building suffers from damp ingress. The paintwork on the roof of the building has failed.
Significance:	This is now one of the very few electrically powered mine haulage engines to survive in Cornwall. The steam winding engine is one of the few to survive in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	The deteriorating paint on the internal elevation of the southern wall needs to be addressed. Some thought should be given to the occasional provision of public access to the basement area of the building. The paintwork on the roof of the Mine Rescue and 1st Aid building has deteriorated badly and requires repainting to prevent damage to the roof and contents through water ingress.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Top Fitting Shop and Hard Rock museum C8.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37576 34495
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The fitting shop is of modular concrete construction with rendered blockwork infill panels and a gabled corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof. It is lit by large 30 pane steel-framed lights along the two long elevations and the eastern gable. Access to the original building was by means of large steel sheet clad sliding doors in the centre of the northern elevation, and in the eastern elevation. A tramway connection leads directly into the northern doorway. The new Hard Rock Museum was built as a free-standing steel-framed construction within the Top Fitting Shop. The lower part of the eastern elevation has been rebuilt using double glazed panels, incorporating PIR-operated double glazed doors. The northern doorway has also been fitted with double glazed doors. The original steel sliding doors have been retained for additional security. The ground floor has been painted using a coating to contain any radon seepage. The upper floor consists of prefabricated reinforced concrete panels covered with a layer of high performance foam insulation, this being screeded over with foam concrete. The new walls and the ceilings in the gallery are of insulated plywood panels on studwork, those in the gallery having been plastered and painted.
Construction date:	1965-6.
Modification date:	1991. 2007.
Original function:	Maintenance workshop for the mine.
Current function:	The majority of the building sites the Hard Rock Museum.
Significant contents:	Important elements of the Geevor artefact collection have been incorporated into the museum displays. The parts store at the western end of the building contains a number of significant machinery parts, tools and equipment.
Fixtures and fittings:	Few original fixtures and fitting survive, though original graffiti was left on the walls of the building.
Machinery:	No original machinery survives within the building.
Description:	A new fitting shop was constructed in 1965-6 next to the winder house and opposite the drill shop. The portal-framed concrete, blockwork infill panelled building was built onto the winder house, to which access can be gained at ground level, and incorporated a large machine shop with a travelling crane gantry, a lunch room and toilet block extension to the rear (south) of the building, a parts stores to the west and offices above the stores. The building incorporated suspended heating and lighting systems, as well as compressed air services. By the north-eastern corner was a tank set on an iron framework, though this has now been demolished. Most of the internal equipment in this building was removed for sale or scrap in 1991, though a lathe, two grinding/ machines and a pillar mounted grinder survived. Between 1991 and 2007/8 the building was used for parts storage, for the storage of the remaining locos and Eimco mucker shovels, and as a temporary welding bay. The building was also used for the storage of rubbish, batteries, cardboard, timber, steel and other materials, eventually becoming exceptionally cluttered. This material was triaged and the building was subsequently cleared out. The windows were replaced on a like for like basis, the mess room, toilets, heating and lighting, benches and other fittings were stripped out. The blockwork eastern wall was demolished and rebuilt. All roof coverings were

	replaced in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. The floor was coated in a radon-containment paint, whilst large new double glazed doors were installed to the east and north. The new Hard Rock Museum was built as a free-standing steel-framed and reinforced and insulated concrete panel upper floored structure inside the Top Fitting Shop to provide two floors of new interpretation and gallery space around a full height atrium. The framework was clad to provide, on the ground floor, a reception area with a geological model, geological and artefact displays, a cinema and a full height reconstruction of a stope (the exterior of this feature within the atrium area displaying a mine section). The atrium area includes interactive activities, artefact displays and a touch screen information point, as well as the lift leading to the mezzanine floor. New steel stairs provide the principal means of access to the upper floor, where there are interactive models, further interpretation, an oral history pod, a further touch screen information point and a gallery for temporary exhibitions. The former mess room now sites toilet facilities. Emergency exits were provided on the ground floor (opening into the walkway to the south of the building) and on the upper floor (opening onto the area to the south of the building). Suspended lighting was installed, as well as an alarm and CCTV system. The creation of the new museum was completed in September 2008 and opened to the public at the beginning of October 2008. The internal walls of the former Top Fitting Shop were left as found. The fitting shop store (not accessible to the public) continues to be used for the storage of parts and fittings, whilst the office on the upper floor of the building is publicly accessible from the Victory Winder building. There is n public access between the fitting shop office and the Hard Rock Museum. The large maintenance gantry was relocated outside the eastern end of the building.
Completeness and condition:	The Top Fitting Shop now largely sites the Hard Rock Museum, but is externally almost unchanged. The mine office and stores remain unchanged. The Top Fitting Shop and Hard Rock Museum are in good condition.
Significance:	Although the Top Fitting Shop has lost all of its contents, and can no longer be appreciated as a large open building, its external appearance as part of a group of service structures to the east of Victory Shaft has been retained.
Requirements for work:	Some of the concrete repair coatings applied to the portal frames of the building have failed and need urgent replacement to prevent any further corrosion of their incorporated reinforcing steelwork.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Victory Shaft headgear C9a.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37548 34500
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The headgear is of standard design, with four near-vertical rivetted double galvanised steel legs containing the two hoisting compartments and skip tipping equipment, and surmounted by the twin sheave wheels, above which is a sheave wheel-maintenance gantry. The skip contents are fed to a conveyor on the eastern side of the shaft. They were originally fed into the ore bins sited in the timber-clad structure projecting to the north, which in turn connected with the concrete bins above the primary crusher. The headgear is braced to the south by two boomstays, up the easternmost of which is an access stairway. The locked ladderway shaft compartment on the western side of the shaft also carries the air and water mains, power and telephone cables.
Construction date:	1954.
Modification date:	Features relating to the hydraulic change over gantry were entirely removed in 1995.
Original function:	The headgear over the principal shaft on the mine between 1954 and 1991, replacing an original timber headgear. The shaft was used for both man access and ore and waste haulage.
Current function:	A significant feature on the visitor route around the site and a local landmark.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Most original features survive, including the winding ropes.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The sinking of Victory Shaft began in 1918 (mine reports), the original intention being to cut this new vertical shaft down to 7th level, although the lowest station eventually cut was at the 15th level. Initial progress was rapid: the shaft was cut to the 4th level by 1924, and reached between the 6th and 7th levels during 1926-7. By 1930 the shaft had been sunk to 9th level, in 1935 it had reached the 12th level, and by 1944 it was down to the 14th level. Initially, a small timber sinking headgear had been erected, but the permanent timber headgear had been installed by 1924. This was equipped with a crusher station with grizzley and 12" x 10" Blake Marsden jaw crusher driven by a 12hp electric motor, the crushed ore being trammed to timber ore bins feeding the mill. In 1939, the Stokes modifications to the mill had infilled the gap between Victory Shaft headgear and the old mill, and the tramway from the headgear to the mill was dismantled. Ore from the shaft ore bins was then fed directly to the new concrete ore bins (the oversize being crushed before entering the main mill circuit). Two new steel-lined ore bins and a jaw crusher were installed in 1949 - the 30" x 18" jaw crusher being fed by a Locker-Traylor vibrating feeder. In 1954, in conjunction with the new winder house and BTH winder, a new galvanised steel headgear fabricated by Mechans Ltd of Glasgow was erected over the old timber headgear so that there would be a minimal interruption to hauling. This was designed to haul both skips and man-riding cages, another change from the former arrangements, and an ingenious hydraulic powered mechanism was used to allow for the changeover from one to the other once a shift had gone underground. A large coarse ore storage bunker to the east was also capable of being fed with ore recovered from local mine dumps following its primary crushing using the original crusher, which had been re-sited adjacent to the extraneous ore dump when its replacement was installed.

	Being of heavily galvanised steel the headgear has withstood the salty atmosphere on the site well, though some of the decking plates are showing signs of corrosion. The grease applied to the ropes and the twin sheave wheels coats parts of the structure, enhancing its weather-resistance. The headgear is of standard design, with four near-vertical riveted steel legs containing the two hoisting compartments and skip tipping equipment, and surmounted by the twin sheave wheels, above which is a projecting wheel-maintenance gantry. The skip contents could be diverted to a conveyor belt on the eastern side of the shaft, or fed to the original ore bins sited in the timber-topped mass concrete structure projecting to the north, and thence to the mill primary crusher. As constructed, ore skips could be replaced with man-riding cages by un-hitching and running the skips to the rear of the shaft using a hydraulic ram and skip traveller, allowing the cages to be run out over the shaft, but the gantry containing this arrangement had deteriorated badly over the years, not having been galvanised, and during works to the site undertaken in the late 1990s this was unfortunately cut up and replaced by a simpler steel-constructed galvanised steel structure. The headgear is braced to the south by two boomstays, up the easternmost of which is an access stairway. A (locked) ladderway access to the shaft is under the south-western corner of the central part of the headgear. A large coarse ore storage bunker to the east added at the end of the 1970's stored the hauled ore, replacing the bins constructed in 1939. An explosives transit store was constructed near the shaft bank. The headgear was scaffolded during early January and inspected for problems. Apart from the requirement to replace a few small sections of corrugated cement asbestos roof sheeting over the internal grizzley, the only other significant works involved the replacement of the original galvanised steel nails and coach bolts with which the cladding planking and plywood sheeting had been attached to the timber framing using stainless steel equivalents. In one area which had not been scaffolded, St. Ives Steeplejacks were contracted to abseil off the headframe to re-nail some of the internal structural timbers, which had lost their fixings, allowing a section of the cladding to become partially detached. Doors into the grizzley room and orebin superstructure within and adjoining the headgear structure were repaired and rehung.
Completeness and condition:	As the headgear was constructed of double galvanised steel it has withstood the salty atmosphere on the site well, although some of the decking plates are showing signs of corrosion, and some areas of corrosion have developed as a result of exposure to both salt air and to warm damp air rising up the shaft. The heavy oil applied to the ropes and the twin sheave wheels coats parts of the structure, enhancing its weather-resistance. Access up the external stairway to the sheave wheel platform has been secured with a locked gate. The replacement of the changeover gantry unfortunately removed much evidence for this unusual arrangement.
Significance:	One of a very small number of surviving mine headframes in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	The headframe galvanising is now six decades old and there are suspicions that its ability to protect the underlying steelwork is failing. Some elements of the steelwork have suffered a degree of corrosion.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Victory Shaft C9b
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37544 34507
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rock cut. Timber shaft setts and buntons, steel air and rising main. Timber and steel ladders, timber stages. Timber and chainlink bratticing.
Construction date:	Started in 1918 and sunk to 14 level by 1944. Final depth was to the 15 level.
Modification date:	Shaft sinking was undertaken from 1918 and carried on over the following decades.
Original function:	Principal haulage and man riding shaft at Geevor.
Current function:	Visitor route feature. Maintenance and inspection access to 3rd level and Deep Adit.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Shaft furnishings including ladders, stages, bratticing, buntons, air main, rising mains, cabling and other services.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The sinking of Victory Shaft began in 1918 (mine reports). It was intended to cut this three compartment vertical shaft down to 7th level, although the lowest station eventually cut was at the 15th level. Initial progress was rapid and the shaft was cut to the 4th level by 1924, and reached between 6th and 7th levels during 1926-7. By 1930 the shaft had been sunk to 9th level, in 1935 it had reached 12th level, and by 1944 it was at 14th level. It was finally cut to the 15th level. The shaft is now flooded from the 3rd level downwards. The ladderway compartment can still be accessed down to this level for inspection purposes with permission.
Completeness and condition:	This is one of the very few complete accessible modern mine shafts in Cornwall. Its furnishings are likely to be deteriorating due to lack of maintenance.
Significance:	This is the focal point of the mine and the principal connection between its surface buildings and its underground production areas.
Requirements for work:	Inspections of the condition of the shaft and its furnishings should be undertaken periodically and any necessary maintenance work undertaken. Steps may need to be taken to ensure that the collapse of the shaft setts does not take place, greatly diminishing the authenticity of this structure.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaftbank shelter C10
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37552 34511
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered concrete blockwork walls, mass concrete flat roof, plain timber door, timber windows
Construction date:	Probably circa 1953.
Modification date:	No modifications.
Original function:	Shaftbank shelter.
Current function:	Integrated into visitor tour.
Significant contents:	Items which would have been found in the shelter have been reintroduced to give the building an air of authenticity.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A small single room structure immediately adjacent to the Victory Shaft surface station, originally used by those responsible for hoisting operations and shaft maintenance.
Completeness and condition:	Complete and in good condition.
Significance:	A typical small-scale mine structure. Now unique in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	None required.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Drill shop C11
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37562 34507
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered blockwork. Gabled fibre reinforced cement sheet roof.
Construction date:	1935
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Drill shop.
Current function:	Interpreted building.
Significant contents:	Drills, drill steels, drill maintenance equipment, benches, forge and tools.
Fixtures and fittings:	Original drill racks, forge and drill sharpener.
Machinery:	Holmans' drill sharpener.
Description:	The original drill shop was constructed in 1926, and was sited just to the west of Victory Shaft. A new rendered masonry and blockwork building under a timber-framed cement asbestos clad roof was built in 1935 to the east of the shaftbank, incorporating a new electrical shop and stores, lamp room, loco charging bay and wagon repair shop, as well as the drill shop. The building retains its original appearance and has been integrated into the visitor tour. Some related interpretative material is sited within the building. The 2007 works to this complex of buildings were straightforward, consisting of the replacement of its roof sheeting, repairs to soffits and gutters, the repair and repainting of doors, windows and exposed steelwork, as well as the provision of a protective external layer of polycarbonate for windows openings which were felt to be particularly vulnerable to vandalism. It was initially proposed to repair the forge chimney in the drill shop, but on examination this was found to be in reasonable condition, and no works were undertaken to this feature.
Completeness and condition:	Substantially complete. The roof of the building was replaced and its door repaired in 2007.
Significance:	This is probably the only surviving mine drill maintenance workshop in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	None required.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Loco shop, wagon shop, charging bay, electrical shop and stores C12.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	Loco shop SW 37582 34517. Electrical shop SW 37572 34514.
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered concrete block walling, floated concrete floors, timber windows, corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof.
Construction date:	Assumed to be circa 1935.
Modification date:	None recorded. 2007-8.
Original function:	Cap lamp charging bay and pick-up point, electrical shop and stores, loco charging bay, loco workshop, wagon workshop.
Current function:	The electrical shop is currently used as a general site workshop and the electrical stores still retains electrical store materials, as well as other artefacts; the loco and wagon workshops are used as mechanical workshops. The other buildings are on the visitor tour but are not accessible.
Significant contents:	Some original materials, including cap lamp charging rack, electrical stores, etc.
Fixtures and fittings:	Shelving, cupboards, workshop benches, etc.
Machinery:	No significant original machinery.
Description:	A range of abutting single storey range of buildings of broadly contemporary date adjacent to Victory Shaft.
Completeness and condition:	Externally authentic. Some contents removed.
Significance:	One of an essential range of service buildings for a mine of this period.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Dry, offices. motorcycle garage and boiler house
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37600 34537
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete walls, plain timber doors, timber windows, floated concrete floors, corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roofs with profile bargeboards and ridge pieces.
Construction date:	1935.
Modification date:	1965, 1974, 2007-8.
Original function:	Mine dry and associated structures.
Current function:	Interpreted structure on visitor tour.
Significant contents:	Workaday artefacts typical of the period during which it was in use.
Fixtures and fittings:	Lockers, showers, toilets, washbasins, notice boards, cupboards.
Machinery:	Two boilers.
Description:	The dry is part of a complex of adjoining structures, including the drill shop, electrical shop and stores, loco and wagon charging bay and repair shops, dry and boiler house, to the east of Victory Shaft. The original mine dry had been sited near Ladderway Shaft at the southern end of the Geevor site, but a much larger replacement was constructed at Wethered Shaft in 1919. With the development of Victory Shaft and its use for man-riding, this must have become increasingly inconvenient, and in 1935 a new change house for 500 men was built to the east of Victory Shaft. To its south in a separate, but adjoining building was the boiler plant, water being fed from a small water tank set on a concrete plinth to the rear of the dry. The boilerhouse was extended in 1965, whilst the dry was remodelled in 1974, the work including the provision of a covered tunnel from the dry to the shafthead and the modification of the locker room, showers and toilet areas. The dry is part of a complex of conjoined structures (including the drill shop, electrical shop, loco and wagon repair shops and boiler house) to the east of Victory Shaft. Access from the dry to the shaft is via a long tunnel, leading past the shift bosses office and time room, detonator store, lamp room, electrical and drill shops. Although the showers, lockers and toilets in the dry had survived, this area had been subject to considerable vandalism. The mass concrete walls had incorporated apparently randomly-placed steel including old drills, wire rope, tramline and other ironwork and had been constructed using a very lean concrete mix. As a result parts of the building were disintegrating significantly and needed major interventions as part of the conservation work. The structure had originally been built over a deep deposit of highly-voided mine waste on an engineered slope, and had, as a result suffered considerable deterioration, including a number of significant cracks (particularly on the eastern wall). The north-eastern corner of the building had been underpinned in 1999 by South West Mining Services using mass grouting to prevent any further movement. Access to the dry is via a long tunnel from near the shafthead, leading past the electrical and drill shops, detonator transit store and the shift bosses office and time room. The showers, lockers and toilets have survived. The conservation of this building involved some complex decisions. Of poor construction and in poor condition, in other circumstances and on another site it would have been difficult to make a case for the retention of the building, indeed demolition would probably have been justifiable. The first tasks to be undertaken involved the removal of asbestos contamination from the extensive roof space, where this material had been used in the cladding of fire retardant

	partitions, and where fibres had accumulated from the deteriorating roof sheets above. Only once this had been completed could the building be scaffolded and the roof cladding removed for safe disposal. Although provision had been made for repair and replacement of a proportion of the roof timberwork, this did not prove necessary, and the re-roofing of this large building and its associated structures was more straightforward than had been anticipated, the majority of the work being completed by October 2007. The associated tank room and stores building (motorcycle garage) were also re-roofed and new gutters created once the contents of these had been sorted and either stored or disposed of. The buildings were subsequently used as stores for the un-displayed elements of the Holmans' Collection and the other materials and objects which had previously been housed in the Old Cement Stores and which were to be retained. Within the dry a few of the most rotten hardboard ceiling sheets were replaced (and painted to match the greyish appearance of their neighbours) and the remainder were re-nailed. The original lighting system in the building (consisting of single tube fluorescent lights) no longer functioned due to damp, rust and other factors, but given that this area and the adjacent buildings were to be made accessible to visitors, it was recognised that lighting would have to be provided to a standard appropriate for designated fire escape routes. The material used for the construction of the dry had been a weak, sandy shuttered concrete, reinforced with lumps of mine waste, with old tram rails near the foot of the walls and above the window openings, with short sections of square drive star bit drills set diagonally across the corners, and with long lengths of redundant winding rope set around the whole of the top of the walls, as well as apparently randomly elsewhere. The inability of the builders to control the proximity of the wire rope to the shuttering boards within which the concrete had been cast meant that in many cases it lay just below the surface of the finished concrete, whilst the leanness of the concrete allowed ready moisture penetration, promoting the rusting of the cable and other reinforcing steel. Attempts seem to have been made to combat this by applying a cement slurry to the outer surface of the wall. Given the exposed site and Atlantic weather conditions experienced by this building, corrosion and expansion of the steelwork was inevitable, and whilst in some places the effects of this were limited to fine cracking, elsewhere major cracks had opened up, large chunks of the north-eastern corner of the building had become entirely detached and the concrete in most of the areas over the window openings which would normally be occupied by reinforced lintels had failed badly. Treatment of the walls comprised the application of a specialist stone hardening compound, the reconstruction of sections of lost of dismantled concrete using a low strength renovation mortar and the application of a siloxane-based water repellent. The particular advantage of this approach was that it was particularly well suited to low strength stone and concrete, was simple to apply and would not result in any changes in colour or texture to the building. As well as strengthening the existing structure, it would also confer a suitable degree of moisture permeability, allowing the structure of the building to breathe, releasing any trapped moisture in the concrete. The stone hardener was mist-sprayed over the surface of the building and allowed to flood the concrete until the substrate would not accept any more of the liquid, and the hardener was then allowed to cure. Detached sections of concrete were removed and set aside and agreed areas of failed concrete cut out. Following inspection, the exposed steel was removed where possible (the wire rope and tramrails being cut out where they were close to the external surface of the concrete), or grit blasted and treated with an anti-corrosion paint system where this was not possible. Removal of the badly failed concrete over the window openings showed that there had been no lintels as such and that the tramrails which had been used for localised reinforcement had corroded badly. These were removed and pre-cast reinforced concrete lintels installed in their place. The loose larger sections of concrete were then chem-fixed back into place and all cracks backfilled with restoration mortar, a fibre-reinforced base coat being used for bulk filling and a restoration mortar colour-matched to the existing building surface being used to finish the joints. Once the loose external concrete had been removed and replaced and cracks over the remainder of the near-surface incorporated steelwork chased out, the steel treated and the cracks re-filled, attention turned to the interior if the building. Here, the mine staff had requested that the evidence for the major cracks in the walls should be retained. Although cracking was evident within the northern and eastern wall faces of the building, it was decided to treat only those on the eastern face of the building, and those in its north-eastern corner, where the effects of subsidence had been most severe. The cracks were cut out, part-filled with a fibre-reinforced mortar and then filled to near surface with the selected restoration mortar. As requested, the cracks were left exposed, only the fibre-reinforced base coat mortar being used. The only other works to the building consisted of the installation of fire escape signs, lighting and minor repairs to the windows, these subsequently being covered with polycarbonate sheeting to resist vandalism. External downpipes were boxed in using timber to make them reasonably resistant to vandalism. The roof drainage was led to a new soakaway to the north-east of

	the building in an area of recently (late-1990s) made-up ground. A cement-rendered single storey mass concrete building under a cement asbestos sheet roof with bicycle sheds to its rear (south), the attached boilerhouse provided hot water for the dry. Abutting the main structure, this building was not internally inspected in 1992, though it was reported by mine staff that the boilers were in good condition. It had been constructed in a similar fashion to that of the neighbouring dry, though had not deteriorated to anything like the same extent, and as a result was deemed to require less remedial attention. The doors and windows of the building had been boarded up on the closure of the mine and it had not been entered for several years. The boilers were covered in asbestos insulation, which was removed in 2007. On opening the doors, it was found that the boilers had been lagged in asbestos fibre, whose condition had deteriorated to the point where the building posed a very severe health hazard. The decontamination of the building was therefore a priority before any other works could take place. The building was accordingly sealed up and full decontamination undertaken by specialist contractors. In order to be able seal the roof space whilst this was going on it was agreed that the two rusted steel chimneys serving the boilers could be reduced in height to just below the roof peak. The building was then scaffolded, the cement asbestos roof sheeting removed and replaced with a modern fibre reinforced alternative. New gutters were installed, including a flashed valley gutter where the Boiler House abutted the Dry. The external access to the building had been sealed up with sheets of ply, the doors having long gone, and following discussions with the HES Consultant and PCH it was agreed that the opening would be filled with a studwork framework, one half of which would incorporate a fire escape door, the other being closed with shiplap planking. New lighting was installed and the building handed over to PCH as substantially completed at the end of 2007 after the contractors had been asked to clean up residual pieces of the original roof cladding and other rubbish. A door into the hot water tank room had deteriorated badly through the effects of rubbish being piled against it and water leaking from a failed valley gutter above it. Following inspection it was agreed that the door was incapable of repair, and a new framed, ledged and braced door was fabricated as a replacement. The windows on the boiler house were re-glazed in polycarbonate to resist vandalism, and the majority of the external timberwork was repainted.
Completeness and condition:	Substantially complete; conservation works undertaken in 2007-8.
Significance:	A very rare example of a surviving mine change house.
Requirements for work:	None currently.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Coarse ore bin C14
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37573 34551
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete.
Construction date:	Late 1970s.
Modification date:	Mid 1990s.
Original function:	Primary ore storage.
Current function:	Unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings	Vibrating ore feeders.
Machinery:	Vibrating ore feeders.
Description:	New ore storage facilities were provided in the 1970's as part of the upgrading of the mine facilities. A large coarse ore bin was installed to the east of the site, downslope from the dry. This structure was constructed from mass concrete with a corrugated sheet pent roof on a steel frame. Ore was fed to the bin from the extraneous ore crusher and from the primary crusher at the head of the mill via conveyors. Material was fed from the bin via vibrating feeders and a further conveyor to the HMS preparation area of the mill for further processing. The pent roof structure was removed during the 1990s, together with all of its conveyors. Openings into the base of the ore bin were closed off with concrete blockwork.
Completeness and condition:	Missing superstructure and conveyors.
Significance:	This is one of a series of ore bins which were constructed on the site, and represents a component of the late 1970s reorganisation of the mine.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	1000 tonne fine ore bin C15
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37542 34580
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete.
Construction date:	Late 1970s.
Modification date:	Mid 1990s.
Original function:	Intermediate storage of crushed ore.
Current function:	Unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Vibrating ore feeders.
Machinery:	Vibrating ore feeders.
Description:	New ore storage facilities were provided in the 1970s as part of the upgrading of the mine facilities. A 1000 tonne fine ore bin was installed to the east of the site, downslope from the dry. This structure was constructed from mass concrete with a corrugated sheet pent roof on a steel frame. Ore was fed to the bin from the HMS plant via conveyors following processing in this area and stored prior to further milling and separation. The pent roof structure was removed during the 1990s, together with all but one of its conveyors. Openings into the base of the ore bin were closed off with concrete blockwork. The conveyor was conserved in 2007.
Completeness and condition:	Lacking its superstructure and all but one of its conveyors.
Significance:	This is one of a series of ore bins which were constructed on the site, and represents a component of the late 1970s reorganisation of the mine.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Subsidence/shaft/stopes C16 (M43/S18).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37505 34439
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but likely to be early.
Modification date:	Treated in 1994.
Original function:	Near surface stoping on two parallel and closely-set lode outcrops.
Current function:	Capped mining feature.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	An area of ground 3m in diameter just to the south of the main office block had been subject to subsidence and survey work suggested the presence of a blocked shaft lying within an area of unstable and voided material. Removal of loose material infilling the subsiding area revealed an excavation of roughly circular plan, 4m in diameter. This was emptied to a depth of 8m but was not bottomed. The eastern and western sides of the excavation were formed by two parallel stopes of presumed early date. It could not be established whether the central area contained an infilled shaft. Due to the instability of the sides of the excavation, it was backfilled with hardcore and an access cover installed over the upper surface of the fill in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Not fully investigated. Stabilised and backfilled.
Significance:	An early shallow mine working on the outcrop of the Pig lodes.
Requirements for work:	Requires periodic inspection to determine whether any subsidence of the fills has occurred.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Geevor mine office C17.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37510 34449
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The northern building is constructed on timber studwork with shiplap cladding under a twin gabled roof of corrugated fibre-reinforced cement sheeting and has a mass concrete constructed undercroft formerly containing garages which now sites storerooms. The southern building was constructed of rendered concrete blockwork.
Construction date:	1960s.
Modification date:	1969 (final extensions). 1992 to present – some internal reorganisation. 2007-8.
Original function:	Mine office, including drawing office, engineers' office.
Current function:	Offices, display areas, meeting room, staff mess room.
Significant contents:	Mine model.
Fixtures and fittings:	Strongroom.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The Geevor mine office built up into its present form over nearly a century and a half. The original count house was shown on Symons' map of 1857 and does not appear to be on Henderson's map of 1844, so was probably built during the re-opening of North Levant in 1851. The original building was of masonry on two stories (some elevations now being cement rendered, the others being strap-pointed in cement), and probably had a hipped or half-hipped roof, though the north wall (incorporating the fireplaces) is now gabled. The principal entrance was on the western side, and this door was flanked by two windows; on the upper storey on this elevation were three symmetrically-placed lights. The original sash windows have been replaced with modern lights. The other elevations are also lit on the upper storey. The building was extended to the north at a lower level by 1878 (OS map), also in masonry. Further extensions, this time in timber, were subsequently added to both north and south: a lean-to drawing office running the full width of the building to the south, and a pay office with a gabled roof to the north. The pay office was further extended to the east with a single-pitch roof. The dates of these extensions are unknown, though the 1920s and 1930s seem most likely from the styles of construction. The office accommodation was further extended to the east (again the date is unknown) by means of a timber-framed structure on concrete foundations, linked in to the original count house at upper floor level by a timber framed and clad link block. This primary extension forms part of the northern range of the office extension - the original end wall is revealed in the current museum - but the joints in the cladding are also visible on the outside wall. The ground contours in this part of the site when this extension was added are unknown, but in 1966, when this range of buildings was further extended to the east in a similar style, a mass-concrete foundation seems to have been retrospectively added to the original extension, suggesting that external ground levels were considerably reduced at that time. The new extension incorporated garages underneath, replacing the free-standing garage that had formerly been sited between the Office and the Assay Hut. The final extension of the offices took place in 1969 by adding a further range of buildings along the southern side of the extension. These were constructed in blockwork, and incorporated the new strongroom (to complement the original strongroom off the basement level of the count house), typist's room, a room for the newly-constructed mine model and an entrance porch and waiting room. The carpark outside to the south was probably refurbished not long after. The offices were converted to provide the site reception and a museum after the acquisition of Geevor by Cornwall County Council in

	1992. The car park outside was probably refurbished not long after and a car port was added for the manager's car. In June 2007 HES were asked to examine a possible subsidence discovered beneath the western end of the building extension by contractors installing new heating pipes, as there was some concern that this might represent the partial collapse of a choked mine working under the floor of the building. Access to the site was via a trapdoor in the suspended floor. Although a mine shaft and near-surface mine working (Shaft M43/S18 – see Sharpe 1994) had been treated some metres to the east during the first round of safety works on site in 1994, no known lode outcrops were thought to run beneath this part of the building, and trenching along the northern side of the building in 1994 had shown that if workings on the lodes continued on from M43/S18, they were considerably deeper beneath the surface, as no evidence was found in the trenches. Inspection of the feature suggested that it represented the partial settlement of loose material which had been used to level the foundations of the building in this area and did not pose any threat, either to the contractors or the stability of the building. Tell tales were attached to cracks in the south-eastern corner of the building and monitored over a period of several months. No movement was detected, and excavation for a service trench showed intact ground adjacent to the building. It was concluded that the cracks were probably historic in nature, and might have been caused by slight movement of the foundations towards the nearby Borlase's Lode outcrop workings. As these had been stabilised by infilling the near surface parts with mass concrete plugs during the mid-1990s, it was considered that no further movement was likely to result. The proposed underpinning of the building corner was therefore not undertaken, the Principal Consultant issuing a letter to the structural engineer to confirm that this was to be the approach to be taken. Significant works were undertaken to the car port adjacent to the entrance to the reception are of the building. The tubular steel posts supporting this structure had suffered severe corrosion and were replaced as part of the maintenance programme which was carried out in parallel with the main project. The roof cladding was replaced, as was defective timberwork. The central valley gutter which had been surfaced in built up felt was waterproofed using a proprietary system involving a profiled liner, whilst the exterior of the building was re-painted. Two badly corroded steel ventilators in the external (southern) wall of the strong room were replaced. Following the completion of works to the new Hard Rock museum in the former Top Fitting Shop and the transfer of many of the contents of the old museum, some of the internal arrangements of the mine office were reorganised to house offices and remodelled interpretation space.
Completeness and condition:	This group of structures demonstrate how the range of office and administrative functions they served were accommodated at the same location from 1851 until 1991 by adapting and extending the original mine count house. The buildings are in generally good condition, though cracking at the eastern end of the building on its southern side needs addressing.
Significance:	One of the very few mine office buildings surviving in Cornwall, and one which incorporates elements from the mid 19th century right through to the 1980s.
Requirements for work:	The reasons causing the cracking of the building in its south eastern corner should be identified and a permanent solution found to address this issue.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	North Levant count house C18
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37484 34443
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rubble masonry walls, 1960s timber windows, original timber unglazed door, asbestos slate roof covering, timber boards to first floor, floated cement ground floor. The attached drawing office is of timber construction with shiplap cladding, and has an asbestos slate roof.
Construction date:	*Circa* 1851.
Modification date:	1878, 1960s.
Original function:	Mine count house.
Current function:	Mine manager's office, learning team and other offices and stores.
Significant contents:	No original contents survive.
Fixtures and fittings:	Original staircase, doors, washbasin and other features survive.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The count house was probably built during the re-opening of North Levant in 1851 and is one of the earliest surviving buildings on the site. It was not shown on Henderson's map of 1844, but appeared on Symons' map of 1857. The original building was on two stories and probably had a half-hipped roof, though the north end is now gabled. The main entrance was on the western side, and the door was flanked by two windows. On the upper storey on this elevation were three symmetrically placed lights. The original sash windows have been replaced with modern lights. The other elevations are also lit on the upper storey. The building was extended to the north at a lower level by 1878, indicated by the OS map and masonry features. Further extensions in timber were added to the north and south, a lean-to drawing office running the full width of the building to the south and a pay office with a gabled roof to the north (C19). The pay office was subsequently extended to the east with a single-pitch roof. It is likely that these extensions date from the 1920s due to the style of construction. The office accommodation was further extended to the east in two separate staged by means of a timber-framed structure (C17), linked in to the original count house at upper floor level by a timber-constructed link block. The primary extension forms part of the northern range of the office extension.
Completeness and condition:	Despite alterations to one of the gables, the modern roof covering and the loss of its chimneys, this is otherwise a fairly complete mid-19th century mine count house. It retains it original staircase and some other features. The building is in fair condition, though some of its windows leak and will need replacing.
Significance:	Largely-unmodified count houses are uncommon. This example continues to site some of its original functions, in that the upstairs room continues to be used as the mine manager's office.
Requirements for work:	When resources allow the count house should be repointed in a suitable lime-based mix, at least one of the chimneys should be reinstated and the windows should be replaced by ones whose designs reflect the age of the building.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Former mine pay office C19.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37481 34452
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Timber framed and shiplap clad, gabled roof covered in fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Construction date:	*Circa* 1920.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Mine pay office.
Current function:	Office for the outreach officer.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The original count house was probably built during the re-opening of the Levant in 1851. It is not shown on Henderson's map of 1844, but appeared on Symons' map of 1857. The building was extended to the north at a lower level by 1878, indicated by the OS map and masonry features. Further extensions in timber were added to the north and south, a lean-to drawing office running the full width of the building to the south and a pay office with a gabled roof to the north. The pay office was subsequently extended to the east with a single-pitch roof. It is likely that these extensions date from the 1920's due to the style of construction. The office accommodation was further extended to the east by means of timber-framed structures, linked in to the original count house at upper floor level by a timber-constructed link block.
Completeness and condition:	The pay office was refurbished in 2007 and is now in good condition. It retains it former external appearance.
Significance:	The pay office is part of the mine office complex.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of office extension C20
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37536 34458
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete slab base. Probable timber superstructure under cement asbestos sheet roof.
Construction date:	Unknown but possibly 1960s.
Modification date:	Demolished 1994.
Original function:	Extension to mine office.
Current function:	Nne.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	To the east of the present office block was the concrete base for a small temporary building. The date and construction and function of the former structure are unknown, but it appears to have sited a temporary extension to the office accommodation. The slab was broken up during excavation works on the outcrop of Borlase's Lode in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Garage and cycle sheds C21
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37550 34467
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Timber framing, steel sheet cladding.
Construction date:	*Circa* 1937.
Modification date:	Demolished 1994.
Original function:	Mine garage and cycle sheds.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Prior to 1994, an open-fronted shed with galvanised iron cladding sited opposite the Victory winder house provided under-cover parking for some mine staff as well as a bicycle shed. This building was demolished in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of tramway from Law's Shaft, East Levant C22.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument in the northern section. WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	Enters site at SW 37463 34426
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown.
Construction date:	1873
Modification date:	Post 1891.
Original function:	Tramway linking Law's Shaft in East Levant to the North Levant dressing floors.
Current function:	Land reused for agriculture and 20th century mine developments.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A double acting tramway designed by Captain James Bennetts was installed between Law's Shaft and the North Levant steam stamps in February 1873. The gravity acting tramway ran northwards through the Stennack, emerging near the count house, turning to the east a short distance downslope and passing next to Roberts' Shaft to feed the stamps. The route of the tramway is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1878, and on the North Levant abandonment plans dating from the 1890's. By 1908 the tramway seems to have been ripped up for scrap. As late as the 1960's, the course of the tramway through the Stennack was still visible in aerial photographs, but agricultural improvements have now completely obliterated any trace of it at surface. From the northern end of the Stennack to the site of the former steam stamps, the development of the mine has destroyed all evidence. The GPR survey near the old Power House did, however, reveal linear anomalies, which seemed to be on its course. No evidence for surviving features associated with the tramway was found during trial trenching near the Old Stores in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Destroyed by subsequent activity.
Significance:	Of historical significance only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of Stennack Leat and associated reservoirs C23.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Northern section within area of Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37530 34547 (surviving pond)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown, probably in an earthwork for much of its length, but lower sections may have been formally laundered. The ponds were stone-faced and mortared.
Construction date:	By 1844.
Modification date:	Disused by 1908.
Original function:	Mine water supply for ore dressing and other functions.
Current function:	Largely destroyed, though the walls of the eastern pond fed by the leat survive.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	The surviving pond appears to house a buried water storage tank.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Henderson's map of 1844 shows a massive leat carrying water from the former streamworks site on the hill slopes to the south, the source being in the ponds on Carnyorth Common. Water flowed down through the Stennack and into the valley now occupied by Geevor Mill. The map does not show the uses to which the stream was being put, but it almost certainly drove a series of small water-powered dressing floors along its length. By the late 1870s, when the area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey, the leat had been re-aligned, but still flowed from East Levant Mine at Law's Shaft, filling a large rectangular pond in the Stennack to the south of the powder house, and running northwards to fill three large ponds at the head of the North Levant dressing floors. The stream then fed the Levant floors near the cliffs. By the first decade of the 20th century, the leat had become disused with the closure of both mines and was omitted from the Ordnance Survey revision of the 1:2500 map. The westernmost pond lay just to the east of the sawmill seems to have become disused between 1878 and 1891, though may have been reinstated in the early years of operation after 1911. One plan of the mine (Noall, p47) shows a "dam" and pond on this site. The central pond was between the southern end of the bottom fitting shop and the mill and seems to have been the condenser pond for the stamps engine. The easternmost, the mill header pond, continued in use until the 1939 extension of the mill, when it was infilled and used to site a 31' thickener, which was later removed. Its downslope wall is preserved within the present mill and the remainder of the pond is a buried structure adjacent to the mill.
Completeness and condition:	The only above ground feature associated with the leat is the eastern mill header pond.
Significance:	Of historical significance. The mill header pond is an early feature of the mine infrastructure.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Power house/mine shop C24
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37459 34454
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The building is on two storeys with a gabled scantle slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Although constructed of rubble masonry (now rendered), the building incorporates cast concrete quoins. The building was lit by two arch-headed windows on the eastern and western elevations, with the windows set at the middle and north ends. There was a further arch-headed window in the southern elevation. The windows to the east and south had been rendered over, and a large sliding door covers the doorway into the southern end of the eastern elevation. A mezzanine store and associated staircase have been inserted into the building.
Construction date:	1918.
Modification date:	1971. 1994.
Original function:	Mine transformer house. Subsequently converted to mine store.
Current function:	Mine shop.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Original windows and doors.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The old Power House dates from 1918, when it was built to contain the transformers that reduced the power supplied by the Cornwall Electric Power Company generating station at Hayle. The transformers installed were rated at 750 kva, and supplied power to the mill and other machinery on the lower part of the site. The equipment was probably uprated and modified from time to time to take account of the increasing need for power on the mine, but the building stayed in use until 1971. It was then converted to the mine store. The first of the replacement sub-station buildings was already in place by 1961 (aerial photographic evidence), but the new facility was probably enlarged in the late 1960s before the conversion of the old power house. The building was converted into the mine shop in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Externally complete though al original contents removed. Good condition though suffering water penetration through both gable walls.
Significance:	A rare surviving mine power house.
Requirements for work:	Treatment required to arrest water penetration through walls is needed.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	New store/café C25.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37454 34470
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The store building is constructed from cast concrete portal frames infilled with un-rendered blockwork. The roof is of fibre-reinforced corrugated cement sheeting. The café floor is planked and the northern wall of the building is formed by full height double glazed windows. Some of these were replaced in 2013.
Construction date:	1970s
Modification date:	1994
Original function:	Mine parts store.
Current function:	The upper floor is utilised as the mine café. The lower floor rooms are used for storage.
Significant contents:	The ground floor stores areas contain a number of mine pumps and other equipment.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	Various pumps and other pieces of equipment are currently stored here.
Description:	The New Store building was constructed in the 1970s to provide an extension to the old stores (the former power house) and replaced two Nissan huts on the same site. It now sites the mine's café. The lower part of the building functions as a store.
Completeness and condition:	All internal fittings have been removed but the external appearance of the store has been retained.
Significance:	A surviving late 20th century mine store building.
Requirements for work:	None, unless the internal layout of the building is to be reorganised to enhance the efficiency of the café.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Oil store C26
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37449 34487
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered blockwork with mass concrete roof.
Construction date:	1970s.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Storage of oil and other liquids in drums.
Current function:	Unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This small building to the north of the café was constructed as a small store for oils and fuel.
Completeness and condition:	The building is as constructed, though its interior has become contaminated by the leakage of liquids stored in drums inside it.
Significance:	Low.
Requirements for work:	Proposals for the extension of the café to the north would probably result in the demolition of this structure.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of former portable toilet C27.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Site is within area of Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37447 34497
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Not known. Concrete plinth.
Construction date:	Not known. Probably 1970s.
Modification date:	Final remains demolished 1995.
Original function	Miners' lavatory.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A concrete plinth to the north of the oil store (C26) and café (C25) formerly sited a portable toilet. The plinth was removed in 1995.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished except for blockwork plinth.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Possible shaft C28.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Within area of Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37501 34456
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	N/R.
Construction date:	Unknown.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Early outcrop shaft.
Current function:	Under mine yard area to north of offices.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The geotechnical desktop survey indicated the possible location of a shaft under the hard standing to the north of the office block. Ground penetrating radar failed to locate any convincing trace of a shaft. Evaluative drilling by DLG in 1994 did not indicate the presence of a shaft or shallow mine workings at the site. The shaft identified during the desktop survey may be the plotting of Borlase's Shaft from an inaccurate source. No shaft is shown here on any of the early mine plans.
Completeness and condition:	N/R.
Significance:	An early mine shaft may exist at or near this location.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Borlase's Shaft, outcrop workings and chamber C29.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Within area of Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37529 34470
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock. Backfilled with mid 20th century mine rubbish.
Construction date:	Unknown, but these outcrop workings are amongst the earliest on the site and could date to the 16th century.
Modification date:	Excavated and plugged in 1994.
Original function:	Early outcrop workings on Borlase's lode, together with an early underground store chamber.
Current function:	Open areas to the east and north east of the mine office
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The 1878 Ordnance Survey showed a massive dump of spoil upslope from the mill, which corresponds to the documented site of Borlase's Shaft. This feature was one of the principal drawing shafts of North Levant, although it could be a deepening of one of the small shafts inherited from earlier enterprises on the site. The shaft is indicated on the North Levant abandonment plans as underlying west-south-west. Both Shallow Adit and Middle Adit pass beneath the underlie. Shaft stations were shown at Deep Adit, 10 and 22 level (the bottom of the shaft). Deep adit was connected to the shaft some time after 1856. No shaft was shown on the massive spoil dump extending to the south-east of the shaft in 1878, suggesting that work may have been concentrated on Mexico and Roberts' Shafts by this date. The shaft was not shown in 1908. It is probable that this dump of material was one re-worked by the North Levant and Geevor miners between the closure of North Levant in 1891 and the establishment of Geevor Ltd in 1911. The shaft probably lay in the area of ground to the north-east of the present office block, near the Union Hut. Survey work had detected a large anomaly in this area, interpreted as a large capped shaft. The dump seems to have spread upslope from the sites of the reservoir and SECO huts to the sub-stations near the winding house. DLG works in 1994 in the area to the north and south of the roadway revealed narrow gunnises incorporating four small shafts which had been infilled with mid 20th century mine rubbish and the remains of an early underground store building. The workings have been made safe.
Completeness and condition:	The mine workings have been remediated by plugging with concrete and are no longer accessible. They continue on under the substation site and that of the compressor house into the car park.
Significance:	These early outcrop workings and their associated underground chamber are of historical significance.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of shift bosses office and telephone exchange C30.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37537 34474
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The shift bosses office was probably timber framed with timber cladding. The telephone exchange is of rendered concrete block with a monopitch roof.
Construction date:	1920s.
Modification date:	By 1963.
Original function:	Shift bosses office (demolished). Mine telephone exchange.
Current function:	Unused.
Significant contents:	Not known.
Fixtures and fittings:	Not known.
Machinery:	Not known.
Description:	A building documented on this site was probably constructed during the 1920s and served as the shift bosses' office or mine foreman's office. It is documented in plans from 1937. By 1963 the structure had been demolished and replaced by both the adjacent clock room and the present concrete built telephone exchange building.
Completeness and condition:	Original structure demolished. The mine telephone exchange building survives.
Significance:	Low, but an integral part of the mine complex.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Former mine garage C31
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37597 34465
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Timber construction, probably with corrugated iron sheet cladding.
Construction date:	Probably 1940s.
Modification date:	Demolished by 1963.
Original function:	Garage for mine office staff.
Current function:	None.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A plan probably dating from the late 1940s or early 1950s shows a small timber structure sited between the Assay House and the mine office, which was labelled 'Garage'. This building had been demolished by 1963, leaving no traces.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Sample house C32
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37491 34469
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	A single storey gabled structure, surface rendered in cement and divided internally into two rooms. The external chimneys are set near the western end of the northern elevation. The roof is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting; the gables are infilled with shiplap boarding. The timber windows are glazed with polycarbonate sheeting.
Construction date:	1908-12.
Modification date:	Three original timber walls replaced in blockwork in the 1950s. Conservation works 2007-8.
Original function:	Mine assay laboratory.
Current function:	Interpreted structure on visitor tour.
Significant contents:	Assay machinery, equipments and stores.
Fixtures and fittings:	Stores shelving, furnace.
Machinery:	Sample processing equipment.
Description:	The Sample House, originally the mine Assay Office, was constructed between 1908 and 1912. In 1980 a new laboratory was built at the foot of the new table section of the mill, whilst a couple of years later a small laboratory was provided for the mill superintendent/plant metallurgist in the former mill canteen on the eastern side of the old table section. The old assay house was labelled "Vanning House" in 1937 and was used for vanning and sample preparation. All underground samples were prepared here, together with float samples from the HMS plant. The sample department remained responsible for mill samples until 1908, when the mill mechanical sampler was repositioned and the XRF equipment used virtually exclusively. After 1987 the XRF equipment was no longer operational and mechanical sampling was resumed from the mill sampler and the tailings stream sampler. In 2007-8 this small building required a range of minor works, comprising the replacement of its roof covering sheets, replacement of the window glass in polycarbonate (to enhance public safety and resist damage by vandalism), repairs to the chimney structure and repainting of all woodwork. The original chimney pots were repaired using resin and glass fibre scrim internally. Some repairs were undertaken on the rear elevation, where the outer face of the furnace brickwork had deteriorated badly, whilst conservation mortar was used to repair small areas of the cement render on the southern elevation. A gutter and downpipe were installed to clear rain water away from the building. The cills of the windows were found to have rotted under the original paintwork and new timber facings were dowelled in place.
Completeness and condition:	Complete apart from some equipment. The paintwork on the windows has failed and rot is beginning to attach their woodwork.
Significance:	A rare survivor of this building type, with internal equipment and artefacts.
Requirements for work:	Repairs to and repainting of window frames.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Union Hut C33.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37517 34483
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The building is of timber construction, with a gabled fibre reinforced corrugated cement sheet roof. The windows are timber framed and have been glazed in polycarbonate sheet.
Construction date:	Unknown, but possibly 1930s.
Modification date:	1960s and 1970s. 2007-8.
Original function:	Underground Manager's office, later office, later sited XRF machine and functioned as Union Hut.
Current function:	Interpretative function displaying information about union activities.
Significant contents:	Materials relating to union activities at Geevor.
Fixtures and fittings:	No significant fixtures and fittings.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Of timber construction, with a gabled corrugated cement asbestos sheet roof and painted shiplap timber cladding, this seems originally to have been the Underground Managers' Office (or Mine Foreman's Hut), though its date of construction and that of its conversion to a Union Hut are presently unknown. It certainly served the earlier function by 1937 and still did so just before 1952 (Geevor archive plans, the later of the two undated), though by the 1960s it was labelled on plans simply as "Office". During the 1970's this building temporarily housed the mine's first X-Ray Fluorescence analyser, though also continued to function as a Union Hut. The glazing in the windows next to the Union office desk was of obscure glass, apparently to prevent the mine management from getting unsanctioned sight of Union paperwork on the desk inside. The works to this building were limited and scale and extent, comprising the replacement of the roofing sheets, replacement of the window glass with polycarbonate panes and the repainting of all external woodwork. Work on this building spanned July to August 2007, though due to slipshod workmanship by the painters causing visible scratching, the window glazing was again replaced in November 2007. Although the windows were top hinged, they had clearly been painted *in situ* so many times that they had not been capable of being opened for many years, and it was decided to retain them in this condition. The building is now used to display interpretative material relating to union activity at the mine.
Completeness and condition:	Complete. Conserved in 2007-8. The window paint has failed and the timber frames are beginning to rot. The ceiling cladding is damp.
Significance:	This small building served many functions during the operational life of the mine, and is one of the few survivors at Geevor dating to the 1930s.
Requirements for work:	Some wood treatment and repainting.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of machine shop and drill shop C34.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37543 34489
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Not known, but probably timber framed with timber cladding.
Construction date:	1935.
Modification date:	Late 1960s.
Original function:	Machine shop and drill shop.
Current function:	Mine roadway.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A sketch plan of the mine dating to 1937 (Cann and Sevier article) located a "Machine Shop" just to the east of Victory Shaft. The construction date for this building is uncertain, but its construction method, with timber cladding on timber framing, a corrugated cement asbestos sheet roof and mass concrete base with concrete quoins, suggests that it could have been the "Drill sharpening and quenching shop" constructed in 1926. It is more likely to have been the "New drill sharpening plant with hot miller" referred to in the company records in 1935. The building had been demolished by the late 1960s.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Old stables/stores C35
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37471 34480
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Lime mortar laid rubble granite walls with granite quoins and lintels, solid timber stable doors, polycarbonate over-glazed timber windows, half-hipped wet laid scantle slate roof, terracotta roof tiles. The floor is part cobbled, part floated concrete.
Construction date:	1857-77
Modification date:	Circa 1912. 2007-8.
Original function:	North Levant mine stables. Modified and extended to form mine stores *circa* 1912; subsequently general store and cement store (Jim Vincent's).
Current function:	Conserved feature on visitor route. Occasionally used for events and demonstrations.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Cobbled floor.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The original mine stables were not shown on Symons' Map of 1857 (though it has to be said that many minor structures were clearly omitted from this map), but probably date to the operation of North Levant from the 1850s to 1891. They had certainly been built by 1878 (OS evidence) just downslope from the count house. By 1908, the original single-cell structure had been extended northwards to double its size, whilst shortly afterwards an additional stable block had been constructed near Ladderway Shaft at the southern end of the site. From about 1912, the northern building was referred to as the mine stores. It appears to have continued to serve this function (together with a number of small sheds around the site) until 1971, when the old Transformer House was converted into the principal mine stores, this being extended in the late 1970s to double the capacity of the building (these structures having been converted into the current mine shop and café respectively). The Old Stores seem to have become increasingly disused from that time on, though is marked on one mine plan as "cement store" and was known by the workforce as Jim Vincent's store. The building has been little modified since the construction of its northern extension, and is probably amongst the oldest intact buildings on the site. The walls are of earth laid, lime pointed rubble masonry with granite quoins round all major openings and on wall corners. The original roof was hipped at both ends, covered with wet laid scantled slate with terracotta ridge tiles, the slating having been cement-slurried at a later date. The building had subsequently been extended to the north in a similar style, but with poorer quality timberwork. The earlier, southern section had a pair of windows in its eastern elevation, and in the western elevation a nine pane fixed light to the north of a stable door. A window of similar dimensions flanked the door opening to the south. But had subsequently been closed off with rubble masonry. A doorway opened to the north, its size capable of allowing a horse and rider to pass through it. The northern extension, which was butted onto the original, again has a central door and two flanking six paned lights in its western elevation, as well as a small, unglazed window in the northern wall. There are no indications of any original opening in the southern wall of the original part of the structure. The eastern elevation was, until the mid 1990s abutted by a single storey extension constructed of studwork and corrugated steel sheet at its northern end. At the centre of the eastern elevation of the original section of the building is a buttressed chimney whose upper section has been truncated. Soil and other material had been built up against the southern wall of the building (most probably during the 1960s or 1970s) to the height of the wall plate, and had been revetted with masonry recovered by Geevor from the Levant dressing floors.

	Internally the floors of both sections of the building were cobbled and retained evidence for a drain exiting at the northern end of the extension to the building. The original northern wall of the original (uphill) section of the building had a full height opening whilst rough masonry forming a gabled peak above this must have been added after the building had been extended in order to divide up the roof space in the two areas of the structure. In the southern section of the building, a pair of composite beams had been set into the wall at wall plate level, presumably to facilitate moving heavy objects around this area during a later phase of its use. In the north-western corner of the original part of the building a rectangular concrete screed formed the floor for a small studwork and chipboard constructed storeroom, whilst further similar partitioning defined another storage area to the east. A mezzanine floor made from reclaimed boarding was supported on three central placed timber posts in the northern part of the building, on joists set into its eastern wall and on joist hangers in its western wall, access to this storage area being by means of a trap hatch and wooden ladder. A smaller mezzanine floor covered the northern end of the original (uphill) section of the building. Most of this timberwork was showing signs of woodworm infestation, roof timber nailings were failing and the scantled slate roof required replacement. Small-scale repairs would also be required to the doors and windows. Following the closure of the mine the building had been used for the storage of a variety of materials and spares, the most recent of these being those elements of the Holman's (Penzance) Collection for which no display space was available in the revamped Bottom Fitting Shop, where a display had been established by David Wright and Clive Carter. There was also a considerable quantity of rubbish, various unlabelled containers and liquids and some cement asbestos pipework. An initial assessment of the contents of the building by the Principal Project Officer and Historic Environment Consultant in August 2007 made it clear that this material would need to be carefully sorted through and a triage operation undertaken. It also revealed several boxes of pipe insulation of a suspect composition, and no further access to the building was allowed until this had been subjected to specialist examination to determine any asbestos content. By the following month the material had been cleared as safe. Following the initial photographic recording of the interior of the building, its contents were sorted by the Principal Project Officer and Historic Environment Consultant, significant items being transferred to a recently repaired store building adjacent to the Miners' Dry, objects containing asbestos being placed in a secure skip and timber and rubbish being recycled or disposed of. The building was then handed over to the Principal Contractor for scaffolding. Given the presence of some cracking in the north-western and north-eastern corners of the building, the Project Engineer requested the excavation of a test pit along the foot of the northern wall to determine whether poor or failing foundations were the cause of these features. Extensive early near-surface mine workings on Borlase's Lode (including Footway Shaft, see Sharpe 1994) had been located and treated under the roadway adjacent to the nearby Carpenter's Shop, though drilling in the roadway between the two buildings (see Sharpe 1994) had suggested that the Cement Store and its northern extension had been constructed on intact ground. The test pit, 500mm deep and wide and the full length of the wall revealed that the foundation stones of the building were just beneath the modern ground level, and had been set on clayey redeposited mine waste. The Project Engineer therefore designed three concrete footings to provide extra structural support for the wall. These were shuttered and poured and once the concrete had reached the desired strength, the trench was backfilled. The next range of works involved re-opening the blocked west-facing window in the southern part of the building. The blocking stonework was set aside for re-use elsewhere on site (being typical site-won tabular granite), a new concrete cill constructed to match that to the north and a matching timber-framed window constructed and installed. It was subsequently realised that the windows in this elevation are not the originals, as the concrete cills extended up into what had once been deeper window openings. The original openings may well have been shuttered, given that this building had started life as a stable, but were certainly of greater depth, and it is likely that the present windows had been installed in 1907 when the use of the building was changed. The new windows were glazed in polycarbonate to reduce their vulnerability to vandalism. Whilst it was felt that the northern door was in reasonable condition and could be retained and repaired, the lower part of the southern stable door was in such poor condition that a replacement was fabricated from new timber, this being lightly grit blasted to distress it and help it to blend with the original upper section. All exposed wall pointing was hacked out and a test panel prepared for inspection. This contained three parts of Doble's sand, two parts of sieved Geevor gravel (the fine

	fraction) and two parts of NHL 3.5 hydraulic lime. On curing, it was felt that the application method and degree of grit exposure was exactly what was required, but that the colour was a little too pale and that given the relatively large ratio of pointing to masonry on the building, would be over-obtrusive. A second panel incorporating a small amount of red Geevor slimes was then tried. This was felt to be acceptable and formed the basis for the pointing used for the remainder of the building, as well as on the slimes plant and calciners. New mortar was also used to consolidate the wall head where the masonry which had been used to form a gable partition between the two halves of the building had been dismantled on structural grounds, where wall voids had developed, and at the wall heads, where the stonework was very loose and required strengthening. Stainless steel Helifix bedjoint reinforcement was set between alternate quoins on the external corners of the northern wall of the building, as well as at 600mm spacings on the internal corners to strengthen the wall junction, as partial detachment of the northern wall had taken place. The roof covering was stripped to allow for the inspection and repair of the roof structure. Most of the slates were found to be in too poor a condition to be re-used, having been cement slurried on more than one occasion. Much of the lime torching (parging) had already been lost, exposing the wooden pegs on which the slates had been hung, causing them to deteriorate. All timberwork was then checked for worm and soundness. The lintels in both sections of the building were found to be generally sound and worm free. It was noticeable that all of the timberwork in the southern section of the building had been repeatedly lime washed, and this seemed to have contributed considerably to its good, generally worm-free condition, though it is also possible that the timber used for its construction had been of higher quality than that used in the early 20th century extension to the north. The timbers in the northern section of the building proved to be so full of worm that some of it fell apart on handling and most had to be condemned. The remainder was treated with a bat-friendly borax-based solution by a combination of spraying and injection. It had been hoped to scarf in new sections of timber wall plate, retaining as much of the original as possible, but this, too, proved to poor to retain and the whole of the wall plate was therefore replaced. Internally the modern composite beams in the southern section of the building were removed and the walls made good with stone and lime mortar, all modern internal studwork and chipboard partitions were removed, the small concrete screeded floor for the storeroom was dug up to reveal the cobbling beneath and the modern timber mezzanine floors were taken down, opening up the building to its original full height. The mezzanine timbers were retained for potential re-use where they had not been attacked by woodworm. The majority of the new roof timberwork was constructed in January 2008 after a delay obtaining materials of the requisite dimensions. In order to make it possible for the slating contractors to install a weatherproof roof covering, some of the twists and sags in the roof were corrected (these being the result of the failure of nailings over many years and the decay of the timberwork connecting the older southern and newer northern parts of the building). The roof was not straightened out to the degree where all of its original character was lost, however. In view of the very poor condition of the timbers on the northern section of the building, all but the hip timbers were replaced in this section. In the southern section of the building, sound timber was retained wherever possible. New tanalised battening was installed, the slating being hung on stainless steel nails, and wet laid in a 2/3 NHL 3.5/Doble's sand mix. The use of clay ridge tiles on the hip ridges was considered, as this would provide the most sound method of sealing the joint between the two pitches, but after a reconsideration of contemporary structures and the fact that new red clay tiles would be the only ones available, it was decided to revert to the mortar hip ridges called for in the original specification. Clay tiles were used for the ridge however. Slating began just after Easter 2008 and was completed by mid-April. Four bat access points were left under the ridge tiles and a number of similar openings were created under the wall plate to allow bat access into the roof space. The building was handed over to the site managers in late May 2008. It is intended that PCH will limewash the interior of the building when time permits, for which HES will provide a suitable recipe.
Completeness and condition:	This modest building is one of the oldest to survive on the Geevor site, having been constructed by North Levant as a stable and utilised as a store throughout the operational life of Geevor Mine. The building has been carefully restored to its *circa* 1912 appearance. Most of the window paint has now failed. The building is once again filling up with rubbish.
Significance:	This is one of the earliest buildings on the site, and one which provided functions for mining on this site for over 120 years.
Requirements for work:	None except the proposed lime washing. This building is currently under-used. Future uses should not impact on its conserved historic fabric or authenticity.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Adit accessing shallow mine working behind the carpenter's shop C36.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37847 34478
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	This is an early, but undated, feature, possibly as early as the 16th century.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Adit access to shallow workings and underground chamber.
Current function:	Temporarily backfilled.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The mouth of an adit is visible in the bank at this location to the east of the old stables. Its course was identified to the south by trial trenching. The adit was investigated in 1994 and found to connect to a maze of early shallow workings and chambers and to Footway Shaft behind the carpenters' shop. The inner section of the adit was backfilled with gravel.
Completeness and condition:	The adit connects to early workings, to an early underground chamber and to the capped Footway Shaft.
Significance:	The adit and the associated workings are of considerable archaeological significance given their early date.
Requirements for work:	The re-excavation and recording of these early workings should be attempted under archaeological supervision if possible.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Footway Shaft and associated shallow mine workings and underground chamber C37.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37483 34497
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated into subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	The shallow workings are early and could be 16th century in date. Footway Shaft dates to the period between 1851 and 1891.
Modification date:	Some apparent re-use during the 20th century.
Original function:	Early outcrop workings and miner's underground chamber, cut through by later footway shaft.
Current function:	Temporarily backfilled.
Significant contents:	Part of a medieval bowl and a candlestick were found within the workings.
Fixtures and fittings:	Probable early fireplace.
Machinery:	N/R
Description:	During the operation of North Levant, a ladderway shaft with dry was sited in the southern part of the site (M2). A second was developed to the north, and was cut down to the Middle Adit level about half way between Roberts' Shaft and Borlase's Shaft near the former stables, underlying to the west. Deep Adit passed just to the west of the shaft collar, but was not intersected. This shaft was not shown on either the 1878 or 1908 Ordnance Survey mappings, and was omitted from plans drawn up by Geevor during the second decade of the 20th century. The shaft was found during DLG works in 1994 and was plugged. The adit (C36), shallow workings and underground chamber were backfilled with gravel to allow them to be made accessible to study groups in the future. The associated adit, shallow workings and an underground chamber have been dated by finds analysis to the immediate post-medieval period.
Completeness and condition:	Though the shaft was plugged with concrete, the shallow workings and underground chamber are potentially accessible, should the infilling gravel be removed.
Significance:	This underground chamber and associated workings are likely to be amongst the earliest on the site and are thus of high archaeological significance.
Requirements for work:	The re-excavation and recording of these early workings should be attempted under archaeological supervision if possible.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Seco huts and paint store C38
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37503 34491 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Two of these buildings are of concrete panel construction on mass concrete plinths with gabled felted roofs. The third is of rendered blockwork with a flat concrete slab roof.
Construction date:	1950s and 1970s.
Modification date:	No significant modifications.
Original function:	At least two of these transportable buildings were utilised as stores and for other functions at Levant during breach sealing operations and were relocated to Geevor during the 1970s, where they were again used as stores.
Current function:	One of the Seco huts is used as an under-cover educational space. The others are used as store buildings, one of these being the paint store.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The construction dates and functions of these structures could not be identified, although those to the west probably date between the late 1930s and the early 1950s. Geevor archive plans also indicate the locations of a further pair of small store buildings to the north. These latter two structures have been lost. The eastern buildings post-date the most recent Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of the site, and were brought from Levant where they had been erected during the breach sealing operations. They were in use until the closure of the mine. They are now used as a combination of stores, educational space and occasional meeting room.
Completeness and condition:	These typical small sectional buildings have been little modified. Their roof coverings were replaced in 2007.
Significance:	Low.
Requirements for work:	These buildings provide useful storage and educational spaces.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mill pond C39.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37516 34498
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete.
Construction date:	Late 1930s.
Modification date:	No modifications apart from safety fence installed in 1994.
Original function:	Water storage facility for milling operations.
Current function:	Feature on visitor tour.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Associated pipework.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The principal storage area for water used in milling operations was just to the west of the Victory Shaft where this large sub-square concrete-lined reservoir is sited. Water pumped up from underground was stored here for use during milling operations. Following milling, the water was recovered and stored in a second reservoir at the foot of the mill (C84), cleaned up and pumped back to this top reservoir. The reservoir has now developed a leak, and rainwater making its way into the pond drains away, emerging through the surface of the mine roadway downslope and finding its way into the site drainage system.
Completeness and condition:	The reservoir is complete, but has developed a significant leak, exposing the muddy material which has built up in its base, making the feature unsightly.
Significance:	The mill reservoirs were vital to the operation of the tin dressing plant.
Requirements for work:	The material which has built up in the base of the reservoir should be cleaned out, the location of the leak established and repairs undertaken to make the pond watertight.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Former mine clock room C40a.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37544 34477
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered concrete walls. Mass concrete roof. Plain timber door. Nine pane timber window in eastern elevation. Galvanised steel water tank mounted above roof structure on steel legs.
Construction date:	By 1963.
Modification date:	Contents removed.
Original function:	Mine clock room.
Current function:	Archive store.
Significant contents:	Paper archives, including materials from the Holman Collection.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A single storey concrete constructed freestanding building, described as the clock room.
Completeness and condition:	Contents and fittings removed but externally authentic.
Significance:	A useful storage building.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of shift bosses office C40b.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Site is within the area of the Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37544 34476
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown, but probably timber framed with timber cladding.
Construction date:	1920s
Modification date:	Demolished by 1963.
Original function:	Shift bosses office.
Current function:	Site partly occupied by building C30.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The building was probably constructed during the 1920s and served as the shift bosses' office or mine foreman's office. It is documented in plans from 1937. By 1963 the structure had been demolished and replaced by the present concrete built unit (C40a).
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	None except historically.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Carpenter's shop, sawmill and associated features C41.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37467 34499 (Carpenter's shop), SW 37469 34510 (Sawmill), SW 37465 34514 (Sawdust store).
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The original section of the Carpenter's Shop is constructed of rubble granite masonry with granite quoins and window surrounds and has a half-hipped roof in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting with V-section cement ridge tiles. There are two 9 pane fixed lights with flat-arched heads flanking an unglazed door with a small fanlight over. The floor is of floated concrete. An extension to the east is constructed of corrugated steel sheeting on a timber frame. The sawmill is constructed of timber framing with replacement corrugated steel sheet sides and a corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof. It has near full-width doors in each short elevation, between which runs a section of 2' gauge track. The sawbench is sited next to this track. The sawdust store to the north is constructed of rendered blockwork with a mass concrete roof and a timber door. The nearby yard was used for the storage of timber for the sawmill and for the fabrication of timber components used in the mine.
Construction date:	Carpenter's Shop between 1877 and 1908. Sawmill and sawdust store around 1962.
Modification date:	Minor modifications at times during the 20th century. 2007-8.
Original function:	Mine carpenter's shop, sawmill and sawdust store.
Current function:	The Carpenter's Shop is currently used as a store building. The eastern part of its extension is used for educational activities. The sawmill is currently unused. The sawdust store is unused.
Significant contents:	Some patterns, notices and other wooden artefacts.
Fixtures and fittings:	Work benches.
Machinery:	Circular sawbench and associated track. Hydraulic ram associated with sawdust store.
Description:	The Carpenter's Shop was built between 1878 and 1908 (OS map evidence) and appears to have served this function until the closure of the mine. The building had been extended by the 1950s to the south and east in corrugated iron sheeting on timber frames to provide covered timber storage. There was also a small flat-roofed open-fronted plywood timber store of recent construction to the north. The sawmill had been added by 1962. To the east of the sawmill, in a large open concrete-surfaced yard, are two mass concrete plinths, probably used for supporting un-sawn timber before it was transferred into the mill. The yard was also used for the storage of prepared props and other timberwork before it was taken underground. To the north of the sawmill, and connected to it, is a sawdust extractor and store accessed from the road to the north. This probably dates from the mid to late 1960's. Following extensive wind damage to the roof sheets over course of the winter of 2007/8 it was agreed with English Heritage that replacement of the roof and cladding sheets to the extensions of this building could take place as an emergency measure. An allowance was made for this work from the HLC/Objective One budget. Corrugated steel sheeting was used to repair the carpenter's shop extension, the worst of the rotten studwork and sole plate timberwork being

	replaced during this process. The remainder of the roofing on the carpenter's shop remained in poor condition on completion of these works. This roof would have originally been in scantle slate, and the use of this material would be preferred if possible, the present roof being a mix of cement-asbestos sheeting with corrugated iron sheet repairs. Some of the fascia boards had become detached, and there were a number of holes in this roof where sheets had been lost. It was agreed that repairs should be considered a priority on safety grounds, and to prevent further damage to the roof structure and contents of the building. At a late stage in the 2007-8 Project, it was agreed that there were sufficient funds remaining to carry out the re-roofing of the building in Profile 6 sheeting. Whilst the masonry of the building would benefit considerably from repointing and the ground under the floor of the Carpenter's Shop still requires stabilisation, these works will ensure that the building will now be weatherproof and will reduce the poor visual quality of this very visible structure on the visitor route. The extension on the eastern side of the building was re-clad in galvanised corrugated steel sheet, some minor timber repairs being necessary to achieve this. This building still requires a replacement reinforced floor slab to span the shallow partly-voided mine workings which underlie it, the full repointing of its walls externally and internally and the repair or replacement of some of its roof timberwork and that supporting its extension. Adjacent to the Carpenters' Shop, this building is timber framed and with corrugated steel sheet cladding to its walls and roof. Much of this cladding had deteriorated badly and required complete replacement. Work to the timber studwork may also be required. The building deteriorated badly during the winter of 2007/8, roofing sheets becoming detached and dangerous. It was agreed by English Heritage that recladding and re-roofing of the sawmill could take place as an emergency measure given the dangers to visitors presented by its loose sheets and failing fixings. To upgrade its structural security, the sawmill was re-roofed in Profile 6 sheeting and re-clad in corrugated galvanised steel. New sole plate timbers were required throughout most of the building, but the rest of its structural timberwork was found to be in fair condition. The original window frames were boarded over and some minor repairs undertaken to its doors. Further works may be required to its timberwork and to arrest deterioration to the sawbench.
Completeness and condition:	The building has been little modified and the saw, though now defunct, remains *in situ*.
Significance:	This complex is now the last remaining relatively complete mine carpenter's shop and sawmill in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	The carpenter's shop is ideally located to be given a new amenity or educational use. However, it is currently cluttered with scrap wood and other materials, having been used as an informal store for two decades. There are also potential issues with the stability of the floor, given the presence of unconsolidated mine workings at no great depth below the building which would probably need to be addressed before the building could be safely accessed on a regular basis by the public.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mill staff cycle shed C42.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37471 34517
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered blockwork walls and mass concrete roof. Plain timber door.
Construction date:	Probably 1960s.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Mill staff cycle shed.
Current function:	Store for bulk materials used in remediation experiments, including vermiculite and bentonite.
Significant contents:	None
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This small structure is sited between the sawdust shed and the welding bay.
Completeness and condition:	Disused.
Significance:	A minor feature of the mine, but indicative of the local nature of many of the mine staff.
Requirements for work:	This feature could be utilised as a small-scale store. Its current contents should be disposed of or relocated.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Roberts' Shaft C43.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37477 34526
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through overburden and rock.
Construction date:	By 1851.
Modification date:	Capped in 2006.
Original function:	One of the principal shafts of North Levant, and utilised during the early part of the operation of Geevor mine.
Current function:	Capped shaft.
Significant contents:	None known.
Fixtures and fittings:	None known.
Machinery:	None known.
Description:	Roberts' Shaft was one of the principal shafts worked by North Levant Mine. The shaft was possibly already in existence by the opening of North Levant in 1851, and may have been part of the earlier Wheal Mexico. Neither the 1878 Ordnance Survey nor North Levant surface plans show any installation associated with the shaft that could be interpreted as housing hauling or pumping plant. Its function during this period is uncertain. North Levant plans abandonment plans of 1896 show the shaft underlying west and intersecting Deep Adit. Its bottom was at the 10fm level below. Both Shallow Adit and Middle Adit passed to the west of the collar, but were not intersected. The shaft continued in use during the 1920s, for pumping water for the dressing floors, but probably became disused with the development of the Victory Shaft. By the 1960's the shaft site was no longer visible and had probably been sollared over. It was not located during the construction of the lower fitting shop in 1965 despite exploratory investigation of an area of made ground. Subsidence immediately to the north of the entrance to the smith's/welders' bay in 2006 revealed the site of the shaft, which had been plugged but whose fills had slumped to a degree. The shaft mouth was excavated and a new mass concrete plug was formed to secure this area of ground. Roberts' Shaft connects with Deep Adit near the pumping station and appears to be open for some distance above this point.
Completeness and condition:	Capped and partially backfilled shaft.
Significance:	One of the principal North Levant Shafts, otherwise known as Engine Shaft.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of North Levant stamps engine C44.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37472 34536
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Archive photographs indicate this to have been mortared granite and mine waste.
Construction date:	*Circa* 1853.
Modification date:	Demolished around 1911.
Original function:	North Levant stamps engine house. May have subsequently been used as a chimney for the early Geevor burning house.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The stamps engine was constructed during 1853 and was in use by 1854. It was the only beam engine recorded on the North Levant site. The building, with its stamps, boiler house and engine pond was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1878. On the closure of the mine in 1891 the 26" stamps engine was put up for sale, and may have been sold or scrapped. The 1908 Ordnance Survey indicates that the boiler house had been demolished, and the engine house was shown attached to the buildings on the floors downslope by a long flue. It is possible that the stamps engine stack was being used to draught a small arsenic burning house at this time. The stamps engine house was photographed in 1908 just before its demolition and after the construction of the new mill had begun. The engine house was a relatively plain structure of rubble stone with granite quoins, a square headed plug door opening, and a single flywheel recess on the eastern side of the bob wall. By this date the rear gable wall had been lowered, but the chimney still stood to full height. The construction of the new mill from 1911 must have completed the demolition of this building.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Smiths/welders bay C45.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37478 34523
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered blockwork with sheet steel sliding doors. Corrugated fibre reinforced cement roof sheets, barge boards and ridge pieces. Galvanised steel extractor chimneys. Floated cement floor.
Construction date:	1977-8.
Modification date:	1991 with removal of most internal fittings.
Original function:	Smiths/welders' bay for the fabrication and repair of mine steelwork features.
Current function:	Storage space for mine locomotives and rocker shovels.
Significant contents:	Mine locomotives and rocker shovels.
Fixtures and fittings:	Two extractor hoods over the sites of the forges.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A large new block-built welding bay/smith's shop was constructed to the west of the bottom fitting shop in about 1977-8, probably replacing the facilities at Wethered Shaft. This new building housed two large forges, whose steel chimneys project through its roof ridge. The roof consists of corrugated cement asbestos sheeting on tubular galvanised steel roof frames. **Description of works** The works on this structure were relatively straightforward, consisting of the replacement of the cement asbestos roofing in Profile Six fibre reinforced sheeting, diamond core drilling of the rear (south) wall to try to provide drainage points into the banked up material behind the building and repair works to the two chimneys. These galvanised tubular steel features originally had conical steel caps and had been braced with stay wires, but the cap attachments had corroded, as had the stay wires. On inspection it was recommended that the eastern chimney would be left in its present condition, though re-stayed, whilst the more corroded western chimney would be cut down to sound metal, treated with a zinc-rich paint, and again re-stayed using stainless steel cabling. Due to a misunderstanding, both chimneys were cut down to the same level, and after a number of attempts, stays of an acceptable design and means of fitting were finally installed. The final works to be undertaken on the building consisted of the replacement of the sliding door runners and minor repairs to the steel-framed, sheet steel doors.
Completeness and condition:	Almost all internal features were removed on the closure of the mine. The building was re-roofed in 2007 and is now used as a store.
Significance:	The building played an important supporting function in the operation of the mine.
Requirements for work:	None. The building is one of the last large-scale covered storage areas on the site.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mill fitting shop C46.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37495 34524
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The mill engineering workshop is one of the many Atcost structures on the mine and is of breeze-block construction infilling pre-formed concrete trusses. It has a corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof. Access to the building, is via large sliding doors to the north and in the northern end of the eastern elevation. The rear (southern) end of the building sites stores and offices.
Construction date:	1975.
Modification date:	Internal equipment stripped out in 1991. The Holmans' Museum established here by David Wright and Clive Carter introduced some non-original features to the interior of the building.
Original function:	Mill maintenance workshop. Utilised as a temporary store following the mine closure in 1991 and until the creation of the Holman's collection museum.
Current function:	The main area of the building is currently used to display the physical artefacts from the Holman's Collection in a setting mimicking part of a reconstructed foundry, stores and kitchen. The former offices at the rear of the building are used as offices and stores.
Significant contents:	Holman's Collection artefacts and records.
Fixtures and fittings:	No original fixtures and fittings apart from the shelving in the former stores area.
Machinery:	No original machinery survives.
Description:	The bottom Fitting Shop (Bottom Shop) or Mill Maintenance Workshop was constructed in 1975 over the existing fitting shop, which had existed since 1919, the new shop being twice the width, and incorporating the old shop as one bay. According to local sources, the building of the new shop took quite a long time, and for at least one winter the shop staff worked without a roof, and with the walls of the new shop un-built. The new shop is one of the many Atcost structures on the mine and is of breeze-block construction infilling pre-formed reinforced concrete portal frames; it has a corrugated cement asbestos Profile 6 sheet roof. Access to the building, which is set into a deep foundation trench, is via large sliding doors to the north end of the building and a small door in its eastern wall. Offices and store rooms are in a mezzanine at the southern end of the building. Most of the main body of the building had been cleared of its equipment and materials, and has recently been adapted to house a display of the Holman's collection. **Description of works** The works to this building were relatively straightforward, comprising the replacement of the roofing sheets and gable cladding in a Profile Six fibre reinforced cement sheeting, concrete treatment and repairs to the eaves beam/gutter components where the internal steel reinforcing was corroding, together with similar works to the northern portal frames. The only area whose repair required some discussion concerned the sheeting rail on the southern gable, which, on inspection, turned out to be a combination of U section steel channel and mass concrete. It was not immediately clear how the concrete roofed bridge corridor next to this was attached and supported on its inner face, but further investigation from inside the roof space once some roof sheets had been removed suggested that the concrete overlying the sheeting rail formed a reinforced beam to which the cast concrete roof was attached via its reinforcing steels. Loose and spalling concrete on the concrete eaves beam/gutter was removed and the exposed rusty steel grit blasted before a proprietary treatment was applied. A repair mortar was then used to build back the original profile of the concrete casting. As the

	western gutter fall was away from the existing downpipe at the south end of the building, ponding was occurring which, it was felt, would encourage further corrosion, so a new outlet was cut at the northern end of the gutter and a new downpipe installed. The roof of the corridor was waterproofed using a two coat paint system. The sliding door to the building was overhauled and a new bottom track and runner gear installed. Internally, the only works to be undertaken were the replacement of some rotten chipboard flooring in a corridor leading to the range of offices in the mezzanine at the south end of the building and the sealing of some broken asbestos cement sheeting forming the ceiling underneath.
Completeness and condition:	This is a standard Atcost portal frame building, though modified by the insertion of offices and stores.
Significance:	The building served an important supporting role in the operation of the mill.
Requirements for work:	The southern section of the building is under-utilised and would benefit from some damp-proofing works, re-decoration and an alternative use.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of North Levant and early Geevor dressing floors C47.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37501 34540
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The early Geevor mill buildings are timber framed and clad walls, single and double pitch timber framed roofs with modern corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet cladding. Floated cement floors.
Construction date:	*Circa* 1911.
Modification date:	Continuous between 1911 and 1970s.
Original function:	North Levant and Geevor mine mill buildings.
Current function:	Central and lower parts of Geevor mill buildings.
Significant contents:	Dressing floor machinery (see below).
Fixtures and fittings:	Remnants of overhead line shafting, original timber launders.
Machinery:	Middle floor shaking tables, pumps, rod mill, small ball mill, rake classifiers, small regrind ball mills, hydrosizers, two original flotation cells, modern flotation cells, electric drive motors.
Description:	The North Levant floors seem to have been almost entirely dismantled, and by 1908 most of the site had been cleared. Some facilities must have been used during the small scale Wheal Geevor re-working of 1892-1901 and the North Levant and Wheal Geevor working of 1901-1911. The 1908 Ordnance Survey showed the stamps engine house, its stack apparently in use to draught a long flue, perhaps from a burning house. Further downslope were a pair of elongated roofed buildings and a further cluster of buildings. Within a large roofed yard were four large buddles or round frames. In the valley were a number of tanks and ponds. Two of the North Levant ponds survived and had been re-used. The Ordnance Survey marked an "engine house" in the lower complex, although which building is meant is unclear. A 1908 photograph showed the first of the new mill buildings next to the former stamps engine house. This cluster of timber-clad structures probably included the building for the two heads of pneumatic stamps, ore bins and the dressing floors. Set just upslope from the stamps engine house were other buildings, probably for the generators, a suction gas producer and engine, a Cross Compound mill engine and boilers. Many of the 1908 mill buildings did not survive the expansion of facilities in 1912, but the two lower structures mapped in 1908 may have been incorporated into the mill. The buddles and other buildings downslope may have been incorporated into the old slimes plant but seem to have left little trace. There seems to be the potential for parts of the 1908-11 dressing floor buildings to have survived, at least as distinct roofed areas. In the case of the buildings at the head of the old slimes plant, whole structures may have survived.
Completeness and condition:	Further research is required, but there seems a strong possibility that some of the original Geevor mine buildings are incorporated into the lower part of the mill.
Significance:	The Geevor mill appears to represent a gradual enlargement of the original site between the early 20th century and the early 1980s, some buildings being retained and adapted, others being demolished and new structures erected. All components are of importance, but the early structures are rare survivors of mine buildings of this period.
Requirements for work:	These buildings have been re-roofed and partially repaired. Any future works on these buildings should be preceded by detailed recording, and changes should be kept to absolute minima.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of North Levant dressing floors C48.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37351 34548 (Eastern pond walling)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Assumed mortared masonry, timber planked roofs to structures, earthwork features.
Construction date:	1853-4.
Modification date:	Largely demolished post 1891.
Original function:	Dressing floors for North Levant mine.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	There is no known map evidence for the sites of the Wheal Mexico, Wheal Stennack or Wheal Geevor dressing floors through the 17th and 18th centuries. It is assumed that they were water-powered and would have been sited somewhere in the bottom of the valley now occupied by the Geevor mill. The floors and were probably powered by the water course flowing off the Carn and down through the Stennack. The North Levant dressing floors, constructed in 1853-4, were sited downslope from the stamps engine house, and were shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1878. There were three large ponds at the upper end of the floors. The function of westernmost pond is unknown, although it may have been used for a water wheel working Roberts' Shaft. The central pond was the engine pond and the easternmost pond provided dressing water. To the east of the stamps engine house was the tin dressing house and downslope were four large buddles, a rectangular roofed structure (possibly the tin house), a further buddle and a large rectangular structure (probably the slimes plant). A series of additional ponds, tanks and small buildings lay downslope along the tailings stream, running as far downslope as Mexico Shaft. To the east was a double burning house, flue and stack. When the site was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1908 the two eastern ponds remained, together with the stamps engine house. The large slimes plant was by that time unroofed, revealing four large buddles, whilst new buildings had appeared nearby. The remainder of the structures had been demolished. The tin dressing house lay to the east of the present mill, and extended under the building formerly occupied by the Newell-Dunford ball mill and the eastern end of the area later occupied by the pneumatic stamps. The buddle floor was in the area where the vanner floor (later the table section) was constructed. The large rectangular tanks were in the area that later became the old slimes plant. The foundations of the burning house can be seen in a photograph in the Geevor Museum display. This area has now been landscaped, and little or nothing is likely to remain, though there will be some residual contamination. The eastern pond was retained and was still in use in 1925. During the remodelling of the mill in 1939, this area was concreted over and held a 31' diameter thickening tank. This has since been removed. The downslope wall of the pond has survived, and can still be seen inside the mill. Some features may survive below ground within this area. The only upstanding feature is the pond wall.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Of historical significance only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Geevor mill – primary crushing and old ore bins C49.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37541 34513
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Reinforced mass concrete, shiplap timber cladding on timber framing, corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof, concrete ground floor.
Construction date:	1939.
Modification date:	Ore bins replaced by new structures from the 1970s.
Original function:	Storage of ore hauled up from underground and primary crushing of ore.
Current function:	Unused, though these buildings are visible by visitors on the site tour.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Plinths for primary crusher.
Machinery:	None within this area.
Description:	From 1939, the skips from Victory Shaft had discharged into three concrete orebins on its northern side, distribution into the tops of these being via a conveyor. These in turn discharged their contents to the primary crusher sited immediately underneath, from which ore was originally sent to the trommel, picking belt and (flowing a reorganisation of ore preparation arrangements) the cone crushers. Waste was diverted onto a further conveyor. The ore bin structure also included a mess room and the site of the primary crusher, there being a steel-framed cement asbestos sheet clad extension to the east where maintenance of the primary crusher took place. Both the steelwork and cladding of this building were in very poor condition, and this building had been considered for demolition in 1991. The ore bin building had been constructed of mass concrete with steel reinforcement, and this had deteriorated considerably, much of the internal reinforcing steel having rusted, causing the external concrete skin to spall off, exposing the steel, which then deteriorated, further weakening the structure. This process had continued to the point where some structural engineers who had examined the building were of the opinion that the building was beyond repair. The loss of this building would have caused a major diminution of the integrity of the site, and the loss of an important element in the long and complex development of the milling arrangements, the 1930s Stokes rebuild of which this was a part having been of particular significance in the history of the site. The ore bins themselves took the form of three inverted square section conical hoppers, the bases converging to steel framed openings under which vibrating feeders would originally have been fitted, whilst the main bodies of the bins were lined with thick steel sheet to prevent damage to the concrete structure. The superstructure covering the ore bins and the fed conveyor was of timber frame construction with shiplap cladding and a corrugated cement asbestos sheet roof. Although the building had apparently deteriorated significantly, concrete specialists brought in by the Project Team were of the opinion that it had not deteriorated beyond the point where it could not be saved. All loose surface concrete was removed, in general this being back to the reinforcing steelwork not far beneath the surface. The horizontal elements of the steel reinforcement proved to be of an unusual design, being braided, whilst the vertical members were of conventional design. Many of the link bars had corroded away completely, but as the ore bins were not going to be required to support an internal load this was not considered structurally significant, and it was not judged necessary to undertake their replacement. Once exposed, the steel was grit blasted to remove loose corrosion and was then

	treated with a surface coating to inhibit further corrosion. A specialised fibre-reinforced repair mortar was used to build back the missing concrete, which was then rendered and treated with a further specialist coating to confer further resistance to water penetration in order to protect the steelwork. Although laborious, this work was straightforward, the only problems being that the finished colour of the concrete on the eastern side of the structure was initially much darker than that on the rest of the original parts of the building. However, some degree of lightening occurred following exposure of the finish to sunlight and UV radiation. This problem was far less pronounced on the western side, which was not shaded from the sun and, although exposed to more rainfall, dried out far more quickly given its exposure to the prevailing wind. Although there had been proposals to undertake similar repairs to some sections of the internal pillars, after an inspection by the project team only one was judged so seriously damaged as to require remedial attention. It was thus possible to limit disturbance to the visitor route to the absolute minimum. In relation to the upper section of the building, the existing shiplap planking was re-fixed using stainless steel nails, minor repairs were made to rotten timberwork and a valley gutter between the headframe and the ore bin superstructure was cleaned out and replaced. The original cement asbestos roof sheets were replaced with modern fibre reinforced equivalents. The timber stairs were strengthened and the door in the south-western corner of the building repaired and re-hung. The window openings in the building had long been boarded over, and although there were frames behind these coverings, examination strongly suggested that the windows had never been glazed. It was therefore decided to retain these in their as found condition. The roof timbers proved to be in very good condition, and re-roofing of this building was straightforward. A cement-asbestos flue pipe on the western side of the building (which had served a stove in the mess room) was replaced in steel, a fibre-cement replacement to the same pattern not being available.
Completeness and condition:	The 1939 ore bins are relatively complete, and their concrete has now been stabilised and the building re-roofed. The primary crusher workshop was completely re-clad and re-roofed. The primary crusher was removed for sale, but the original Bigelow crusher still stands in the mine yard by the offices, and could be reinstated, if wished. The interior of the primary crushing area of the mill still contains a considerable amount of rubbish, which should be removed.
Significance:	This section of the mill, essentially dating to 1939, represents a major re-organisation of the dressing equipment and structures. It is now unique within Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	Rubbish should be removed from the primary crushing area of the mill and some thought given to the potential for extending the mill tour.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Geevor mill washing and crushing plant C50.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37526 34524
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The main structure is timber framed, with corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet wall and roof cladding. A small extension to the east is constructed on timber frames with timber cladding and a corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof. The extension to the cone crusher house is of rendered concrete blockwork with a corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof cladding. Doors are all plain timber and floors are floated concrete.
Construction date:	1933 (main section), 1985 (extension to cone crusher area).
Modification date:	Intermittent between 1933 and 1985. 1991 (scrapping of machinery). 2007-8.
Original function:	Primary washing and concentration plant, converted to washing and secondary crushing area.
Current function:	Part of mill tour. One conveyor reinstated.
Significant contents:	Remains of conveyor supports.
Fixtures and fittings:	Bases for cone crushers and associated machinery. Supports for conveyors.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This elongated building downslope from the 1930s concrete ore bins and their primary crusher is timber framed with corrugated cement asbestos sheet roofing and cladding, the more recent cone crusher extension being steel framed. Constructed in 1939, the earlier section of the building housed the secondary (cone) crushers, the picking belt and the other conveyors used to prepare the ore coming up from underground for treatment in the HMS plant downslope. Ore here was subjected to washing, sizing (using trommels) cleaning of extraneous objects (by manual picking and using an electromagnet suspended over the picking belt), oversize material being transported to the cone crushers for further treatment by additional conveyors. The ore was then sent to the HMS plant for primary separation. A series of small timber-clad studwork extensions to the east of the building originally housed pumps and other equipment. The roofs on this building were in poor condition, cracks in the roof sheets allowing water to drip through onto the visitor tour below, causing timber components in this area to start to rot. A shiplap-clad studwork extension to the east of the building near the electromagnet over the picking belt was found to be in very poor condition, the wall having detached from the roof structure allowing rain to penetrate the building, requiring an almost total rebuild of the structure on a like for like basis. The roof timbers were found to be in good condition following the stripping of the old roof sheets and the replacement of the roof covering was straightforward. Shiplap timbers on the west-facing elevation of a small upstand on the roof were re-nailed and repaired, as were those forming a clerestory section of the western side of the roof of the building.
Completeness and condition:	Within the crushing and washing section of the mill (50), the roof cladding was replaced throughout in 2007-8. New cladding was provided to a small extension on the eastern side of this building.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plant remaining in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	Some conservation work is required to the timber and steelwork supports for the former conveyors within this area of the mill.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Heavy Media Separation plant building C51.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37506 34552
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The eastern part of this area of the mill is steel framed, with replacement corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet wall and roof cladding. The western part also has a corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet roof. Doors to the south are steel framed with steel sheet cladding and floors are floated concrete.
Construction date:	1964.
Modification date:	1991 (scrapping of machinery). 2007-8.
Original function:	Heavy Media Separation.
Current function:	Adjacent to and visible from mill tour.
Significant contents:	HMS conveyor to fine ore bin.
Fixtures and fittings:	Mezzanine floor area for HMS plant. Feed hopper.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This building was constructed in 1964 after a series of successful trials three years earlier to house a Heavy Media Separation plant: one which used a cocktail of liquids and materials to produce an adjustable density media in which ore-bearing rock would sink and could be recovered whilst the much less dense barren rock would float off and could be subsequently sold off to the construction trade (as gravel), during the working life of the mine this material being conveyored to a sizing and storage facility to the east. All of the equipment in the building was sold off for re-use on the closure of the mine, leaving the lower preparation area which contained the Hummer screens and other associated equipment empty and the elevated treatment area with its steel-framed and floored mezzanine derelict and dangerous. The western section of the building was steel framed with both roof and walls clad in profile 3 cement asbestos corrugated sheet. This had deteriorated, whilst the grp skylights had mostly gone, having been weakened by exposure to UV radiation and subsequently torn away by high winds. These holes in the roof had allowed pigeons to enter the building (and the rest of the mill complex) and the floor and most horizontal surfaces of the HMS building were covered with a deposit of their faeces and feathers, a potential hazard to the Geevor guides and visitors, as exposure to this material may trigger Psittacosis, an unpleasant lung disease. Preliminary investigation of the main body of the HMS Plant building had indicated that as well as the replacement of its cement asbestos roof sheeting and cladding and the installation of new purlins to support these, the steel framework of the building would require careful survey to establish whether it would be necessary to replace, repair or strengthen it to provide the building with a reasonable level of structural security. The frames appeared to have been lightweight in profile and to have reacted poorly to the high levels of humidity and altered pH present when the building contained working machinery, as well as the ingress of rain following the loss of roof and skylight sheets. The feet of many of the principal support columns were found to have rusted badly and would need significant repairs. Additionally, some of the chequerplate forming the flooring of areas of the mezzanine had corroded significantly and the structural steelwork framing the area where the HMS plant and the Newell Dunsford mill building adjoined had been bodged rather than designed. Elsewhere, the hinges to the full height external doors to the south had rusted away, posing a significant hazard potentially requiring the doors to be taken down, rebuilt, replaced and secured and whilst the majority of the Lionweld and chequerplate

	flooring had survived reasonably well, a few areas showed advanced corrosion. The Principal Contractor requested that all of the mezzanine floor panels be removed in order to allow internal scaffolding to be erected. As it was felt doubtful that any of these plates would be replaced in position on completion of the work, significantly reducing the authenticity of the building, this request was refused and the scaffolders instructed to find an alternative approach. Prior to any other works in the HMS Plant, Shield Environmental were asked to pressure wash all surfaces within the building to prevent the exposure of contracting staff to any of the range of diseases known to be carried by pigeon faeces or feather litter. The pigeons were disposed of by marksmen. A conveyor leading from the eastern end of the upper area of the HMS plant building passes above the lower area, above the roof of the Newell Dunsford Mill to the lower of the two concrete ore bins, where it discharged the cleaned ore for storage (in the 1000 tonne ore bin), prior to this material being returned to the Newell Dunsford mill via another conveyor for grinding and further treatment. The conveyor from the HMS area to the 1000 tonne bin is the last of the surviving major conveyors at Geevor and an important clue as to the process flow in the adjacent buildings. Despite its apparently poor condition and the difficulties inherent in undertaking necessary repairs, it was agreed that if at all possible, the conveyor should be retained and conserved. An inspection revealed that localised repairs would be needed, particularly on the western gable of the building, this could be achieved by welding in sections of new angle section steel or I beam *in situ* and by the reinstatement of failed diagonal bracing pieces rather than by wholesale replacement of components. It was agreed that the removal of superficial rust and treatment using an anti-corrosion paint system following grit blasting would suffice for the remainder of the steel components. The original steel purlins would be replaced in timber, as elsewhere on the New Table Section and Newell Dunsford Mill. At the eastern end of the building, however, the junction between the earlier picking, crushing and ore preparation building and the then new HMS Plant building had evidently required some bodging of the original timber frame of the building. To the south, the lower section of the vertical timber had been cut out and a section of steel beam installed. The steel component had been exposed to a wet, corrosive atmosphere, and had become badly corroded, whilst the lower section of the original timber had rotted, allowing the upper part of the support to drop under its own weight and cause its base to split at the attachment point. The northern support had been replaced with a steel upright, to which a later galvanised vertical steel beam had been attached when the Newell Dunsford building was constructed. Again, the lower section of steel beam had corroded badly. To the east at the northern end of the building, two timbers supporting the northern gable of the picking belt building had been cut off at their bases to accommodate changes in the floor structure. Both had new sections of timber scarfed and plated onto them; the base of one resting on a piece of timber of much narrower section, whilst the foot of the other was held in place above an open channel by means of a collection of wooden wedges. As a result, it was recognised that this end of the HMS building would require considerable attention in order to provide adequate structural stability. The rusted steelwork was to be replaced and more suitable bases provided for the other supports, whilst other badly rusted column bases would be cut out and new sections welded in, whilst the badly-corroded steelwork supporting one section of chequerplate flooring was removed on safety grounds. The building was both clad and roofed in its original profile 3 corrugated cement-asbestos sheeting. This had deteriorated badly, many of the panels having split, whilst many of the low level panels had been broken by vandals attempting to gain entry to the mill building, this cladding being inherently very fragile. The roof cladding was also in poor condition, most of the skylights having disintegrated and some of the cement asbestos sheets having been broken away through wind damage or vandalism. It was agreed that the structure was capable of supporting Profile 6 sheeting on new timber purlins. Although the use of this material would alter the visual appearance of the building to some degree, its greatly higher inherent strength and resistance to vandalism (Profile 6 sheeting is internally reinforced unlike Profile 3 sheeting) would reduce maintenance costs, facilitate future inspections and resist deliberate breakage, helping to safeguard the contents of the mill from vandalism, particularly from arson. All of the HMS steel framing and trusses were found to need grit blasting followed by anti-corrosion paint treatment and some steelwork replacement following the installation of an internal access scaffold, as the original framing for the building and forming the composite roof trusses had been un-galvanised steel, and had deteriorated badly, especially at the western gable, where almost all of the purlins had parted company with the gable truss. Some of the timber components of the gable had also failed badly through major cracks induced by the corrosion of fixing bolts;

	the horizontal cross member had broken in two places, and the timber-clad section of the gable had bowed out significantly, necessitating major repairs. In addition, it was felt that some of the original diagonal steel bracing would need to be replaced, having rusted badly, whilst other sections removed during scrapping operations should be replaced. The bases of some of the columns were so badly corroded that they were either cut out and replaced or plated to confer the required strength. Following sweep blasting, the replacement of failed roof truss and eaves beam steelwork and anti-corrosion pointing, galvanised steel cleats were attached to the trusses, new roof timberwork installed and the roof re-sheeted. The remainder of the steelwork within the building was subsequently grit blasted and painted with an anti-corrosion paint system, external and internal drains cleared of debris, doors re-hung and rehabilitated where required, and painting of external timberwork undertaken where required. The full height door frames on the southern elevation of the building were welded to the structural framework of the building and re-clad in plywood. The internal section of the conveyor was inspected by a Cornwall County Council engineer in August 2007, who concluded that despite its apparently very poor condition, steel loss was less than its visual appearance suggested, and that it was capable of being conserved. Elements of the external section of the conveyor, which was of more substantial construction over most of its length, were photographically recorded by steeplejacks. On the basis of these initial results, it was recognised that although there were some clear problem areas, the only certain way to establish whether the structure could be saved would be by a close up inspection by the Principal Consultant, HE Consultant and Structural Engineer, using a man riding crane basket. The steeplejacks were asked to remove loose conveyor cover plates and any loose boards from the attached walkway. In order to ensure that any decisions about the future of the feature would be both transparent and justifiable to the project funders, the Principal Contractor was asked to establish the costs of a full demolition of the conveyor as well as those associated with its conservation. English Heritage was of the opinion that the conveyor was an important feature of the site, assisting significantly with the interpretation of the former working relationships between the mil and the ore bins to the east. Following a preliminary examination of the external part of the conveyor, a specialist team removed the worst of the rust using chipping hammers, following which the whole of the steelwork was grit blasted and a small number of replacement steel stiffeners welded into place. At the request of the Principal Consultant, HES inspected the conveyor and agreed that loose footway planking and redundant pipework could be removed. On a following inspection with the structural engineer, it was agreed that the walkway kickboarding should be replaced to provide a secure fixing for the handrails, and that the clearly relatively recently renewed section of walkway boarding at the lower end of the conveyor should be retained to provide a clear indication of the form of the original structure. The built up steel plate stairs at the upper end of the walkway had deteriorated to the point where they were no longer salvageable, and these were removed and timber stringers installed to provide attachment points for the handrails. Internally, an engineered steel support was constructed and bolted to the floor of the HMS building in to pick up the mid point of the conveyor in the event that its steelwork and bolted connections might eventually begin to fail.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas of the mill such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. Much of the mill retains its machinery. A conservation programme undertaken in 2007-8 saw the replacement of the roof cladding and some additional replacement or repairs undertaken to wall cladding, rainwater goods and other aspects of the mill. Within the HMS plant building, a fabricated steel tower was installed to support the surviving conveyor within this section, which took the sinks (ore-containing rock) from the HMS section out to the fine ore (1000 tonne) bin to the east of the mill. Steelwork within the western part of the HMS plant was grit blasted and painted. Repairs were undertaken to the paired tall doors on the southern side of this building and to the steel roof trusses. All wall and roof cladding was replaced.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	Some further conservation work is required to the steel floor plates within the western part of this area of the mill. Corrosion and decay of the internal conveyor was noted.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of pneumatic stamps C52.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37502 34559
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete plinth. The roof is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting and the floor to the area immediately downslope is floated concrete. The original pneumatic stamps bases have been removed.
Construction date:	1908/1912.
Modification date:	1919 (expansion of stamping capacity). 1939.
Original function:	Primary crushing plant for original Geevor mill. Lower section contains XRF equipment and sites of shaking tables.
Current function:	The mill tour bypasses this area.
Significant contents:	XRF equipment.
Fixtures and fittings:	Possible parts of remains of bases for pneumatic stamps.
Machinery:	XRF equipment (radioactive source removed), hoppers suspended from mezzanine area).
Description:	The present building incorporates features dating back to 1853 and those built in the decades up until the 1980s. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. A major building programme began in 1912, superintended by a Mr. Madge, who had designed the arrangement of the new plant. There were two main sections to the mill: the crushing and concentrating plant (C49 & 50), and the slimes floors downslope, which was separate from the upper buildings and almost certainly adapted earlier structures. The dynamo house and gas engine house were at the head of the mill. Below this were the ore bins at the end of the tramway from Wethered Shaft, which fed the pneumatic stamps (C52). The crushed ore was passed onto Frue vanners in the next section downslope where most of the concentration took place. Below were the Wilfley tables. On the slimes floor were the Diester slimes tables. It was noted in 1913 that these were to be replaced with round frames. The first Brunton calciner was added in 1913. The mill was subsequently considerably modified, additional stamps being added in 1919. These may have continued to work until 1938. The area which sited the pneumatic stamps has been extensively modified, the principal remains now being a mass concrete wall separating the eastern part of the former HMS plant area and the southern part of the table section.
Completeness and condition:	A conservation programme undertaken in 2001 and 2007-8 saw the replacement of the roof cladding and some additional replacement or repairs undertaken to wall cladding, rainwater goods and other aspects of the mill. No work was done in 2007-8 within this part of the mill with the exception of the replacement of the roof and wall cladding, predominantly in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	This part of the mill is under-used and under interpreted. The area downslope from the mass concrete wall and the table section contains the bases for a small number of shaking tables, and has the remains of hoppers above, these hanging from a mezzanine floor. The staircase to this area is hazardous, whilst the floor area (which contains the XRF cabin and equipment) is littered with rubbish.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Hardinge ball mill C53.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37516 34565
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete plinth. The roof is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting and the floor is floated concrete.
Construction date:	Unknown, but probably during the 1939 mill reorganisation.
Modification date:	1939, 2007-8.
Original function:	Primary grinding plant for Geevor mill. After 1980, the ball mill was included within the regrind circuit.
Current function:	This part of the mill is on the visitor route, and is interpreted on site.
Significant contents:	Hardinge ball mill. Examples of ball mill liners. Contemporary electrical control gear.
Fixtures and fittings:	Some associated pipework survives, though some has been removed.
Machinery:	Hardinge ball mill.
Description:	The present building incorporates both features dating back to 1853 and those built in subsequent decades up until 1980. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. In 1938, construction work began on a major re-development of the crushing plant. This was followed by changes to the mill; the sands section was reorganised in 1940 and, after successful trials, sink/float processes were introduced in 1942. The middlings plant was overhauled and modified from 1950-51 and steel cone classifiers were installed in the slimes plant in 1952-3. A new jaw crusher was obtained in 1950, new tables and classifiers in 1953, extra concentrating tables and additional flotation tanks in 1955. Experiments with hydrocyclones were tried in 1959 and the Frue vanners were overhauled. Another major expansion of facilities began in 1979 with the letting of the contract to construct an entirely new table section on the western side of the mill (C56). The original ball mill was then incorporated into the regrind circuit.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. Much of the mill retains its machinery. A conservation programme undertaken in 2001 and 2007-8 saw the replacement of the roof cladding and some additional replacement or repairs undertaken to wall cladding, rainwater goods and other aspects of the mill. No work was done in 2007-8 within this part of the mill with the exception of the replacement of the roof and wall cladding, predominantly in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. The Hardinge ball mill is one of the largest surviving pieces of mill equipment to survive, this machine now being very rare within Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	The ball mill has been conserved and interpreted.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Newel Dunsford ball mill building C54.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37526 34571
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Floated concrete floor. The replacement roof and walls of this building are of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Construction date:	1980.
Modification date:	1991. 2007-8.
Original function:	Replacement primary grinding plant for Geevor mill.
Current function:	This part of the mill is on the visitor route, and is used for demonstration activities (tin smelting, bronze casting, etc.).
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	Overhead crane.
Description:	Constructed using galvanised steel framing, joists and purlins on blockwork foundations and clad and roofed with powder-coated steel sheet, this building was erected in 1980 to house the Newell Dunsford ball mill which undertook size reduction of the ore once it had passed through the Heavy Media Separation plant just upslope, replacing the nearby original ball mill, which was subsequently used in the regrind circuit. Ore stored in an external ore bin after treatment in the HMS circuit was ground using this large ball mill before being split by size and passed to the shaking tables. A high capacity travelling crane ran on rails at wall plate level, allowing maintenance of the equipment. The ball mill was sold for re-use (to an Irish mine) on Geevor's closure together with its associated equipment, pipework and steelwork, leaving the building as an empty shell. When the steel-framed penthouses on the nearby large ore bin and the 1000 tonne ore bin were dismantled in 1999, the steelwork and a section of conveyor were stored in this space, the eventual intention being that the penthouses would be re-erected. This, however, never happened. Deterioration of the sheet steel roof and wall cladding was advanced, and in poor weather the floor was always covered in standing water, the drainage system for the building having originally been achieved using a now-removed pump. Given the condition and contents of the building, it remained un-used and railed off from the visitor route. The original sheet cladding on the eastern elevation had been replaced in fibre reinforced cement profile sheeting during the first round of HLF works in 2001, but it had not proved possible to undertake the remainder of the repair works on this building at the time, and by 2007 the roof sheeting and the cladding on the northern and southern elevations were in poor condition, especially the roof covering, which had almost completely rusted out. At least one section of this roof had corroded to the point where had fallen to the floor, landing immediately adjacent to the visitor route. After some discussion it was decided that replacement of the cladding on a like for like basis would result in a requirement to re-undertake this work within little more than a couple of decades. As a result, the rusting profiled steel purlins were to be discarded and replaced in timber fixed with stainless steel bolts to new galvanised cleats attached to the steel frames, whilst the building would be both clad and roofed in Profile 6 fibre reinforced cement sheeting. Once the contents of the building had been cleared out and stored in the nearby compound, the building was scaffolded inside and out, this taking place in late July 2007, being amongst the first tasks to be undertaken. Work did not start immediately however, and the structure was not inspected until early September

	2007. A few areas were identified where complex solutions would be required to address poorly-designed original gutters, the closure of areas where roofs of different pitches met and the means by which the areas of the roof where the trestle supports for the conveyor overhead were fixed to the steel framework of the building could be weatherproofed. The bulk of the stripping, installation of purlin brackets and timber purlins together with the replacement of the roofing and cladding sheets was complete by the beginning of October, as was the provision of most of the replacement gutters. During these works it was found that the high level travelling crane had jammed in position. As it was impossible to move it to one end of the building or the other and because it would not subsequently be accessible for maintenance without high level access equipment, the contractors suggested that the deteriorating steel supports for the control and power cabling should be removed as they would become hazardous to the public passing underneath. This was agreed to. As well as the replacement of roof sheets, new gutters and rainwater goods were installed. In a couple of areas, the ad hoc manner in which the original mill had been extended and the Newell Dunsford building attached to it, specially designed box gutters and leadwork had to be fabricated and fitted where roofs of differing profiles and roof angles abutted one another. Water accumulating on the floor had originally been pumped from a box sump. An attempt to use core drilling through the base of the sump to allow the floor to drain through the underlying material proved unsuccessful and in order to solve the persistent flooding problems, a shallow channel was chased out across the floor to the access doorway in the north-western corner of the building.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. Much of the mill retains its machinery. A conservation programme undertaken in 2001 and 2007-8 saw the replacement of the roof cladding and some additional replacement or repairs undertaken to wall cladding, rainwater goods and other aspects of the mill. No work was done in 2007-8 within this part of the mill with the exception of the replacement of the roof and wall cladding in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting on new purlins.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. This building is empty, but provides a useful demonstration area.
Requirements for work:	This conserved but currently empty area of the mill has considerable potential for interpretation activities.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Middle Table section and former vanner floor C55.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37489 34572
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Floated concrete floors. The replacement roof and walls of this building are of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Construction date:	1912.
Modification date:	Minor modifications associated with the installation of new machinery and additional shaking tables from 1912 to 1969. Removal of western wall during construction of New Table plant in 1980. 2001.
Original function:	Originally the vanner floors used for primary separation activities; these replaced by shaking tables (probably during the late 1930s). These became incorporated into the regrind circuit post 1980.
Current function:	This part of the mill is a key area of the visitor route. One shaking table is operated on a demonstration basis.
Significant contents:	Shaking tables, hydrocyclones, launders and pipework.
Fixtures and fittings:	Shaking tables and other machinery bases, timber launders, pipework and cabling, mezzanines supporting hydrocylones.
Machinery:	Shaking tables, cyclones, hydrocyclones, small ball mill, rod mill, flotation tanks.
Description:	The present building incorporates both features dating back to 1853 and those built in almost every decade up to the 1980s. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. This area of the mill formerly sited Frue vanners, which were used in the separation of ore from waste once it had been ground in the ball mill. These were replaced, between 1968 and 1969 with Holman-James. Following the construction of the New Table Section, these middle floor tables were used to concentrate re-ground middles.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. Much of the mill retains its machinery, especially the old table floors. A conservation programme undertaken in 2001 and 2007-8 saw the replacement of the roof cladding and some additional replacement or repairs undertaken to wall cladding, rainwater goods and other aspects of the mill. No work was done in 2001 within this part of the mill with the exception of the replacement of the roof and wall cladding in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. Some minor repairs to the launders were undertaken to waterproof them. The shaking tables are in increasingly poor condition, urgent repairs being needed to some of their linoleum surfacing and underlying timber decks.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. This area of the mill contains by far the largest concentration of shaking tables anywhere in Britain, together with other equipment such as the small ball mill, rod mill and hydrocyclones which are probably now unique.
Requirements for work:	This is a key area of the mill, which should not be modified. The mill office, stores and workshop are largely unused at present. Repairs to some of the tables are urgently required.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	New Table Section C56.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37469 34555
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Floated concrete floors, mass concrete machine plinths, galvanised steel structure with a blockwork dwarf closure wall. The replacement roof and walls of this building are of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting on steel purlins and supports.
Construction date:	1980.
Modification date:	1991. 2007-8 (new wall and roof cladding, together with new purlins).
Original function:	This building was constructed to house a large number of new shaking tables and flotation cells which were intended to greatly increase the capacity and efficiency of the mill ahead of the extension of the mine underground into Botallack and other St. Just mines.
Current function:	Conserved but currently unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Shaking tables other machinery bases. Some pipework.
Machinery:	Original timber-framed 1930s flotation cell.
Description:	1979 marked the beginning of another major expansion of milling capacity with the letting of the contract to construct an entirely new table section on the western side of the mill, this also incorporating an area for flotation cells, a new mine laboratory and staff facilities. This large concrete-floored building was of steel frame construction on stub blockwork walls, clad and roofed in steel sheet with a powder-coated surface and with foam insulation sheeting internally. A painting in the Geevor collection indicates that it was intended to demolish the whole of the historic Geevor mill in due course and to extend the new table section, again using steel framing and powder-coated sheet steel cladding to provide a greatly-extended brand new mill stretching downslope from Victory Shaft, replacing all of the original buildings. All primary tabling was to take place here, with the old table section handling material from the regrind circuit, but in the event the new table section never achieved full production, given that the redevelopment of Levant took longer than had been expected and the reopening of Botallack did not take place following the Tin Crash of 1985. In reality, the design and materials used for the new table section were entirely unsuited to the weather conditions found at Geevor. Where stone or concrete buildings with timber cladding and cement asbestos sheet roofs had survived on the site with little maintenance for many decades, the thin steel cladding and channel section galvanised steel purlins used on this building proved inadequate in the face of the wet, salt-laden winds driving up from the nearby Atlantic coast. Within two decades, significant corrosion of the steel sheeting and deterioration of the overall structure had begun to be apparent and once the sheet fixings had begun to fail and some of the skylights had broken, loss of the cladding accelerated. The main steel framework of the structure had, however, been well designed and specified, and remained in good condition, despite the removal of some structural elements during 1991, when all of its machinery was stripped out. The works to the New Table Section of the Geevor Mill were the most extensive of those carried out on the site during 2007 and altered the external appearance of this building more than any other. Following discussions with English Heritage, it was decided that a more durable cladding material would be employed. Instead of steel sheet, Profile 6 fibre reinforced corrugated cement sheeting would be used. This had knock on effects, however, as replacement purlins at different spacings would be needed – these would be in timber, not steel, as the originals had not fared well. The attachment of the new

	purlins to the steelwork of the building would additionally require the fabrication and fixing of a large number of galvanised steel brackets onto the original steel frames. Before any of this work could be undertaken, the building had to be cleared of the fairly considerable amounts of rubbish which had accumulated inside the main area of the building and within the pump pit at its north end over the years. The building was also pressure washed to remove pigeon droppings and the algal slime which had built up over the concrete floor, making it slippery and a potential hazard to contractors. The structure was then scaffolded inside and out. Given the size of the building, this in itself was a substantial element of the project and took several weeks. Once the internal scaffolding was in place it was possible to inspect the condition of the roof components. Whilst the principal galvanised steelwork members were found to be in excellent condition, almost all of the 'T'-shaped elements securing the internal insulation panels had corroded badly and the many of the purlins were in very poor condition. Fabricated from thin steel, these were inherently weak, and as those on the vertical cladding had been installed as channels with their open sides upwards, allowing them to collect rubbish and water, many had corroded to the point where they had completely failed. Access from the external scaffolding revealed the very poor quality of the sheet cladding, in particularly that near the lower end of the roof, where the steel box gutter had suffered severe corrosion and was on the verge of collapse. The loss of skylight sheets had been progressive and many had become weakened and had disintegrated, whilst one of the tower upstand sections of the roof had lost almost all of its sheet cladding. On the eastern side of the mill, the purlins were formed by heavier weight 'C'-section galvanised steel members. As these were in good condition they were left in place, though given that their sections were less deep than the new timber purlins they would need to be topped by timber packing pieces. Given the exposure of this building to the prevailing weather, the New Table Section was one of the first buildings to be worked on in order that it could be substantially completed before the winter storms arrived. Redundant electrical fittings and pipework in the roof of the building were removed given that it would not be possible to undertake any work to maintain their lightweight brackets once the scaffolding was dismantled and the building returned to public use without great difficulty. Cable trays on the western wall were recorded before they were taken down, with the intention that they would be re-fixed in position once the new purlins and cladding had been replaced. A fan vent pipe from the mine laboratory which had formerly protruded through the cladding was cut off at its junction with the wall to prevent future water ingress through an opening which would have been difficult to seal. Stripping of the side cladding was the first task to allow the brackets for the new timber purlins to be fixed in place, together with the purlins themselves, and, where necessary, additional vertical bracing timbers. The roof was also stripped, revealing the steel skeleton of the structure. Re-cladding was a straightforward though lengthy process, starting in early October 2007 and being substantially completed (with the exception of the upstand towers) by mid November, these being completed in January 2008. Finishing works included the provision of rainwater goods and improved drainage arrangements, the installation of replacement timber doors on the upslope entrance to the building and the replacement of the steel-framed windows in the upstand section, the new laboratory and the toilet block.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. Much of the mill retains its machinery, especially the old table floors. However, all equipment in the New Table Section was removed for sale in 1991, and the building is now empty. The eastern side of the NTS includes one of the original flotation cells introduced to the mine in the 1930s. The work undertaken in 2007-8 within this part of the mill consisted of the replacement of the original powder coated steel roof and wall cladding with corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting on new wooden purlins.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. Despite the removal of all of its machinery, the New Table Section building is important in relation to the history of its development.
Requirements for work:	This large building has been conserved but is currently unused. Any re-use should respect its surviving components and appearance.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	New mine laboratory C57.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37452 34565
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	This area of the mill forms part of the New Table Section. The replacement roof and walls of this building are of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting on a mixture of timber and steel purlins and steel supports.
Construction date:	1980.
Modification date:	1991. 2007-8 (new wall and roof cladding, together with new purlins).
Original function:	This area of the New Table Section sited the new mine laboratory.
Current function:	Conserved but currently unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Laboratory benches.
Machinery:	Laboratory-scale shaking table and two decks (owned by Mr. D. Wright).
Description:	A major expansion of milling facilities began in 1979 with the letting of the contract to construct an entirely new table section on the western side of the mill (C56) incorporating a new assay laboratory. The Mine Laboratory was built in 1980, where chemical and XRF assays were undertaken predominantly for the mill, also analysis of feeds, tailings, final products and general monitoring of mill performance. In latter years XRF analysis of underground samples was also undertaken as a comparison with vanning assays. Other planned modifications were curtailed by the tin crash, including plans that may have envisaged the replacement of virtually all the structures that had been built up over the preceding 70 years by an entirely new mill complex.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. All original laboratory equipment and the majority of its fixtures and fittings have been removed. The work undertaken in 2007-8 within this part of the mill consisted of the replacement of the original powder coated steel roof and wall cladding with corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting on new wooden purlins.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	This area of the New Table Section has been conserved but is currently unused. Any re-use should respect its original appearance.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	New Table Section pump floor C58.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37456 34570
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	This area of the mill forms part of the New Table Section. The replacement roof and walls of this building are of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting on a mixture of timber and steel purlins and steel supports. The floor is of floated concrete.
Construction date:	1980.
Modification date:	1991. 2007-8 (new wall and roof cladding, together with new purlins).
Original function:	This area of the New Table Section formerly sited return water pumps.
Current function:	Conserved but currently unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A major expansion of mill facilities began in 1979 with the letting of the contract to construct an entirely new table section on the western side of the mill (C56). This was to incorporate a new assay laboratory and a ground level pump floor. Other planned modifications were curtailed by the tin crash, including plans that may have envisaged the replacement of virtually all the structures that had been built up over the preceding 70 years by an entirely new mill complex.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. All original equipment within the pump floor has been removed. Work undertaken in within this part of the mill post-1991 consisted of the replacement of the original roller shutter door at ground level with heavy-duty timber planking.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	This area of the New Table Section has been conserved but is currently unused. Any re-use should respect its original appearance.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mill Third Floor C59.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37474 34585
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	This area of the mill represents one of its earliest surviving components. The lower section of the eastern wall is of mortared masonry with cast concrete quoins, its upper section being timber framed with timber plank cladding. Windows in this elevation are timber framed and over-glazed in polycarbonate sheet. The door in this elevation is plain timber construction. The replacement roof cladding is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. The floor is of floated concrete.
Construction date:	1920s. 1950-51 during reorganisation of middles plant.
Modification date:	1991. 2001 (new roof cladding).
Original function:	This area of the mill may well have been used for a variety of purposes. It houses the ball mills and rake classifiers which form part of the regrind circuit.
Current function:	Partly interpreted area on the mill visitor tour.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	Regrind ball mills, rake classifiers, original electrical control equipment.
Description:	The present mill building incorporates both features dating back to 1853 and those built in most decades up to the 1980s. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. New equipment was added intermittently through the each decade, flotation being introduced in the early 1930's and in 1938, construction work began on a major re-development of the crushing plant. This was followed by changes to the mill; the sands section was reorganised in 1940 and, after successful trials, sink/float processes were introduced in 1942. The middlings plant was overhauled and modified from 1950-51 and steel cone classifiers were installed in the slimes plant in 1952-3. A new jaw crusher was obtained in 1950, new tables and classifiers in 1953, extra concentrating tables and additional flotation tanks in 1955. Experiments with hydrocyclones were tried in 1959 and the Frue vanners were overhauled. The middles regrind equipment may well date to this period of re-equipping.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. The ball mills and rake classifiers forming part of the regrind circuit survive intact. Work undertaken in within this part of the mill post-1991 consisted of repairs to the wall cladding and the replacement of the original roof in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. The small ball mills and rake classifiers are now unique pieces of machinery in Britain.
Requirements for work:	The rake classifiers require the conservation of their steelwork.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Star circuit - original slimes plant and tin floors C60.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37457 34602
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials: **(walls, roof, floor, ceilings, windows, doors)**	This area of the mill represents one of its earliest surviving components. The upper part of the eastern wall is of shiplap timber planking on timber framing, the lower part being of cement rendered blockwork on masonry footings. The western wall is partly formed by the masonry of the western calciner. At the northern end of this building the roofscape is the most complex to be found anywhere at Geevor, the walls being a mixture of mortared masonry, shiplap timber on timber frames and corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheets on timber framing. The floors are of floated concrete. All roofs are now of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. Windows are of timber construction with polycarbonate over-glazing. Doors are of plain timber.
Construction date:	1908.
Modification date:	1913 (construction of adjoining calciner), 1922. 1991. 2001 (new roof cladding).
Original function:	This area of the mill may have been adapted from a building left over from the New Levant mill, and was originally used as the tin floors and slimes plant, though lost the second function to the new slimes plant in 1925. This area of the mill was utilised for a variety of functions during the history of the mine including the siting of slimes tables and the experimental Star Circuit. Its northern end sites the three concentrate finishing tables, as well as a series of tanks which mark the site of the former tin floors.
Current function:	On the mill visitor tour but parts of the building not currently housing any equipment.
Significant contents:	Various tools and pieces of early mining equipment incorporated into a display.
Fixtures and fittings:	Shaking table mountings.
Machinery:	Three finishing shaking tables. Wooden constructed Janney three pocket classifier, pump.
Description:	The present mill building incorporates both features which may date back to 1853 and those built in each decade from the 1910s to the 1980s. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. A major building programme began in 1912, superintended by a Mr. Madge, who had designed the arrangement of the new plant. There were two main sections to the mill: the crushing and concentrating plant (C49 & 50), and the slimes floors downslope, which was separate from the upper buildings and almost certainly adapted earlier structures. On the slimes floor were the Diester slimes tables. It was noted in 1913 that these were to be replaced with round frames. The first Brunton calciner (adjacent to tis section of the mill) was added in 1913. The sinking of Victory Shaft brought further changes. The tin yard and slimes floor were re-arranged in 1922, but the construction of a new slimes plant had already begun to the north of the new calciner. This new slimes plant was complete by 1925 (though roofless), and the old slimes plant was probably modified to enlarge the tin house. In 1967 the tin floor was remodelled and the buddles removed and the wet magnetic separator was installed. From 1968-9, the remaining vanners were replaced by Holman-James tables and the tin floors were extended downslope.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery.

	The old slimes plant/tin floors has been used for a variety of purposes since the construction of its replacement in 1925. The upper section of this area contains very little of interest to the visitor. The eastern part of the lower section contains a range relocated of tools and equipment, whilst the western part sites the finishing tables. Visitors are excluded from this area of the mill. Work undertaken in within this part of the mill post-1991 has consisted of repairs to the wall cladding and the replacement of the lower parts of the original roof in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. The three finishing tables were used for the final stages of ore concentration in the mill. The lower end of this building is likely to represent the earliest surviving building within the Geevor mill complex.
Requirements for work:	The shaking tables require some remedial attention to prevent any further deterioration. The corrugated sheet steel roof in the south western part of the building is due for imminent renewal.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	New tin floors C61.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37431 34619
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	This is a portal-framed building erected in 1967 whose bays are infilled with cement rendered blockwork. Its replacement roof is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. The sliding doors to the loading bays are of plain timber. The floors are of floated concrete.
Construction date:	1967.
Modification date:	Some internal reorganisation in 1966 and 1970 to site the magnetic separator and driers. 2001 (new roof cladding).
Original function:	New tin floors were constructed here at the lower end of the old slimes plant and old tin floors in 1967, though one of the original 1930s froth flotation tanks was incorporated into the new building. The Jones wet magnetic separator was added in 1966 and Buell concentrate driers in 1970. The north eastern part of the building housed the low grade storage area, whilst middle grade concentrates were stockpiled against the northern wall.
Current function:	This building is on the mill visitor tour. It also houses interpretative material for those waiting to go on the underground tour and a mess room area for underground tour guides.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Equipment mountings.
Machinery:	Jones wet magnetic separator, Two Buell concentrate driers. Concentrate hoppers and pipework.
Description:	The present mill building incorporates features dating back to 1853 and those built in every decade up until the 1980s. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. The original tin floors were sited immediately upslope from this area (C60), but from 1968-9 the tin floors were extended downslope. Concentrates dryers were added in 1970.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of different sections of the mill structure varies enormously. Some areas, such as the new table section, are little over a decade old and are in good structural condition, although their interiors have been stripped clear of machinery. The new tin floors contain the magnetic separator and Buell driers together with a 1930s froth flotation tank and various pipes, launders and hoppers. One area has been cordoned off as a mess area for the underground tour guides, whilst the lowest part of the building is used as a waiting area for visitors to the underground tour, and contains a variety of interpretative material. The south western part of the building is used as a general store, and has accumulated a significant amount of rubbish. Work undertaken in within this part of the mill post-1991 has consisted of repairs to the wall cladding and the replacement of the original roof in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. Some deterioration of the concrete purlins has taken place since their conservation in 2001.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall. This is the only remaining intact tin floor in Britain.
Requirements for work:	Rubbish should be removed from this area. The original froth flotation tank should be conserved. Additional conservation work will be required to the concrete roof purlins and to corroded steel roof supports.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Old tin floor/rest room C62.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37428 34603
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	This small single-storey building is constructed of shuttered concrete under a monopitch roof. Its windows are multi-paned with timber frames; these have been over-glazed in polycarbonate sheet. There is a large plain timber door opening to the north of the building, whilst access from the mill is from its south eastern corner. The interior of the building is subdivided into a lunch room, the original tin floor bagging area and store cupboards.
Construction date:	Probably post 1921, possibly *circa* 1940s.
Modification date:	Some internal reorganisation following the construction of the new tin floors in 1967.
Original function:	This small building was used for the bagging of high grade concentrates until 1967. It incorporated a small dinner room, which may be an adaptation of the building post 1967.
Current function:	Tool storage.
Significant contents:	Original tin weighing scales.
Fixtures and fittings:	Half-barrel sump sunk into the floor.
Machinery:	Tin scales.
Description:	The present mill building incorporates both features dating back to 1853 and those built during the 20th century. It has undergone major re-builds and continuous modification and adaptation. This modest building was in existence by 1946 but following several major modifications to the mill during the 1960s was given a new use when modern tin floors were built immediately to its east.
Completeness and condition:	The old tin floors extension building is in fair condition, though is under-utilised, and is not incorporated into the surface tour route. Work undertaken in within this part of the mill post-1991 has consisted of repairs to the wall cladding and the replacement of original roof coverings in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting.
Significance:	The mill at Geevor is now the only surviving roofed 20th century tin dressing plants remaining in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	This structure is close to accessible sections of the mill visitor route and has the potential to site additional displays, or to be utilised to support visitor tour activities. Little physical work needs to be done to the building, though the former lunch room requires much cosmetic work to bring it up to an acceptable standard.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Dipper wheel pit C63.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37497 34584
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rough surfaced mass concrete dipper wheel pit adjoining mill building.
Construction date:	1920s.
Modification date:	1967-9.
Original function:	Dipper wheel recirculating middlings.
Current function:	Dipper wheel pit.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	There are two known dipper wheels at Geevor, although there will be other unrecorded sites. The lowest dipper wheel was probably sited in the upper part of the old slimes plant by 1925, and in 1945 operated as part of the Holman grit mill circuit. The tinyard tailings were elevated by a double dipper wheel to a cone classifier, the spigot product being ground and returned to the dipper wheel, which elevated it to another cone classifier, and thence to slimes tables (Bennetts, 1945). Photographs indicate that the upper dipper wheel was also in place by the mid 1920's, working as part of the Holman-Mitchell table circuit. In 1945 it was being used to recirculate the middlings for retreatment. This wheel was still operational in 1955, whilst the lower wheel may have gone out of use. Information from mill flow sheets suggest that the upper wheel became disused between 1967 and 1969. There is no trace of the lowest dipper wheel, although its infilled pit probably survives near the head of the old slimes floors. The upper dipper wheel pit, which was constructed of rough mass concrete, still stands just to the north-west of the 18' thickener, against the eastern wall of the mill. The wheel has been removed, and pipes cross its interior.
Completeness and condition:	Only the pit for the upper dipper wheel pit now survives.
Significance:	Now a somewhat rare feature on Cornish mine sites.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft C64 (M17/S24, L24, 25, 26 (workings adjacent to New Shaft)
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37460 34576
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rock cut adit, shafts and stopes.
Construction date:	Unknown, but probably relating to activities at Wheal Mexico.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Shallow adit, stopes and shafts.
Current function:	Plugged shafts and backfilled shallow stopes.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The shaft was probably sunk during the workings of Wheal Mexico or one of its predecessors. It lay to the north of the new table section of the mill. The shaft had probably been obscured by the 1920s, when the area sited parts of the Sulman-Picard sulphidisation test plant. It was located by a desktop geotechnical survey. Ground penetrating radar survey revealed disturbed ground and possible shafts in the area. Shallow workings extending under the new table section were plugged during the 1994 DLG works.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged shaft and backfilled shallow stoping.
Significance:	An early shaft and shallow adit system.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	New Shaft C65.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37453 34583
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through overburden and rock. Partially backfilled with mine waste.
Construction date:	By 1851.
Modification date:	Capped 1994.
Original function:	Access to Wheal Mexico and North Levant workings.
Current function:	Capped shaft with potential access.
Significant contents:	None known.
Fixtures and fittings:	None known.
Machinery:	None known.
Description:	It is assumed that work on the shaft began during the later working of North Levant. It was shown on the abandonment plan of 1896, when it is depicted as being cut down to Middle Adit level. It was not shown on the 1878 OS map, nor on the 1908 edition. The shaft appears to have remained in use for a few years after the construction of the nearby Brunton calciner in 1912-13. On a map of Geevor dated 1920 it has been labelled in pencil as 'New Shaft? (Old Shaft)'. A flight of steps up to the stoking area of the calciner seems to have been constructed over the shaft by the 1940s. A small shaft and associated workings were found in this area in 1994 during site safety works. The plug used to close off the shaft incorporates a small-scale access point.
Completeness and condition:	Capped with access provision.
Significance:	One of the North Levant shafts, but possibly associated with lodes worked by Wheal Mexico.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Western calciner C66.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37453 34592
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Lime mortared granite and mine waste, wet laid scantled slate roof. Original ironwork and brick features.
Construction date:	1912-13.
Modification date:	Post 1939.
Original function:	Calcining to remove arsenic from the ore. Ore collection area turned into a settling tank after 1939.
Current function:	Conserved feature.
Significant contents:	All original machinery.
Fixtures and fittings:	Original machinery.
Machinery:	Calcining bed, gear drive, feed hopper.
Description:	A 14' diameter hearth Brunton calciner was installed to remove arsenical and sulphur contamination from the tin concentrate during the remodelling of the mill in 1912-1913. It is not certain what had served this function in the period from 1893-1901 (Wheal Geevor), 1901-7 (North Levant and Geevor (Australian Gold Fields)), North Levant and Geevor Ltd (1907-11) or the first two years of Geevor Ltd. The North Levant burning house to the east was still in existence in 1896), but had been completely demolished by 1908. A plan dated to 1912 shows a 'Slime Dressing Floor and Burning House', suggesting that there may have been an earlier burning house at this end of the site, but it is more likely that the plan depicts the extended and modified mill of about this date. The 1908 Ordnance Survey suggests that the stamps engine house chimney was connected by an elongated flue to buildings on the floors at this date, and it is possible that a small burning house was incorporated into one of these. Early mine plans do not show any condensing labyrinth, merely a short flue running westwards from the calciner, at the end of which was probably a simple stack, and it is unlikely that arsenic was being condensed and collected. Calcining capacity was doubled in 1919 with the erection of the eastern calciner whose flue gases were led to the western calciner via a pipe running over the mill roof, into the upper floor of the western calciner through which they were carried in a brick flue and then joining the flue outlet from the western calciner on its western face. A classifier was installed in 1922 to handle the calcined concentrates. The calciners were still operational in 1932, but by 1936 the mill flow sheet indicated that flotation cells originally sited at Tresavean Mine had been installed, and calcining would have probably been dispensed with. A plan dating to 1935 shows proposals for a new condensing labyrinth and stack, however, utilising the base of the Sulman-Pickard Furnace House for the final chamber and stack. This arrangement was constructed - the flue, primary chamber, secondary chamber foundations and tall steel pipe stack are clearly visible in archive photos. It is likely that the calciner was taken out of circuit during the 1939 Stokes re-organisation of the mill and replaced entirely by flotation, and by 1945 it was clearly disused. The collection area on the northern side was tanked out in concrete at some time during this period, and was used for another, unidentified, purpose, the liquid outflow from this area (whose residues contain in excess of 5% arsenic) were piped through the western wall in two discrete flows into a pair of brick-based tanks, and from these to three further sets of tanks stepping down the slope, finally ending up in tanks in the base of the blockwork building downslope. This may have formed the collection system for one of the outputs from the early flotation cells. The labyrinth and flue were finally removed during the construction of the new mill extension

	in 1979-80, by which time the external tanks had clearly become redundant. Although disused, the calciner formed an integral part of the western wall of the lower part of the floors, and was not demolished. Its roof survived in rather poor condition until the 1980s, though was subsequently removed. All of the internal machinery and ironwork is intact, as is the upper feed hopper, though there was no access to the upper chamber except by clambering up the walls. Three iron rods would have held up the rabbling rakes, being attached to major baulks of timber spanning the walls (as found at Tolgus) were absent, as was evidence for sockets for the timbers in the side walls. It was thought possible that the rabbling arms were supported in an alternative fashion at their inner ends, though rubble covering the upper floor initially made it impossible to determine what the original arrangement was. Power for the calciner came from an unidentified source within the lower part of the mill, where a power transfer plinth still stands. The calciner was Scheduled in 1992 to prevent damage to this extremely rare structure during scrap removal operations. **Description of works** The works to the calciner were subject to two conditions in both the planning permission and scheduled monument consent for the works: the first being acceptance of a suitable method statement for the decontamination of the structure, the second an appropriate and authentic design for the new roof. Although the exterior of most of the building had been included in the Phase 1 detailed survey of the site, the contaminated nature of the interior of the calciner precluded its survey before decontamination had taken place. The absence of a measured survey also prevented a roof design being drawn up at this stage. The first stage of the work required the clearance of the rubble, rubbish, machine parts and contaminated material from the roof area, followed by the decontamination of the rest of the building structure. Rubble and other material were sorted under HES supervision, potentially useful building material being stockpiled, machine parts cleaned and stored separately, and rubbish disposed of. The whole of the upper floor area was pressure washed, the wash water being collected and the solids it carried being allowed to settle in storage tanks. The tank room to the north of the building and the hearth room to the north were similarly treated, residual crystalline material on the hearth brickwork being manually removed by scraping. Several areas of the building were then re-sampled, the analysis indicating very low levels of residual contamination. The removal of the material rubble from the upper floor had revealed that one of the support rods was still in situ, though lying flat on the floor, whilst the other two had been removed. It became apparent through examination of both this and the eastern calciner that the baulks of timber which had picked up these support rods at their inner ends would have been set onto the wall plates of the buildings, and not into the walls, as at Tolgus. Rubble removal also revealed that the flue arrangement in this calciner was somewhat different to that at Tolgus but was similar to a drawing in the Geevor archives. Whereas at Tolgus the flue exits directly from the calcining chamber horizontally through the calciner wall, at Geevor, the flue from the western calciner turns upwards from the chamber back into the drying floor on its northern side, runs horizontally through a brick flue along its northern wall, finally turning south to exit through an opening at the centre of the western wall. It is unclear why this arrangement should have been adopted. It is likely that this represents a alteration from the original arrangement in which the flue path mirrored that found at Tolgus, but was modified so that the flue from the eastern calciner could be linked to that of the western. Unfortunately too much of the concrete capped brick flue within the drying chamber of the western calciner has been lost, but it appears most probable that the flue from the eastern calciner was carried in a steel pipe across a bridge to the mill, where it was supported on timber corbels projecting from its north face, entering the western calciner through the lower part of its door opening. It then joined the brick flue on the drying floor at its eastern end. On the northern wall of the calciner, a brick-built lean-to extension incorporated a counter-weighted sliding steel plate over the discharge chute. This had turned entirely to rust, and disintegrated when attempts were made to move it to gain access to the interior of the calcining hearth during the decontamination work. The room under the lean-to here appears to have been modified from its original function and contained a cement-rendered tank, almost certainly used for settling out flotation residues during the period when this technology was first installed in the mill. A series of paired tanks stepping down the slope outside the building were fed with liquid tapped from this tanked area. It was agreed that the roof design should be based on a slightly scaled down version of the original roof on the eastern calciner, which had survived with only limited modifications, but questions still remained as to how the vault would be supported, the original hooked rods and spanning timbers having been removed. There also remained some doubt as to whether the iron hoops set into the brickwork of the upper floor were sufficiently robust to be re-used. Accordingly HES undertook a small scale investigation of the area around each of the three suspension hoops in order to discover how they were

	attached to the rabbling arms and what their condition was. Small areas of the floor tiling were to be lifted from around one hoop, revealing a layer of fine sand onto which they had been bedded. The tiles (actually thin bricks) proved very fragile, however, and some broke on lifting. Removal of the sand exposed a rusty sheet of iron, which in turn was found to cover a brick-lined channel, below which the top of the rabbling arm could be seen. What was initially exposed was not immediately interpretable, but following the removal of small fragments of brick and some infill it became clear that what had been made visible were the upper ends of the rabbling arm flukes, which, as a wearing part, were both adjustable and removable when replacement was called for. It was recognised that it would not be possible to expose the lower ends of the hoop without destroying a section of the brick channel, but the removal of one fluke by taking out its adjusting support pins and lifting it out demonstrated the massive nature of the rabbling arm casting, and made it clear that the hoop must be very substantial and well-attached if it was to support not only this ironwork but also the brick vaulting of the calcining chamber. This was subsequently verified by the Project Engineer and it was accepted that the hoops were capable of re-use. Whilst the new roof was being designed, approved and its materials sourced, the masons were instructed to hack out the old pointing and replace it using the mix approved on the Old Cement Stores, whilst the replacement of failed timber lintels over the openings on the western face of the building was set in hand and the replacement or repair (as required) of doors and windows undertaken. As well as pointing the masonry, the wall heads were re-set, cracks within brick panels reinforced with stainless steel rod set within joints and granite pads installed to carry the steel beams which would be used to support the upper floor and the calcining vault beneath. The wall head was levelled off in a hydraulic mortar, and was subsequently core drilled to install steel anchors for the new wall plate fixings. The wall heads of the extensions were made more robust with mass concrete, the wall cores of the originals being of a weak mix of lime and rab. With the preparatory works complete, the timberwork for the new roofs was installed, this necessitating some minor adjustments to the masonry and brickwork of the eastern and western walls to accommodate the new purlin spacing and sizes, and the removal of the remains of some mass concrete on the wall head of the upslope wall of the southern extension in order to ensure that the roof could cover the wall head. A pair of joists were extended out over the coal chute opening to allow the roof to cover this from the elements. The only variation from the detail of the original roof design consisted of that of the central louvred roof ventilator. Whilst the original had been incorporated into the roof, and had sat on a ring beam tying the joists together, this was felt to be a somewhat weak design, and the new roof was built with a conventional hip peak, the ventilator being fabricated separately and fitted over the peak. Externally, the difference is barely visible. The means by which the original junction between the northern extension roof and the hipped roof of the calciner had been achieved caused some degree of puzzlement, as there was insufficient physical or documentary evidence to show how the two roofs had come together. The timberwork in this area was slightly modified in the final design to eliminate a complex junction which would have been difficult to make weathertight, though again, externally, the appearance of the new roofline is almost identical to that of the original, as can be judged from photographs taken during the late 1970s during the construction of the nearby New Table building. Two large-section galvanised steel beams were set across the wall head over the positions of two of the rabbling arm suspension hoops and supported a substantial timber above the location of the third hoop. Three hook bolts which had been designed for bracing timber shaft setts were sourced from the landing house at Victory Shaft to link the rabbling arm suspension hoops to the steel and timber above. To facilitate their fitting within a confined space, these were cut in half and their ends threaded so that they could be re-joined using turnbuckles. Once fitted and assembled they were lightly tensioned, the aim being not to take the load of the rabbling arms and the floor, but to restrain any future movement in the roof of the hearth chamber. The final works consisted of the installation of a power supply from within the mill, allowing for the provision of basic lighting and power outlets and the fabrication and fitting of new doors and widows where these had proved beyond repair.
Completeness and condition:	Complete, though flue and labyrinth demolished. In good condition.
Significance:	One of only two intact Brunton calciners in Cornwall, possibly in Britain.
Requirements for work:	Access works are proposed to this building via its western doorway. These should not compromise the original structure.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Old assay hut C67.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37429 34555
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	This small building is of timber-framed construction and gable roofed. It originally had has corrugated cement asbestos cladding and roof coverings. The wall cladding material was replaced in timber planking, whilst the roof is now corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. There is a small lean-to extension to the north. All window openings are wooden six-pane fixed lights (currently boarded over). There are two doors in the eastern elevation, each unglazed. In the rear elevation of the building (west) can be seen the fume cupboard flue exit and adjoining the southern gable wall is a small concrete plinth for a piece of equipment.
Construction date:	1926.
Modification date:	2001
Original function:	Mine laboratory and assay hut.
Current function:	Unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This building was built around 1926 as a lab for Sulman and Picard to support their experimental work on the fuming of volatile tin compounds from low-grade concentrates. A small laboratory was constructed as part of the Sulman-Picard test plant in the mid 1920's, and survived the demolition of the remainder of the buildings after the abandonment of experiments at the end of the decade. A plan of 1929 shows that the Assay Hut was divided internally into three units. The centre of the building was the laboratory, the southern end an office and the extension to the north was the Sampling Room. Sulman and Picard's work ended with the tin price crash around 1931. From 1931-6, the building was used as a store but between 1937 and 1980 it became the principal mine laboratory but there is anecdotal evidence of some research on uranium ores being undertaken in the building around 1937. Soon after and before the outbreak of war the chemical mill assay lab was moved into this building where it remained until 1980 when the new Mill Laboratory (C57) was built. The new laboratory was built at the foot of the new table section of the mill and the old assay hut became disused. Following extensive refurbishment works the hut is currently disused.
Completeness and condition:	The building has ben refurbished and retains much of its original appearance, but has lost all of its contents. It is currently boarded up and unused.
Significance:	The assay hut is the only physical survivor of a pioneering and experimental process developed by Sulman and Picard at Geevor.
Requirements for work:	This building should be brought back into use. One suggested use has been that it could house an Artist in Residence during the visitor season.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Sites of experimental sulphide and chloride process plants C68.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37436 34594
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown. Probably a combination of concrete blockwork and timber.
Construction date:	1928.
Modification date:	Probably demolished 1932.
Original function:	Experimental sulphide plant.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	During 1928 Sulman and Picard began to focus on the conversion of low and medium grade concentrates to tin metal using a sulphidising process. This involved the manufacture of briquettes containing ore, pyrite and fuel, which were roasted. The tin released by this process was trapped in vertically-hung collection bags within a tall tower (the 'bag house'). Sulphur-rich waste gases seem to have been vented to the atmosphere. The installation (the 'Test Plant') seems to have been abandoned after the temporary closure of the mine in 1931. Beside the furnace house and bag house, there was also a motor/fan house, a mixing house, pipe chamber, boiler house, a series of ore bins for the coal, ore and pyrites and the assay hut (C67). The fan house and a shorter version of the bag tower were shown on a plan of this part of the site and might imply either a two-stage construction sequence, or the expansion of an originally smaller plant. Unfortunately, the relevant plans are undated. Although the experimental plant seems only to have operated for two or three years, the buildings were substantial structures. After the re-opening of the mine in 1932 the whole plant seems to have become disused, and it is possible that many of them were demolished and the machinery recovered. A plan dating to 1935 indicates that a new series of condensing chambers for the calciner were to be constructed, the larger, secondary condensing chamber re-utilising the foundations of the furnace house. This installation may not have been in use for long, however, as flotation soon became the principal means of de-sulphidising the concentrates. The foundations of the ore, coal and pyrite bins, and the remains of the bag house were still complete through to the 1950s and 1960s but were removed during the construction of the new table section in 1980. Only the assay hut (C67) survives.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historically significant. Some archive materials relating to these experiments survive and are in a private collection.
Requirements for work:	None. It would be advantageous to include a copy of the paperwork and records relating to this process in the Geevor Archive.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shallow adit C69.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37435 34550
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Subsoil and rock cut adit.
Construction date:	Probably *circa* 1851.
Modification date:	Unknown.
Original function:	Shallow adit accessing Roberts' Shaft.
Current function:	Collapsed adit.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
	N/R.
Description:	A patch of concrete in the road next to the Assay hut and a depression towards the new table section indicated that the back of a shallow adit had collapsed. The northern part of the adit was utilised as an air raid shelter during WWII. An extension of the adit was picked up during excavations for the water wheel pit for Locke Stamps. The adit was found to have collapsed within this section, which appears to lead towards Roberts' Shaft near the smiths/welders' bay.
Completeness and condition:	Extant but substantially if not wholly collapsed.
Significance:	An early shallow adit accessing Roberts' Shaft, probably dating to the working of North Levant during the second half of the 19th century.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft C70 (M19).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37415 34573
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through overburden and bedrock.
Construction date:	At least by 1857. Probably considerably earlier.
Modification date:	Plugged in 1994.
Original function:	Access or ventilation shaft on the Wheal Mexico lodes.
Current function:	Plugged shaft.
Significant contents:	None known.
Fixtures and fittings:	None found.
Machinery:	None found.
Description:	This shaft was probably worked as part of the Wheal Mexico and lies on the Mexico Lode. Investigations indicate that the shaft was small and early. The feature is mentioned on some of the site plans but not on others and may have been infilled and then reopened. It was recorded by Symons in 1857 and at that time lay in a small enclosure to the northern end of a field. Ordnance Survey marked the feature as 'Shaft' in 1878 and 'Old Shaft' in 1908. An undated archive plan suggests that an ARP shelter was cut from just below the collar of the shaft. This was sited in a disused shallow adit. It is assumed that the shaft mouth was maintained as an open feature for ventilation. The shaft was subsequently used for the disposal of materials from the nearby assay hut. The shaft was visible in the 1961 aerial photograph and appeared as an open excavation to the west of the mill. It was still in existence in the 1970s during OS surveys. The shaft was located and plugged in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged on infilling material.
Significance:	One of the early shafts on the site, probably associated with the working of Wheal Mexico and connecting to its shallow adit system.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mexico shallow adit footway shaft C71.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37413 34602
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through overburden and bedrock.
Construction date:	Prior to 1851.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Footway shaft in Wheal Mexico.
Current function:	Emergency egress from Mexico shallow adit system.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Emergency ladderway.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Excavation located a small shaft close to the north-western corner of the tin floors. This feature was collared in steel and concrete and forms the emergency exit from the Mexico Shaft shallow adit. The shaft continues below the adit floor and appears to be only loosely choked.
Completeness and condition:	The shaft has been safely re-lined in its upper section and fitted with an emergency ladder access.
Significance:	This early shaft has some potential for reopening below adit level.
Requirements for work:	None at present.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Old Mexico Shaft C72.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37399 34599
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early and associated with the stoping developed above and below the level to which it connects.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Access and ventilation shaft.
Current function:	Ventilation shaft and feature on underground tour.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	This is another small, probably early shaft that forms part of a group of such features. The shaft is not mapped on any of the North Levant plans or subsequent site surveys. The feature was located by the radar survey and drilling exercises in 1994 revealed a shaft beneath the Sulphide Bay. The shaft was treated in two stages and the concrete bay floor reinstated. The shaft was shallow, bottoming at the Mexico shallow adit floor level on the eastern branch leading to a section of underhand stoping which commenced immediately inland from the base of the shaft.
Completeness and condition:	The shaft has been fully excavated and stabilised. It remains open as a ventilation shaft and as a feature on the underground visitor tour, where it is known as Rock Shaft.
Significance:	An early adit shaft on the Geevor site.
Requirements for work:	Some stabilisation of the ground beneath the access plug is required.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mexico Shaft E73 (M23).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37405 34611
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through bedrock. Modern lining of concrete rings.
Construction date:	Unknown but probably by 18th century.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Access and haulage shaft in Wheal Mexico and North Levant.
Current function:	Ventilation shaft and feature of interest on underground visitor tour.
Significant contents:	None original.
Fixtures and fittings:	Modern staging, ladder and kibble.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This shaft was in use throughout the life of North Levant and for much of the time it was used for hauling. In 1856 it had almost been connected to the Deep Adit, some thing which was subsequently achieved, as the shaft continues down to the sub-levels below Deep Adit. No associated structures or plant are shown on any of the available surveys and the power source was probably a horse whim. By 1909 it was described as "Old Shaft", was hedged, and had a small spoil dump on its southern side. Field walls attached to the shaft hedge on the northern side in 1878 had been removed. The shaft does not seem to have been re-worked by Geevor Mine from 1911. The shaft dump was detectable on the 1961 aerial photograph near the tin floors. The Mexico Shaft shown on the North Levant abandonment plans underlay to the west. There was a shaft station at about half way down to Deep Adit, a second at Deep Adit, a third at 10 level and a fourth at 22 level where the shaft bottom lay. The Geotechnical desktop survey identified two "Mexico Shafts" at slightly different locations. The majority of later maps show only one and no reference to two shafts is made on any of the North Levant plans. Whilst the two locations may reflect difficulties in plotting from rather inaccurate source data, there may also have been some confusion on the part of the mine surveyors. At least one plan assumed to be from the 1920s identified shaft M20 as Mexico Shaft. The shaft was found to lie under the roadway near the sulphide bays and was excavated. The shaft was re-collared in concrete rings and a surface level access provided on its downslope side. The shaft is loosely choked not far below adit floor level, but drains freely down to Deep Adit.
Completeness and condition:	The shaft is only loosely choked below Mexico Adit floor level, and could probably be reasonably easily opened down to Deep Adit. It has been partially refurbished adjacent to the adit with a kibble and with a mannequin representing a miner descending the shaft.
Significance:	Probably the principal shaft in Wheal Mexico, reused during the operation of North Levant, and likely to access early workings below the Mexico adit level associated with both mines.
Requirements for work:	Mexico Shaft has considerable potential for providing access to additional deeper sections of the early Wheal Mexico workings.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Shaft C74 (M21).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37388 34601
Recorder	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Originally rock-cut. Now lined with concrete rings.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Access and ventilation shaft to and below Wheal Mexico shallow adit system.
Current function:	Ventilation shaft on visitor tour.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	This feature is another early shaft in the area that is assumed to have been the core of the Wheal Mexico site. The site was identified during the geotechnical desktop survey. It does not appear to be the Wheal Mexico shaft indicated on the North Levant abandonment plans (M23), nor that shown on some of the Geevor plans (M20). The shaft was cleared down to just below adit floor level and fitted with concrete access rings and topped with a ventilating cover. The shaft certainly extended on below the excavated depth, but this material has not been cleared.
Completeness and condition:	Partially excavated shaft. Open sections stabilised.
Significance:	An early shaft within Wheal Mexico.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mill lunch room/underground tour change room C75
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37423 34610
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mortared mine waste walls, single pitch roof clad in corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheeting. Timber windows. Plain wooden door.
Construction date:	Assume 1960s.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Mill staff lunch room.
Current function:	Underground change room and guides' hut.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The small, single-storey building was probably constructed as a lunch room or store building during the 1960s reorganisation of the lower part of the mill complex. The structure is immediately adjacent to the tin floors. It is currently used as the change room/guides room for the underground tour.
Completeness and condition:	A modest and unprepossessing building, evidently constructed by mine staff out of available materials.
Significance:	The building performs a useful function in relation to the underground tour. It is also typical of the vernacular structures sited on the mine.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of settling pond C76.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37372 34631
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Earthwork feature.
Construction date:	Unknown, probably mid 19th century.
Modification date:	Unknown. Possibly 1960s.
Original function:	Settling pond.
Current function:	Buried beneath mine roadway.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A backfilled settling pond immediately downslope from Roberts' Shaft shallow adit, probably to settle out water pumped from Roberts' Shaft. The feature is located on the eastern side of the entrance to the roadway leading to the explosives store. It was partly covered by a nearby gravel stockpile. The area was trial trenched and backfilled following its identification during the geotechnical desktop survey.
Completeness and condition:	Intact but backfilled and covered by a mine roadway.
Significance:	Low.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Sheepbridge crusher and associated conveyor and ore bin C77.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37546 34557
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rendered concrete blockwork. Roof of associated building is of corrugated fibre reinforced cement sheet. Ore bin (demolished) was of timber construction on a blockwork base.
Construction date:	*Circa* 1970
Modification date:	Substantially demolished in 1995. Pit infilled but associated building survives.
Original function:	Crushing waste rock for gravel sales.
Current function:	Store building.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None. The cone crusher has been relocated elsewhere on the mine as an exhibit.
Description:	Stone without significant mineral content was removed from the mill flow after crushing and washing and sent to storage areas. In order to reduce it to a consistent saleable size it was passed through a small cone crusher before being stockpiled. The Sheepbridge crusher pit, with its associated buildings and conveyors was sited to the east of the upper part of the mill in about 1970 and could send the material to a small timber-constructed storage bunker. In the late 1970s material was sent to a sizer and distributor. The crusher was sited in a deep concrete-lined pit to the east of the former mine reservoir. To the south is the control room, and to the north the old storage bunker. The scrapping of some of the components and the effects of disuse gave this area of the site a dilapidated appearance and rendered some of its components dangerous to the visitor. Most of the conveyor belting had been removed and the timber bridge between the mill and the crusher was on the verge of collapse. Most of the structures here were demolished and the pit was infilled during 1995. The timber-constructed store bin was burnt down during the scrapping of its machinery. The associated building survives and is used as a store.
Completeness and condition:	Mostly demolished. The store building is in fair condition.
Significance:	Now low, following the removal of machinery and associated structures.
Requirements for work:	None. The remaining building provides a useful store.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	North Levant arsenic calciners C78.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37543 34599
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Masonry.
Construction date:	1853.
Modification date:	Probably demolished post 1891.
Original function:	Arsenic removal facilities for North Levant mine.
Current function:	Demolished.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	In 1853 North Levant had constructed a pair of large burning houses, which were linked by a common flue to a stack upslope. The burning house was recorded by Ordnance Survey in 1878 and is depicted on the abandonment plans of 1896. The re-survey of the site in 1908 does not show the building and it was probably demolished for materials soon after the closure of North Levant. The burning house was located to the east of the present mill, upslope from the slimes plant. Although one of the museum photographs depicts an exposed section of walling near the older ore bins, ground levels in this area have been lowered. A small fragment of walling which may be associated with this structure survives above ground and some of the foundations of the buildings may survive below ground level. No evidence for the structure was found during trenching for a sewage pipe.
Completeness and condition:	Largely demolished, but foundations may survive.
Significance:	Moderate.
Requirements for work:	Ground lowering activities within this area should be archaeologically monitored. There are potential contamination issues.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Thickener C79.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37505 34580
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete constructed tank. Steel agitator arms. Timber framed and clad building with polycarbonate over-glazing to timber windows. Plain timber door. Corrugated fibre reinforced cement roof cladding.
Construction date:	1939.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Part of the 1939 Stokes mill reorganisation of the mill and slimes plant.
Current function:	Partially conserved mine component.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	There is a small, timber-constructed building sited over the thickener, which encloses the motor and gearbox.
Machinery:	The small thickener retains its motor, gearbox and agitator arms.
Description:	The surviving three circular concrete thickening tanks date from the 1939 Stokes reorganisation of mill processes and plant. The tanks, along with a 21' diameter thickener within the mill building and a 31' diameter thickener on the site of the old reservoir from the same period, formed the principal preparation features for material fed from the mill to the slimes plant. In 1955, when all five components were operational, the 21' thickener took the overflow from the 4' Stokes rake classifiers, the overflow going to the 31' thickener. The underflow from this went to 3 cone classifiers from which the product joined the underflow from the 31' thickener, being passed to the 35' and 70' thickeners in series. The underflows from these were passed to the concrete round frames. This arrangement seems to have been more or less unchanged in 1961 but by 1967 the product was being passed to James tables. The mill sheets indicate that by 1969, the 31' had gone out of use and was demolished. In the last decades of the mine, the 21' thickener was also taken out of circuit, although it remained within the mill. The 21' thickener, stripped of its machinery, can still be seen within the mill. The site of the 31' thickener was re-used after its removal and is now a concrete yard. The 18', 35' and 70' thickeners are prominent features of the site. The 18' thickener is tucked against the side of the mill on its eastern side, the 35' and 70' tanks are set just to the south of the slimes plant. The drive housings with their covering sheds have been removed from the two eastern sites, and sections of the agitator arms were recovered for scrap. The eastern tanks were felt to pose a potential hazard to the visiting public and have been fenced off.
Completeness and condition:	The western thickener (C79) survives, though has not been conserved. The small building over it requires conservation.
Significance:	These features are now unique on Cornish mines.
Requirements for work:	The western thickener (C80) survives, though has only been partially conserved. The small building over it requires additional attention, whilst the thickener steelwork should be treated to prevent any further deterioration.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Thickener C80.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37505 34606
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete constructed tank. Steel framing, agitator spindle and arms.
Construction date:	1939.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Part of the 1939 Stokes mill reorganisation of the mill and slimes plant.
Current function:	Partially conserved mine component.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	The middle thickener retains its spindle and agitator arms.
Description:	The surviving three circular concrete thickening tanks date from the 1939 Stokes reorganisation of mill processes and plant. The tanks, along with a 21' diameter thickener within the mill building and a 31' diameter thickener on the site of the old reservoir from the same period, formed the principal preparation features for material fed from the mill to the slimes plant. In 1955, when all five components were operational, the 21' thickener took the overflow from the 4' Stokes rake classifiers, the overflow going to the 31' thickener. The underflow from this went to 3 cone classifiers from which the product joined the underflow from the 31' thickener, being passed to the 35' and 70' thickeners in series. The underflows from these were passed to the concrete round frames. This arrangement seems to have been more or less unchanged in 1961 but by 1967 the product was being passed to James tables. The mill sheets indicate that by 1969, the 31' had gone out of use and was demolished. In the last decades of the mine, the 21' thickener was also taken out of circuit, although it remained within the mill. The 21' thickener, stripped of its machinery, can still be seen within the mill. The site of the 31' thickener was re-used after its removal and is now a concrete yard. The 18', 35' and 70' thickeners are prominent features of the site. The 18' thickener is tucked against the side of the mill on its eastern side, the 35' and 70' tanks are set just to the south of the slimes plant. The drive housings with their covering sheds have been removed from the two eastern sites, and sections of the agitator arms were recovered for scrap. The eastern tanks were felt to pose a potential hazard to the visiting public and have been fenced off.
Completeness and condition:	The middle thickener (C80) survives, though has not been conserved. Its motor and gearbox have been removed.
Significance:	These features are now unique on Cornish mines.
Requirements for work:	The steelwork of this feature requires conservation attention.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Thickener C81.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37514 34629
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials	Mass concrete constructed tank. Steel framing, agitator spindle and arms.
Construction date:	1939.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Part of the 1939 Stokes mill reorganisation of the mill and slimes plant.
Current function:	Partially conserved mine component.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	The large thickener retains its spindle and agitator arms.
Description:	The surviving three circular concrete thickening tanks date from the 1939 Stokes reorganisation of mill processes and plant. The tanks, along with a 21' diameter thickener within the mill building and a 31' diameter thickener on the site of the old reservoir from the same period, formed the principal preparation features for material fed from the mill to the slimes plant. In 1955, when all five components were operational, the 21' thickener took the overflow from the 4' Stokes rake classifiers, the overflow going to the 31' thickener. The underflow from this went to 3 cone classifiers from which the product joined the underflow from the 31' thickener, being passed to the 35' and 70' thickeners in series. The underflows from these were passed to the concrete round frames. This arrangement seems to have been more or less unchanged in 1961 but by 1967 the product was being passed to James tables. The mill sheets indicate that by 1969, the 31' had gone out of use and was demolished. In the last decades of the mine, the 21' thickener was also taken out of circuit, although it remained within the mill. The 21' thickener, stripped of its machinery, can still be seen within the mill. The site of the 31' thickener was re-used after its removal and is now a concrete yard. The 18', 35' and 70' thickeners are prominent features of the site. The 18' thickener is tucked against the side of the mill on its eastern side, the 35' and 70' tanks are set just to the south of the slimes plant. The drive housings with their covering sheds have been removed from the two eastern sites, and sections of the agitator arms were recovered for scrap. The eastern tanks were felt to pose a potential hazard to the visiting public and have been fenced off.
Completeness and condition:	The large thickener (C81) survives, though has not been conserved. Its motor and gearbox have been removed.
Significance:	These features are now unique on Cornish mines.
Requirements for work:	The steelwork of this feature requires urgent conservation attention.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Eastern calciner C82.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37499 34616
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Lime mortared rubble granite and mine waste walls, floated concrete floor, wet laid scantle slate roof.
Construction date:	1919.
Modification date:	1950s. 2007-8.
Original function:	Arsenic calciner. Modified to site slimes table and subsequently various cyclones.
Current function:	Conserved but unused.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The eastern calciner was constructed in 1919 when the mill was enlarged and its throughput greatly increased. A standard 14' diameter hearth Brunton pattern calciner, this shared a labyrinth and stack with the western calciner, connection being made via a large diameter steel pipe running across the mill, into the upper floor of the western calciner, where it passed through a brick-built flue, and then joined the flue from the western calciner. To the south of the building, a sley-roofed extension covered the firing area, to the east, another covered the opening to the power vault, and may have housed the motive power for the hearth, whilst to the north, a further single-pitched extension covered the ore discharge area. The eastern calciner probably become disused in the early 1930s when froth flotation was introduced on the mine (although the western calciner may have continued in use for a while longer). It seems to have lain empty and disused for some years. During the 1950s, its internal machinery was removed and the space so created used to site an experimental Buckman slimes table. This, too, was subsequently removed, and the calciner incorporated into the slimes plant and used to site two Krebs' variable spigot cyclones, these eventually replaced by two Mozley cyclones and two small Krebs' Cyclones, operating as preliminary thickeners for the slimes plant, and operating until the closure of the mine. All of this equipment was removed on the final closure of the mine. Externally, the calciner was more or less as built, complete with a concrete catwalk around the upper floor on the eastern and northern sides. The louvred rooftop ventilator had been removed, as had the flue pipe. The lean-to on the downslope side, which was, for a while, used as an office for the slimes plant (Geevor photographic archive) and was subsequently incorporated into part of the cyclone circuit, a drain being led across its concrete floor. The scantled slate roof of the calciner and the adjacent lean-tos had begun to deteriorate, whilst the nearby motor room to the east was half-filled with sands and the catwalk around the eastern and northern elevations of the building had become unstable, but otherwise the structure was largely in good condition. The flooring of the extension on the northern side of the building was found to be constructed of thin mass concrete cast directly onto corrugated iron sheet supported on tram rails, these being supported on three steel RSJs. The RSJs had corroded badly and no longer supported the tramway rails, which had also rusted badly and sagged, so that the 75mm thick concrete floor was no longer supported by anything other than its own inherent strength. This was surprising, as there were a number of pieces of heavy equipment set on the floor, whilst walling had been constructed off it on its northern edge. **Description of works** The high level concrete walkway around the eastern and part of the northern sides of the building was judged to be unsafe and it was considered that it would be dangerous for contractors to work underneath it, the roof of the extension below it was taken down and

	the walkway dismantled, though the projecting concrete corbels which supported it were left in place. A new reinforced mass concrete replacement was constructed. A timber launder ran through the building, passing though part-blocked original openings to the east and west, and supported on a brick pier at its central point. This was removed to allow contractors' access, disintegrating in the process, but was agreed that it had to be replaced using like for like materials on completion of the works. The basement of the building was found to be part-filled with rubbish and silt which had accumulated there over the years, some of which was cleared so as facilitate works. Like for like replacement of the steelwork supporting the floor was undertaken. A specialist cleaning company were contracted to pressure wash all internal surfaces of the building after manual removal of loose materials from the floor and window ledges. Repairs were undertaken using specialist mortars to the concrete lintels in the southern extension, which had been damaged by the expansion of rusting tramrails set over them and the corrosion of some of their internal reinforcing. The contractors were also instructed to build back in matching brick the locations where the returns into the hearths would have been. The ragged masonry which backed the brickwork was also considered to require some rebuilding, again to provide additional support to the arch. Despite the slippage of a few of the wet-laid scantled slates on the south-western corner of the building, the roof, which is original and which had been built in 1919, was found to be in very good condition, with no signs of rot or beetle attack in any of the timbers. Two sections of the roof frames had been cut out to accommodate elements of the hydrocyclone and needed replacement, but otherwise the roof required little work except for the replacement of its slate covering and some attention to its soffit boards. It had been decided that the virtually intact roof on the eastern calciner would form the pattern for that to be provided for the western calciner, since they had been constructed around the same date on similar plans. Once the roof had been re-battened (using 25mm x 12.5mm close-spaced tanalised timber), re-slating began using reclaimed original slates from this and neighbouring extension roofs, these being nailed to the battens with stainless steel nails, and wet-laid in mortar. HES queried the specification for the mortar being used to wet lay the slates as this was 1 part Portland cement, 1.5 parts NHL 3.5 hydraulic lime (though hydrated lime had originally been specified) and 4 parts of Doble's sand (Gwithian sand had originally been specified). This mix was subsequently changed to one based on 2 parts NHL 3.5 hydraulic lime and 3 parts of Doble's sand (this being a recipe which had previously been specified by the roofing company). The sand and cement hips were rebuilt as specified, but a stainless steel expanded metal mesh was incorporated into them to give them additional structural strength and to try to counteract thermally or settlement-induced cracking at a later date. A similar approach was taken with the junction between the calciner walls and the replacement scantle slate roofs on the three extensions to the building (these being on the north, south and east of the building) The windows and doors in this building were either repaired or newly fabricated to original patterns. Windows were re-glazed in polycarbonate, given the vulnerability of this structure to vandalism. These, and the coal chute to the south, were subsequently re-boarded in view of their vulnerability to vandalism. A new door was constructed and fitted. Given that a barn owl was using this structure as a roost, one pane of the glazing was omitted from a window on the western wall of the calciner, and a gap left in the covering boarding to allow the owl continued access to the building. The final works undertaken in this structure consisted of the installation of a power supply and some basic lighting and power outlets.
Completeness and condition:	Externally complete apart from the clerestory roof vent, which was removed in the 1950s. All internal features removed.
Significance:	One of the small number of conserved arsenic calciners in Cornwall. Although its internal machinery has been removed, its external appearance has been retained.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Slimes plant C83.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37478 34632
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mortared granite and mine waste walls, floated concrete floors, corrugated fibre reinforced cement roof sheets, timber windows with polycarbonate over glazing, solid timber doors.
Construction date:	1920s.
Modification date:	1950s. 1962. 2007-8.
Original function	Slimes plant.
Current function:	Conserved structure.
Significant contents:	Slimes plant equipment, including several experimental prototypes.
Fixtures and fittings:	Concrete buddles, launders, pipework. Some remaining line shafting.
Machinery:	Denver-Buckman table, hydrocyclones, Mozley multi-deck concentrators, Bartle's cross-belt concentrator, two Mozley-Bartle's multi-deck frames, Holman-James slimes table.
Description:	The original slimes plant - the area of the site where fine particle ore was treated lay at the foot of the present Geevor mill, just upslope from the 1960s tin floors. This structure had probably been inherited from North Levant, and, with the exception of some new roofs and new plant, was probably little unchanged during the first decade of the working of the mine. In the 1920s, with the sinking of Victory Shaft and the expansion of areas being worked, the mill capacity was proving inadequate, and as part of the re-organisation of the mine surface layout, an entirely new slimes plant was constructed on a site to the east of the mill, just downslope from the new (1919) calciner. The slimes floors were originally worked without any kind of roofs, and consisted of three masonry-faced terraces on which the round frames were sited. The plant was roofed in 1923, and was known as 'Wembley', reputedly because the roofing took place at the same time that the football stadium in London was built. The slimes plant, like much of the remainder of the mill, was repeatedly upgraded in order to recover as much fine tin as possible from material which would otherwise run to waste in the tailings stream (to form the primary source of material re-treated in the Rescorla's works downslope). In 1937 there were 8 concrete slimes tables and two round frames, still operating on an un-roofed site. In 1939, this area was substantially remodelled to site 20 round frames and 2 Frue vanners. In 1945, 16 concrete round frames were described, together with 2 cone classifiers, 2 round frames, a dipper wheel and 2 vanners (Bennetts, 1945); in 1955 there were 16 concrete round frames, a small classifier, 2 vanners and seven settling tanks, much as there had been a decade earlier. In 1962, the plant was re-designed with Denver-Buckman tables and hydrocyclones, but in 1966, the first Mozley multi-deck concentrator was installed. Three more were installed in the following year and the concrete round frames began to be taken out of circuit, most being infilled with concrete, their outlines still being discernible. Further Mozley concentrators were added in 1968, whilst in 1977 Geevor continued to be the site of pioneering slimes dressing equipment installations when a Bartle's cross-belt concentrator, two Mozley-Bartle's multi-deck frames and an additional Holman-James slimes table were installed. Small pumps at the lower end of the building allowed material to be re-circulated, whilst a small extension building housed computers and analytical equipment to monitor the content of the tailings stream. The building still houses a variety of pioneering equipment, including the Mozley-Bartle's multi-deck frames, the Mozley multi-deck concentrators, the Bartle's cross-belt concentrator and a pair of fibreglass decked slimes tables, as well as the remains of the analysis computer. There are also a large number of slimes tables and most of the

	internal pipework and timber launders had survived. In 2007 the whole of the interior of the building was pressure washed to remove contamination by arsenic and any fragments of asbestos from the roofing sheets. As well as replacement of the large area of roof sheeting, many of the steel brackets fixing the ends of the roof trusses to the timber stanchions had corroded badly, the feet of these timber uprights had rotted in the perpetually wet atmosphere in the building and some of the concrete plinths on which the timber stanchions in the lower part of the building stood had failed through the corrosion of their reinforcing steelwork. Corrosion of the steel reinforcing of the lintel over the southern doorway had brought about its near complete failure, the flat roof on the computer room required replacement, as did the whole of the studwork, cladding and roofing over the return water pumps. All of the windows required re-glazing in polycarbonate, and some of the window frames needed attention. The large double doorway in the eastern side of the building was clearly an enlargement of an original whose reveals had never been rebuilt, having been left as ragged stonework. Some of these works required the temporary removal of sections of the very extensive pipework and timber launders which criss-cross the building, taking water or pulp from one process to another. The box launders were dismantled and set to one side whilst the timber columns were drilled to establish the degree to which rot had taken hold in their bases. Rotten sections of timbers were cut away, shuttering made up and new concrete bases formed at the required heights. New galvanised steel shoes were fitted beneath the bases of the timbers and bolted in place. The replacement of the upper brackets was generally straightforward, though sections of water piping had to be removed temporarily to make room for the work to be done. These were subsequently sleeved back in place to restore their visual integrity. In order to replace the lintel over the southern doorway, holes were core drilled through the wall above and needles (load bearing bars) run through these to allow the weight of the masonry above the opening to be supported. The lintel proved to be of poor quality mass concrete, its reinforcing consisting of old and very rusty tram rail and had to be completely re-cast *in situ*. The pump room had been found to require complete demolition: its cladding was cement asbestos sheeting, whilst its timber frame was nail-sick and not sufficiently robust to carry the replacement sheeting. The current pump room is therefore a complete reconstruction. Replacement of the flat roof over the computer room was on a like for like basis, although the roof line was very slightly altered to accommodate the increased depth of its timbers required by the structural engineer. The works to the main sections of the building were complicated by the machinery and equipment which almost completely occupied its floor and the extensive network of pipework and walkways which had been constructed immediately under the roof area. In order to provide safe working conditions for the roofers, a safety net fixed under the roof had been used in some buildings, and piles of crash bags where this was not possible. In the slimes plant, neither of these approaches could easily be adopted, though best efforts were made to provide a safe working environment for the roofing contractors. Where a few sections of pipework had originally passed through the roof sheets without any form of sleeving or other means to prevent water ingress, it was agreed that these could be cut off just inside the roof to preserve their original appearance within the building, but would be sheeted over externally in order to waterproof the building. The number of pipes involved was small, and all were photographed prior to being cut back. All the cement asbestos roof cladding was replaced in Profile 6 sheeting, whilst the wall cladding was replaced where composed of cement asbestos sheet and re-nailed where consisting of shiplap boarding. All of the windows in the building were rehabilitated, small areas of rotten wood being replaced where required, and polycarbonate glazing used to reduce the impacts of potential vandalism, though on the eastern side of the building the windows were subsequently re-covered with planking. On the north-facing elevations, new bullnose profile window cills were required in a number of areas. The doors at the northern end of the mill were repaired and re-hung, whilst the door reveals on the large eastern door were rebuilt in a mix of stone and brickwork. All of the masonry on the eastern side of the building, and that on the eastern end of the southern elevations of the building was repointed in lime mortar. The provision of a new power supply allowed for the installation of lighting, plug sockets and illuminated fire escape signs.
Completeness and condition:	The building is largely complete, though missing most of its cabling, some pipework and launders and its analytical equipment and pumps.
Significance:	This is the only surviving slimes plant in Cornwall.
Requirements for work:	The building has the potential for inclusion on a specialised visitor tour, or for bringing some of its equipment back into operational use.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Return water storage tanks C84.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37461 34623
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete.
Construction date:	Late 1970s.
Modification date:	2005
Original function:	Return water storage tanks.
Current function:	Container for buffer tank for sewage pumping station.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	West Penwith mines were not particularly wet. As a result, water for tin dressing was also in short supply. Mines went to great lengths to gain access to reliable sources of water and in many cases sited their dressing floors some distance from production shafts. If underground water was suitable this would also be used for dressing, and was recirculated after cleaning to conserve available stocks. Since the earliest recorded workings at Geevor, water had been led to the site from all available surface sources. The streamworks on Trewellard Hill were the principal source throughout the 19th century, whilst in the 20th century the stream to the west of Pendeen Watch was tapped by leats. Water was also pumped water from Roberts' Shaft, and subsequently from Victory Shaft. From 1919, water passing through the mill was collected and settled in five large concrete reservoirs near the slimes plant and recirculated to the pond at the head of the plant. This arrangement continued in use with some modifications until the closure of the mine. The three-throw electrically-driven pumps in the return water pump building and the associated concrete tanks were upgraded in the late 1970s, which resulted in the obliteration of the old return water pump house by its replacement and the re-modelling of the old tanks. The water sampling house at the upper end of the tanks was demolished in 1994. In 2005, the nearby pump house was leased to South West Water Ltd. to site equipment which would allow sewage from Boscaswell to the east to be pumped to the Tregeseal Valley sewage works for treatment. The return water storage tanks now site buffer storage in the event of pump failure.
Completeness and condition:	Externally unaltered.
Significance:	Moderate. The presence of the tanks points up the need for large volumes of clean water in the ore dressing process.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Return water pump house C85.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37445 34637
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The present pump house is a flat-roofed building of rendered blockwork with a gantry and concrete apron on the eastern side. The associated tanks lie upslope (C84).
Construction date:	Late 1970s.
Modification date:	2005
Original function:	Return water pump house.
Current function:	Contains main sewage pumps.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	Modern sewage pumps and control gear.
Description:	West Penwith mines were not particularly wet. As a result, water for tin dressing was also in short supply. Mines went to great lengths to gain access to reliable sources of water and in many cases sited their dressing floors some distance from production shafts. If underground water was suitable this would also be used for dressing, and was recirculated after cleaning to conserve available stocks. Since the earliest recorded workings at Geevor, water had been led to the site from all available surface sources. The streamworks on Trewellard Hill were the principal source throughout the 19th century, whilst in the 20th century the stream to the west of Pendeen Watch was tapped by leats. Water was also pumped water from Roberts' Shaft, and subsequently from Victory Shaft. From 1919, water passing through the mill was collected and settled in five large concrete reservoirs near the slimes plant and recirculated to the pond at the head of the plant. This arrangement continued in use with some modifications until the closure of the mine. The three-throw electrically-driven pumps in the return water pump building and the associated concrete tanks were upgraded in the late 1970's, which resulted in the obliteration of the old return water pump house by its replacement and the re-modelling of the old tanks. In 2005, the building was leased to South West Water Ltd. to site equipment which would allow sewage from Boscaswell to the east to be pumped to the Tregeseal Valley sewage works for treatment. The associated tanks upslope provide buffer storage in the event of pump failure.
Completeness and condition:	Externally unaltered.
Significance:	Moderate. The presence of the pump house and associated tanks points up the need of the mine for large volumes of clean water required in the ore dressing process.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	North Levant dressing floor structures C86.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37421 34628
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown, but probably mixed masonry and timber construction.
Construction date:	By 1878, possibly 1850s.
Modification date:	By 1908. Possibly demolished 1891.
Original function:	Roofed elements of North Levant tin dressing floors.
Current function:	Demolished/buried.
Significant contents:	Unknown.
Fixtures and fittings:	Unknown.
Machinery:	Unknown.
Description:	The 1878 Ordnance Survey mapped a large rectangular structure just to the east of Mexico Shaft. It is unclear whether this was a roofed building or a group of large open tanks, although the former seems most likely. By 1908 this structure was no longer mapped by the Ordnance Survey and had probably been demolished. Its site is just to the north of the present tin floors. Some features associated with this structure may survive beneath the dump of material on which the tin floors extension stands.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished/buried.
Significance:	Some archaeological potential.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Sulphide bays C87.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37392 34603, SW 37375 34596
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete.
Construction date:	1977.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Storage of sulphide minerals.
Current function:	Storage of remaining sulphide residues.
Significant contents:	Sulphide residues.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Sulphide residues collected in the two settling tanks below the tin floors were periodically excavated and transferred to storage bays pending sale for retreatment. The storage bays located at the mine garage and Wethered Shaft were replaced in about 1977 by a pair of large enclosed yards to the north of the Old Assay House. The bays were constructed of concrete, dug into the hillslope, and were buttressed to resist internal loadings. These continued in use until the closure of the mine. Shaft M22 (Old Mexico Shaft) was found to lie under these features, and was capped in 1994. Most of the larger, eastern, bay was demolished during this work. The smaller western bay was used for the storage of residual sulphides from both the sulphide settling tanks. Sections of walling were demolished during shaft safety works and only the western bay remains intact.
Completeness and condition:	The western bay remains intact and is part-filled with sulphide residues.
Significance:	Features associated with sulphide removal are indicative of the flotation processes used on the mine to clean up the tin during the 20th century.
Requirements for work:	Monitor any leaching of the contents.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Extraneous ore dump D1.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37661 34599
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mixed source local ore.
Construction date:	1970s to late 1980s.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Mixed source ore dump awaiting processing.
Current function:	Overgrown ore dump.
Significant contents:	Some of the pile is reputed to be made up of the last ore raised at Geevor.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Material recovered from the disused mine dumps from St. Just were stored on the site prior to crushing in the Bigelow crusher and being fed into the mill. The last load of ore raised from the mine is now stockpiled in this location. Samples show low levels of cassiterite within this stockpile, the western section of which represents extraneous ore, the easternmost being some of the last ore to be raised at Geevor.
Completeness and condition:	Extant though increasingly overgrown.
Significance:	The stockpile includes some of the last ore raised at Geevor.
Requirements for work:	Clear encroaching scrub vegetation.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Site of Bigelow extraneous ore crusher D2.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast.
Location:	SW 37619 34584
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete revetment and pit. Sheet steel housing on steel framework and ancillary equipment removed.
Construction date:	1970s.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Extraneous ore handling facility.
Current function:	Vegetated open area adjacent to ore dump.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Concrete plinth and revetment for loading area survive..
Machinery:	Bigelow jaw crusher (re-sited).
Description:	Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Geevor reclaimed minerals from many of the mine dumps of the St. Just Mining District (extraneous ore) in order to increase mill throughput. This continued a process followed by miners in Cornwall throughout history. Ore in these dumps was stockpiled at the east of the site, passed through a Bigelow jaw crusher, formerly the primary mill crusher, which was sited in a pit at the western end of the dump. After 1979 the ore could then be stockpiled in the 1000 tonne concrete coarse ore bin via a conveyor. The Bigelow crusher was replaced in August 1977. The crusher was removed from this site and the crusher superstructure demolished in 1994, whilst the crusher pit was infilled with gravel.
Completeness and condition:	All that remains of this site is the concrete revetment to the dump and the infilled pit. The jaw crusher is currently sited to the north of the office block.
Significance:	The recovery of ore from local spoil heaps was a significant activity during the 1970s and 1980s, changing the appearance of much of the former mining landscape and allowing it to be returned to agriculture. This site is the only evidence for this activity at Geevor.
Requirements for work:	None, though the jaw crusher should be conserved and possibly re-sited in its original location in the mill building.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Geevor gravel storage area D3
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37514 34662
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Not relevant.
Construction date:	1960s
Modification date:	
Original function:	Gravel storage and sales.
Current function:	Open land.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Material from the reject circuit conveyor in the upper part of the mill was deposited on the site by conveyors and a spider distributor. The storage area extended towards Boscaswell from the Sheepbridge crusher plant. Material was already deposited on the lower part of the site by the early 1960s but until the 1970s, much of the southern and eastern area remained as fields. This was the western extension of a field system of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date associated with the courtyard house site at Boscaswell. Sales of gravel were important to Geevor, removing the need to store large quantities of waste material and providing an additional source of income for the mine. Following the closure of the mine the site deteriorated significantly, the conveyors fell into a poor condition, the towers rusted and the whole structure became a potential hazard. The conveyor was consequently demolished back to the Sheepbridge crusher and residual gravel stripped from this area to encourage revegetation. Most of the gravel has now been removed from the site, leaving a remnant pile at the lower end of the site near the Slimes Plant.
Completeness and condition:	All relevant features removed with the exception of a small residual pile of gravel around the northern periphery of this area.
Significance:	None.
Requirements for work:	Should be retained as open curtilege to Geevor. The Boscaswell main sewer line runs beneath this area.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Sites of settling tanks, sulphide tanks and low grade storage bays E1.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37426 34664
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials: **(walls, roof, floor, ceilings, windows, doors)**	Masonry and mass concrete.
Construction date:	1877.
Modification date:	1955. 1994.
Original function:	Settling of tin residues. Adapted to settling of sulphide residues. Storage of low grade tin concentrates.
Current function:	Demolished structures.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The change from calcination to batch froth flotation for the final treatment of concentrates during the 1930s resulted in the production of a sulphide-rich waste product, a mixture of iron, copper and arsenic sulphides, together with traces of gold and other rare metals in a suspension of water and flotation agents. In 1955 the first float recovered for sale was composed of 1.4% tin, 16% copper, 12% arsenic, 28% sulphur and 28% iron. This was flushed to a pair of settling tanks to the north of the tin yard where it was allowed to settle and de-water. The settled material was then excavated and removed to storage bays for eventual sale. Three such bays are recorded on the site, the most recent being a little way upslope. The pair of settling tanks were constructed of shuttered concrete, and had shutter boards set into their downslope faces where there was a concrete apron. Run-off from these tanks was directed to a further pair of small catch-pits to the north-east. These were cleaned out at intervals, the cleanings being piled nearby. Ordnance Survey evidence from 1878 and 1908 suggests that these pits may formerly have been set in the tailings stream, and were subsequently adapted for sulphide storage. Extending to the west from the main settling tanks were a pair of relatively modern block-built low-grade concentrate storage bays. In 1992, the easternmost of the sulphide settling tanks was still full of sulphide residues, although the others tanks were more or less empty. The small catch-pits were nearly full and mounds of concreted residue had been dumped to north and south. A Geotechnical Report described the settling tanks and storage bays as being 'grossly contaminated', and 'difficult waste', which would require special handling and disposal, though the material in these tanks and the associated storage bays had inherent resale value. The settling tanks and catch-pits were demolished and their contexts moved to the sulphide bays. The areas most contaminated with sulphides were cleaned, cloaked in soil and allowed to revegetate.
Completeness and condition:	Demolished.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None. The ground which sited these features is significantly contaminated, and should not be re-exposed.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Slimes ponds E2.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37442 34711 and SW 37412 34735
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Earthwork features with some stone revetting.
Construction date:	1950s to 1970s.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Slimes settling lagoons.
Current function:	Vegetating dried out slimes lagoons.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	For most of the life of Geevor Mine, slimes were flushed out in the tailings stream once the plant had extracted an economically viable proportion of the tin they contained and any residual material was dispersed by the sea. Over recent decades, pollution regulations, and the potential value of the fine particle tin resulted in the settling of this material in large ponds where it could be de-watered and removed for stockpiling and potential re-treatment. Two slimes ponds or lagoons are visible at Geevor set on the eastern side of the site below the slimes plant. The southernmost feature occupied an area that was until, at least, the early 1960s, an overgrown former field (1878 and 1908 OS field 338). The northernmost pond had already been constructed by this date. The downslope pond was refurbished probably during the 1980s and its enclosing earth embankment was raised to increase its internal capacity. Both ponds are full of slimes material. The northern pond is contained within a relatively recently constructed earthwork which is slowly re-vegetating. The southern pond incorporates parts of the original stone-faced earth walls into its perimeter.
Completeness and condition:	Complete though revegetating.
Significance:	The construction of the slimes ponds reflects changes in environmental legislation applied to mining operations in the post-war period of the 20th century.
Requirements for work:	Manage scrub cover.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Tailings stream features E3.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37433 34677, SW 37424 34684, SW 37423 34692, SW 37381 34789, SW 37352 34796
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	The tailings sample hut is of cement rendered blockwork with a mass concrete roof and concrete floor. Nearby channels are of rendered blockwork. The earlier settling tanks are of mortared stonework.
Construction date:	1870s. 1960s-70s.
Modification date:	1991-5 – some removal of features and demolition activities.
Original function:	Tailings stream management features.
Current function:	Derelict landscape features.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Some surviving pipework, launders and channels.
Machinery:	None except remains of tailings stream sampling pipework.
Description:	Two small stone-constructed sand traps to the east of the former sulphide tanks appear to have been constructed in the late 1870's. The mill tailings contained two valuable constituents: residual tin and water. Tin recovery from this source continued to be increased throughout the operation of the mine by improvements to the slimes plant. The tailings content was monitored throughout the later life of the mine. The earlier mechanically operated automatic samplers, whose function was to detect abnormal losses from the mill, were replaced by computerised on-stream analytical equipment by the early 1970s. The water flowed into Rescorla's pond, from which Geevor had the right to abstract the upper 18". The tailings water was pumped back upslope to the mill by means of two electrically-driven pumps sited just to the south of this pond. The pumps were removed in 1991 and their houses demolished in 1995. Some sections of the tailings stream launders and pipes that collected water from the site and channelled it into Rescorla's pond survive. Much of the pipe-work, leats and channels has, however, been removed or damaged. The two masonry tanks are in good condition, although the launders that supply them have been almost completely buried in sands. The only main features remaining are the machine bases and the associated sumps. The latter elements have been infilled. The concrete house for the tailings stream analysis equipment still survives just upstream from a pair of elongated tanks.
Completeness and condition:	Partially complete, though not conserved and increasingly derelict and overgrown.
Significance:	Management of the tailings stream was an important element in the operation of the mine.
Requirements for work:	Vegetation management and clearance of infill.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mexico Shaft shallow adit E4.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37376 34660 (eastern portal), SW 37372 34620 (western portal)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rock-cut adit and stopes, steel and timber support work and overhead protection. Steel mesh and gravelled walkways.
Construction date:	Unknown, but probably 18th century or earlier.
Modification date:	2010-11
Original function:	Early shallow adit, areas of stoping and access/development shafts.
Current function:	Visitor tour access underground.
Significant contents:	Some shaped timberwork was retrieved during the recent excavations and is in storage under water on the tin floors pending detailed recording and possible conservation.
Fixtures and fittings:	Possible candle niche in western drive. Re-introduced items include ladders, kibble, replica crib room.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	This undocumented adit system is very shallow and almost certainly 18th century or early 19th century in date. The existence of Mexico Shaft shallow adit was unknown until the upper part of one of the shafts was in the process of clearance during its re-collaring as part of the 1995 land reclamation works. A preliminary archaeological survey of the northern section of the adit indicated that its original portal had become buried during the extension of the area of ground immediately downslope from the tin floors. The west-heading section was also surveyed following some preliminary excavation. This was found to connect to a blocked footway shaft near the tin floors where there was a cross-cut following the killas/granite contact in the floor of the tunnel. This in turn gave access to drives apparently extending under the old assay hut in the direction of Roberts' Shaft and to Old Mexico Shaft where a further line of shallow stoping ran both inland and towards the sea. Extensive works were required to clear and consolidate the adit and to make the associated footway shaft usable as a second exit from the system, which was developed as the heritage site underground facility. Limitations caused by the restricted nature of the adit and the need for visitors to exit the adit via ladders led to further sections of the adit being cleared and a new exit provided to the west, the original course of the adit having collapsed in an area of poor ground where there may have been a shallow underground miners' chamber. In 2010-11, further clearance work was undertaken on the two inland-heading branches of the adit system. The eastern branch was found to run into shallow backfilled stoping only a short distance from Old Mexico Shaft. The hanging wall of the stope was found to be in very poor condition, requiring considerable new support. This stope was cleared of its infilling material down to the Mexico Shaft adit system floor level, a new walkway constructed and overhead protection installed. The western drive was found to have been excavated more or less parallel to that to the east, but in better ground. It appeared to have been cut to allow miners to bypass the weak ground and stoping to the east, joining the eastern branch at the site of a shaft. This was backfilled below floor level, but had apparently been fitted with a hand-worked windlass. The shaft had been crudely backfilled to surface above adit level with boulders, scrap timber and other materials. Overhead protection was put in place to secure this material. The two drives had coalesced at this point, but the adit/stope continued on inland. Shuttering was put in place to prevent the collapse of the unexcavated material infilling this section.

	Small pumps were installed to ensure the removal of inflowing water from the adit system, the floor of the western drive was gravelled, its walls pressure washed and low level LED lighting installed. The cleared sections of the two drives now form an extension to the underground tour.
Completeness and condition:	Parts of this adit system, with its associated areas of stoping and shafts have been cleared to public access standards, providing a popular visitor tour on the site within workings which are likely to be 18th century or earlier in date. Extensions to the adit remain unexcavated, but clearly extend upslope towards Roberts' Shaft and Footway Shaft.
Significance:	A rare accessible section of early adit system, together with associated shafts and stopes. The existence of this accessible section of underground workings at Geevor is crucial to its attraction as a heritage site.
Requirements for work:	Minor stabilisation works may be required from time to time. Any further removal of infilling material to the drive/stopes should be accompanied by detailed archaeological recording.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Ore finger dump E5.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument. RIGS, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37358 34659
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Ore raised from Geevor during its final period of operation.
Construction date:	1990s
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Replica ore dump.
Current function:	Replica ore dump.
Significant contents:	Unprocessed ore from Geevor workings.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Material from the ore stockpile next to the Bigelow crusher and the ore storage area was brought to this location to be used as an educational resource. The ore used is some of the last to have been extracted from Geevor prior to the mine's closure. The form and location of the feature was designed to replicate a finger dump of excavated material, which could have been brought out through the Western Mexico Shaft shallow adit portal.
Completeness and condition:	Occasionally turned over by mineral collectors.
Significance:	This material represents some of the last ore raised at Geevor before the closure of the mine.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Open ground in lower part of Geevor site E6.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37391 34668 (southern area), SW 37255 34814 (northern area)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	N/R.
Construction date:	Medieval period to 1991.
Modification date:	Some landscaping 1994 to present.
Original function:	Site of streamwork, early dressing floors, tailings and mine waste disposal areas.
Current function:	Open access land between the mine and the cliffs.
Significant contents:	Early archaeological mining deposits and potentially buried artefacts.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Available maps from the 19th century and the early 20th century show this area almost entirely bereft of structures. Identifiable buildings are small settlings tanks, components of tailings streams, together with a couple of shaft sites and the remains of field boundaries. An account of North Levant dated 1873 describing this area noted "tier after tier down the valley ... are buddles and other appliances" (Mining Journal, June 1874). The topography of this area of the site suggests the former existence of a shallow stream valley between Levant and Boscaswell, which probably contained a small, early tin streamwork. By 1844, water from the streamworks on Trewellard Hill was flowing down this valley to feed North Levant mill and a number of small dressing floor structures on the cliff edge. This would have been the natural site for the small dressing floors used by Wheal Gever, Wheal Mexico and the other small concerns working the lodes later exploited by Geevor, although these are unmapped. During the last phase of operations at Geevor, the creation of a large gravel stockpile and the operation of a sand cyclone in this area ensured the burial of any residual features. Trial trenching for Shallow Adit in the central part of this area revealed up to 2.0m of fill. The deposited material consisted of thin layers of sand and gravel overlying red slimes covering a compacted peaty soil. This in turn covered spreads of mine waste, an infilled pond and a broad drainage channel. There was, however, no trace of streaming activity and all the deepest features found were cut into rab. It is likely that the streamwork remains will be located on the eastern side of the valley. The existence of features below the soil layer, which probably represents a former ground surface, does point to the potential survival of early features in this part of the site. In some areas the sand cover is slight, or has been eroded away, and this soil is exposed at surface. On present evidence no date could be assigned to the formation of this material but the features it covers are likely to relate to early mining activity on the site. Few features are visible at surface. It is possible, however, that some could be mapped from archive sources. Trial trenching has revealed the potential for the survival of early and unmapped features in this area of the site. Significantly contaminated parts of the eastern part of this site were landscaped with imported soil and fenced to allow revegetation to take place.
Completeness and condition:	Trial trenching suggests a high potential for the presence of buried archaeological deposits relating to mining history on this site from its earliest days to the 19th century.
Significance:	High archaeological significance.
Requirements for work:	Any excavation within this large area of the site should be accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Magazine Shaft E7.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37330 34658
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Ventilation or development shaft.
Current function:	Plugged shaft.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Symons mapped a shaft at this location. Shafts were not shown here by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 or 1908 and they had presumably become disused by this date. The geotechnical desktop survey did not reveal any documentation for shafts at this location. Excavation revealed the sites of three small, closely set backfilled shafts on a lode outcrop. These may have accessed Middle Adit. The mouths of the shafts were excavated and plugged.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged small-scale shaft.
Significance:	These small shafts are evidence for an early phase of work on the site, possibly on the outcrop of a lode.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Magazine Shaft E8.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37323 34674
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Ventilation or development shaft.
Current function:	Plugged shaft.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Symons mapped a shaft at this location. Shafts were not shown here by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 or 1908 and they had presumably become disused by this date. The geotechnical desktop survey did not reveal any documentation for shafts at this location. Excavation revealed the sites of three small, closely set backfilled shafts on a lode outcrop. These may have accessed Middle Adit. The mouths of the shafts were excavated and plugged.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged small-scale shaft.
Significance:	These small shafts are evidence for an early phase of work on the site, possibly on the outcrop of a lode.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Magazine Shaft E9.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37316 34687
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but early.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Ventilation or development shaft.
Current function:	Plugged shaft.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Symons mapped a shaft at this location. Shafts were not shown here by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 or 1908 and they had presumably become disused by this date. The geotechnical desktop survey did not reveal any documentation for shafts at this location. Excavation revealed the sites of three small, closely set backfilled shafts on a lode outcrop. These may have accessed Middle Adit. The mouths of the shafts were excavated and plugged.
Completeness and condition:	Plugged small-scale shaft.
Significance:	These small shafts are evidence for an early phase of work on the site, possibly on the outcrop of a lode.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Gravel stockpile E10.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Partly within Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37246 34710 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Gravel and sand.
Construction date:	1970s.
Modification date:	1994-7, 2013.
Original function:	Bulk gravel and sand storage areas.
Current function:	Open amenity area.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The lower part of the Geevor site is dominated by the remains of a massive gravel stockpile, which was established in the late 1970's. The eastern section of this stockpile seems to have been established within an area, which in the late 19th century was occupied by a pair of large enclosed fields. These contained the sites of three shafts (M26, M27 and M28). Aerial photographs demonstrate that by the 1960s, the fields had reverted to coastal heathland. The shaft locations were still visible at this point. By the late 1960s the area had been adapted for sand storage, which effectively buried all earlier features, including most of the field boundaries. This area was identified as a hazard by the geotechnical survey and the gravel pile was relocated and regraded during works to Thorne's Shaft, Middle Adit and Magazine Shafts. Some gravel removal has taken place since 1991, but this activity has now been halted. Further disturbance of the central part of this pile of material took place in 2013 during repairs to a sewer discharge pipe running underneath it. The original profile of the gravel pile was subsequently reinstated.
Completeness and condition:	The original imposing profile of the gravel pile has been lost with the re-distribution of the material and the re-grading of its slopes. Some material was also removed for sale post mine closure.
Significance:	This represents the only surviving evidence for the handling of mine waste on the Geevor site.
Requirements for work:	No further gravel should be removed from the site.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Western gravel stockpile E11.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37212 34696 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Waste gravel.
Construction date:	1970s.
Modification date:	1991 to present.
Original function:	Gravel storage area.
Current function:	Partly revegetated gravel stockpile.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The gravel stockpile at the north end of the Geevor site was, until a few years ago, far more extensive, covering the fields and buildings of Flintshire tenement to the east. Most of the gravel over this eastern area has been removed, and residual depths are unlikely to exceed 0.5m over much of the site. At the upper end of this section, depths up to 1.5m may be encountered. It is unknown whether ground preparation for the stockpile included the removal of field boundaries or the destruction of buildings associated with the underlying Flintshire tenement.
Completeness and condition:	Residual amounts of gravel survive, as material from this area was removed by local building contractors from 1991 until recently.
Significance:	The gravel stockpiles at Geevor represent the only evidence of waste handling activity.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Thorne's Shaft E12 (M26).
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37298 34717. Winch base at SW 37309 34720
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock. Concrete ring lining to upper part of shaft throat.
Construction date:	Possibly 1855.
Modification date:	1994. 1995-8.
Original function:	Haulage shaft to workings below Deep Adit.
Current function:	Closed shaft.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Concrete winch platform adjacent.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The date of the first sinking of Thorne's Shaft is unrecorded. It could be the 'new' engine shaft nearer the sea, which was proposed by the North Levant adventurers in 1855 and was mapped and named by Symons in 1857. The abandonment plans for North Levant show the shaft underlying to the west and communicating with Deep Adit. It was subsequently deepened to 5th level. Alternatively, the shaft might have been a re-development of an earlier adit shaft within the Wheal Mexico sett. Middle Adit passes directly beneath the collar of the shaft, and its mouth and associated dump were contained within a large walled enclosure within a field. Thorne's Shaft may have been cleared and re-timbered during the 20th century, although does not seem to have been mentioned in the mine reports for Geevor. Local sources report that it was still open until a few years ago, and there are indications from the 1960 air photograph that there was a timber sollar over the shaft mouth. The creation of the gravel stockpile within this area in the 1970s obliterated the site of Thorne's Shaft, though subsidence in the mid-1990s revealed its position and suggested that there was a danger of material blocking the underlying Deep Adit. Complex excavation operations here revealed the shaft and cleared it down to middle adit level, from which it was re-collared to surface and the ground contours reinstated. The shaft is open but covered with a large hatchway to allow further clearance activity, should this be required. A new penthouse was constructed in the shaft at deep adit level to prevent accidental chokage of the adit should a collapse of the shaft fills occur.
Completeness and condition:	Thorne's Shaft has been cleared and stabilised down to Middle Adit level, is choked below this level for some depth, but is open for some distance above Deep Adit level. The shaft is open, but flooded, below Deep Adit.
Significance:	Thorne's Shaft represents a potential important access point to Deep Adit.
Requirements for work:	The completion of the clearance works to Deep Adit would be crucial should a Deep Adit visitor tour be established.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Middle Adit air shaft E13.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37310 34735
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through subsoil and bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but probably post 1851.
Modification date:	1994. 1995-8.
Original function:	Ventilation shaft.
Current function:	Opened shaft.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	Excavations to reinstate and make safe Thorne's Shaft revealed a small airshaft on middle adit just downslope. This feature was re-collared in concrete rings during the works.
Completeness and condition:	Re-collared shaft open to Middle Adit level.
Significance:	A potentially useful ventilation shaft, should Middle Adit be re-opened.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Explosives magazine E14.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37280 34684
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered blockwork with mass concrete roof and steel door. Steel lightning conductor mast.
Construction date:	1970s.
Modification date:	None.
Original function:	Explosives storage magazine.
Current function:	Derelict building.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Lightning conductor mast (now collapsed).
Machinery:	None.
Description:	In a hollowed area to the west of the main gravel stockpile is a small explosives store of concrete construction with a concrete slab roof. A tall steel lightning conductor mast formerly stood next to the magazine, but this collapsed in 2012. This appears to have been the last of a long succession of explosives stores on the site. The building appears to have been extended to the south-east during its use. The structure was in use until the closure of the mine.
Completeness and condition:	This building is slowly deteriorating and the lightning conductor mast has corroded and collapsed.
Significance:	This is the most recent of the explosives magazines on the Geevor site. Its remote location was deliberately chosen to minimise damage which would result from any accidental explosion.
Requirements for work:	The erection of a replacement lightning conductor mast should be considered.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	North Levant Shallow Adit E15.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37370 34796 (approximate location of portal)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rock-cut adit.
Construction date:	By 1851, possibly earlier.
Modification date:	Date of culverting unknown, though probably later 19th century.
Original function:	High level early adit system.
Current function:	Inaccessible adit system.
Significant contents:	None known.
Fixtures and fittings:	None known of.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A shallow adit portal is located on the abandonment plans for North Levant. Sands from the former sand cyclone covered the lower part of the adit course and no trace of the adit portal could be detected. In 1993, a trial trench across the site 20 metres upslope revealed a 0.7m wide x 0.7m high box drain type feature. This was filled entirely with slimes, which accords almost precisely with the expected position of the course of the adit at this location. It seems probable that the adit was revealed during dump removal in this area in the early years of the century, and was reconstructed as a drain for the water flowing in it. The lower part of the adit, its portal and lobby have probably been destroyed, though some water still drains into the south western corner of Rescorla's Pond from this feature. Where exposed, the adit was found to be culverted and infilled with slimes. The adit and its associated workings may be accessible from one of the adit shafts further upslope.
Completeness and condition:	The condition of this relatively early adit is unknown. It may be accessible from shafts upslope, such as Mexico Footway Shaft.
Significance:	An early adit system with considerable archaeological potential.
Requirements for work:	Exploration and clearance of the adit system should be a long term aim.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Middle Adit Footway Shaft E16 (M27)
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37504 34781
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Subsoil and rock cut shaft. Concrete shaft lining. Cast iron shaft cover.
Construction date:	Unknown, but possibly post 1851.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Footway access to Middle Adit.
Current function:	Ventilation shaft on Middle Adit.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Shaft M27 was not indicated on Symons' Map of 1857, nor on the Ordnance Survey first or second editions of the 1:2500 maps. The feature was noted in the geotechnical desktop study, and its collar is visible on the 1961 air photograph. The shaft is assumed to be one of a number worked by Wheal Mexico and probably subsequently by North Levant and Geevor in the early years of the 20th century. There are no records of this shaft in the Geevor archive, and it may be the same shaft originally numbered as M28. This feature was shown on Symons' map of 1857 as having a fairly substantial dump, and was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1878 and 1908 lying at the centre of a large triangular agricultural enclosure. Faint traces of the shaft showed in this area in 1961, though it had plainly been long disused. The shaft was revealed as a result of GPR investigations, cleared and found to connect to Middle Adit, where it bottomed. The shaft was re-collared in concrete and remains available as an emergency access to the adit.
Completeness and condition:	Re-lined during 1994 DLG works.
Significance:	A useful access into Middle Adit, and a source of ventilation within it.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Sites of dressing floor buildings E17.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37353 34774 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Unknown, but assumed to be a mixture of masonry and timber.
Construction date:	By 1878.
Modification date:	By 1908.
Original function:	Dressing floor components and buildings.
Current function:	Open land.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The 1878 Ordnance Survey indicated a number of large rectangular structures attached to the eastern edges of the agricultural enclosures occupying this part of the site. These were probably a combination of buildings and elongated tanks and formed components of the North Levant dressing floors. Early maps show 'water stamps' at approximately this location. By 1908 these features had been demolished, although the site of the northern feature was still evident in the line of the hedge of the northern enclosure. The southern structure seems to have been sited more or less over the tail of the Shallow Adit, an area now cloaked in sands and slimes. The northern feature was just to the west of the pump houses, where a remnant section of faced earth bank survives; the centre of a buddle is exposed just to its north. The visible remains are, however, insufficient to allow the identification of this feature. More of the structure may survive beneath the cloaking material to the west. Parts of the northernmost may survive and sand cloaking may conceal the remains of many relatively early and important sites.
Completeness and condition:	Most features demolished, though buried foundation courses may survive.
Significance:	Some archaeological potential.
Requirements for work:	Ground breaking activities within this area should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Return water pump house E18.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37277 34807 (chimney)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mortared masonry chimney with brick capping courses.
Construction date:	Pre 1908.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Return water pump house.
Current function:	Landscape feature.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	A small machine plinth is sited a short distance upslope from the chimney.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows an 'aqueduct' tapped from one of the Pendeen leats leading to a small elongated structure with a chimney at the eastern end. Water was apparently then sent to the head of the settling ponds. This feature is little documented. The building appears to have housed a small horizontal steam engine whose function was to recirculate Levant dressing floor water. Map evidence indicates a more limited function, that of topping up the slimes settling ponds. The building was still standing in the mid 1960s, when the small chimney was accompanied by a gabled-roofed structure immediately to the north, and extending westwards. The building appears to have been demolished after the closure of the Rescorla's ' works and all that remained was its chimney, which quickly lost most of its brick capping courses. Some fragments of the stone footing courses of the building remain visible, but the majority of the structure seems to have been destroyed. Just to the west and upslope is a concrete machine base of unknown function. Much of the surrounding area is covered in loose sands. Rescorla's Stack was repointed and consolidated as part of the 1994 DLG works and further chimney brickwork was added in the following year.
Completeness and condition:	The building survived into the 1960s, but was subsequently almost completely demolished. Only the chimney of this former engine house survives to any height, although parts of its foundations remain cloaked in gravel, sand and mine waste.
Significance:	An important landscape feature on the lower part of the site.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Mesolithic flint scatter E19.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37290 34797 (centre)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	N/R.
Construction date:	*Circa* 9000 BC.
Modification date:	Partly trenched through during Middle Adit consolidation works in 1994.
Original function:	Mesolithic flint tool production site.
Current function:	Open land.
Significant contents:	Mesolithic flint tools and debitage, stone tools.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	A well preserved flint scatter site and contemporary working surfaces was revealed by a watching brief during the re-excavation and re-instalment of the portal of Middle Adit. The feature has been subject to an evaluation excavation.
Completeness and condition:	Three trial trenches were excavated on this site, revealing a working floor on which evidence was found showing that at least one part of this area had been utilised for the production of mesolithic flint tools.
Significance:	This site represents evidence for the earliest human activity on the Geevor site.
Requirements for work:	Further excavation of this area should be undertaken under archaeological supervision.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Middle Adit E20.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37288 34805 (portal)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Rock-cut adit, partially reconstructed using timber setts, cladding, steel reinforcement and cast concrete.
Construction date:	Unknown but possibly predating the 19th century.
Modification date:	1993-4.
Original function:	Access and drainage adit.
Current function:	Partially opened access adit.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The location of this adit was known from the North Levant abandonment plan. No features were visible. Attempts to locate the adit during the early 1980s had been unsuccessful. In the early Summer of 1993 a trench across the adit course revealed its lobby, which had become infilled with sands through a roof fall. This material was excavated back until a reasonably sound rock roof was obtained. Where exposed, the interior of the adit was almost completely filled with slimes. Some water was drained, but it was decided to backfill the excavation, given the deep cutting (over 6.0m) produced by the trial trench and the very unstable nature of the trench sides. The adit mouth was cleared in 1994 and material filling the lobby cut back to bedrock, after which a new covered lobby was constructed using concrete-reinforced timber adit setts. The adit was found to be accessible most of the way to Thorne's Shaft, although it was blocked a few metres short by a backfilled ventilation shaft. A blocked spur tunnel found near the lower ventilation shaft heading north eastwards has not to date been investigated. The mouth of the adit became buried by gravel washed out of the nearby gravel storage pile in 2013 following the breakage of the main sewer. This material was re-excavated in late 2013.
Completeness and condition:	Middle Adit has been cleared to a position just short of Thorne's Shaft, though is known to continue on inland beyond this feature for a considerable distance.
Significance:	A relatively early adit on the Geevor site, and one with the potential to open up access to extensive early workings.
Requirements for work:	Further excavation of the fills of this adit would make accessible early working beneath the site.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Flintshire tenement E21.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37193 34698
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Masonry constructed farmstead and outbuildings. Agricultural enclosures improved from coastal heathland.
Construction date:	By 1844.
Modification date:	1877, 1960s, 1970s.
Original function:	Miners' smallholding/small coastal farm.
Current function:	Buried building foundations, scrubbed in agricultural enclosures.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The tenement of Flintshire was established by 1844, when it was described in the Tithe Award as consisting of 27 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches of land. Of this, about 19 acres were considered 'heathy pasture', the remainder being arable Like many of the small coastal smallholdings in this area, it seems to have been a relatively poor and probably marginal farm. Many of the fields were small with the arable being no more than 2 perches in area, whilst the pasture consisted of larger enclosures, the largest being the Cliff and Stennack. Symons' map of 1857 showed some of the fields, though only sufficiently to locate the mining detail. The southern boundary of the tenement appears to have been the lane running from Boscaswell to Levant. The farm was still in use in 1878. Levant mine dressing floors had already begun to encroach on the coastal pasture, but the house, gardens, mowhay, barns and sheds were still in use. By 1908, however, the house and other buildings had been demolished and many of the field boundaries were removed. Shortly afterwards, the new Levant Californian stamps mill was laid out in the largest pasture field. By the 1960s the fields had all reverted to bracken, although the site of the farm buildings could still be located. The area to the southeast of the 20th century Levant mill, including the site of the farmhouse and yard, was utilised for gravel stockpiling almost completely burying the former features. Works by Levant and Geevor have obliterated approximately half of the fields associated with the farm. Remnants of field boundaries may survive beneath the gravel stockpiles, although it is more likely that they were scraped away before the material was deposited. Three fields survive: two large enclosures to the south of the farmyard and an elongated "D" shaped enclosure to the northwest near the Levant slime ponds. Of the two enclosures near the farmhouse, the westernmost one seems to have reverted to scrub by 1878. The easternmost feature, which was formerly sub-divided into six smaller enclosures and had a track way running through its centre, has been blighted by wind deposition of sulphides from the nearby storage bays. The enclosure near the Levant slime ponds has survived virtually intact. Fragmentary remains of the farmstead survive beneath the residual gravel.
Completeness and condition:	Buildings substantially demolished and buried. Some field remain as scrubby enclosures.
Significance:	Flintshire was a fairly typical West Penwith miner's smallholding, but is unusual in that it was very short-lived and that most of its fields were rendered unusable by mining activity.
Requirements for work:	Excavation of the remains of the farmstead might provide information about the form of these early smallholders' farms and would add features of interest within this area.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Rescorla's Pond E22.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37318 34829
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Earthwork feature.
Construction date:	By 1857.
Modification date:	1970s.
Original function:	Water reservoir for Levant dressing floors. Water reservoir for Geevor mine.
Current function:	Body of open water.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	A large pond has existed on this site since at least 1857, when it was mapped by Symons. The original water source for the pond is uncertain, although it may have been the leat shown running north through the Stennack in 1844. The pond probably collected surface run-off and tailings streams from North Levant and the other mines upslope throughout the 19th century and was described by some maps as a 'catch pool'. Map evidence suggests that the layout of the pond may have been altered between 1857 and 1878. The original pond was orientated north-south and extended to the north of the present boundary. By 1878, however, the pond was remodelled to its present shape, scooped into the hill slope at the rear, and retained by a massive soil bund down slope. This feature has been reshaped in the last few decades and it is unclear whether the bund was originally revetted. In 1878, the feature seems to have served as the header pond for the dressing floors down slope, and it probably served to settle out slimes to provide a clear stream of water for the water wheels. It continued to serve this function even after the closure of Levant, being the header pond for the Rescorla's works until its closure in the late 1960s. After the closure of Rescorla's, Geevor acquired exclusive rights to the water, and attempted to re-line the pond to prevent leakage. This seems to have been unsuccessful and local accounts suggest that the pond periodically lost large volumes of water through an unidentifiable breach in the floor and could never be fully filled up. The pond still holds water, although there is now little water running down slope due to Geevor pumps having stopped. Much of the surface run-off now bypasses the pond completely. Minor landscaping works in the mid-1990's reduced the visual impact of the pond, which had become an eyesore. This work will encourage the slow, natural revegetation of the area. Geochemical sampling of the water in the pond showed the pH to be 4.6, and there were high levels of copper (88,200 microgrammes/litre). Levels of other heavy minerals were generally low. The mineral content of the water was assessed as being 'higher than would be expected in rivers and streams', although it would not constitute a health hazard 'unless the water was consumed'. Some vegetation may be able to become re-established on its banks.
Completeness and condition:	The safety fencing around this feature has completely deteriorated. The outflow pipe is occasionally blocked by children.
Significance:	This is one of the very few mine ponds in Cornwall which still retains standing water.
Requirements for work:	Replace fencing where required. Maintain outflow pipe.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Rescorla's Works E23.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37299 34878
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Few survive, but those that do are of mass concrete. The site formerly included a large number of timber-constructed buildings. There were also formerly some masonry and brickwork structures, but the majority of the evidence for these has been lost. The nearby sets of settling tanks (E25 – E27) are associated with this site.
Construction date:	1840s to 1908, 1908 to 1930s, 1930s to 1960s.
Modification date:	1970s, 1990s.
Original function:	Tailings treatment plant.
Current function:	Revegetating open cliffland.
Significant contents:	None known.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	There were small-scale water-powered dressing floors on the clifftops above Trewellard Zawn from at least the 1840s. This is likely to have been the location for the Wheal Mexico dressing floors in the early 19th century and, perhaps, for dressing floors prior to and during the 18th centuries. In 1844, this was the site of the Trewellard Mine. By the 1850s, the Levant floors were extending downslope from the west, and it is likely that some of this area had become part of the surface sett of that mine. It is difficult to correlate the buildings shown on Symons' map of 1857 with the detail on the 1878 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan, although most of the earlier buildings had probably survived. There seem to have been at least eight structures in this area in 1857, some of which were roofed. On the North Levant abandonment plan of 1878, building was labelled as 'Water Stamps'. Other features look like groups of settling tanks, whilst another could have been a further wheelpit. By the time of the 1908 Ordnance Survey, all of these buildings had been swept away, and an entirely new layout imposed on what had become the lower end of the Levant floors. To the north of Rescorla's pond were a range of buildings. Below this were fourteen round frames, settling tanks, a large roofed building and several small ponds. Further down, the tramway from the higher sections of the Levant floors emerged into a large terraced area above the zawn where there was a large L-shaped roofed building, which incorporated a further large waterwheel and yet more settling tanks. The remains of a small brick-built privy can be seen over the stream. Levant closed in 1930, but the floors seem to have been taken over by local men. They continued to work the dumps and tailings and for the first years used the old Levant plant. The works also treated Geevor tailings and this eventually became their prime source of raw material. Rescorla's was still at work in the early 1960s, by which time the area containing the round frames was occupied by a series of long sheds. Improvements to the slimes plant with the use of Mozley multi-deck frames, Bartle's cross-deck concentrators and the introduction of the Jones wet magnetic separator on the Geevor tin floors in the late 1960s eventually reduced the proportion of tin in the tailings stream to a level where it became uneconomic to continue exploit it and the works closed down. Despite the clearance of the plant, many of the buildings, though increasingly ruinous,

	survived until a few years ago when, in order to clean up the mine tailings discharge, additional catch ponds were created on the upper part of the former works and the nearby pond was cleared out, slimes being spread over the remains of the works. The cliff-edge buildings survived a little longer but the prominent brick wall, which formed the seaward side of a large yard on the cliff edge, was recently demolished and there is now little left of the buildings which made up the works. There are the remains of part of the concrete wall and gable of one of the larger buildings below the pond, a few small tanks and pits also survive, as do some of the revetting walls and parts of the tramway from the old Levant floors. The centres of buddles and parts of the footings of walls survive amongst the ruins, though these have recently become covered by gravel and sand outwash, which has vegetated as a result of the high nitrogen content of water leaking from the nearby sewer line. The principal remains consist of the three groups of settling tanks at the centre and west of the site. Limited consolidation works has ensured the survival of some endangered structures.
Completeness and condition:	The majority of the site has been demolished and the surviving low level components buried.
Significance:	The three sets of settling tanks are significant and rare features.
Requirements for work:	Conservation work to the settling tanks would be advantageous, given their rarity. The removal of the gravel and vegetation which now covers features on the lowest area of the site should be undertaken.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Levant tramway tunnel E24.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV, SSSI.
Location:	SW 37224 34866 (eastern end)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mortared masonry.
Construction date:	1878 to 1908.
Modification date:	1930.
Original function:	Tramway route.
Current function:	Landscape feature.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	None.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Between 1878 and 1908, a dramatic re-organisation and expansion of the Levant floors seems to have taken place. Part of the development included the construction of a section of tramway, which linked the dressing floor buildings immediately to the east of the calciners with the slimes plant in the bottom of the valley. It is possible that the tramway may have been double track, indicating that it could have worked as a self-acting incline. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows this tramway set in what is likely to have been a cutting, flanked by masonry walls and passing under the roadway linking the upper and lower areas of the slimes floors by a bridge or short tunnel. At this point, the tramway fed the large covered building on the lower terrace, whilst a spur led back along the cliffs to the north west. A further section of tramway emerged from the north-western corner of the large building to feed the cliff-edge stamps. No photographs of this corner of the site at work have been located to indicate the former appearance of this tramway. The tramway was probably ripped up and the tunnel infilled after the closure of Levant in 1930. It is possible that it may have been used for a while to transport Levant dump material to the Rescorla's works. The route of the tramway seems to have been infilled at its upper end. Part of the stone kerbing that flanked the potential cutting is, however, still visible. The uphill mouth of the small tunnel can no longer be seen. The arched mouth to the tunnel on the downslope side is still plainly visible and although a set of settling tanks have been built just to the east of this point, the curving route of the tramway to the large shed can be made out as a narrow terrace along its front face.
Completeness and condition:	Partly infilled.
Significance:	A significant part of the Levant dressing floors.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Settling tanks E25.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37213 34816
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete and masonry.
Construction date:	1878 to 1908.
Modification date:	1908 to 1960s.
Original function:	Collection and partial concentration of tin tailings.
Current function:	Landscape features, area of open water.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Some surviving button hole launders.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Dominating the area of the valley where Levant and Geevor meet, just above Trewellard Zawn, are three sets of elongated settling tanks. They are the last clearly-recognisable survivors of a once-common type of feature of these mines, which have survived because they continued in use until just over two decades ago. To the west, are two sets of tanks, a group of seven aligned east-west, and a subsidiary set of three (originally four) set at their downslope end at right angles. The larger set to the west were built between 1878 and 1908 as part of the re-arrangement of Levant floors. Water for the tanks was probably provided by the lintelled culvert that ran along the inland side of the road through the Levant site from just below the stamps floors. The aqueduct tapped one of the Pendeen leats and passed just to the south of the return water pump house to connect with the uphill side of the tanks. At some time after 1908, the tanks were extended upslope to their present length. The junction between the original tanks and their extensions is clearly visible in the change in build of the tank separator walls at this point. The lower set of tanks seem to be little changed, although one of the separator walls shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey seems to have disappeared. Aerial photographs from 1961 show that water for the lower tanks was fed in from Rescorla's' pond via a pipeline whose route is still visible at its western end. The source of water for the upper tanks is not clear. It was clearly distributed into the tanks from the uphill end after passing through a number of small sumps and sluices. It is possible that there was also a pipeline to these tanks. According to Bryan Earl (pers. comm.) who visited the site when at work, Geevor tailings were fed into these tanks where they were de-watered. Water was then fed in along a flume over each tank and mixed with the thickened slimes beneath to achieve the correct consistency. The mixture was then drained off and framed in the yard below, re-thickened and re-framed. Some archive photographs and cine film of these features at work is within local archives.
Completeness and condition:	These tanks are, with the exception of their feed arrangements, complete and in fair condition.
Significance:	Now a rare site type on mine dressing floors.
Requirements for work:	Monitor for degradation. The water outflow from these tanks needs to be controlled to reduce the waterlogging of the lower part of the site.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Settling tanks E26.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37237 34823
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete and masonry.
Construction date:	1878 to 1908.
Modification date:	1908 to 1960s.
Original function:	Collection and partial concentration of tin tailings.
Current function:	Landscape features.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Some surviving button hole launders.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Dominating the area of the valley where Levant and Geevor meet, just above Trewellard Zawn, are three sets of elongated settling tanks. They are the last clearly-recognisable survivors of a once-common type of feature of these mines, which have survived because they continued in use until just over two decades ago. To the west are two sets of tanks, a group of seven aligned east-west, and this subsidiary set of three (originally four) set at their downslope end at right angles. The larger set to the west were built between 1878 and 1908 as part of the re-arrangement of Levant floors. Water for the tanks was probably provided by the lintelled culvert that ran along the inland side of the road through the Levant site from just below the stamps floors. The aqueduct tapped one of the Pendeen leats and passed just to the south of the return water pump house to connect with the uphill side of the tanks. At some time after 1908, the tanks were extended upslope to their present length. The junction between the original tanks and their extensions is clearly visible in the change in build of the tank separator walls at this point. The lower set of tanks seem to be little changed, although one of the separator walls shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey seems to have disappeared. Aerial photographs from 1961 show that water for the lower tanks was fed in from Rescorla's' pond via a pipeline whose route is still visible at its western end. The source of water for the upper tanks is not clear. It was clearly distributed into the tanks from the uphill end after passing through a number of small sumps and sluices. It is possible that there was also a pipeline to these tanks. According to Bryan Earl (pers. comm.) who visited the site when at work, Geevor tailings were fed into these tanks where they were de-watered. Water was then fed in along a flume over each tank and mixed with the thickened slimes beneath to achieve the correct consistency. The mixture was then drained off and framed in the yard below, re-thickened and re-framed.
Completeness and condition:	These tanks are, with the exception of their feed arrangements, complete and in fair condition.
Significance:	Now a rare site type on mine dressing floors.
Requirements for work:	Monitor for degradation.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Settling tanks E27.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV.
Location:	SW 37255 34877
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mass concrete and masonry.
Construction date:	1878 to 1908.
Modification date:	1908 to 1960s.
Original function:	Collection and partial concentration of tin tailings.
Current function:	Landscape features.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Some surviving button hole launders.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	Dominating the area of the valley where Levant and Geevor meet, just above Trewellard Zawn, are three sets of elongated settling tanks. They are the last clearly-recognisable survivors of a once-common type of feature of these mines, which have survived because they continued in use until just over two decades ago. To the west, are two sets of tanks, a group of seven aligned east-west, and a subsidiary set of three (originally four) set at their downslope end at right angles. The larger set to the west were built between 1878 and 1908 as part of the re-arrangement of Levant floors. Water for the tanks was probably provided by the lintelled culvert that ran along the inland side of the road through the Levant site from just below the stamps floors. The aqueduct tapped one of the Pendeen leats and passed just to the south of the return water pump house to connect with the uphill side of the tanks. At some time after 1908, the tanks were extended upslope to their present length. The junction between the original tanks and their extensions is clearly visible in the change in build of the tank separator walls at this point. The lower set of tanks seem to be little changed, although one of the separator walls shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey seems to have disappeared. Aerial photographs from 1961 show that water for the lower tanks was fed in from Rescorla's' pond via a pipeline whose route is still visible at its western end. The source of water for the upper tanks is not clear. It was clearly distributed into the tanks from the uphill end after passing through a number of small sumps and sluices. It is possible that there was also a pipeline to these tanks. According to Bryan Earl (pers. comm.) who visited the site when at work, Geevor tailings were fed into these tanks where they were de-watered. Water was then fed in along a flume over each tank and mixed with the thickened slimes beneath to achieve the correct consistency. The mixture was then drained off and framed in the yard below, re-thickened and re-framed.
Completeness and condition:	These tanks are, with the exception of their feed arrangements, complete and in fair condition.
Significance:	Now a rare site type on mine dressing floors.
Requirements for work:	Monitor for degradation.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Pond E28.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV, SSSI.
Location:	SW 37225 34870
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Earthwork structure.
Construction date:	Before 1878.
Modification date:	Mid 19th century.
Original function:	Probable water source for tin stamps E31.
Current function:	Overbuilt by settling tanks.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	The 1878 Ordnance Survey marked a large sub-triangular pond at this location, which was fed via the stone-lintelled channel running down the southern side of the Levant mine roadway. It probably provided a head of water for the stamping mill just downslope. By 1980, this site was occupied by settling tanks. Traces of the pond survive between the settling tanks and the roadway, although much of the slime-rich material it contained has been quarried away.
Completeness and condition:	Mostly destroyed.
Significance:	Historical only.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Copper precipitation works E29.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV, SSSI.
Location:	SW 37134 34853
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Cement rendered masonry, some shaped granite facings.
Construction date:	1878 to 1908.
Modification date:	1930 (Levant closure and abandonment activities).
Original function:	Copper precipitation works.
Current function:	Ruinous structure.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Precipitation tanks.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	In order to retrieve copper from the finer and more difficult ores found at Levant, some of the ores were converted into copper sulphate by adding sulphuric acid. The copper was then precipitated from this solution via the addition of scrap iron and the effects of passive electrolysis in a series of concrete-lined tanks. The copper precipitate was then dried on a hotplate (Noall, 1976). The date of construction of this facility is unknown, although Ordnance Survey map evidence dates it to between 1878 and 1908. It was most probably built just after the turn of the century. It is likely that the tanks were not used following the closure of Levant in 1930. Although showing signs of decay, the copper leaching area is still much as it was shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey. The feature is an open yard, at the centre of which are a series of small rectangular tanks where the leaching took place. In the centre of the northern wall are the remains of a well-constructed single-storey gabled masonry structure, which housed the drying furnace. Some of the quoin stones from this structure have been broken away on its north-eastern corner. Some of the concrete facings of the leaching tanks have been broken away and the series of tanks to the south of the building have been damaged by the construction of a temporary roadway to Goldsworthy's Shaft. No vegetation grows on the cliffside below and there are heaps of rusting iron against the seaward wall of the leachate yard. These are the last remains of the scrap used to precipitate out the copper. Unauthorised 'artistic' activity has led to the tanks being backfilled with differently coloured stones. Minor works were undertaken to replace lost quoins in the north eastern corner of this structure in 1999.
Completeness and condition:	Roofless and occasionally vandalised.
Significance:	A rare survivor of a copper precipitation works building.
Requirements for work:	This structure should be reassessed and a schedule of minor works drawn up to ensure its continuing survival. The stone infill to the tanks should be removed.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Water stamps E31.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV, SSSI.
Location:	SW 37912 34908
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Mortared masonry.
Construction date:	By 1844.
Modification date:	1994.
Original function:	Water-powered tin stamping mill.
Current function:	Consolidated ruin.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Timber frame for Californian pattern stamps.
Machinery:	None.
Description:	The water stamps are located on the cliffs above Trewellard Zawn. That they were sited in such a difficult indicates that few suitable locations were available on this stretch of coast for such an enterprise. The quality of the masonry of the building and that facing the head of the zawn is particularly impressive when viewed from below. The date of construction of the stamps is not evident. A building of roughly appropriate dimensions and location was shown on a map dating to 1844 and may be represented by one of the rectangular features on Symons' map. By 1878, the water stamps were roofless and derelict, but had been re-roofed and were at work in 1908. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site was used intermittently during the last half of the 19th and early 20th century. The date of final abandonment has not been discovered. The building follows a pattern for such structures common in West Penwith, being built of masonry with a prominent gable wall adjacent to the wheelpit. A small set of stamps were sited just inside this end of the building, and the remainder of the structure presumably housed buddles and other concentrating plant. In 1908, this site was fed with ore by a tramway connecting to the foot of the Levant floors and, the later Rescorla's' works. Water was fed via a masonry culvert into the back of the wheelpit. It is likely that the tailrace flushed directly over the cliff face. Due to the location of the works, it is rather difficult to see what happened to the ore after it had been stamped. It may have been conveyed by launders back to the works at the head of the zawn and the last remains of timber staging are visible on the cliff slope on the seaward side of its front wall. Most of the fabric of the building is intact, although parts of the front wall had collapsed into the sea. The wheelpit is intact and access from the interior of the building seems to have been via a tall lintel-headed doorway in this wall. The stamps' ore pass can just be made out, but the topography of the cliff slope above has been altered and the route of the tramway can no longer be seen. The timber frame for six heads of small Californian stamps still stands in the interior of the building and one of the stamps rods lies on the beach below, but no other features can be made out on the floor. It is very unusual to find a water stamps in such good condition and for this reason the walls of the building and the adjoining wheelpit were repointed and capped during DLG works in 1994.
Completeness and condition:	Although roofless and lacking its stamps and waterwheel, this building is well preserved and in good condition.
Significance:	Surviving water powered tin stamps buildings are relatively rare.
Requirements for work:	Monitor for degradation of the fabric of the building. Uncontrolled surface water inflow into the building should be arrested.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Trial Adit E32.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV, SSSI, RIGS.
Location:	SW 37185 34914
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated into bedrock.
Construction date:	Unknown but possibly early.
Modification date:	N/R.
Original function:	Possible trial adit.
Current function:	Possible trial adit.
Significant contents:	N/R.
Fixtures and fittings:	N/R.
Machinery:	N/R.
Description:	There is possibly an adit on an eroded lode outcrop in the cliffs beneath the water stamps (E31).
Completeness and condition:	Not inspected due to access issues.
Significance:	Uncertain, though if a trial adit, it may be fairly early in date.
Requirements for work:	None.

Site name:	**GEEVOR MINE**
Structure name/identifier:	Deep Adit E33.
Survey date:	05/11/2013
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, WHS, AONB, AGHV, Heritage Coast, AGSV, northern end is within SSSI and RIGS.
Location:	SW 37184 34937 (portal)
Recorder:	Adam Sharpe
Photo numbers:	
Associated plans:	
Construction materials:	Excavated through bedrock. Some timber supports. Timber and concrete dams. Steel security gate. Electrical pumping equipment at junction with Victory Shaft crosscut.
Construction date:	Unknown, but possibly 18th century or earlier.
Modification date:	Extended and partially modified during the operations of North Levant and Geevor.
Original function:	Drainage and access adit.
Current function:	Drainage and access adit.
Significant contents:	None.
Fixtures and fittings:	Two underground reservoirs. Security gate at entrance.
Machinery:	Underground pump at end of crosscut from Victory Shaft station.
Description:	Geevor Deep Adit was probably initially developed along the outcrop of a lode as part of Wheal Mexico. By the end of the 19th century it connected the principal shafts of North Levant, Thorne's, Mexico, Borlase's and Pig, and there were branches to East Levant adit and on towards Wheal Carne. There was also a short branch near its mouth heading towards Levant. The route of the adit was relatively crooked, suggesting that it might have followed more than one lode, and to have connected with other, now-blocked shafts. This feature subsequently became the Geevor Deep Adit (3rd level) and was further extended. The adit is gated and water flows from the adit mouth. Access to the interior of the feature is by permission of the Mine Manager. A circular tour is possible utilising the ladder road in Victory Shaft. The St. Just Mines Research Group has surveyed the adit and its accessible connections as far as Carne Shaft to the south, and have identified a section of underhand stoping on one of the Pig Lodes. The lower section of the adit was surveyed by CAU in the late 1990s.
Completeness and condition:	Geevor Deep Adit is an important drainage feature, as well as giving access to extensive areas of the site, both at and above its level. It remains accessible over much of its length, though partial collapses occurred upstream from Victory Shaft, and a low section below Thorne's Shaft is vulnerable to collapse.
Significance:	An important drainage an access feature with the potential to site a deeper underground tour.
Requirements for work:	Deep Adit should be regularly inspected for indications of collapse and any necessary repair works should be undertaken. Access to the adit entrance is threatened by the recent collapse of the walling along the cliff edge above it.

4 Works recording sheet

The following record sheet should be filled out to record all works to structures or areas within that part of the site designated as a Scheduled Monument.

GEEVOR MINE WORKS RECORD SHEET	
Building name and identifier number:	
Reason for works:	
Description of maintenance or repair work undertaken:	
Materials: (Brand/name, details, cost/size/amount, supplier)	
Date and name:	
Any other work required/comments:	