

Molenick Farmhouse, Tideford, Cornwall
Watching brief and historic building record during renovation works

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R053

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The fieldwork was carried out by the author and Francis Shepherd and the drawings were prepared by both the author and Francis Shepherd.

The Project Manager was Jo Sturgess.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration:

Granite door to Kitchen (room 1)

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by The cbe Partnership Ltd on behalf of the Port Eliot Estate to carry out a watching brief and historic building record in advance of re-plastering and alterations to the interior of Molenick Farmhouse. The work was undertaken to fulfil condition 5 of the Listed Building Consent (PA16/08015). The house is a Grade I Listed Building located in the parish of St Germans, approximately 1.7km to the north-west of Tideford at NGR SX3348 6118 (Figs 1 and 2).

Molenick Farmhouse is described in the Listed Building description as 'one of the finest farmhouses within Cornwall'. The house, for the majority of its history, was clearly a grand residence but probably became a farmhouse at some point in the 18^{th} century. From the 13^{th} century to the 18^{th} century it was the seat of the Scawen family and the last member of the Scawen family to live there died in 1712. In about 1780 Molenick was bought by the Eliot family and has been in their ownership ever since. The earliest surviving elements of the present house appear to date to the early 16^{th} century.

The watching brief and historic building record were carried out as part of the phase 2 works to renovate the interior. This followed on from a Heritage Impact Assessment completed by Wessex Archaeology in August 2016 and the completion of the phase 1 works to renovate the exterior of the house.

A total of nine major construction phases have been identified as a result of the recording work. The earliest depiction of the house is an estate plan of *c*1720 (Fig 3) which shows that it was once E-shaped in plan. The only part of the E-shaped house that remains standing today is the Great Hall range and part of the north and northeast cross ranges which formed the central part of the E-shaped house. These ranges have been dated stylistically to the 16th century (phases 1 and 2). During the mid 18th century (phase 4) major demolition and remodelling works were undertaken when the east and west ranges of the E-shaped house were demolished along with the northwest range and much of the north-east range. At this time the remaining Great Hall range was substantially remodelled. In the late 18th to early 19th century (phases 5 and 6) extensions were added to the north-west (present north-west wing) and north-east (present stable range). Other small extensions were added in the mid to late 19th century (phase 7) and early 20th century (phase 8). During the 1990s (phase 9) an accidental fire caused significant damage to the Great Hall range. This resulted in the repair and replacement of many earlier elements of the building.

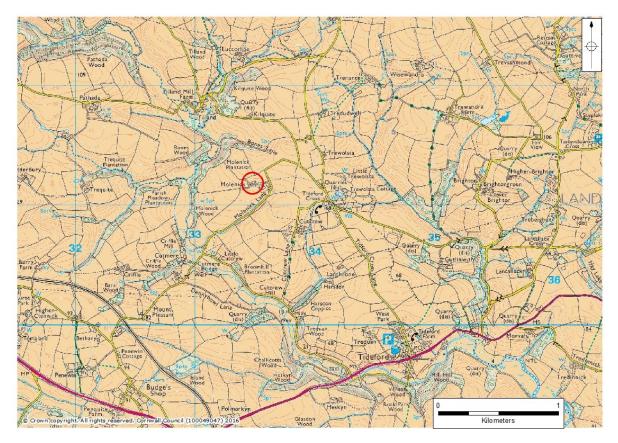


Fig 1 Location map.

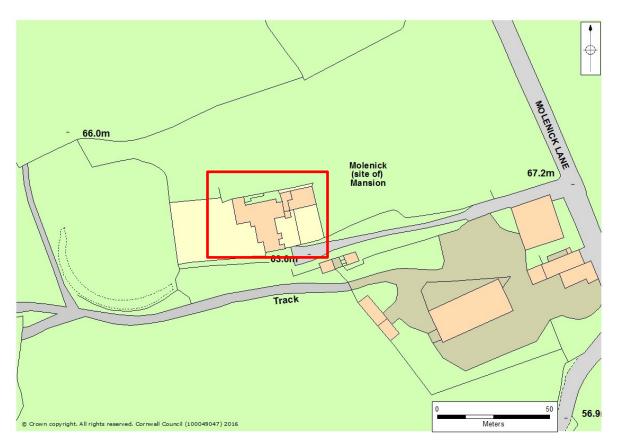


Fig 2 Site extent.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Molenick Farmhouse is a Grade I Listed Building, described in the list description as 'one of the finest farmhouses within Cornwall'. It is located in the parish of St Germans, approximately 1.7km to the north-west of Tideford at NGR SX3348 6118. The house, which is now part of the Port Eliot Estate, was previously the seat of the Scawen family. It is presumed to date from the early $16^{\rm th}$ century.

Listed Building Consent with accompanying conditions has now been granted to renovate the building (planning application PA16/08015). The proposals for Phase 2 of the renovation works include substantial re-plastering internally to address the issues of damp and the rearrangement of domestic accommodation to address the needs of the family.

Condition 5 of the consent states:

All works carried out within the main house of Molenick Farm as outlined within Phase 2 of the approval shall proceed carefully subject to a watching brief and record of the structure.

Reason: To ensure that the existing character of the Listed Building is retained and in accordance with saved policy EV3 of the Caradon Local Plan 1999 and section 12 of the NPPF 2012.

A Heritage Impact Assessment for the phase 2 works was completed by Wessex Archaeology in August 2016.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by The cbe Partnership Ltd on behalf of the Port Eliot Estate to carry out the watching brief and historic building record prior to re-plastering and alterations.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the historic fabric and development history of the house. The objectives were to obtain a record of all historic fabric and details exposed during the course of the works and prior to replastering.

The equivalent of a Level 2/3 building survey as defined by Historic England (English Heritage 2006) was produced for the areas affected by the works.

The study area covered much of the interior of the house.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Images of England online listed buildings database
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 12.1)
- Published histories (see Section 12.2)
- A heritage impact assessment carried out in 2016 (Wessex 2016a; 2016b).

2.3.2 Fieldwork

Site visits were made at appropriate intervals (i.e., after an area had been stripped of plaster).

Recording included all architectural features and details of significance. Measured information and detail, as appropriate, was added to copies of existing plans supplied by the client, and measured elevations were created for all walls where plaster had been removed.

Measured floor plans of the building were annotated to show phased development and architectural detail.

Analysis of the fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive stage.

Photographic recording included colour photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). Supporting black and white photographs were taken to form a stable archive.

CAU follows Historic England's guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

The photographic record comprises:

- General views.
- All exposed elevations and roof spaces.
- Examples of structural and architectural detail.

A metric scale was included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

All site materials were prepared for long term storage. This included:

- · Finalisation of measured drawings.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Filing of digital colour photographs and limited image editing (eg, composition, lighting) where appropriate.
- Creation of an archive report.
- Completion of the Historic England OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations).
- Preparation of CAU Archive Index form.

3 Location and setting

Molenick is located in south-east Cornwall within St Germans parish. It is situated approximately 8.6 km to the north-west of Saltash and approximately 8.9 km to the south-east of Liskeard.

The Farm is located on the west side of Molenick Lane, approximately 0.66 km to the north-west of Tideford Cross (Figs 1 and 2). A drive leads west from Molenick Lane to the house. Where the drive adjoins Molenick Lane there are a few farm buildings and a yard. At the end of the drive the house is located on the north side and there is another group of farm buildings and a Grade II listed granary on the south side.

The house is built into a natural slope to the north and east. To the west a large, flat area has been laid to lawn and to the south-east there is an enclosed former yard. It lies at a height of approximately 65m OD.

4 Designations

Molenick Farmhouse is a Grade I Listed Building and is described in the list description as follows:

Name: MOLENICK FARMHOUSE List entry Number: 1329177

Farmhouse. Early C16, with additions probably of later C16, and C17, with plasterwork dated 1652. Remodelled in the early C18, with C19 and some alterations. Slatestone rubble, slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable end to left; hipped to right. Gable end stack to left end and rear lateral hall stack, with brick shafts. Rear rendered and lined out. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room to left heated by a gable end stack, with chamber above. The open hall was probably originally heated by the fireplace in the rear lateral stack and not by an open hearth. The rear of the house may originally have been the front; there is what may have been a 2-storey porch to the rear of the passage. In the later C16, a wing was built, of one-room plan, to the front of the inner room to right; this was also originally open to the roof, with smoke-blackened trusses surviving. In the later C17, a rear wing of one-room plan was added to the rear of the inner room; this was heated by a stack to the outer right side, with plaster shield of arms dated 1652, which appears to be in situ. Probably in circa 1700 - early C18, the hall was floored, with 2 windows in the front at ground floor and a gable built over, for 2 windows, and a fireplace, with stack rising from the apex of the gable. At this time a straight stair was inserted to the rear right of the passage. The site of the original stair is uncertain. In the mid C19, the original inner room was largely rebuilt, with a straight stair dividing to right and left, to give access to the upper floors of the front and rear wings, with a passage at ground floor leading to the rear wing. One jamb survives of the original ground floor doorway to the front wing; this remodelling also took up part of the hall at this end, with a stud partition wall inserted. Probably also at this time, a shallow rear addition was made behind the hall stack; this is now inaccessible. Also at this time in the C19, the rear wing was enlarged, new windows inserted, and a small porch added to the front door. In the C20, the doorway to the storied porch was replaced by a window, and the ground floor of the porch used as a room. Few other alterations. Exterior: 2 storeys, with lower end to left and hall to right of passage doorway. The lower end has a 16-pane sash at first floor, with cambered brick head. The door to the passage is C19, with cambered brick head and flat hood on wooden piers, with dentils. Above the doorway is an early C18 sash, of 16 panes, with cambered brick head, the glazing bars flat-faced outside and ovolomoulded inside. To right, the hall has 2 similar early C18 12-pane sashes at ground floor, with cambered brick heads. At first floor, a large gable, with brick stack at apex, and 2 C19 6-pane sashes with cambered brick heads. To right and projecting to the front, the parlour wing, of 2 storeys; at ground floor this has C20 casement, and first floor C19 16-pane sash. Attached to the right gable end of the parlour wing is a lower C19 2- storey range of outhouses, with 2 doors and 2 windows at ground floor, with brick segmental heads, all 2-light casements; at first floor a blocked window, two 2light casements. To end right an external stair to a loft door. All openings have brick segmental heads and surrounds. The left gable end has painted rubble wall. At the right side, the roof slope has been rebuilt over the original inner room; the central range has a covered way at ground floor, with scantle slate pitched roof on wooden piers; plain door with blocked window. To the right, the later C17 wing has external stack, and is rendered and lined out, with a C19 6-pane sash at first floor. There is a C19 16-pane sash at first floor on the central range, lighting the stair. To the left, the C16 front wing is built out beyond the line of the main building, with hipped roof; door and 2-light casement at ground floor, with loft door above. There is a C19 2-storey addition to the outer side of the wing, rendered and lined out, with 2 doors, 16-pane sash and 2 plateglass sashes at first floor. To end left, the C19 outhouse has door; this side is built into the bank. The rear of the house has a 2-storey porch with hipped roof, with C20 casement at ground floor, C19 16-pane sash at first floor. Lower end to right has

ground floor C20 12-pane light. The rear lateral stack to the hall rises from the roof slope with brick shaft; there is a 2-storey addition, probably of C18, built between the porch and the wing to left; this conceals the stack at ground floor; there is a door and 9-pane light at first floor to right. The 2-storey wing projects to left; at inner side there is a C20 window at ground floor, C19 18-pane sash at first floor. Rear of the wing also has C20 window at ground floor and 18-pane sash at first floor. Interior: This house has features of outstanding quality, particularly the roof over the hall. The passage is wide, with a stone floor. To rear right, early C18 straight stair, boxed in; at first floor this retains turned balusters. There is a 2-centred arched chamfered granite doorway to the lower end, with cushion stops and carving over the head; semi-circular granite step down into the room. Lower end room has slate floor, 2 heavy chamfered cross beams; recessed in party wall to passage. Fireplace with granite jambs and cambered lintel, oven to left with cast iron door and pot jack; copper to left of fireplace and hooks in ceiling. To the right of the passage, the screen to the hall has been plastered over, but the original screen may survive; at first floor level it is exposed, a plain plank and muntin screen. In the hall, the rear lateral fireplace has granite 2-centred arch, rollmoulded, with recessed spandrels and cushion stops. Along the front wall is a later C17 bench with scalloped edge and end. To the right, there is a C19 passage leading to the rear wing; this room was substantially remodelled in the C19, with shutters to windows, but retains a plaster shield of arms, with scrollwork and helm, with arm grasping a tree trunk with roots; painted and dated 1652. The arms are of Scawen, Molenick, Moyle of Bake and Dandy of Lanreath. The doorway to the front wing retains one jamb of the late C16 doorway, with convex and concave mouldings and scroll stop. C19 stair in the former inner room. At first floor, the chamber over the hall retains the complete roof structure from the original building. There are 5 bays, with a decorative string across the gable ends. Arched braces, with cambered collars, with carved pendants below the collars, 2 rows of threaded purlins and wall plate, with diagonal ridge purlin. All the members are carved with leaves, wheatear and geometric designs, each one different. There is a doorway to the landing over the passage, and the foot of the principal remains behind the door. This roof is an extremely rare survival, and is of exceptionally high quality. On the landing, there is an early C18 2-panelled door to the room over the lower end, and a similar door to the chamber over the porch. Roof over the lower end. There is a solid wall to the left of the passage, rising to the apex; there is a chamfered doorway to the chamber over the lower end. One truss remains over the passage, with notched lap-jointed collar, the collar removed, curved foot to the principals. The roof was rebuilt over the lower end, in C18 or C19. Roof over the upper end. This is in 3 sections, with the roof over the front wing, roof over the original inner room and roof over the rear wing. The front wing has roof trusses with chamfered principal rafters and cambered collars, also chamfered with ogee stops; dovetailed lap joints and trenched purlins. The trusses over the front wing appear to be smoke-blackened. C17 roof remaining over the rear wing, with halved principals, notched and slightly cambered collars, mortised apex to the principals and trenched purlins. The later trusses have halved and pegged principals. Molenick Farmhouse is unusual, in having as well as an open hall, a later wing which was also originally heated from an open hearth. It must have retained the open hall until the early C18, and the features from this phase are This also interesting. is one of the finest farmhouses Cornwall.

5 Brief site history

The settlement of Molenick is first recorded in 1309 when it was spelt "Melionack" (Gover 1948).

The place name 'Molenick' derives from the family of the same name who originally resided here. The last member of the Molenick family married a Scawen in the 13^{th} century and so the property from that point became the family seat of the Scawens. The fact that the property has always been known as 'Molenick' rather than 'Scawen' suggests that a house existed on the site before the Scawens inherited it in the 13^{th} century.

Molenick was the Scawen family seat from the time of Edward I (13th century) up until 1712. The family produced two Members of Parliament, a Vice-warden of the Stannaries and most famously, the Cornish revivalist and antiquarian, William Scawen (1600–1689). The last of the family to live at Molenick (another William) died there in 1712. His heir, Thomas Scawen, lived in Northampton and his son James died in 1801 without issue, bringing the male line of the Scawen family to an end. (nationalarchives.gov.uk).

In about 1780 Molenick was bought by the Eliot family and has been in their ownership ever since.

6 Historic development of the house

(See Figs 115 and 116 for development phases of the house).

The present house is roughly T-shaped in plan but an estate map dated c1720 (Fig 3) indicates that in the early $18^{\rm th}$ century the house had been E-shaped in plan. Comparing the c1720 map with later historic maps (Figs 4-7) and the present plan of the house has shown that the portion that remains standing today equates to the central range and part of the northern cross range shown on the c1720 map. A map of the manor of Molenick dated 1777 (Fig 4) shows the house as a shortened L-shape which instantly indicates that much of the original house was demolished in the mid $18^{\rm th}$ century at some point between c1720 and 1777. At this time the original front (west) range and the rear (east) range (shown only on the c1720 plan) were demolished. It seems quite likely that either the removed front (west) range or the rear (east) range originally formed the earlier, medieval part of the house.

The earliest part of the existing house is the great hall range (the central range on the c1720 map- aligned roughly north-south) and its two projections to the west (the porch- rooms 4 and 18, and the hallway- rooms 6 and 20) and also the northern cross range (rooms 7 and 22) which all appear, stylistically, to date to the 16^{th} century (**Phase 1**) (see Figs 115 and 116). The north-east wing (rooms 8 and 23) appears to have been added very soon after this, in the 16^{th} century (**phase 2**), and originally extended further eastwards to join the former east range shown on the c1720 estate map. The eastern section of this wing together with both the east range and west range were demolished at some point between c1720 and 1777.

In the 17th century (**phase 3**) the present eastern gable wall was added to the northeast wing before the demolition of the eastern part of this wing in the mid 18th century.

In the mid 18^{th} century between c1720 and 1777 (**phase 4**) major demolition and remodelling works were undertaken. These works included the demolition of both the east and west ranges and much of the north-east wing. They also involved the rebuilding of the southern end of the great hall range (the present kitchen and bedroom above, rooms 1 and 16), the rebuilding of the east wall of the great hall (room 3), the rebuilding of the south wall of the north-east wing and the insertion of a first floor level in the great hall. This work reduced the size of the house dramatically and it is likely to have taken place when the property became tenanted for the first time and the main function of the house became that of a farmhouse rather than the grand residence of an important family which it had previously been.

At some point after the major demolition and remodelling the present north-west wing was built in the late 18th century (**phase 5**). The west end of this wing was taken down in the early 19th century (**phase 6**) when an extension was added to the north side of the wing and the present west wall here was constructed.

Also during **phase 6** in the early 19^{th} century a new stable range was built on the site of the substantially demolished part of the north-east wing. The plan of the building is shown in its **phase 6** form on the c1840 Tithe Map (Fig 5).

In the mid to late 19^{th} century, during **phase 7**, a two-storey outshut extension was added to the north side of the north-east wing. This may have replaced an earlier garderobe here. At the same time the rear lean-to on the north side of the stable block was extended to the west.

A few minor alterations are likely to have occurred in the early 20th century (**phase 8**) including the blocking of some door and window openings and the rebuilding of the east wall of the northern extension of the north-west wing.

Phase 9 includes the repair works carried out after a major fire in the 1990s. At this time extensive damage occurred in the great hall range resulting in the loss of the 18th century first floor structure, the replacement of the 16th century screens passage wall and 18th century staircase at the south end of the great hall, partial replacement of the wall between the hallway and great hall, repairs/replacement of the 17th century bench on the east side of the great hall, repairs to roof timbers and repairs to the kitchen, including replacement of many of the ceiling timbers.

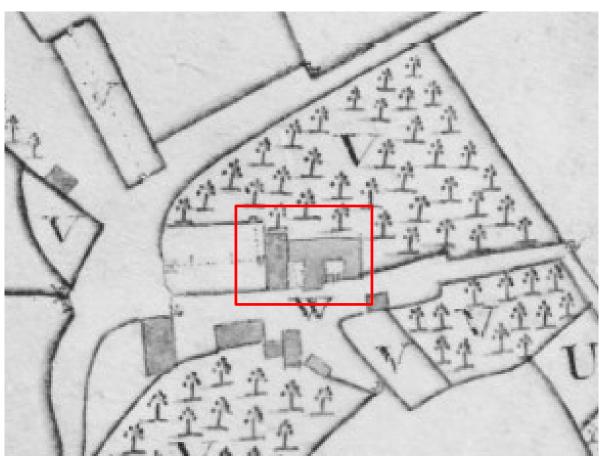


Fig 3 Estate map c1720 showing the E-shaped plan-form of the house. The central section is all that remains in situ today.



Fig 4 Survey of Molenick Manor, Penquite and Pennywin 1777 (CRO ref: EL280) showing the house in red following the demolition of the west and east ranges.



Fig 5 Tithe Map, c1840, showing the extensions made to the west and east after 1777.

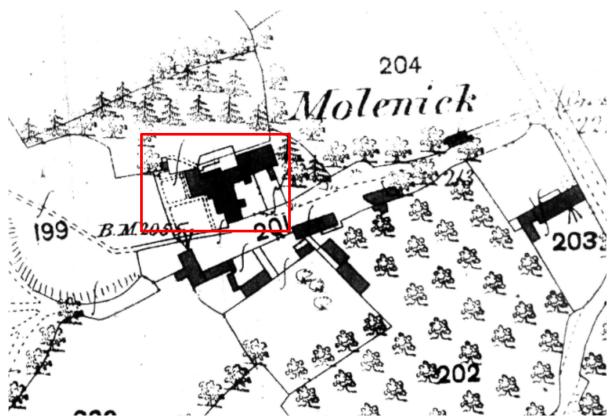


Fig 6 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1878.

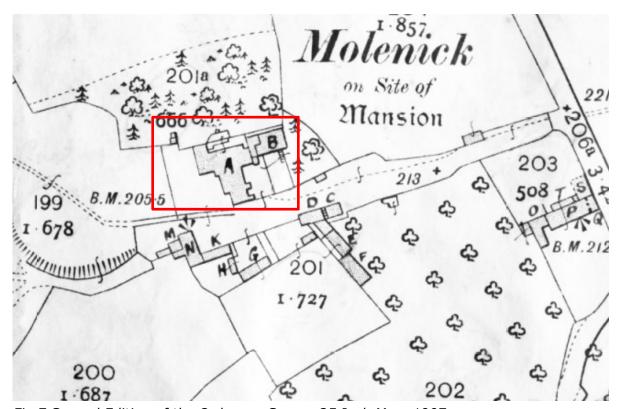


Fig 7 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907.

7 Building record results

The watching brief was undertaken within the areas described below. Many of the existing plastered wall surfaces were removed, although some were left *in situ* (see plans Figs 117 and 118 for areas where plaster was removed and for room locations). In addition the roof structures over rooms 22 and 23 were recorded when the ceiling was removed in room 23 and a record was made of the stable block (rooms 13, 14 and 15) prior to internal alterations.

7.1 Ground Floor

(See Fig 115 for room locations).

7.1.1 Room 1 (Kitchen)

This room, along with the chamber above (room 16), appears to have been constructed in the mid 18th century during phase 4, completely replacing an earlier service range to the south of the great hall and screens passage (rooms 3 and 2). The north wall is all that survives of the former 16th century south range. The 18th century room was clearly originally designed as a kitchen. The floor level appears to have been reduced by approximately 0.25m, possibly when the 18th century range was built or possibly after the 1990s fire, and now has a slate flagstone floor. The exposed moulded and chamfered ceiling beams were extensively damaged during the 1990s fire but the large summer beams appear to have survived with iron fittings attached. The joists have been widely replaced to match those destroyed during the fire. As part of the present renovation works plaster was removed from all four walls in this room.

North wall (Figs 8 and 14)

This wall is part of the 16th century (phase 1) building. It is built from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. There are two original door openings in it leading from the screens passage, originally into two service rooms or one service room and a passage. The opening to the west has now been blocked but remains as a recess in the wall. Both door openings share an original single, timber lintel which has been chamfered over each opening, each chamfer ending with ogee stops. The door opening to the east has a granite arch and jambs fronting the screens passage but on the south face of the western jamb the iron pintles on which the original door was hung are still *in situ* as are the iron bolt hoops on the east jamb. In the threshold of the eastern door opening a large, shaped, semi-circular granite block has been inserted as a step. This may be a section of reused millstone. To the east of the eastern door opening a clear straight joint is visible 0.15m from the corner of the room. The joint is visible from floor level up to the ceiling and marks the limit of the 16th century walling. To the east of the straight joint the 18th century walling is very different in form, comprising large and small slate rubble bonded with a light brown earth and lime mortar mix.

East wall (Fig 9)

This wall is part of the 18th century (phase 4) build and is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light brown earth and lime mortar mix. No features were revealed after the removal of plaster here.

South wall (Figs 10, 11 and 14)

This gable end wall is part of the 18th century (phase 4) build and is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light brown earth and lime mortar mix. It retains its centrally set 18th century fireplace although this has been greatly altered and extended in the 19th century. The original chimney breast protrudes into the room by 0.35m but the present fire surround has been added in the 19th century so that the fireplace now protruded into the room by 0.6m. The two granite jambs and brick arch over the fireplace are part of the 19th century alterations. Both granite jambs have been reused; that to the east has a hollow chamfer on the outer face rather than the inner face and the western jamb has no chamfer at all. On the east side of the fireplace there is an intact 19th century bread oven with cast iron door built into the extended structure. In the walling to the east of this flues have been cut and then blocked with

brickwork. A photograph taken after the fire in the 1990s shows that there was once a 19th century brick-built structure for a copper located in this corner for heating water (see Fig 10). The flues were presumably cut into the wall in the 19th century to serve the copper. To the west of the fireplace, spanning the corner between the south and west walls, there is a large concave recess starting from 0.25m above floor level and reaching a height of approximately 1.75m. At the top of the recess a piece of moulded elvan has been reused as a lintel. In a photograph of the room taken after the 1990s fire this concave feature is shown with a hood supported on lintels. Flues cut into the walling of the concave feature and blocked with brickwork indicate that there was once a boiler or a stove in this corner.

West wall (Figs 12, 13 and 14)

The majority of this wall is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light brown earth and lime mortar mix and is part of the 18th century (phase 4) build. Only a short section of walling at the northern end of the elevation, forming the northern jamb of a partially blocked window opening, belongs to the earlier 16th century (phase 1) structure. This section is constructed from thin grey slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The wide window opening in this wall is part of the 18th century build although the upper half of the northern splay is part of the 16th century build, indicating that there was a window here at an earlier date. The splays of both jambs now reach the floor, although the walling in the lower half was cut away at a later date, probably to insert a window seat or work bench (as shown in the photograph taken after the fire in the 1990s, Fig 13). A modern window has now been inserted in the opening, replacing a 20th century sash window which occupied the southern half only. At the southern end of the wall is the concave recess occupying the south-west corner of the room (as described in the south wall above). On this wall face part of a slate lintel for the hood remains *in situ*.



Fig 8 Room 1 north wall.



Fig 9 Room 1 east wall.



Fig 10 Room 1 south wall after 1990s fire.



Fig 11 Room 1 south wall.



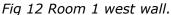
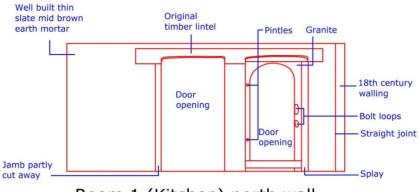
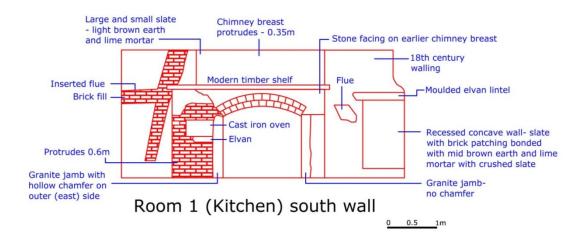


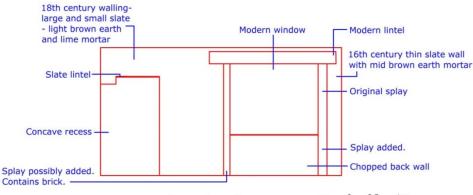


Fig 13 Room 1 west wall after 1990s fire.



Room 1 (Kitchen) north wall





Room 1 (Kitchen) west wall

Fig 14 Room 1 elevations.

7.1.2 Room 2 (Screens passage)

This room, now a hallway, formed the original early 16th century (phase 1) screens passage. This was the main entrance passage into this part of the house leading on from a front door in a porch to the west (now room 4). The present front door to the east would have acted as the rear exit/entrance, although the whole east wall (present front wall) was rebuilt in the 18th century. The screens passage is a typical feature of a large house of this date with several functions; it allowed access to all parts of the ground floor, it divided the service and lower end of the house from the great hall and upper end of the house and also stopped drafts from entering the great hall.

Although much of the screens passage here has been rebuilt, the south wall survives intact to help interpretation. Here two door openings (the western one now blocked) would originally have led into two separate service rooms (possibly a buttery and a pantry), or perhaps one led to a single service room and the other to a passage giving access to other rooms including a kitchen. The eastern door now leads into the kitchen (room 1) constructed in the 18th century when this end of the house was entirely remodelled.

Up until the fire in the early 1990s the screens wall dividing the passage from the great hall had survived as a timber plank and muntin partition wall (although hidden behind a more recent plaster one). The fire sadly destroyed this entire wall although samples for tree ring dating were taken from the charred remains. After the fire this wall was rebuilt in concrete blockwork (see Fig 17). The fire had also destroyed an inserted 18th century staircase which was boxed in and had turned balusters at first floor level. This was located in the position of the present staircase which appears to replicate the 18th century one.

The Listed Building description and photographs taken after the fire indicate that there was once a stone floor in here. This was replaced with modern slate flagstones after the fire. The ceiling and first floor structure are entirely modern, the earlier structure having been destroyed in the fire.

As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from an area of the south wall only, around the blocked door opening, and the blocking was also removed but later replaced.

North wall

This is a concrete block wall built in the early 1990s and located on the line of the original 16^{th} century plank and muntin screen wall destroyed during the fire. The door opening through to the great hall (room 3) is likely to be in the same position as an original opening.

East wall (Fig 15)

This is the present front wall of the building but originally would have been the rear wall. It was built in the 18^{th} century as part of some major remodelling works which involved replacing the whole of the original 16^{th} century rear wall. The door opening is 18^{th} century in date although now has a modern stable door and frame replacing the 19^{th} century door which was destroyed in the fire.

South wall (Figs 15, 16, 17 and 18)

This wall is part of the original 16th century (phase 1) building. It divides the screens passage from the service (lower) end of the building. It is built from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. Towards the eastern end of this wall there is an original two-centred, arched, granite doorway leading to the kitchen. It has plain chamfers with cushion stops towards the base of each jamb and there is incised carving on both sections of the arch (probably mason's marks). To the west of this the second, blocked doorway was reopened during the works, and the plaster removed from around it. The present lintel on this face had clearly been inserted at a later date but the door opening itself is original and most probably once had a granite arch and jambs similar to that of the eastern door opening.

West wall (Fig 16)

This appears to be a lath and plaster partition with borrowed light above. It is not known whether this wall survived the 1990s fire or if it is a recent replacement. There is a 20th century ledged and braced plank door set centrally in it.



Fig 15 Room 2 looking east.



Fig 16 Room 2 looking west.



Fig 17 Room 2 south wall after the 1990s fire taken from Great Hall (room 3).



Fig 18 Room 2 Granite door opening in south wall.

7.1.3 Room 3 (Great hall)

This room is the original 16^{th} century great hall. Since the fire in the 1990s the hall has been restored to its original dimensions after the removal of an inserted mid 18^{th} century first floor as well as a ground floor passage at the north end. The original hall was open to the roof timbers. At the north end of the room the family's private chambers could also be accessed, and at the south end of the room the screens passage formed the division between the upper and lower (service) end of the house.

The north and west walls are part of the original 16th century build. The east wall was almost entirely rebuilt in the 18th century, when a first floor level was inserted in the hall. This new wall was built with a gable and two first floor windows as well as a chimney to serve the first floor. The south wall, an original plank and muntin partition dividing the hall from the screens passage, was destroyed in the 1990s fire and replaced with a concrete blockwork wall.

The hall retains its original roof structure which was extensively repaired after the fire. There are five bays, with a decorative string across the gable ends. It has arched braced trusses, with cambered collars and a carved pendant hanging below each collar. There are two rows of threaded purlins, a wall plate and a ridge purlin. All the members are carved with leaves, wheatears and geometric designs, each one different (listed building description).

In the 18th or 19th century, a passage was added crossing the north end of the hall leading to a newly inserted staircase at the eastern end of room 7. The timber partition wall of this passage was removed along with the first floor structure after the 1990s fire. However, the 19th century geometric tiles that covered the floor of the passage remain *in situ* at this end of the room. The rest of the floor in the great hall comprises early, granite flagstones. Another feature that was partially destroyed by the fire was a late 17th or early 18th century bench with a scalloped edge and end which was set along the east wall, returning for a short length along the line of the inserted passage to the north. This return section of the bench was replaced with the present replica in the 1990s. However, the fact that the north end of the bench was set along the planked partition of the passage suggests that the passage was first inserted in the late 17th or early 18th century.

As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from the north wall and northern half of the east wall. Plaster surfaces elsewhere in the room were left *in situ*.

North wall (Figs 19, 23 and 30)

This wall is part of the original 16th century (phase 1) building. It divides the great hall from the inner room (room 7). It is built from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar and has traces of earth, lime and hair plaster on its surface. There are two door openings at ground floor level. The door opening to the east is probably original although may have been heightened, and the door opening to the west was probably inserted in the 18th or 19th century when a staircase was inserted in the inner room (room 7) to the east. The blocked door opening at first floor level was inserted in the mid 18th century to access a newly inserted first floor level in the great hall. At the level of the threshold of this blocked door, five blocked joist sockets are visible equally spaced running across the wall. These sockets show the locations of the removed 18th century first floor timbers. Approximately 1.2m below the height of these first floor joist sockets there is another row of sockets containing sawn-off timbers. Presumably these timbers are associated with the removed 18th or 19th century passage at this end of the room. It is clear that the western door opening was heightened after the removal of this passage ceiling structure since there is brick blocking where the original lintel has been removed.

East wall (Figs 20, 24, 25, 26 and 30)

The majority of this wall was rebuilt in the 18th century (phase 4) as part of a major remodelling scheme. This remodelling involved the creation of a gable and new chimney in the centre of the wall to service the newly inserted first floor. All the present window openings are related to this phase of remodelling. The 18th century wall is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light brown earth and lime mortar mix (as seen externally). The internal plaster was removed from an area of approximately 2m wide at the northern end of this wall only. A small, c0.5m wide section at the north end is all that survives of the 16th century east wall. This is built from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The door opening at ground floor level here was remodelled in the 18th century but has a surviving 16th century timber jamb to the north, with hollow and ovolo chamfer and ornate, scroll stop. The masonry adjoining the southern jamb has been cut back to form a rounded corner. An area directly above the door was repaired in the 1990s with brickwork and cement and above this a modern, chamfered timber has been added to support the section of remaining 16th century walling above. To the south of this timber, areas of 1990s brickwork blocking indicate former locations of the removed first floor timbers. At ground floor level a horizontal timber set in the wall above the present bench indicates where the late 17th or early 18th century section of bench has been removed.

South wall (Figs 27)

This is a concrete block wall built in the early 1990s and located on the line of the original 16th century plank and muntin screen wall destroyed during the fire. The door opening through to the great hall (room 3) is likely to be in the same position as an original opening.

West wall (Fig 19, 21 and 29)

This wall is of two separate builds. The southern portion containing the fireplace and chimney breast is part of the original 16th century (phase 1) building constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen when plaster was removed in room 19). The northern section of wall, from ground floor upwards appears to have always been a timber, stud wall dividing the great hall from the small 16th century western projection (room 6, the present hallway). From the photographs taken after the fire in the 1990s it appears that much of this timber wall was destroyed. However, it is unclear whether it was completely replaced at that time.

The masonry walling to the south contains the original great hall fireplace which has a granite, two-centred arch surround with roll moulds, cushion stops and recessed spandrels.



Fig 19 Room 3 taken after the 1990s fire looking north-west.



Fig 20 Room 3 taken after the 1990s fire looking north-east.



Fig 21 Room 3 (first floor) taken after the 1990s fire looking west.



Fig 22 Room 3 roof taken after the 1990s fire looking south-east.



Fig 23 Room 3 north wall.



Fig 24 Room 3 north end of east wall.



Fig 25 Room 3 scroll stop on north jamb of door in east wall.



Fig 26 Room 3 east wall.



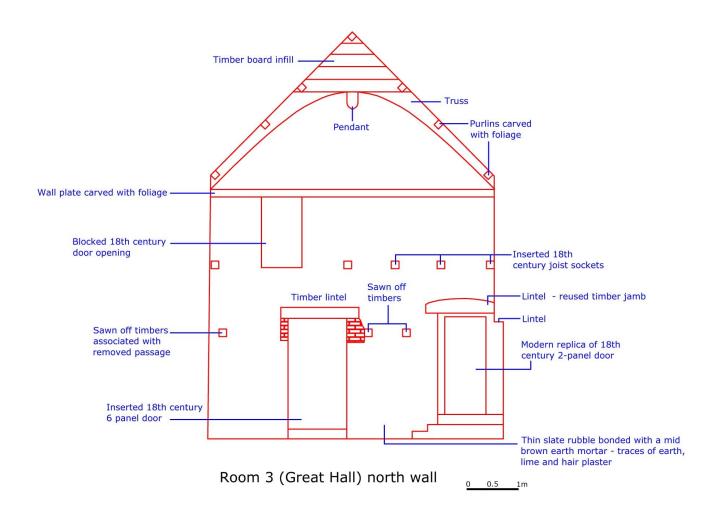
Fig 27 Room 3 roof looking south.

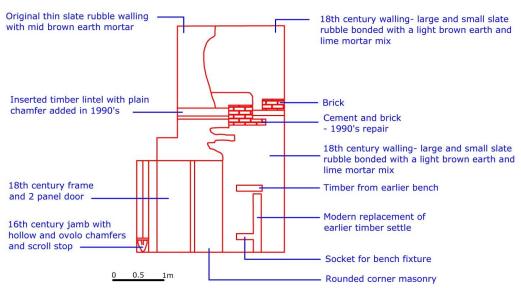


Fig 28 Room 3 moulded wall plate detail.



Fig 29 Room 3 granite fireplace in west wall.





Room 3 (Great Hall) north end of east wall

Fig 30 Room 3 elevations.

7.1.4 Room 4 (Porch)

This room appears to be the ground floor room of an original 16th century two-storey porch with hipped roof. This is likely to have been the main entrance to the house, leading into the screens passage (room 2). At some point, possibly in the 19th or 20th century, the front door in the west wall was blocked and a window inserted in its place. The room has most recently been used as a bathroom. As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from the north and west walls only.

North Wall (Fig 31)

This wall is part of the original 16th century building constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. At the base of the wall there is evidence in the form of exposed bedrock, either that the floor level in the room has been reduced by approximately 0.4m or that an original stone-built, porch bench has been removed. No other features were identified in this wall.

East Wall (Fig 32)

This appears to be a lath and plaster partition with borrowed light above. It is not known whether this wall survived the 1990s fire or if it is a recent replacement. There is a 20th century ledged and braced plank door set centrally in it.

South wall

This wall is part of the original 16th century building constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen externally). The plaster on this wall was not removed.

West wall (Figs 33 and 34)

This wall is part of the original 16th century building constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. There is a centrally set blocked door opening which now has a modern sash window inserted in it. This was originally the main entrance to this part of the house. At ceiling level there is a large timber beam spanning the width of the room (possibly part of an original first floor structure). The timber lintel above the window appears to be a more recent insertion.



Fig 31 Room 4 north wall.



Fig 32 Room 4 east wall.

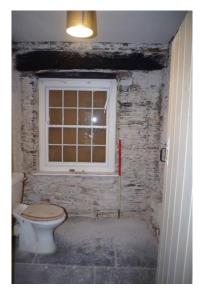
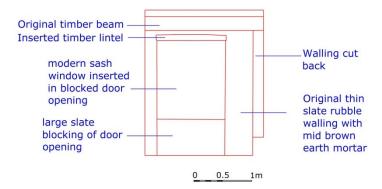


Fig 33 Room 4 west wall.



Room 4 (Porch) west wall

Fig 34 Room 4 elevations.

7.1.5 Room 5 (Store)

Room 5 is part of a two-storey outshot extension added, most probably, in the 18th or early 19th century, filling the gap between the projecting porch to the south and the possible stair projection to the north. This addition created a connecting passage at first floor level (room 19) and a store at ground floor level (room 5) only accessible from outside. The access from outside was blocked (possibly in the 19th or early 20th century) and the room can now only be accessed via a small hatch in the north wall. Internally an original slate shelf supported on a masonry plinth exists running along the length of the east and north walls. As part of the present works this room has remained untouched.

North Wall (Fig 35)

This wall forms the south wall of the 16th century projection to the north. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. A small hatch opening has been inserted, probably in the 18th or early 19th century at the time that the outshot was added. The hatch has been inserted in the blocking of a large original window opening here. This window was clearly blocked before the addition of the outshot, since an 18th century incised ashlar stucco has been added as an external finish over the blocked opening. This render survives in small patches only.

East Wall (Fig 37)

This wall forms the back of the 16^{th} century great hall chimney. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen in room 19) but on this face has been covered with the same external 18^{th} century incised ashlar stucco visible on the north and south walls. It can be presumed from the survival of this exterior finish that the whole of the frontage was rendered in this way during the 18^{th} century.

South wall (Fig 36)

This wall forms the north wall of the 16th century porch to the south. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The remains of exterior, 18th century incised ashlar stucco survive well.

West wall

This wall was added as part of the outshot extension probably in the late 18th century. It may have two blocked door openings (one at either end) with the blocking built from yellow and grey shillet bonded with lime mortar. The central pier of stonework is constructed from grey shillet but is also bonded with lime mortar. Since no lintels have survived it is difficult to tell whether the central pier of masonry is actually a blocked door opening or if there were two door openings either side of it.



Fig 35 Room 5 looking north.



Fig 36 Room 5 looking south.



Fig 37 Room 5 detail of exterior incised stucco on east wall.

7.1.6 Room 6 (Hallway)

This room appears to be the ground floor room of an original 16th century two-storey front wing. Its original extent to the north is unknown since it has been truncated by the addition of a later wing to the north-west. It may originally have functioned as a stair projection. This room appears to have been converted as an entrance hall by at least the 19th century when geometric floor tiles were laid. As part of the present renovation work, plaster was removed from the south and west walls only.

North Wall

This wall is probably an 18th or 19th century lath and plaster addition.

East Wall

This wall from ground floor upwards appears to have always been a timber, stud wall dividing the small front wing from the great hall to the east. From the photographs taken after the fire in the 1990s it appears that much of this timber wall was destroyed. However, it is unclear whether it was completely replaced at that time. The existing cupboard to the south of the door was inserted after the 1990s fire.

South wall (Figs 38 and 40)

This wall forms the south wall of the 16^{th} century projection. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. A small hatch opening has been inserted, probably in the 18^{th} or early 19^{th} century at the time when the outshot was added to the south. The hatch has been inserted in the blocking of a large original window opening here. This window was clearly blocked before the addition of the outshot, since (on its southern face) an 18^{th} century incised ashlar stucco has been added as an external finish over the blocked opening. At the top of the wall the base of a step at first floor level is visible. This was also inserted in the 18^{th} or early 19^{th} century when the outshot was added.

West wall (Figs 39 and 40)

This is part of the original 16th century projection. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The door opening to the south has been

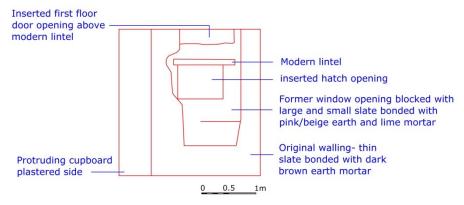
inserted at a later date, possibly in the 18th century when the north-west wing was added. To the north of this, the southern half of an original blocked window opening is visible; the original walling to the north having been demolished to create a door opening through to the north-west wing in the 18th century. Several courses of brickwork blocking just below the present ceiling level probably indicate the location of an earlier, removed floor.



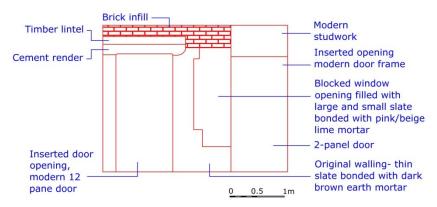
Fig 38 Room 6 south wall.



Fig 39 Room 6 west wall.



Room 6 (Hallway) south wall



Room 6 (Hallway) west wall

Fig 40 Room 6 elevations.

7.1.7 Room 7 (Inner room)

Room 7, described as the 'Inner room' in the Listed Building description, is part of the original 16th century northern cross-wing, and it survives, substantially intact. Its original function is unknown but it could have served as a Parlour or other private room or even possibly a kitchen since it contains a substantial blocked fireplace. The ceiling beams with chamfers and stops are all original, indicating that the floor frame above survives intact. In the 18th or 19th century the eastern part of the room was partitioned off to insert a new staircase up to the first floor. None of the plaster wall surfaces were removed in this room as part of the renovation works.

North Wall (Fig 41)

This is part of the original 16^{th} century structure. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar with a course of large boulders towards the base (as seen externally). The door opening in this wall has been inserted at a later date, probably in the 19^{th} century. The small window opening to the west is probably original and holds a later window with timber frame, small leaded lights and iron stanchion and saddle bars which may be of 18^{th} century origin.

East Wall

The original east wall has now been obscured by a staircase inserted in the 18^{th} or 19^{th} century. At the north end, however, a door opening has been inserted through the original wall (probably in the 17^{th} century). From room 8 (the parlour) the ragged edge of the cut of the doorway through the original wall was visible, showing that it was constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar.

South wall

This wall is part of the original 16^{th} century building. It divides the inner room from the great hall (room 3). It is built from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen from the great hall). The door opening was probably inserted in the 18^{th} or 19^{th} century when a staircase was inserted in the eastern half of the room.

West wall (Fig 42)

This wall is part of the original 16th century structure and contains a large, original, blocked fireplace. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen in the roof space only). At the north end of the wall there is a blocked door opening through to the later north-west wing. It is unclear whether this door opening is original or has been inserted at a later date.



Fig 41 exterior of north wall of room 7 and adjoining north-west wing to right.



Fig 42 Room 7 west wall.

7.1.8 Room 8 (Parlour)

Room 8 along with room 22 above are possibly part of the original 16th century crossrange although they may have been added as an extension very soon after the completion of the great hall range. Tree ring dating of timbers from the great hall roof along with some taken from the screens passage plank and muntin partition wall and from the roof over this north-east wing show that different timbers from all three locations show the same sequences and are therefore of the same date. This indicates that if the north-east wing was not constructed at the same date as the great hall range, it must have been constructed very soon after in order to use timber felled in the same year as those in the existing building. Unfortunately a felling date for these timbers could not be obtained at the time the samples were taken after the fire in the 1990s (Miles 1994) and the roof timbers in the original cross wing (above room 22) were not sampled.

The construction of the roof over this wing (only two and a half bays) shows that the building originally extended further eastwards. The present east gable wall, however, appears fairly early in date, and may have been inserted in the 17th century at a time when the chimney and fireplace in the north wall may also have been added. The smoke-blackened roof timbers (mentioned in the listing description) appear to indicate that originally this wing was open from the ground floor to the roof with a central fire at ground floor level although the blackening may have been caused by an earlier accidental fire.

In the mid 18th century, as part of major remodelling work, the south wall was removed and rebuilt slightly further to the south. This appears to have removed a small, earlier structure at the south-west corner; quite possibly an original stair projection. The timber floor structure in this room was probably inserted in the 18th or 19th century. The ceiling is lath and plaster and obscures the first floor structure.

As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from the north, east and south walls.

North Wall (Figs 43 and 48)

This wall appears to be part of the original 16th century (phase 1) structure, although it may have been rebuilt or remodelled in the 17th century. The lower half only was stripped of its plaster. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar with a course of large boulders towards the base. There is a granite fireplace with plain chamfers and pyramid stops, although the east granite jamb has been replaced fairly recently with one to match. The height of the fireplace indicates that the floor level has been lowered by approximately 0.15m. Either side of it there are two small cupboards or keeping places. The one to the east has a timber lintel and the one to the west retains an original pegged, timber door frame. At the east end of the wall there is a square recess 0.1m deep which may have held a bolt socket for a former door opening at the north end of the east wall. At the west end of the wall the ragged, truncated remains of the returning west wall are visible where a later door opening has been inserted at the north end of the west wall. Here the northern, timber, door jamb with ovolo moulding and stop, remains *in situ*. This indicates that door is likely to have been inserted in the 17th or possibly early 18th century.

East Wall (Figs 44 and 48)

This wall appears early in date but post-dates the original structure. It appears to have been constructed as a gable wall before the demolition of the eastern part of the original north-east wing. This may have occurred in the 17^{th} century. The lower half of the wall here was exposed during the works showing that it is constructed from thin and medium sized slate rubble bonded with brown earth mortar. The surface has remnants of earth and hair plaster which is overlain by a thin layer of lime plaster. Overlying this there are battens with lath and plaster fixed to them (probably 19^{th} century) and overlying this there is a layer of modern plasterboard.

South wall (Figs 45 and 48)

In the mid 18th century, as part of major remodelling work, the original south wall was removed and rebuilt slightly further to the south. This appears to have removed a 16th century structure at the south-west corner; quite possibly an original stair projection or covered passage. A short section of the walling for this survives to the west where the wall is recessed back by approximately 0.5m. Here the original lower part of the wall is

constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The location of the surviving 16th century door jamb in this corner on the north side of the door opening in the west wall, indicates that there must have been a projecting structure in this corner to make the door wide enough to enter. Above the early section of walling in this recess there is a tall, blocked opening filled with modern brick and cement. To the east of this recessed walling the rebuilt south wall has granite quoins to the west and is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light brown earth and lime mortar mix. The window opening is splayed and has a recess below for a window seat, a timber lintel and now contains a modern sash window which replaced a two-light casement (Listed Building description).

West wall (Fig 47)

This wall was not stripped of its plaster during the works. It is part of the original 16th century build. At the north end, a door opening has been inserted through the original wall (probably in the 17th century). The north jamb of the timber frame with ovolo moulding and stop remains *in situ*. Here the ragged edge of the cut of the doorway through the original wall is visible, showing that the wall was constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The door opening at the south end of the wall, connecting with the great hall appears to be an original door opening into a projecting structure (possibly a stair tower or covered passage).



Fig 43 Room 8 north wall.



Fig 44 Room 8 east wall.



Fig 45 Room 8 south wall.

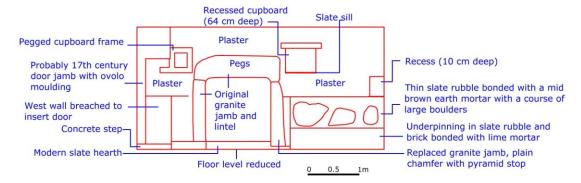


Fig 46 Room 8 west end of south wall.

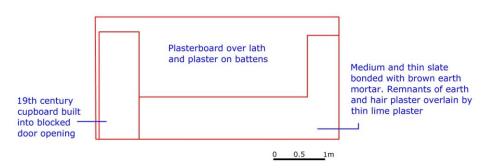


Fig 47 Room 8 moulded north jamb of

door in west wall.



Room 8 (Parlour) north wall



Room 8 (Parlour) east wall

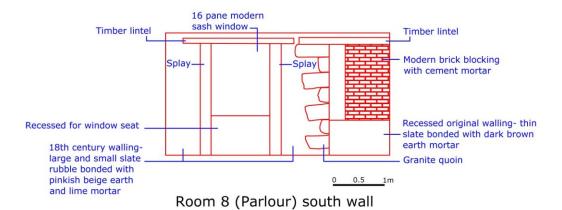


Fig 48 Room 8 elevations.

7.1.9 Rooms 9 and 10 (outside WC / store)

These rooms form the ground floor of a two-storey lean-to extension added to the north side of the north-east wing. The extension appears to be 19th century in date although it may replace or include remaining fabric of an earlier garderobe structure here. Plaster surfaces were not removed from any of the walls in this extension during the renovation works.

7.1.10 Room 11 (Lounge)

This room, along with the chamber above (room 25), appears from map evidence and general appearance to have been constructed in the late 18th century as a north-west wing following the demolition of the earlier cross range here in the mid 18th century.

The wing appears to have extended further west when originally built but the west end was removed and rebuilt (probably in the early 19th century) when a small extension was added to the north of the wing. The roof space was not accessed at the time of the survey, but it seems possible that an earlier roof structure has been reused here since the Listed Building description states that 'the 17th century roof remains *in situ* over this wing, with halved principals, notched and slightly cambered collars, mortised apex to the principals and trenched purlins. The later trusses have halved and pegged principals'. A plaster shield of arms (dated 1652) above the fireplace in this room was presumed to be *in situ*, but the fireplace itself shows signs of being later, indicating that the shield of arms has probably been moved to this position at a later date. The Listed Building description notes that the shield of arms 'has scrollwork and helm, with an arm grasping a tree trunk with roots and is painted and dated 1652'. The arms are of the following families: Scawen, Molenick, Moyle of Bake and Dandy of Lanreath (Listed Building description).

The wing appears to have undergone major remodelling in the early 19th century when the present west wall was built. As part of the present renovation works plaster was removed from the south and west walls and partially from the north wall in this room.

North Wall (Figs 49 and 52)

The majority wall is presumed to be part of the 18th century extension and is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish brown earth and lime mortar mix. At approximately 0.6m from the western end there is a straight joint in the masonry probably marking the position of a former window. To the west of this straight joint the walling is of a different build, bonded with light beige lime mortar. This walling, along with the west wall and western part of the south wall is part of the early 19th century rebuilding of this end of the wing. The masonry walls are now covered with plasterboard which in turn covers earlier lath and plaster dry lining. The fireplace to the east of centre has been altered, probably in the 19th and 20th centuries, and now has a brick relieving arch, with an inserted granite lintel below and cement mortar jambs. Above the fireplace there is a plaster coat of arms with the date 1652 in relief. The plasterboard around the coat of arms was not removed as part of the works, so it was not possible to assess if the plaque was in its original location.

East Wall (Fig 52)

The majority of the east wall forms the 16^{th} century, west wall of the Inner Room (room 7). Either plasterboard or lath and plaster cover this masonry wall which was not removed as part of the present works. At the south end the wall steps inwards by 2.1m to allow for the hallway to the south east. In this section of lath and plaster wall there is a two-panelled 18^{th} century door.

South wall (Figs 50 and 52)

The south wall of this room is part of the 18th century build. There are three tall, straight-sided window openings for large sash windows although two are blocked and only the central one remains open with an inserted modern sash window. Between the windows the masonry piers are constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish brown earth and lime mortar mix. A short section of walling to the west of the westernmost blocked window is of a different build, bonded with light beige lime mortar. This walling, along with the west wall and western part of the north wall is part of the early 19th century rebuilding of this end of the wing.

West wall (Figs 51 and 52)

This wall was constructed the early 19^{th} century when this end of the wing was rebuilt. It has a centrally set splayed window opening containing a modern sash window. The recessed walling to the base of the opening is constructed from stone and brick. The walling elsewhere is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with light beige lime mortar.



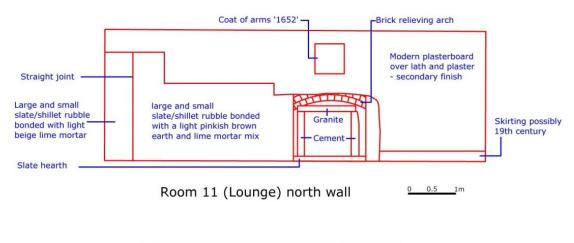
Fig 49 Room 11 north wall.

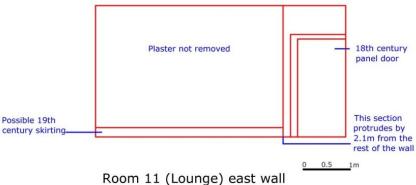


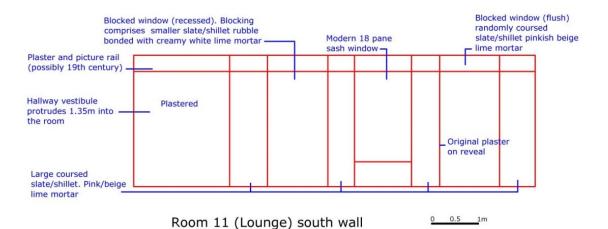
Fig 50 Room 11 south wall.



Fig 51 Room 11 west wall.







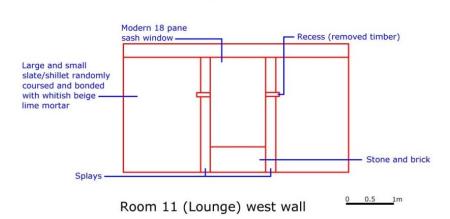


Fig 52 Room 11 elevation.

7.1.11 Room 12 (Study)

This room, along with room 26 over, appears to have been added as an extension to the north-west wing in the early 19^{th} century and altered in the 20^{th} century. It does, however, incorporate a much earlier short section of walling built from thin slate rubble and bonded with a dark brown earth mortar at its north-east corner (possibly of 16^{th} century date). As part of the present renovation works plaster was removed from the south, east and west walls in this room.

North Wall (Fig 53)

The internal face of this wall is now concealed by 20^{th} century concrete blockwork and a concrete plinth.

East Wall (Figs 54 and 57)

The majority of the east wall appears to have been constructed in the early to mid $20^{\rm th}$ century. The walling is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with white lime mortar. There is a wide door opening with timber lintel over and c mid $20^{\rm th}$ century ledged and braced door at the south end. To the north of this is a small window opening containing a modern four-pane casement window and to the north of this the earlier section of walling has been concealed with concrete blockwork facing.

South wall (Figs 55 and 57)

The majority of the south wall appears to be part of the 18th century north-west wing built from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish brown earth and lime mortar mix. This section of walling has remnants of horse hair plaster adhering to it. Towards the west end of the wall there is a straight joint, beyond which the walling is of early 19th century date and tied into the west wall. This is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with light beige lime mortar.

West wall (Figs 56 and 57)

This wall appears to have been constructed the early 19th century when the west end of the north-west wing was rebuilt. It has a centrally set splayed window opening with timber lintel. The walling is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with light beige lime mortar.



Fig 53 Room 12 north wall.



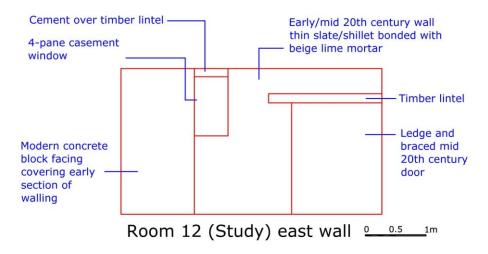
Fig 54 Room 12 east wall.

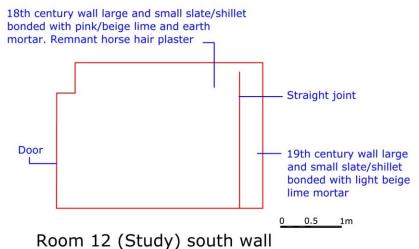


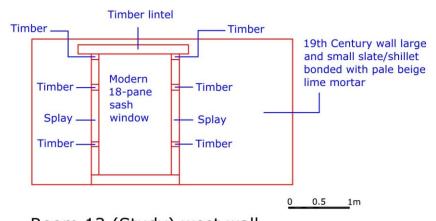
Fig 55 Room 12 south wall.



Fig 56 Room 12 west wall.







Room 12 (Study) west wall

Fig 57 Room 12 elevations.

7.1.12 Room 13 (stable block)

Together rooms 13, 14 and 15 form the stable range which adjoins the east end of the north-east wing at a slightly lower level. This range was originally added as an extension to the north-east wing either in the late 18th or early 19th century and replaces the earlier north-east range which was substantially demolished in the mid

18th century. Room 13 is now a single large room, since its original first floor structure and all the dividing room partition and ceilings have been removed. It is five bays long and when first built it comprised stables at ground floor level, and at first floor level there were three rooms; a hay loft in the eastern half, and two bedrooms in the western half. The western bedroom, which extended over the exterior ground floor passage, was slightly larger and was heated by a fireplace inserted in the west wall. As part of the present renovation works it is proposed that the first floor is reinstated and the whole block converted for domestic use.

The Listed Building description describes the stable range as follows: 'Attached to the right gable end of the parlour wing is a lower C19 2- storey range of outhouses, with 2 doors and 2 windows at ground floor, with brick segmental heads, all 2-light casements; at first floor a blocked window, two 2-light casements. To end right an external stair to a loft door. All openings have brick segmental heads and surrounds' (Listed Building description).

North Wall (Figs 58 and 65)

The north wall has been cut into ground to the north which is approximately 0.7m higher than the ground floor level in room 13. The wall is part of the late 18th or early 19th century structure. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard lime mortar and white washed. The door opening in this wall has been inserted at a later date, probably in the late 19th century when room 14 to the north was extended westwards. The door lintel is a reused earlier timber with carpenter's marks. Filled sockets associated with the removed first floor structure are clearly visible in the elevation as are the vertical scars from the removed first floor stud partition walls. At the western end at first floor (within the area of the former western bedroom) the wall is plastered and there is a scar which has been created by the removal of a former skirting board.

East Wall (Figs 59 and 65)

This end wall is part of the late 18th or early 19th century building and supports a hip roof. It is cut into higher ground to the east by approximately 1m. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard lime mortar and white washed. Filled joist sockets associated with the removed first floor structure are clearly visible in the elevation.

South wall (Figs 60 and 65)

This is the front wall of the range and is part of the late 18th or early 19th century building. All the openings in this wall are original and have timber lintels on the internal face. At ground floor level the window openings do not have splays but at first floor level they do. The door opening to the west at ground floor level contains what appears to be a 19th century ledged and braced door with wrought iron spear strap hinges. The door opening at first floor level which once gave access to the hay loft at the east end also contains what appears to be a 19th century ledged plank door. As with the north wall the filled sockets associated with the removed first floor structure are clearly visible in the elevation as are the vertical scars from the removed first floor stud partition walls.

West wall (Figs 61 and 65)

The west wall contains two separate entities. The ground floor section of the wall is stepped out by approximately 1.5m into the room to allow for a ground floor covered passage running between the stable range and the north-east wing to the west. This is part of the late 18th or early 19th century build. At first floor level, however, the room steps back over the top of the passage to meet the probable 17th century east wall of the north-east wing. At ground floor level the late 18th or early 19th century wall is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard lime mortar and white washed. At first floor level the stone rubble wall has been plastered up to the former ceiling level. Here there is an inserted fireplace with removed cast iron inset of late 18th or early 19th century date as well as an inserted door opening of the same date to allow access into the main part of the house.

Roof (Figs 61 and 62)

The roof structure forms five bays and is made up of a variety of earlier, reused timbers forming trusses with tie beams and strut braced collars. It has lap joints which have been nailed together. Lath and plaster stud partitions remain *in situ* within the two trusses where the rest of the first floor partition walls have been removed.

Floor (Figs 63 and 64)

The ground floor surface suggests that there was also a partition wall at ground floor level immediately east of the door opening in the north wall. To the west of this the floor surface comprises what appear to be original slate flagstones (except at the west end where they have been replaced with concrete) and to the east of it the surface comprises original, well laid very small cobbles. Along the north side of the room there are the remains of what appear to have been stall divisions with footings constructed from slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and along the south side of the room there are six brick and lime mortar dwarf walls which appear to be later insertions.



Fig 58 Room 13 north wall.



Fig 59 Room 13 east wall.



Fig 60 Room 13 south wall.



Fig 61 Room 13 west wall and roof.



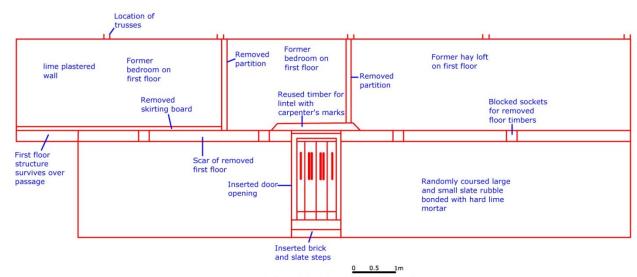
Fig 62 Room 13 roof looking east.



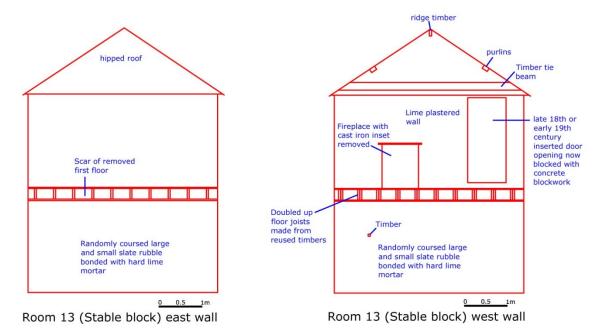
Fig 63 Room 13 floor at west end.

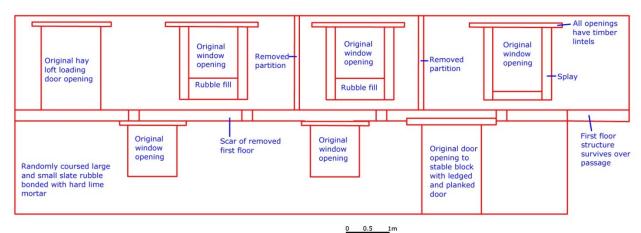


Fig 64 Room 13 floor at east end.



Room 13 (Stable block) north wall





Room 13 (Stable block) south wall

Fig 65 Room 13 elevations

7.1.13 Room 14 (tack room)

Together rooms 13, 14 and 15 form the stable range which adjoins the east end of the north-east wing at a slightly lower level. This range was originally added as an extension to the north-east wing either in the late 18th or early 19th century and replaces the earlier section of the north-east range which was substantially demolished in the mid 18th century. Room 14 is part of a single storey structure that adjoins the rear of room 13 as a lean-to. The eastern half of this room appears to retain the lower parts of the north and east walls of the former 16th century range. The western half of the room was added as an extension in the late 19th century. It is likely that it served as a tack and/or storage room. As part of the present renovation works it is proposed that the room is converted for domestic use.

North Wall (Figs 66, 67, 68 and 74)

The north wall has been cut into a slope to the north and the ground level outside is approximately 1m higher than the floor level inside. The wall is of three phases; the eastern half appears to be part of an earlier building (probably the 16th century northeast range), the western half appears from map evidence to be a mid/late 19th century extension and both walls have been heightened at a later date by approximately 0.5m. There is a straight joint just to the east of the small window opening which separates the two earlier phases of walling. The later western half is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard beige lime mortar. The earlier eastern half is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The top section of walling is constructed from slate rubble with occasional brick and is bonded with a cream lime mortar. The small window opening lies within the mid/late 19th century extension. It has a timber lintel and original timber frame with some of its iron stanchions remaining in situ. At the eastern end of the wall the early masonry has been cut back to create a recess for a timber lintel over a rectangular recess below. The function of this feature is unclear and there does not appear to be an inserted flue which would have suggested an inserted fireplace or stove.

East Wall (Figs 69 and 74)

The majority of this end wall appears to form part of the original east wall of the $16^{\rm th}$ century north-east range. This includes the lower half from base of window downwards and the north jamb of the window opening with its wide splay. The southern splayed window jamb and walling above the window were probably added in the late $18^{\rm th}$ or early $19^{\rm th}$ century when the lean-to structure was created. As with the north wall, this wall is also cut into a slope to the east by approximately $1 \rm m$. The lower, probably $16^{\rm th}$ century, walling is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar, and the window opening is clearly part of the original build. The higher, later walling is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard lime mortar.

South wall (Figs 70, 71 and 74)

The south wall is the dividing wall between rooms 13 and 14. The base of the elevation in room 14 starts at a level of approximately 0.7m higher than that in room 13 since the floor level has been cut into a slope. The wall is part of the late 18th or early 19th century structure. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard lime mortar. The door opening in this wall has been inserted at a later date, probably in the late 19th century when room 14 to the north was extended westwards. The door lintel is a reused earlier timber with carpenter's marks.

West wall (Figs 73)

This wall is contemporary with the western half of the north wall which was added as an extension to the eastern half of the room in the late 19th century. It butts up against the earlier, south wall and is constructed from large and small slate rubble with occasional brick and bonded with a hard beige lime mortar.

Roof (Figs 69 and 73)

The roof structure which covers both phases of the building and presumably dates to the late 19th century is formed from half collar trusses which have been made from reused timbers and nailed at the joints. The two sets of purlins are also reused timbers and some timber boards to which the slate roof covering is attached remain *in situ* in the eastern half.

Floor (Fig 72)

The floor surface shows the two separate phases of the room in its surfaces. To the east of the straight joint in the north wall in the earlier half of the building the floor surface comprises slate flagstones (except at the north-east corner where they have been replaced with very small cobbles) and to the west of the joint the surface comprises well laid very small cobbles.



Fig 66 Room 14 east half of north wall.



Fig 67 Room 14 east end of north wall.



Fig 68 Room 14 west half of north wall.



Fig 69 Room 14 east wall.



Fig 70 Room 14 south wall.



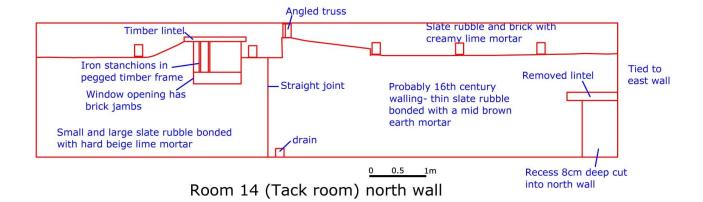
Fig 71 Room 14 door in south wall.

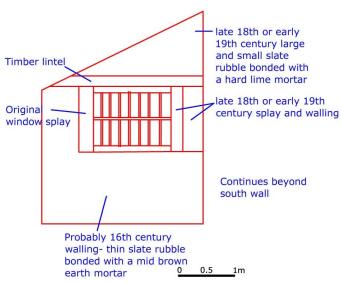


Fig 72 Room 14 cobbled floor at east.

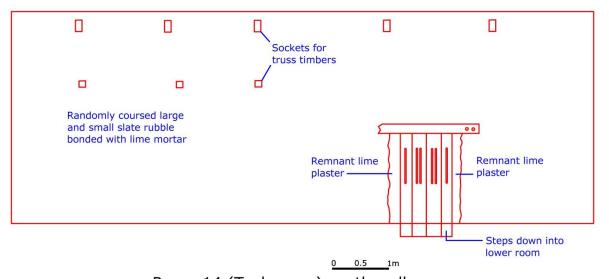


Fig 73 Room 14 roof looking west.





Room 14 (Tack room) east wall



Room 14 (Tack room) south wall

Fig 74 Room 14 elevations

7.1.14 Room 15 (store)

Together rooms 13, 14 and 15 form the stable range which adjoins the east end of the north-east wing at a slightly lower level. This range was originally added as an extension to the north-east wing either in the late 18th or early 19th century and replaces the earlier section of the north-east range which was substantially demolished in the mid 18th century. Room 15 is part of a single storey structure that adjoins the rear of room 13 as a lean-to. The room was added as part of an extension to the stable range in the late 19th century. It is likely that it served as a storage room. As part of the present renovation works it is proposed that the room is converted for domestic use.

North Wall

This wall appears to be contemporary with western extension of room 13 which was added in the late 19th century. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble with occasional brick and bonded with a hard beige lime mortar.

East Wall

This wall is also contemporary with western extension of room 13 which was added in the late 19th century. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble with occasional brick and bonded with a hard beige lime mortar. It butts up against the earlier south wall.

South wall

The south wall is the dividing wall between rooms 13 and 15. The wall is part of the late 18th or early 19th century stable block to the south and was an external wall when first built. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with a hard lime mortar. The door opening in this wall which leads on from the passage is also part of the late 18th or early 19th century stable block design.

West wall (Fig 75)

This wall is contemporary with western extension of room 13 which was added in the late 19th century. It is constructed from large and small slate rubble with occasional brick and bonded with a hard beige lime mortar. It butts up against the earlier south wall. The door opening has an external brick arch over it.



Fig 75 Room 15 exterior elevation of west wall.

7.2 First Floor

(See Fig 116 for room locations).

7.2.1 Room **16** (Bedroom)

This room, along with the kitchen below (room 1), appears to have been constructed in the mid 18th century, completely replacing an earlier service range to the south of the great hall and screens passage (rooms 3 and 2). The north wall is all that survives of the former 16th century south range. The 18th century room was probably originally designed as a bed chamber. The floor structure was extensively damaged during the 1990s fire. The joists have been widely replaced to match those destroyed during the fire (as seen from below in room 3). The Listed Building description states that the roof was rebuilt over the lower end, in the 18th or 19th century. As part of the present renovation works plaster was removed from the south, east and west walls in this room. A small fireplace has been inserted, probably in the 19th century in the chimney breast in the south wall.

North wall (Fig 76)

Unlike the ground floor, the first floor section of this wall does not appear to be part of the 16th century building. It is built from thin slate rubble and larger shillet/slate rubble bonded with an earth and lime mortar (as seen from the landing, room 17). There is a centrally set door opening leading from the landing over the screens passage which contains what appears to be an 18th century 3-panel door. To the east of the door opening a straight joint is visible from the landing (room 17, Fig 81). To the east of the straight joint the walling (seen from room 17) comprises large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish beige earth and lime mortar mix.

East wall (Fig 77)

This wall is part of the 18th century build and is constructed from both large and small slate/shillet rubble bonded with a light pinkish beige earth and lime mortar mix. There is a tall, centrally set, splayed window opening with window seat containing a modern 16-pane sash window.

South wall (Figs 78 and 80)

This wall is part of the 18th century gable end and is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish beige earth and lime mortar mix. The centrally set chimney breast protrudes 0.3m into the room and contains a small, inserted 19th century fireplace to the east. This fireplace has brick jambs and a granite lintel and is now blocked. In the walling to the east of this a flue has been inserted (probably in the 19th century) to serve a now removed copper in the kitchen below. The flue has been faced with brickwork.

West wall (Fig 79)

This wall is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish beige earth and lime mortar mix and is part of the 18th century build. No features were identified in it.



Fig 76 Room 16 north wall.



Fig 77 Room 16 east wall.



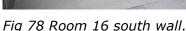
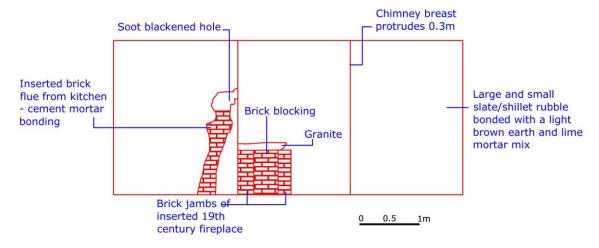




Fig 79 Room 16 west wall.



Room 16 (Bedroom) South wall

Fig 80 Room 16 elevations.

7.2.2 Room 17 (Landing)

The landing formed the original passage over the early 16th century screens passage. Although the room is now accessed via a staircase here, this is not an original feature and it must have originally been accessed via a removed stair structure at this end of the building. The east wall (present front wall) was rebuilt in the 18th century and this appears to be the case for the south wall as well. Up until the fire in the early 1990s the screens wall (north wall) dividing the passage from the great hall, had survived at both ground and first floor levels as a timber plank and muntin partition wall (although hidden behind a more recent stud and plaster wall). The fire sadly destroyed this entire wall although samples for tree ring dating were taken from the charred remains. After the fire this wall was rebuilt in concrete blockwork (see Fig 17). The fire had also destroyed an inserted mid 18th century staircase which was boxed in and had turned balusters at first floor level. This was located in the position of the present staircase which appears to replicate the 18th century one. The ceiling and first floor structure are entirely modern, the earlier structure having been destroyed in the fire.

As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from the eastern half of the south wall only.

North wall

This is a concrete block wall built in the early 1990s and located on the line of the original 16th century plank and muntin screen wall destroyed during the fire.

East wall

This is the present front wall of the building but originally would have been the rear wall. It appears to have been built in the 18th century as part of some major remodelling works which involved replacing the whole of the original 16th century rear

wall. The window opening is probably 18th century in date although now has a modern sash window.

South wall (Fig 81)

Unlike the ground floor, the first floor section of this wall does not appear to be part of the 16th century building. It is built from thin slate rubble and larger shillet/slate rubble bonded with an earth and lime mortar. There is a centrally set door opening leading into the bedroom (room 16) which contains what appears to be an 18th century 3-panel door. To the east of the door opening a straight joint is visible (Fig 81). To the east of the straight joint the walling comprises large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish beige earth and lime mortar mix.

West wall

This appears to be a lath and plaster partition. It is not known whether this wall survived the 1990s fire or if it is a recent replacement. There is a centrally set door opening leading into the chamber over the porch (room 18) which contains what appears to be an 18^{th} century 3-panel door.



Fig 81 Room 17 south wall.

7.2.3 Room 18 (Chamber above Porch)

This room appears to be the first floor chamber of an original 16th century two-storey porch with hipped roof. The room has most recently been used as a bathroom. As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from the south and west walls only.

North Wall (Fig 82)

The plaster was not removed from this wall. A door opening has been inserted at the western end to give access to the link passage added in the 18th century. The western jamb of the door opening was stripped of its plaster revealing that the door opening had been cut through early walling constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. To the east of the door opening there is a square recessed opening with timber lintel cut into the early walling. It is not clear if this is an original feature or a later addition.

East Wall (Fig 83)

This appears to be a stud partition. It is not known whether this wall survived the 1990s fire or if it is a recent replacement. There is an 18th century three-panel door set in it.

South wall (Figs 84 and 86)

This wall is part of the original 16^{th} century building constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. There is a blocked, square window opening towards the west. The blocking is slate/shillet bonded with lime mortar and the timber lintel has been removed more recently and replaced with cement mortar.

West wall (Figs 85 and 86)

This wall is part of the original 16^{th} century building constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. Patches of remnant earth, lime and hair plaster are visible in places. There is a centrally set, narrowed window opening with window seat which now holds a modern sash window but according to the Listed Building description had a 19^{th} century 16-pane sash window before the 1990s fire. On either side of the window the earlier splays of a much wider window opening have been blocked with masonry.



Fig 82 Room 18 north wall.



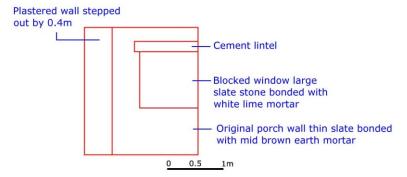
Fig 83 Room 18 east wall.



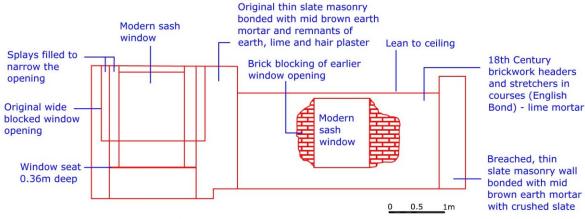
Fig 84 Room 18 south wall.



Fig 85 Room 18 west wall.



Room 18 (Porch chamber) south wall



Rooms 18 and 19 (porch chamber and Link passage) west wall

Fig 86 Room 18 elevations.

7.2.4 Room 19 (Link Passage)

Room 19 is part of a two-storey outshot extension added, most probably, in the 18th or early 19th century, filling the gap between the projecting two-storey porch to the south and the possible stair projection to the north. This addition created a connecting passage at first floor level (room 19) and a store at ground floor level (room 5) only accessible from outside. The ground floor west wall is built from slate/shillet bonded with lime mortar whereas the west wall at first floor level is of English bond brickwork bonded with lime mortar. This may suggest that the first floor passage was added at a slightly later date. As part of the present works all four walls in this room were stripped of plaster.

North Wall (Fig 87)

This wall forms the south wall of the 16^{th} century projection to the north. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. A door opening has been inserted in the 18^{th} or early 19^{th} century at the time that the outshot was added.

East Wall (Figs 88 and 91)

This wall forms the back of the 16th century great hall chimney. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid yellowish brown earth mortar. Towards the top of the wall there is a granite sill supporting the chimney stack above.

South wall (Fig 89)

This wall forms the north wall of the 16^{th} century porch to the south. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. A door opening has been inserted in the 18^{th} or early 19^{th} century at the time that the outshot was added.

West wall (Fig 90 and 91)

This wall was added as part of the outshot extension probably in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is constructed from brickwork bonded with lime mortar and laid in English bond. The present modern window has been inserted in a wider (now partially blocked) window opening.



Fig 87 Room 19 north wall.



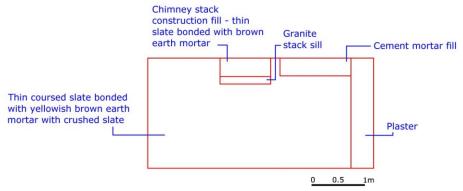
Fig 88 Room 19 east wall.



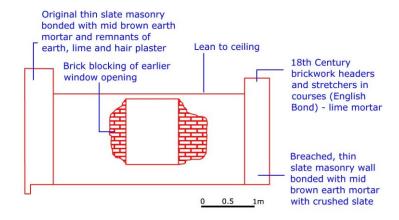
Fig 89 Room 19 south wall.



Fig 90 Room 19 west wall.



Room 19 (Link passage) east wall



Room 19 (Link passage) west wall

Fig 91 Room 19 elevations.

7.2.5 Room 20 (Room over Hallway)

This room appears to be the first floor room of an original 16th century two-storey front wing. Its original extent to the north is unknown since it has been truncated by the addition of a later wing to the north-west. It may originally have functioned as a stair projection. This room appears to have been remodelled in the 18th century when a panelled wall was added to the north. Photographs taken after the 1990s fire show that the original, 16th century stud wall to the east was extensively damaged by the fire (see Fig 21). As part of the present renovation work this room remained untouched.

North Wall

This wall comprises 18th century panelling and has an 18th century two-panel door.

East Wall

This wall from ground floor upwards appears to have always been a timber, stud wall dividing the small front wing from the great hall to the east. From the photographs taken after the fire in the 1990s it appears that at first floor level the original timber studs survived. However, it is unclear whether it was replaced or not after the fire.

South wall

This wall forms the south wall of the 16^{th} century projection. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen from the link passage, room 19). A door opening has been inserted in the 18^{th} or early 19^{th} century at the time that the outshot was added.

West wall

This is part of the original 16th century projection. At ground floor level it was seen to be constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar. The window opening is a later insertion.

7.2.6 Room 21 (Landing)

The landing links the north-west wing to the staircase down to the great hall (room 3) and the staircase up to rooms 22 in the north range and 23 in the north-east wing. A passage at first floor level here is likely to have been introduced in the early/mid 18^{th} century to give access to the now removed first floor rooms over the great hall. However, the two staircases to the east appear to be 19^{th} century insertions. As part of the present renovation work plaster was removed from a small section of walling at the west end of the south wall only.

North Wall

This lath and plaster stud partition was probably inserted in the 19th century, although parts of it may have slightly earlier origins.

East Wall

The wall to the east of the staircase leading up to rooms 22 and 23 appears to be the original partition which once separated the two rooms. Although the plaster was not stripped from this wall, from the roof space above the top of the wall was visible showing slate/shillet construction. There is a door opening at the north end leading into room 23 in the north-east wing.

South wall (Fig 92)

The eastern part of the south wall is the original, masonry 16^{th} century wall dividing the main great hall range from the cross range to the north. Although the plaster was not removed here the recessed blocked door opening with steps up was clearly inserted in the early/mid 18^{th} century when a first floor level was added to the great hall (room 3). Beyond the great hall to the west, the south wall comprises 18^{th} century panelling and has an 18^{th} century two-panel door.

West wall

This wall is a lath and plaster stud partition, probably inserted in the 19th century. It contains a 19th century four-panel door with six-pane borrowed light above.



Fig 92 Room 21 west end of south wall.

7.2.7 Room 22 (Bedroom)

Room 22 is the chamber above the 'Inner Room' (room 7). It is part of the original 16th century cross-wing, and it survives substantially intact although now reduced in size to the east and south where the later landing and staircases have been added. Its original function is unknown but it could have served as a Solar. The floor frame survives substantially intact from what can be seen below in the ceiling of room 7 and the roof structure above is also intact with minor alterations and additions. In the 18th or 19th century the southern and eastern sides of the room were partitioned off to insert new staircases up to the first floor. None of the plaster wall surfaces were removed in this room as part of the renovation works.

North Wall

This is part of the original 16th century structure. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar with a course of large boulders towards the base (as seen externally). The window opening is probably an 18th or 19th century insertion replacing an earlier window opening.

East Wall

This lath and plaster stud partition was probably inserted in the 18th or possibly 19th century when the staircase was inserted to the east.

South wall

This lath and plaster stud partition was probably inserted in the 18^{th} or possibly 19^{th} century when the staircase was inserted to the south.

West wall (Fig 96 and 97)

This wall is part of the original 16th century structure and contains an original granite fireplace similar in style to those in rooms 8 and 23. It is constructed from thin slate rubble bonded with a mid brown earth mortar (as seen in the roof space only). At the south end of the wall (on the landing, room 21) an original door opening (now widened to span the landing) once gave access to the 16th century front projection (room 20) where there is likely to have been a staircase.

Roof space (Figs 93-97)

On the west wall in the roof space there is evidence for a plastered barrel ceiling comprising an arc of sawn-off timbers below which the wall is plastered and whitewashed (see Fig 97). Above this, however, there is evidence for an earlier layer of earth plaster, suggesting that the room below had been open to the roof timbers. The opposing east wall (dividing the landing from room 23) is masonry up to eaves level and the truss which overlies this has been infilled with studs and cob and overlain with laths and whitewashed earth plaster. There is no evidence in this face for a removed barrel ceiling. The gable end wall of the great hall range is also now visible in the roof space to the south. This too has been whitewashed. The roof itself is divided into three bays and there are two original cranked collar trusses to the west (both with added 19th century tie beams). The collars have a plain chamfer on one side only and the other timbers are not chamfered. The principals have mortice and tenon joints at the apex and the collars are lap jointed, each joint is pegged. The eastern end truss is closed and has no collar but contains cob-filled studwork. Although none of the original purlins survive, it is clear that they were trenched into the back of the principal rafters. Later timbers have been added to the south to raise the roof to the level of the great hall gable.



Fig 93 Room 22 partition in roof space between landing and room 23.



Fig 94 Room 22 roof space view of gable wall of Great Hall (room 3).





Fig 95 Room 22 roof space showing cranked collar truss.



Fig 96 Room 22 roof space looking west to chimney in west wall.



Fig 97 Room 22 roof space showing evidence for removed barrel ceiling on west wall.

7.2.8 Room 23 (Bedroom)

Room 23 along with room 8 below are possibly part of the original 16th century crosswing although they may have been added as a cross wing extension very soon after the completion of the original building. Tree ring dating of timbers from the great hall roof along with some taken from the screens passage plank and muntin partition wall and from the roof over this north-east wing show that some timbers from all three locations have the same felling date. This indicates that if the north-east wing was not constructed at the same date, it must have been constructed very soon after in order to use timber felled in the same year as those in the existing building. Unfortunately a felling date for these timbers could not be obtained at the time the samples were taken after the fire in the 1990s (Miles 1994) and the roof timbers in the original cross wing (above room 22) were not sampled.

The construction of the roof over this wing (only two and a half bays) shows that the building originally extended further eastwards. The present east gable wall, however, appears fairly early in date, and the shortening of the wing may have occurred in the 17th century at a time when the chimney and fireplace in the north wall may have been added. The smoke-blackened roof timbers (mentioned in the listing description) appear to indicate that originally this wing was open from the ground floor to the roof with a central fire at ground floor level although the blackening may have been caused by an earlier accidental fire.

In the early/mid 18th century, as part of major remodelling work, the south wall was removed and rebuilt slightly further to the south. This has meant that the feet of the trusses to the south are now visibly stepped into the room below the present ceiling level. This side of the roof is now supported by later inserted timbers. The ceiling in the Inner Room below is lath and plaster and obscures the first floor structure, but it is possible that this survives.

As part of the present renovation work in this room the lath and plaster ceiling was removed but none of the plaster from the walls.

North Wall

Although no plaster was stripped from this wall it appears to be part of the original 16th century structure, but it may have been rebuilt or remodelled in the 17th century. There is a granite fireplace similar to that in the parlour below (room 8). To the east of the fireplace there is a recessed blocked opening. This contains what appears to be a timber mullion window frame. The recess, however, reaches down to the earlier floor level indicating that either a window seat has been removed or that this was originally a door opening, perhaps leading to a garderobe.

East Wall (Fig 99)

This wall appears early in date but probably post-dates the original structure. It is a masonry, gable end wall. The upper part of the wall in the roof space was exposed during the works showing that it is constructed from thin and medium sized slate rubble bonded with brown earth mortar. Here, in the roof space, there is evidence for a plastered barrel ceiling comprising a mark in the form of an arc, below which the wall has remnants of whitewashed plaster (see Fig 99). Above this, however, there is evidence for more whitewashed plaster, suggesting that the room below had been open to the roof timbers before the barrel ceiling was inserted. The fact that the roof trusses are decorated with chamfers and ogee stops also indicates that the room was designed to be open to the roof.

South wall

In the early/mid 18th century, as part of major remodelling work, the original south wall was removed and rebuilt slightly further to the south. There in a centrally set window opening containing a modern sash window.

West wall (Figs 102 and 103)

This wall was not stripped of its plaster during the works. It is part of the original 16th century build. At the north end there is a door opening. The wall appears to be masonry up to eaves level, and above this lies a truss filled with studwork and cob and covered with laths and plaster. One layer of whitewashed plaster reaches up the apex whilst a secondary layer reaches up to the remains of an arched, moulded cornice indicating the location of the removed barrel ceiling (see Figs 102 and 103).

Roof space

The north-east wing is two and a half bays long and has two collar trusses with chamfered principal rafters with ogee stops and cranked collars which are also chamfered with ogee stops. They are pegged, have dovetailed lap joints and trenched purlins. One of the purlins survives to the north; this has been pegged between the two trusses suggesting that there were originally also arched wind braces as part of the roof structure (see Fig 98). Both trusses and the original purlin were reported as smokeblackened prior to the 1990s fire. This may indicate that the building was once open

from ground floor level to the roof and that it contained a central hearth, or that an accidental fire prior to that in the 1990s had caused the blackening.

The chamfered timbers were clearly designed to be seen and originally there would not have been a ceiling. At a later date after the wing had been shortened to two and a half bays, a barrel ceiling was inserted. This in turn, was removed when the wing was widened to the south in the 18th century, at which point a flat ceiling was inserted. As part of the rebuilding of the south wall further to the south in the 18th century, the trusses on this side were left unsupported. New principals were added to the old at this point to support the new, wider roof.



Fig 98 Room 23 roof space showing original multi-pegged purlin to north.



Fig 99 Room 23 roof space showing original cranked collar truss.



Fig 100 Room 23 roof space showing foot of principal rafter to south indicating location of original south wall.



Fig 101 Room 23 showing battens for removed lath and plaster ceiling.



Fig 102 Room 23 partition in roof space between landing and room 23 (west wall) with later cornice for a barrel ceiling.



Fig 103 Room 23 showing remains of moulded cornice for barrel ceiling on west wall.

7.2.9 Room 24 (First floor Outshut)

This room forms the first floor of a two-storey lean-to extension added to the north side of the north-east wing. The extension appears to be 19th century in date although it may replace or include remaining fabric of an earlier garderobe structure here. Plaster surfaces were not removed from any of the walls in this extension during the renovation works.

7.2.10 Room 25 (Bedroom over Lounge)

This room, along with the lounge below (room 11), appears from map evidence and general appearance to have been constructed in the late 18th century as a north-west wing following the demolition of the earlier cross range here in the mid 18th century. The wing appears to have extended further west when originally built but the west end was removed and rebuilt (probably in the early 19th century) when a small extension was added to the north of the wing. The roof space was not accessed at the time of the survey, but it seems possible that an earlier roof structure has been reused here since the Listed Building description states that 'the 17th century roof remains *in situ* over this wing, with halved principals, notched and slightly cambered collars, mortised apex to the principals and trenched purlins. The later trusses have halved and pegged principals'.

The wing appears to have undergone major remodelling in the early 19th century when the present west wall was built. As part of the present renovation works plaster was removed from the north, south and west walls.

North Wall (Figs 104, 105 and 109)

The majority of this wall appears to be part of the late 18th century extension and is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish brown earth and lime mortar mix. At approximately 0.6m from the western end there is a straight joint in the masonry probably marking the position of a former window. To the west of this straight joint the walling is of a different build, bonded with cream lime mortar. This walling, along with the west wall and western part of the south wall, is part of the early 19th century rebuilding of this end of the wing. There is an inserted, blocked fireplace towards the east end of the wall with a brick arch which was probably inserted in the 19th century.

East Wall (Fig 106)

This lath and plaster stud partition was probably inserted in the 19th century, although it may have slightly earlier origins. Towards the south end there is a 19th century fourpanel door with six-pane borrowed light above.

South wall (Figs 107 and 109)

The south wall of this room is part of the late 18th century wing. There is a tall, straight-sided window opening just off-centre with an inserted modern 18-pane sash window. To the east of this is another blocked window opening of the same dimensions, now with a built-in cupboard inserted in it. Between these windows and to the west of the existing window there are masonry piers constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish brown earth and lime mortar mix. The section of walling to the west of this is of a different build, bonded with cream lime mortar. This walling, along with the west wall and western part of the north wall, is part of the early 19th century rebuilding of this end of the wing.

West wall (Figs 108 and 109)

This wall appears to have been constructed the early 19th century when this end of the wing was rebuilt. It has a centrally set splayed window opening containing a modern sash window. The recessed walling to the base of the opening has been infilled with brick to create a window seat. The walling is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a cream lime mortar.



Fig 104 Room 25 north wall.



Fig 105 Room 25 blocked fireplace in north wall.



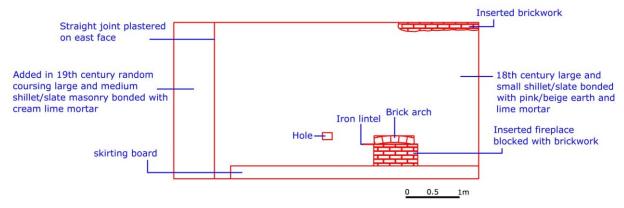
Fig 106 Room 25 east wall.



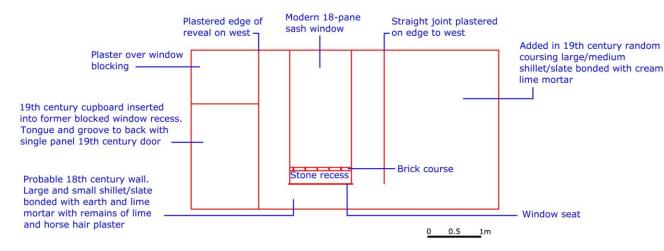
Fig 107 Room 25 south wall.



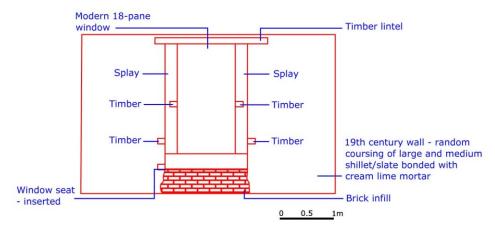
Fig 108 Room 25 west wall.



Room 25 (Bedroom) north wall



Room 25 (Bedroom) south wall



Room 25 (Bedroom) west wall

Fig 109 Room 25 elevations.

7.2.11 Room 26 (Room over Study)

This room, along with the study (room 12) below, appears to have been added as an extension in the early 19^{th} century and altered in the 20^{th} century. It does, however, incorporate a much earlier short section of walling built from thin slate and bonded with a dark brown earth mortar at its north-east corner (possibly of 16^{th} century date). As

part of the present renovation works plaster was removed from all four walls in this room.

North Wall (Figs 110 and 114)

The majority of this wall was constructed the early 19th century when this extension was added to the north-west wing. Because this two-storey wing is cut into a natural slope to the north, the first floor level is a few steps up from the external ground level to the north. The room is accessed from the exterior only, through a centrally set door in the north wall. The door is a 19th century plank and ledged door, suggesting that this room was used as an agricultural store or service room. To the east of the door, the walling spanning the corner is of a much earlier date. It is constructed from thin slate/shillet and bonded with a dark brown earth mortar, although the lower section has been refaced (probably in the 19th century) with shillet/slate rubble bonded with a cream lime mortar and an iron tie has been added for stability.

East Wall (Figs 111 and 114)

The majority of the east wall appears to have been constructed in the early to mid 20th century. The walling is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with white lime mortar. To the north, occupying the north-east corner of the room, lies the earlier section of walling. It is constructed from thin slate/shillet and bonded with a dark brown earth mortar and is set at an angle across the corner of the room.

South wall (Figs 112 and 114)

The majority of the south wall appears to be part of the late 18th century north-west wing built from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a light pinkish brown earth and lime mortar mix. This section of walling has remnants of horse hair plaster adhering to it. Towards the west end of the wall there is a straight joint belonging to a tall blocked opening (probably a former window). Beyond the straight joint, the blocking/ rebuild is of early 19th century date and tied into the west wall. This is constructed from large and small slate rubble bonded with cream lime mortar.

West wall (Figs 113 and 114)

This wall was constructed in the early 19th century. It has a centrally set splayed window opening with timber lintel. The walling is constructed from both large and small slate rubble bonded with a cream lime mortar.



Fig 110 Room 26 north wall.



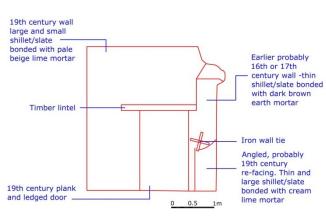
Fig 111 Room 26 east wall.



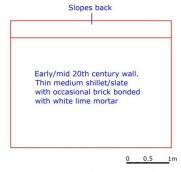
Fig 112 Room 26 south wall.



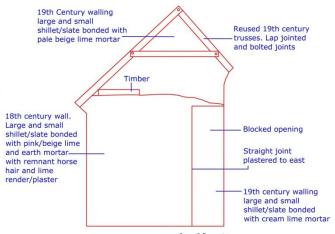
Fig 113 Room 26 west wall.



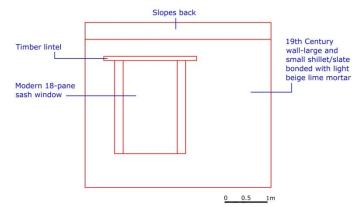
Room 26 (Study 1st floor) north wall



Room 26 (Study 1st floor) east wall



Room 26 (Study 1st floor) south wall



Room 26 (Study 1st floor) west wall

Fig 114 Room 26 elevations.

Molenick Farmhouse, Tideford, watching brief during plaster removal 2016

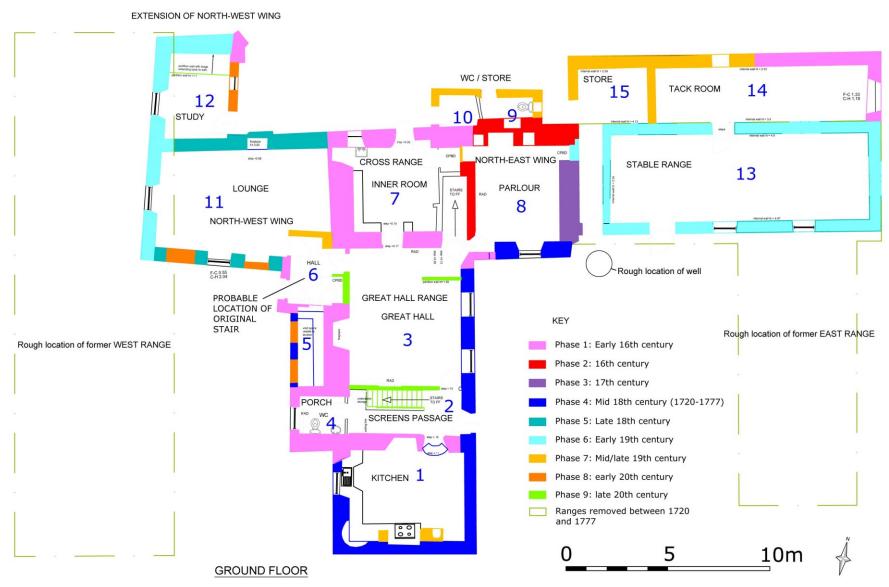


Fig 115 Ground floor phase plan showing room locations.

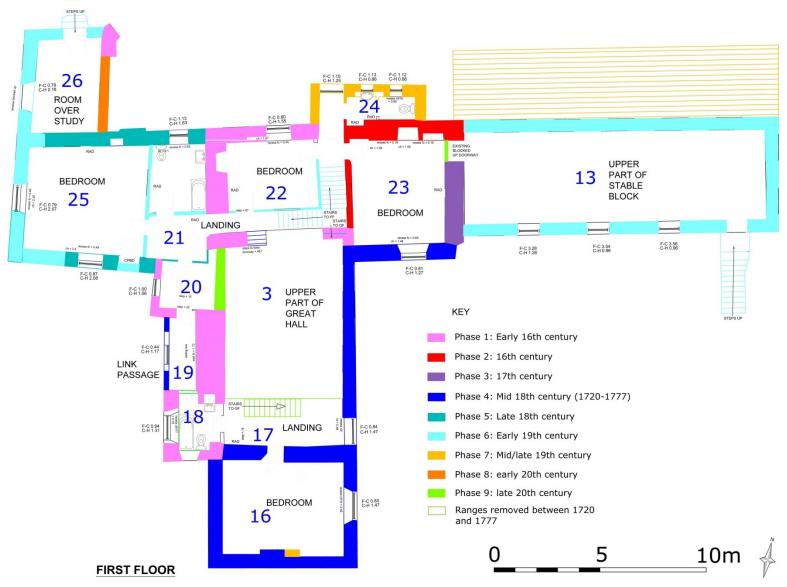


Fig 116 First floor phase plan showing room locations.

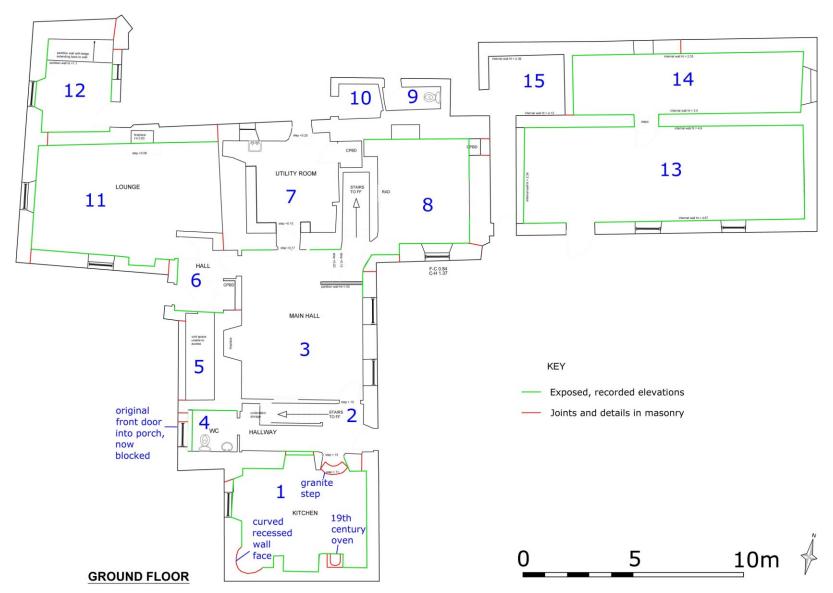


Fig 117 Ground floor plan showing areas of removed plaster

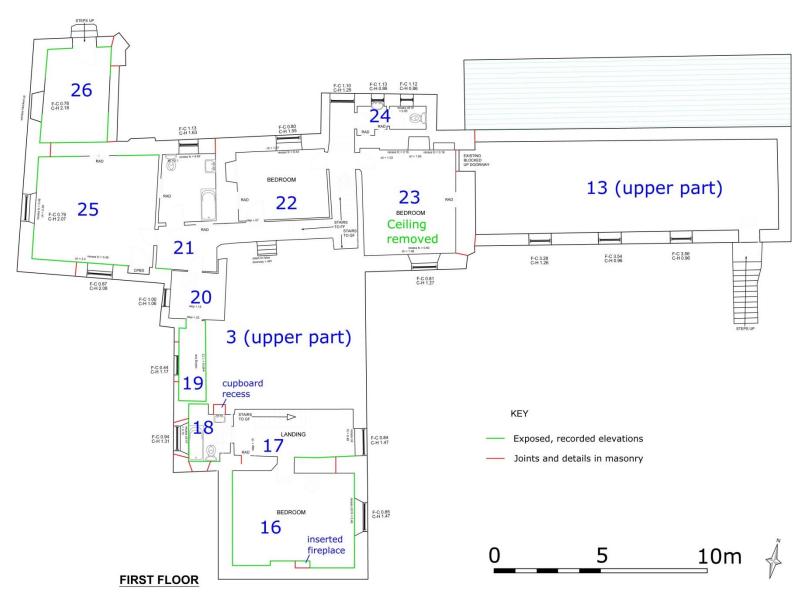


Fig 118 First floor plan showing areas of removed plaster

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9 Project archive

The CAU project number is 146642

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin: \\ Sites\Sites M\Molenick Farmhouse building record 2016 146642

Digital photographs: \\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.M-P\Sites M\Molenick Farmhouse 146642

Electronic drawings: \\Historic Environment (CAD)\CAD Archive\Sites M\Molenick Farmhouse 2016 146642

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2- 292258

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