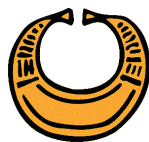


West Portholland 'Fish sheds', Veryan, Cornwall

Archaeological building recording and watching brief



Historic Environment Service (Projects)

Cornwall County Council

**West Portholland 'Fish sheds',
Veryan, Cornwall**

**Archaeological building recording and
watching brief**

Client	Mrs FE Williams
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Help with the background research was provided by Peter Herring.

Within the Historic Environment Service, the project was managed by Jo Sturgess and Nigel Thomas.

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

Freedom of Information Act

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



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Cover illustration

View of the 'Fish sheds' looking north, taken in November 2008 before the re-development of the buildings.

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Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

West Portholland 'Fish sheds' are located at the south-east end of the coastal hamlet of Portholland in the parish of Veryan immediately adjacent to the beach at NGR SW 9570 4115. They form the eastern half of a complex of adjoining buildings and are Grade II Listed as part of the group. Planning consent with conditions has been granted for conversion of the former cottages/house, the former fish cellar and part of the eastern lime kiln into two dwellings. One of the conditions was that existing features of archaeological interest should be recorded prior to development and HES were commissioned to carry out work. The structures to be affected by the development are Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (see Fig 7 for locations).

The results of the archaeological work have shown that the complex developed gradually from at least the 17th century when two adjoining cottages were built (Building 1). These cottages were later combined to create a single house, possibly during the 18th century. A fish cellar, used for salting and pressing herrings/pilchards, was then added on the western side of the cottages/house during either the 17th or 18th century. At the beginning of the 19th century a lime kiln (Building 5) was added on the western side of the fish cellar which was shortly followed by the construction of a second lime kiln (Building 6) built within the western half of the fish cellar. At this point the greatly narrowed former cellar was converted into two buildings (Buildings 2 and 3) associated with the use of the lime kilns. In the late 19th century the lime kilns were abandoned and the associated structures within Buildings 2 and 3 were converted for another use possibly as net lofts and storage. At the same time a lean-to shed or storage building was added to the eastern end of the house. At some point during the 20th century the house was abandoned and converted along with the lean-to and Building 2 for use as boathouses.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

An application for Listed Building Consent was made by Mrs Williams of the Caerhayes Estate to Carrick District Council for conversion of Grade II Listed buildings (the former house and former fish cellar) to residential use. This application was approved subject to existing features of archaeological interest being recorded prior to development.

One of the conditions given with the Listed Building Consent was as follows:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to ensure the protection of the archaeological interest of the site and to ensure that the development accords with the aims and intentions of Policies 1 and 2 of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 and Policy 4T of the Carrick District Wide Local Plan 1998.

Historic Environment Service (Projects) was subsequently contacted by the owners and an estimate of costs was prepared and agreed. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the intended works, the methodology employed and the arrangements for project monitoring was prepared by HES and agreed by Phil Markham, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. The results of the historic building recording and watching brief are set out in this report.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the evolution, dates and functions of the buildings. The objectives were to obtain a comprehensive archaeological record of the buildings prior to alterations and to record any archaeological features identified during the watching brief.

2.3 Methods

The building recording was undertaken to be equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 survey (see English Heritage 2006). It comprised a photographic survey, annotation of existing external elevations, creation of new internal elevations, and the production of building descriptions. The watching brief was undertaken during reduction of ground levels inside the former house and outside to the rear of this building.

2.3.1 Rapid Desk-based assessment

During the rapid 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 5.1)
- Published histories (see Section 5.2)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was undertaken by the author between 12/11/08 and 18/12/08. The photographic survey included:

1. Black and white photographs using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film.
2. Supporting colour photographs taken with a digital camera.

Analysis of the building fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes and annotation to existing external elevations and plans). Drawings for the interior elevations were created at a scale of 1:50 and annotated on site.

A watching brief was undertaken inside the former house and also to the rear of this building during groundworks. All excavated areas were located on a plan at an appropriate scale and any archaeological features encountered were recorded, described and photographed

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting

The buildings are located at the south-eastern end of the coastal settlement of West Portholland in the parish of Veryan immediately adjacent to the cove at NGR SW 9570 4115 (Figs 1 and 2). They are situated at a height of 10m OD. The 'Fish Sheds' comprises a series of adjoining buildings which pre-date the adjoining lime kilns to the west, and as a group all of these structures are Grade II Listed. At the time of the survey the buildings were unroofed structures. The main easternmost building appears to have been built originally as two cottages in the 17th century or possibly earlier (later converted to a single house) and has a 19th century lean-to. Adjoining the former house to the west are the remains of a former fish cellar of 17th or 18th century origin, into which a 19th century lime kiln has been inserted on the western side. Adjoining this lime kiln to the west is the earlier of the two kilns. The kilns appear to have been built as part of the Caerhays Estate. All of these structures lie within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which is part of The Roseland Heritage Coast.

3.2 Brief historical background

(See Fig 7 for building locations)

The settlement of Portholland is first documented in 1302 as 'Kaeryhaes juxta Hellaunde'. In 1732 it is documented as 'Portholan' (Gover, 415).

The earliest building within the range on the north side of the cove is the former cottages/house (Building 1) at the easternmost end which appears to be 17th century or earlier. Adjoining this on the western side are the remains of a former fish cellar (Building 2) of a slightly later date (either 17th or 18th century), the west wall of which has been removed when a lime kiln was inserted here in the 19th century. Building 2 was converted in the 19th century into two structures used by the limeburners. In the late 19th century a lean-to (Building 4) was added to the eastern end of Building 1 and the two structures within Building 2 altered again for a new purpose (probably associated with fishing). After the house was abandoned at some point during the early 20th century all the buildings had their doorways on the south elevations widened and were converted for use as boathouses.

The first available map to show West Portholland is the OS Surveyors Drawings of 1809 (Fig 3). Although this is a small scale map it does show that there were buildings here at this date. The Tithe map of 1840 (Fig 4) shows the house (Building 1) the fish cellar already converted for use associated with limeburning (Building 2) and both lime kilns (Buildings 5 and 6). It also shows a building immediately to the east of the lime kilns that no longer exists. The accompanying Apportionment lists the owner of Building 1 as John Trevanion and the occupier as Stephen Dastow; the building is described as a 'house'. Although the lime kilns are shown on the map they are not listed on the Apportionment.

The original lease of a lime kiln at West Portholland was dated October 1805; in 1852 the kilns were worked by William Dungey and in 1856 by T Dungey (Isham, 2000, 135).

The First Edition OS 25 inch map of c1880 (Fig 5) shows that at some point between 1840 and 1880 Building 2, the former fish cellar, had been divided into two buildings and extended slightly to the front to include what is now Building 3. The building immediately west of the lime kilns was still extant in 1880.

The Second Edition OS map of c1907 (Fig 6) shows that by this date the lean-to (Building 4) had been added to the east end of the house (Building 1). No other alterations to the plan of the buildings are illustrated on this map. However, the building to the west of the lime kilns had been demolished and a new structure added in the north-east corner of its plot.

A date for the disuse of the lime kilns is debatable since it is thought locally that they ceased production in about 1875 but the condition of the structures suggests a later date (Isham, 2000, 135). In addition, the pot on lime kiln (5) is still shown on the 1907 OS map (Fig 6) suggesting that this kiln may still have been in use at this date.

Buildings 1, 2, 3 and 4 are shown as roofed structures on the 1907 OS map. It is unclear at what date the house was abandoned and the buildings became used as boathouses and net lofts although presumably it was sometime after 1907.

3.3 Listed Building Description

The Listed Building description for the lime kilns and adjoining structures written in 1985 is as follows:

2 lime kilns. Probably C18. Slatestone rubble. Irregularly L-shaped and built into hillside. Only openings now visible are in angle to east and south. Round arched embrasures tapered and at angle so that raking out holes are positioned at base of kilns which are now inaccessible. Small vent holes at back of barrel vaults. Further cambered stone arch at higher level in angle to link coped parapets of working areas over kilns. Small lean-to now roofless to right of arches with doorway to west, presumably a shelter for the lime burners.

4 Results

Although the range of buildings are actually oriented north-west to south-east for ease of descriptions the cardinal points have been used so that the frontage has been described as facing south rather than south-west.

4.1 Building 1 (see Figs 7, 8 and 9)

4.1.1 General description

Building 1 is a two-storey structure built from uncoursed killas rubble with occasional large beach pebbles bonded by lime mortar. This building was originally constructed in the 17th century or possibly earlier as two cottages. It was later, possibly in the 18th century, converted into a single dwelling. It is likely that the living space at first was confined to the ground floor with loft space on the first floor but in later use the first floor also became part of the living space when a fireplace was inserted. The east and west gable ends are the earliest sections of wall both of which protrude to the rear of the building indicating that the north (rear) wall is a replacement of the original, and that the building was originally wider than it is now. Although the north wall is not original, it appears to be 17th century in date with a lateral stack and large fireplace on the ground floor with chamfered lintel. The complete absence of roof slate in the surrounding soil, noted during the watching brief, suggests that the cottages/house had always

been thatched until at some point a corrugated iron covering was added in the 20th century as shown in a 1970s photograph illustrated in Herring, 2002.

During the watching brief carried out inside the building when the floor level was reduced, earlier floor surfaces were encountered which indicated that there had been a central passage with rooms either side after its conversion to a single dwelling. Various remnant phases of floor surfaces were revealed including slate flagstones, cobbles and lime mortar but none could be dated (see Fig 7). In the south-western corner of the building a stone (killas) lined and capped drain was uncovered 0.5m below the floor level (see Figs 7 and 9).

A large fireplace in the north wall heated the western ground floor room, but the eastern room was not heated. When the north wall was first constructed there was no fireplace on the first floor either as this would have served as a loft, although a fireplace was inserted at a later date making use of the existing stack. There is a wide recess in the east gable wall at first floor level and possible evidence for a blocked recess below it on the ground floor. The suggestion that these could have been fireplaces is unlikely since the recess on the first floor is too shallow for a fireplace, there are no scorch marks and there is no sign of the flue narrowing into a stack. They are more likely to have been cupboards or storage areas.

4.1.2 North wall (see Figs 8, 9 and 12)

At the time of the survey only the very top of the north elevation of this wall was visible since the rest had been covered by years of use throughout the 20th century as a domestic dump. This wall could be clearly seen to post-date the east gable wall as it butted up against it. However, the chamfered lintel above the fireplace on the ground floor internal face, and the lateral stack indicate a 17th century construction date. The ground floor fireplace was blocked but would originally have been approximately 2m wide. There was evidence within the blocking that it had been reduced in size before being completely blocked. The smaller fireplace on the first floor was inserted at a later date. The only other opening in this wall is an off-centre, blocked door or window on the first floor. There are two separate sets of joist sockets on the interior face at first floor level, both located at either end of the building. The floor at the eastern end was clearly slightly higher than that at the western end, and the lack of joist sockets in the central portion of the wall, below the door or window opening, indicates the location of a former staircase.

4.1.3 East wall (see Figs 8, 9, 13 and 14)

The gable walls are the earliest part of the building and probably 17th century in date although could be earlier. The north wall abuts it and the south half of the wall and its southern end are buttressed on the external face, which appears to be part of the original build. The northern half of the wall is constructed on top of killas bedrock whilst the southern half is built on softer silty clay subsoil which appears to be why the buttress was added for extra support. In the northern half of the wall on the interior face there is a wide recess on the first floor 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. There are also suggestions in the stonework on the ground floor that there is a blocked recess here too. On the ground floor a small window opening has been inserted at a later date through the blocking. It seems unlikely that the first floor recess was a fireplace since it is probably too shallow, there are no scorch marks on the stonework and it does not taper in to where the stack would have been. A more likely suggestion is that this was a built-in cupboard or storage area. Unlike the west gable wall this gable has no in-built ledge for a tie beam.

4.1.4 South wall (see Figs 8, 9 and 15)

The south wall appears to have undergone many phases of construction and alteration. Sections of it have been rebuilt or altered during the 19th and 20th centuries although parts of it are earlier and the splayed windows may be 17th or 18th century. This wall supplies evidence

that at an early date the house was probably two cottages. This evidence is in the form of two blocked door openings, one to the east and the other to the west. All that remains of the eastern opening is a single straight joint seen on the interior elevation on the eastern side of a splayed window. This window has been inserted at a later date along with the walling to the west of it. The present central door opening is of the same date as the splayed windows but has been considerably widened to the west in the 20th century presumably so that the building could be used as a boathouse. Also in the 20th century (or possibly the 19th century) the whole wall was rebuilt above the lintels of the ground floor openings.

4.1.5 West wall (see Figs 8, 9, 16 and 19)

The west gable end appears to be part of the original build although has probably undergone some internal re-facing. Evidence for this is shown by the fact that it protrudes to the rear of the building the same distance as the east gable and the stonework of the lateral stack on the later inserted north wall abuts the gable. There are no openings in the wall but there is a ledge at tie beam level on the internal face to help support the roof structure. This may be a secondary feature since a similar feature does not appear on the east gable. A 19th or 20th century joist remains *in situ* on the internal face at first floor level. On the external face inside Building 2 the extent of the gable to the north can clearly be seen where there is a straight joint and the fish cellar wall abuts it.

4.2 Building 2

Building 2 as it stands today is a complex arrangement of different structures of different phases built adjoining the west gable of Building 1. All elements are constructed from uncoursed killas rubble. The earliest identified building on the site of Building 2 is a fish cellar of 17th or 18th century date, although there is a suggestion of an earlier building here in a low section of wide walling running northwards from the west gable of Building 1. Two sections of the fish cellar walls remain *in situ*. These are the remains of the east wall (although now much reduced in height) and the eastern half of the north wall that contains the sockets for the pressing poles. The western half of the building was destroyed in the 19th century when a lime kiln (Building 6) was constructed within the west half of the cellar. When the lime kiln (Building 6) was inserted in the 19th century, the space that remained inside the former cellar was converted to form two separate buildings, one larger building to the north and a smaller structure as an extension to the south including what is now Building 3. These two buildings were associated with the use of the kilns since one of the eyes of kiln 6 opened into this space. The use of the buildings at this date was likely to be as storage and shelter for the limeburners. When the lime kiln (Building 6) fell into disuse sometime during the second half of the 19th century the northernmost structure inside Building 2 was made into two storeys. To achieve this a section of wall was added to the top of the lime kiln wall. This wall had a central doorway so that access could be gained from the top of the disused lime kiln. At some point after 1907 the structures within Building 2 were removed and the space recombined. At this time the ground level inside was greatly reduced and the bedrock taken down by approximately 1.5m at the back of the building. At the same time the front (south) wall of the building was altered by the insertion of a wide opening so that the space could be used for boat storage.

4.2.1 North wall (see Figs 10 and 18)

This wall is the eastern half of the original north wall of the fish cellar, constructed in either the 17th or 18th century since it post-dates the construction of the cottages/house but pre-dates the early 19th century lime kilns. The western part may still survive but has the later lime kiln built up against it. The wall has been built directly on the killas bedrock at a point that defines the original floor level of the cellar. One metre up from the original floor level is a row of six

square sockets each 0.15m high by 0.20m wide and spaced approximately 0.40m apart. These sockets were to take the timber pressing poles which had stone weights attached at the other end, used to press down on lids of the barrels full of salted pilchards to extract the oil. Further up the wall two roof lines were visible sloping down towards the east. Both of these relate to the use of the building after the insertion of the lime kiln in the 19th century. The fish cellar roof would have sloped down from the top of the north wall towards the south.

4.2.2 East wall (see Figs 10 and 19)

The east wall of Building 2 is made from several structures. The southern portion is the west gable of Building 1 whilst at the northern end there are two later phases of walling. The earliest of these appears as a remnant at the base of the wall and is the same width as the gable end. To the top of this the narrower 17th or 18th century wall of the fish cellar has been added (although now much reduced in height). Towards the top of the southern half of the gable end a sloping roof line, purlin sockets and roof support socket are visible. These mark the height and extent of the southernmost building inserted during the 19th century after the construction of the second lime kiln (Building 6). Below the gable wall at the southern end is a cut for the stone-lined drain encountered during ground reduction inside Building 1. In the 20th century a batter or buttress was added to the southern corner to support the front (south) wall.

4.2.3 South wall (see Figs 8 and 10)

This wall was constructed in the 19th century as part of the southern building within Buildings 2 and 3 (as seen on the 1880 and 1907 OS maps). During the 20th century a wide doorway was inserted during the conversion of Building 2 to a boathouse.

4.2.4 West wall (see Figs 8, 10 and 20)

The west wall is also an amalgamation of different structures and phases. The elevation of this wall (Fig 10) clearly shows the sloping profile of the former fish cellar floor. The northern portion of walling comprises the eastern wall of lime kiln 6, to the top of which has been added a section of walling with a central doorway relating to a two-storey structure inserted into Building 2 after the lime kiln had been abandoned. Set centrally within the wall of the lime kiln is one of its eyes (the other is on the south elevation of the kiln). The draw arch is 2.20m wide and 2m high and the eye itself is set back on the southern side of the draw arch. The northern half of the floor of the arch is killas bedrock but in the southern half where the natural turns to silty clay subsoil, a cobbled surface has been laid. At the southern end of the lime kiln structure and built into it, is an earlier section of wall visible in this elevation as a cross-section. This section of earlier walling can be traced running south-west and forming the northern wall of Building 3. Although it clearly pre-dates the lime kiln it does not appear to relate to the fish cellar and may be part of a building that occupied this spot after the fish cellar had fallen into disuse but before the construction of lime kiln 6. Adjoining this and the southern extent of the kiln is a section of 20th century walling added to form the eastern wall of Building 3 when the floor of Building 2 was dug out to create a boathouse. However, below the 20th century walling and exposed when the floor inside Building 2 was reduced, were the truncated remains of a wall or platform edge. This was constructed from large killas blocks and may well define the southern limit of the former fish cellar. At the southernmost end of the 20th century infill wall is a section through the 19th century south wall of Buildings 2 and 3.

4.3 Building 3

(See Figs 8 and 22)

This building is the western half of a small lean-to structure which was added at the southern end of Building 2 in the 19th century after the construction of lime kiln 6. It was probably built

as a shelter for the limeburners and has a door opening on its west elevation. The building is shown in its original plan on the 1880 and 1907 OS maps (Figs 5 and 6). In the 20th century when the eastern half of the 19th century structure was demolished to create a boathouse in Building 2 the eastern wall of Building 3 was inserted. The northern wall of this structure is the southern wall of lime kiln 6 which has an earlier (possibly 18th century) wall incorporated into its lower half. This section of earlier wall is approximately 1.7m high and has a window at its south-western end which was blocked when it was incorporated into the structure of the lime kiln. This short length of wall is the reason for the apparently curving south-east corner of the kiln since it is set on a south-west north-east alignment unlike any of the other structures.

4.4 Building 4

(See Figs 8 and 23)

This lean-to was constructed on the eastern side of the house (Building 1) in the late 19th century, presumably for storage. It has an original window opening in its east wall with timber lintel over. The door opening in the south wall has been widened and a concrete lintel inserted in the 20th century for reuse as a boathouse. The roof structure is also 20th century with a corrugated iron covering and the floor has been covered with a concrete screed. Joist sockets inserted into the northern half of the east gable of Building 1 indicate that there was once a floored storage area above at the northern end.

4.5 Building 5

(See Figs 8, 10, 20 and 24)

This structure was the first of the two lime kilns to be built in the early 19th century. The original lease of a lime kiln at West Portholland was dated October 1805 (Isham, 2000, 135). In 1852 the kilns were worked by William Dungey and in 1856 by T Dungey (Isham, 2000, 135). It is square in plan, built from uncoursed killas rubble and, according to Isham (Isham, 2000, 135), has two eyes, one on the east elevation and the other probably on the west elevation (although the western eye was not visible at the time of the survey). Slate slabs cover the top of the pot. This structure is not included within the development proposals and should remain unaffected by any of the works.

4.6 Building 6

(See Figs 11 and cover)

This lime kiln clearly abuts and post-dates lime kiln 5 but appears to have been built before 1840 (see Tithe map Fig 4). Stylistically it is similar to lime kiln 5; square in plan, constructed from uncoursed killas rubble, bonded by lime mortar and similar draw arches. The kiln has been inserted into the western half of the former fish cellar and incorporates the back (northern) wall of this building. It also incorporates an earlier low section of walling at its south-east corner. It has two eyes, one on the east elevation opening into Building 2 and the other on the south elevation. A description of the east elevation is given in section 4.2.4 west wall of Building 2. The eye on the south elevation is set centrally at the back of its draw arch unlike that on the east elevation where the eye is set back towards the south. The location of the pot is not shown on any of the historic maps.

4.7 Watching brief

A watching was carried out during the reduction of the floor level inside Building 1 and also during the reduction in ground level immediately to the rear (north) of Building 1.

Inside Building 1 the ground was taken down by mechanical excavator to a depth of approximately 0.7m below the original floor level. Remnant phases of floor surfaces were revealed before being removed, including slate flagstones, cobbles and lime mortar but none could be dated (see Fig 7 for plan of earlier surfaces). In the south-western corner of the building a stone (killas) lined and capped drain was uncovered 0.5m below the floor level (see Figs 7 and 9).

To the rear of the building a trench approximately 1m wide and 0.5m deep was excavated by machine along the eastern side of the wall leading from the road downslope to the north-east corner of Building 2. Topsoil overlay the subsoil here and no archaeological features were encountered in this trench. However towards the southern end a 0.4m depth of 20th century domestic refuse dump was uncovered. During the excavation of the wider area immediately to the rear of the house (approximately 5m wide) this early to mid 20th century dump of soil and domestic refuse deepened, revealing that the rear wall of the building had not been terraced into the hillside but had originally been free-standing with a terrace (approximately 3m wide) outside to the rear at the level of the base of the wall. It was hoped that the footings of the original rear wall of the building might be revealed but the 20th century dump material was still present at the base of the trench concealing any structural evidence that may remain below. The 20th century dump material, containing frequent bottles and china, was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.5m adjacent to the rear (north) wall of Building 1.

5 References

5.1 Primary sources

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- North, C, 1987. *The Parish of Veryan*, Veryan PCC
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5.3 Websites

- <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/> English Heritage's online database of Listed Buildings

6 Project archive

The HES project number is **2008108**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of the Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 673).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites W\West Portholland 2008108
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2011, 2012, 2052
5. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites U-Z\West Portholland2008108

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites W\West Portholland fish sheds2008108\report2008108



Fig 1 Location map

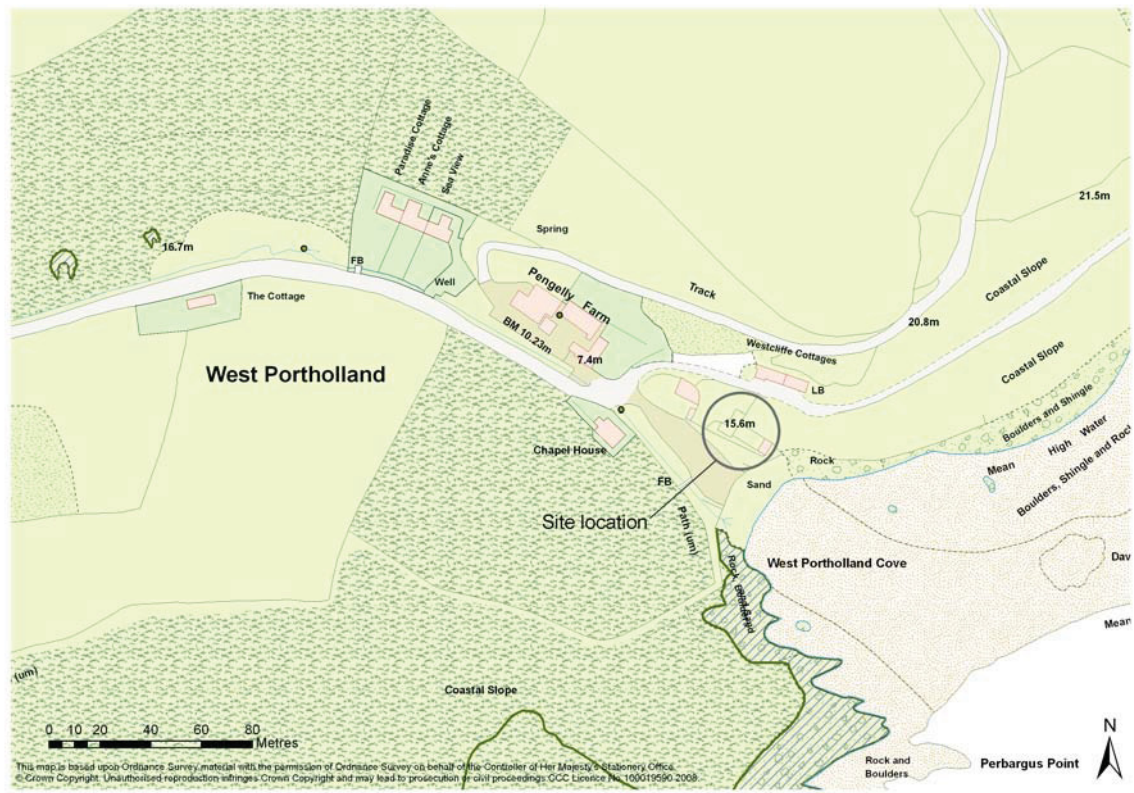


Fig 2 Modern OS map (2005)



Fig 3 c1809 OS Surveyors' Drawings (not to scale but originally surveyed at 2" to the mile)



Fig 4 Tithe Map for the parish of Veryan c1840 (not to scale)

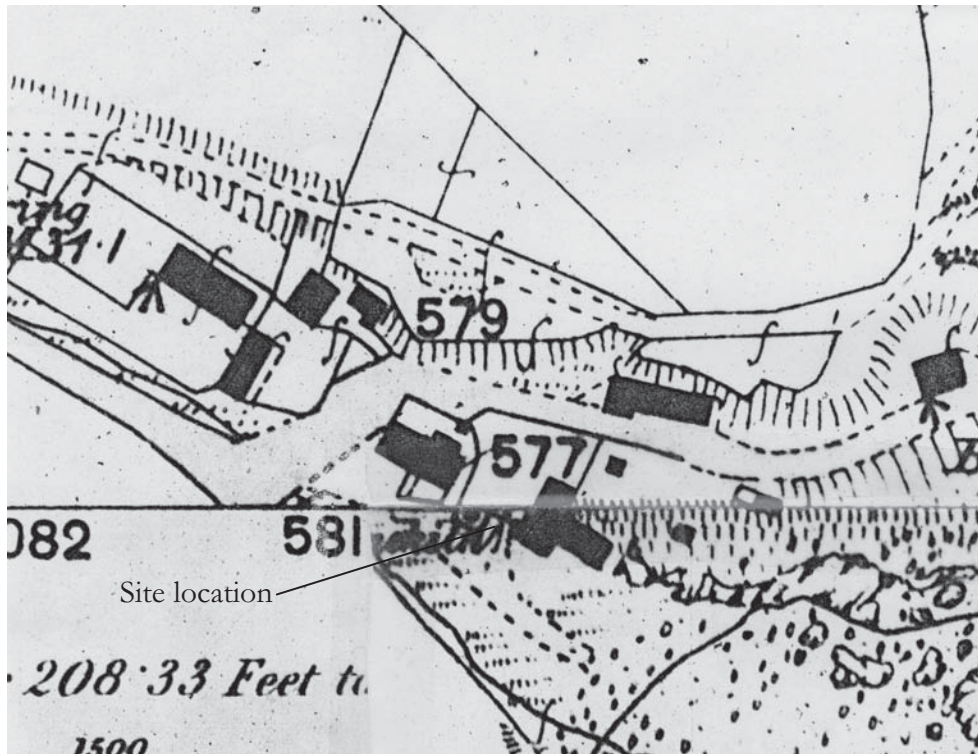


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1880 (not to scale)

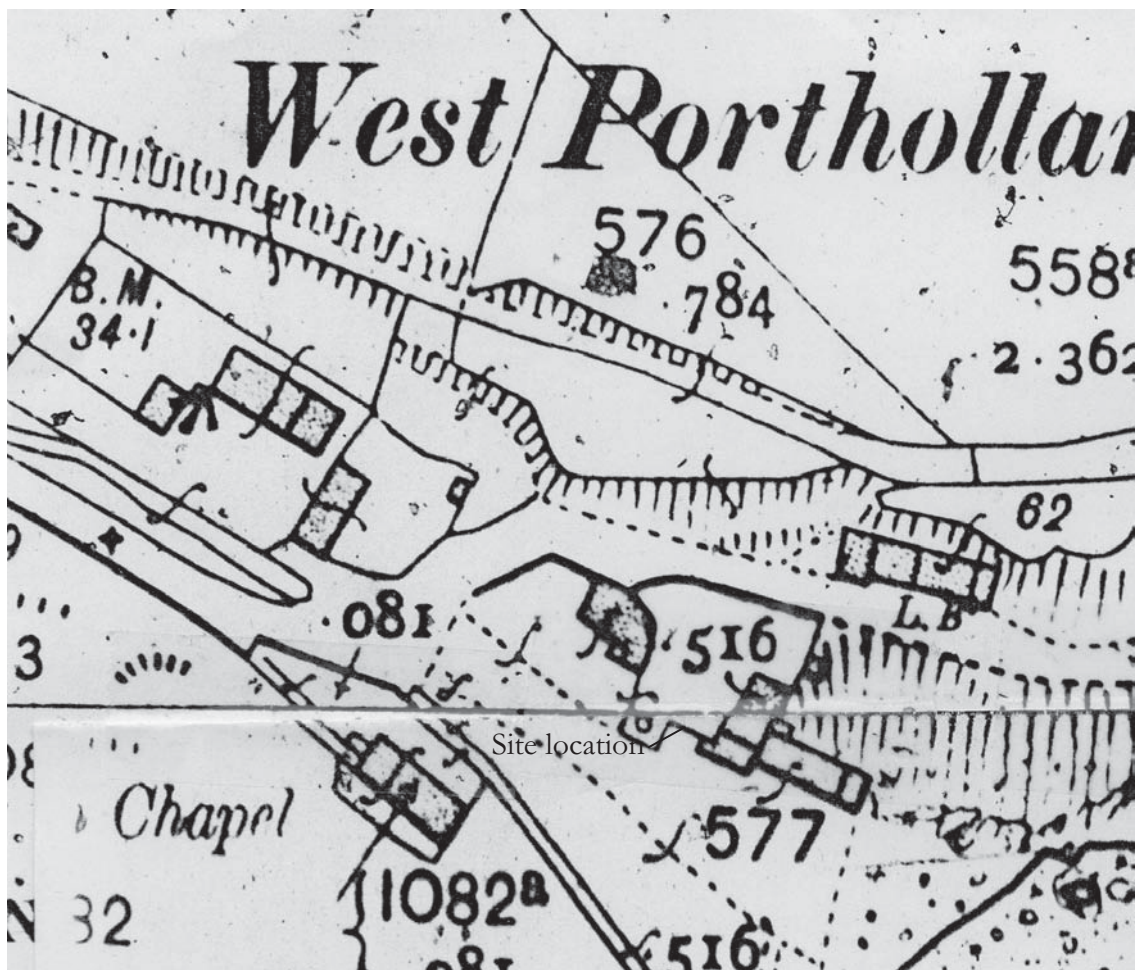


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1907 (not to scale)