

# 111-113 CHARLESTOWN ROAD CHARLESTOWN CORNWALL

## Results of Desk-Based Assessment Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring & Historic Building Recording



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# **111-113 Charlestown Road Charlestown Cornwall**

## **Results of Desk-Based Assessment Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring & Historic Building Recording**

*For*

Steve Smith

*Of*

Eliot Developments (Charlestown) Ltd.

*By*



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## Summary

*This report presents the results of historic building recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at 111-113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site comprises a group of standing and partly-ruined buildings dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century set around a central courtyard. This report presents the results of building recording, evaluation trenching and monitoring prior to the development taking place.*

*The earliest building at the southern end of the site, constructed on dressed ashlar granite blocks but recorded as a barn in 1825, was probably a port office and warehouse for the Duporth Estate. The building was subsequently converted into a mill with the addition of a wheelhouse. Further outbuildings were added to the north and east, most likely functioning as sheds or stores, with a dance hall added in the 1930s*

*The site is of local, regional and international significance. The general appearance of the site, with its historic stone walls fronting onto Charlestown Road, contributes to the historic character of the World Heritage Site. Its historical significance lies in its early history and its relationship to the development of the port at Charlestown, with mixed use as office/warehouse. Only the former office/barn/mill building (B1) holds any real architectural significance in its own right, although the courtyard of buildings within its curtilage provides its historic setting.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** 111-113 Charlestown Road  
**Parish:** St. Austell  
**County:** Cornwall

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Steve Smith of Eliot Construction Ltd. (the Client) to undertake building recording and archaeological evaluation and monitoring at 111-113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown, St Austell, Cornwall (Figure 1). Historic building recording was undertaken before and during the works to record the historic fabric of the Grade II Listed structure and the other buildings in its curtilage, whilst the evaluation and monitoring were carried out to ascertain the degree of survival of below ground remains.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Charlestown is located on the south coast of Cornwall, 2km south-east of St. Austell town centre. The settlement is strung out along a single main road (Charlestown Road), which runs the length of a short valley that terminates at Charlestown Harbour. The bedrock beneath the site is comprised of the slates, siltstones and sandstones of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2015), at an altitude of approximately 30m AOD.

### 1.3 Historical Synopsis

The group of buildings at 111-113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown, is composed of five late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, each with multiple phases of remodelling. The principal building within the group is Listed Grade II and the other buildings lie within its curtilage. The “barn” (B1) is the most complete and unaltered of the buildings, and is also the most prominent by virtue of its superior scale and quality of construction. It is recorded in 1825 as a barn; however, the scale and quality of construction suggests it was originally an estate office or manager’s house with warehouse and almost certainly related to the initial development of Charlestown as a port. By 1825 it had been converted into a mill, and later used for milling china stone.

The other buildings have undergone extensive alteration since they were built and it makes identification of original function difficult. The buildings that occupy the north-east and north-west sides of the yard may relate to the china-clay industry, most likely as stores, but no evidence for this function was uncovered during the monitoring. The purpose of the two large fireplaces in the ruined building (B5) occupying part of the north-west side of the yard has not been identified. An assessment of the building was undertaken in 2007 by Cornwall HES who recommended that a watching brief take place on any further development.

### 1.4 Methodology

The desk-based Assessment was undertaken by B. Morris in accordance with the ClfA guidelines on archaeological desk-based assessment (ClfA 2014). The fieldwork was undertaken by B. Morris and E. Wapshott between February 2014 and April 2015 in accordance with the ClfA guidelines on

archaeological field evaluations (ClfA 2014) and watching brief (ClfA 2014). The building survey was undertaken by E. Wapshott and B. Morris in April 2014 in accordance with English Heritage and ClfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures (ClfA 2014), providing an EH Level 3 building survey, using supplied architect plans. This report represents a compilation of the results of all phases of archaeological works carried out at 111-113 Charlestown.

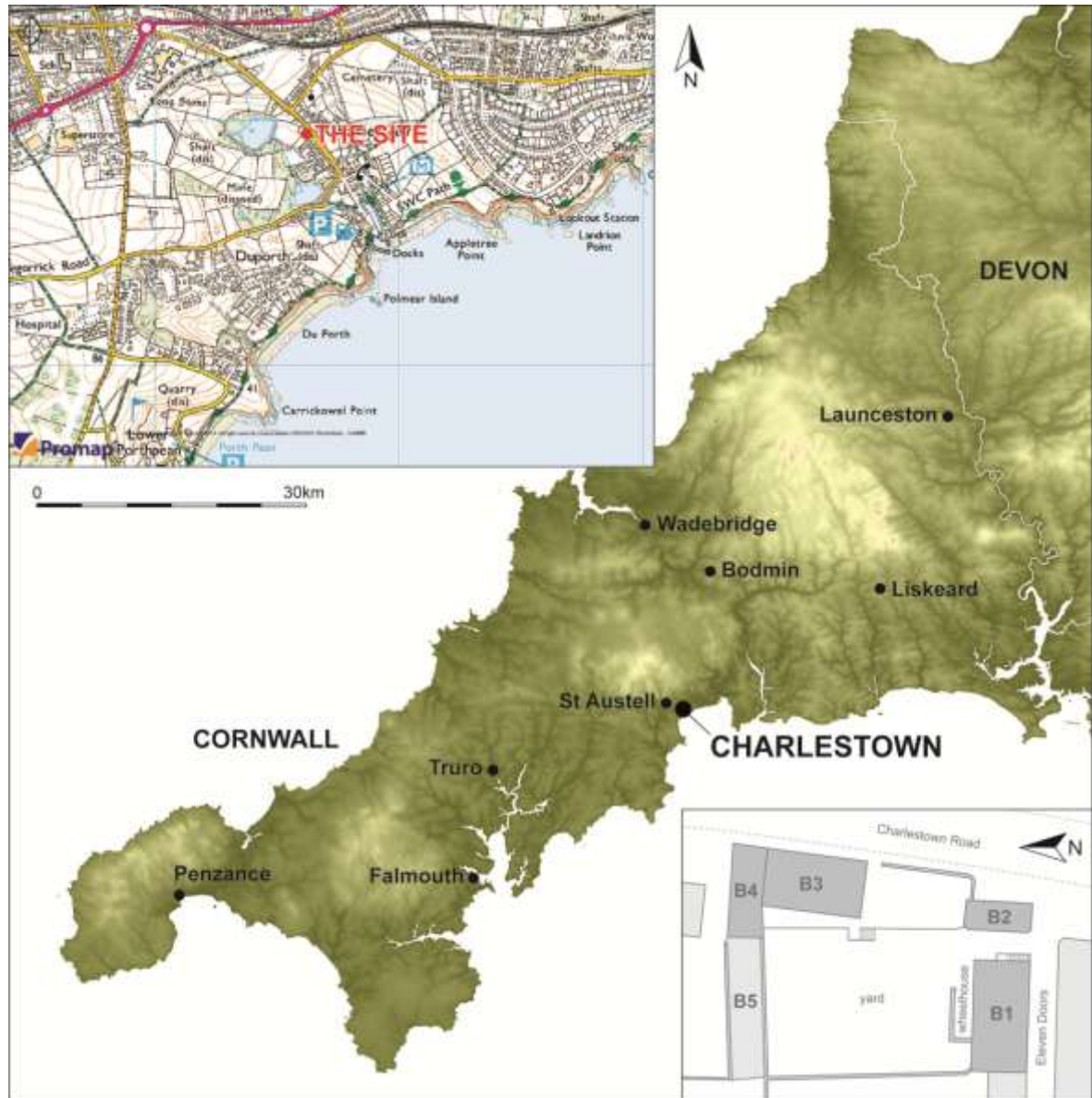


Figure 1: Location map.

## 2.0 Historical Background

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### 2.1 A Brief History of Charlestown

A detailed site history can be found in the 1998 and 2007 Archaeological Assessments (Berry *et al.* 1998; Berry 2007), but is briefly summarised below.

Charlestown originated from the medieval settlement of Polmear, first recorded in 1403 as 'Porthmeur' meaning 'big cove'. In 1792-1799 the existence of copper mines in the area led Charles Rashleigh of Menabilly and Duporth to construct a harbour for the export of copper ore and china clay, alongside the import of coal. His sponsorship of this development led to the name to *Charles Town*. However, a series of acrimonious legal disputes impoverished Charles Rashleigh and the estate was transferred to his creditors following his death in 1823. The development of the harbour led to the expansion of the pilchard fishing industry, including the construction of new fish cellars. As the harbour evolved, so the surrounding settlement grew to accommodate a growing workforce. Further infrastructure, including the Wesleyan Chapel, the Rashleigh Arms, St. Paul's Church, the Foundry, the inner harbour and Lovering china-clay pan-kiln were built between 1827 and 1914 after the Crowder family took control in 1825. By 1850 copper mining in the St. Austell area was in decline, and the main business of Charlestown became china clay and stone, leading to further enlargement of the harbour in the 1870s. By the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century a lack of good rail and road links, and the narrow harbour entrance, led to the decline of Charlestown as a port, and in 1986 the Crowder family relinquished ownership after 161 years. The latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has seen Charlestown become a popular visitor attraction and film and television location, including *Hornblower* and recently *Poldark* (Berry *et al.* 1998).

### 2.2 111-113 Charlestown Road

The development site was recorded in Richard Thomas' 1825 survey of Charlestown as a *barn stables and yard* to the west of Charlestown Road, with cartographic evidence showing the barn along with a suspected wheel pit and leat leading from the Upper Pond to the north-west. These buildings are believed to relate to the original function of the building as a threshing floor, with the wheel pit a result of the later mechanisation of the threshing and winnowing process. However, the barn is believed to have served several subsequent uses, including: housing a china-stone crushing plant; as an estate manager's house; a pilchard packing house; an organ repair loft; and a brothel. By the time of the 1842 tithe map some of the outbuildings had been added, though shown without roofs, and the leat appears more fragmentary. By the 1880 OS 6" map of the area it is unclear whether the leat was still in existence.

### 2.3 Cartographic Sources

In the earliest available cartographic source, the 1825 Charlestown estate map, only B1 is shown, together with the line of buildings abutting to the west. It is clear from this map that B1 forms part of the complex of (farm) buildings located to the south, and that the wheelhouse had already been constructed (shown as a projection on the north side of the building). B1 is labelled 'barn' on this map. A leat is shown coming off the large pool to the north-west, and approaches B1 along the hedgbank to the north. The only building of a comparable size and grandeur close to B1 is labelled 'granary' on the 1825 map, and again this may well significantly underplay the original importance of that structure.

The next detailed cartographic source is the 1843 tithe map. This demonstrates the original 'farm' unit had been divided up between multiple tenants. By 1843 B1 fell within 'field' 2020 and was occupied by Thomas Levers; the plot was listed as *Garden, Yard and Cooper's Shop*. B2 had been constructed by this date, as well as a second outbuilding that would have stood to the west of B3. The hedgebank against Charlestown Road is shown as parallel to the long axis of B2; this boundary was pushed out into the road by 1888, but evaluation trenching on the site demonstrates this (buried) hedgebank did survive. The leat feeding the mill wheel is not shown, and may already have fallen out of use.

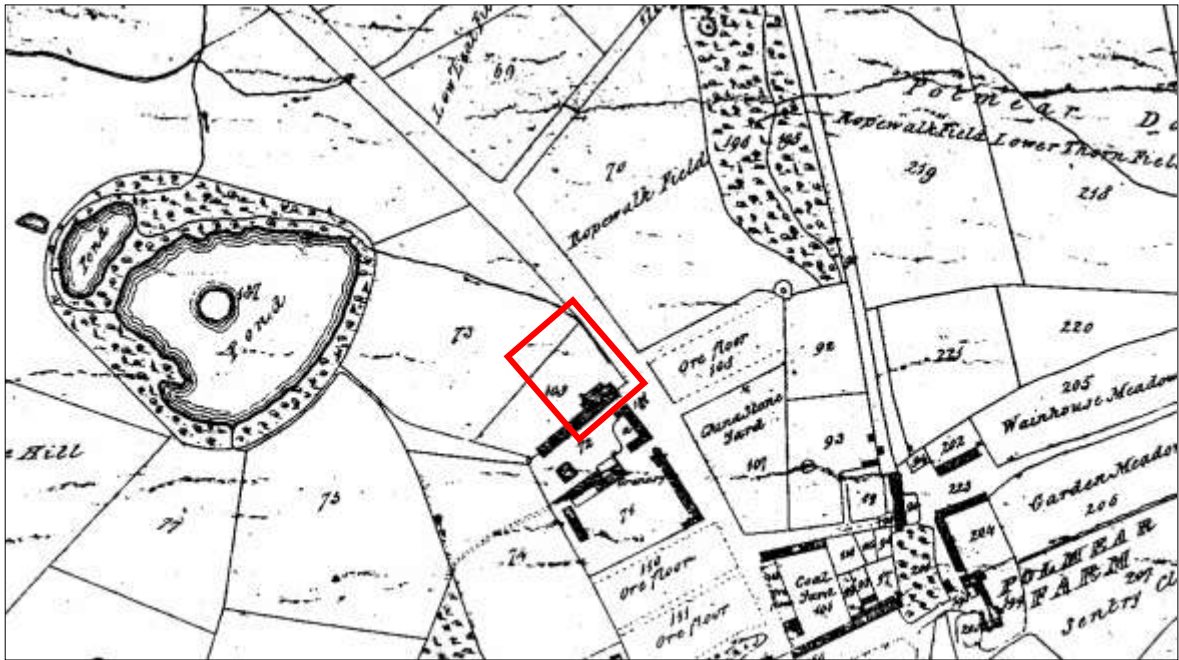


Figure 2: 1825 estate map by Richard Thomas (CRO) (the site is indicated).



Figure 3: Extract from the 1843 St Austell tithe map (CRO) (the site is indicated).

By 1888 B4 and B5 appear to have been constructed, as well as a building on the footprint of B3. In addition, a building is shown at right angles to B5. By 1908 the whole yard is shown as covered by a single building.



Figure 4: 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (CRO) (the site is indicated).

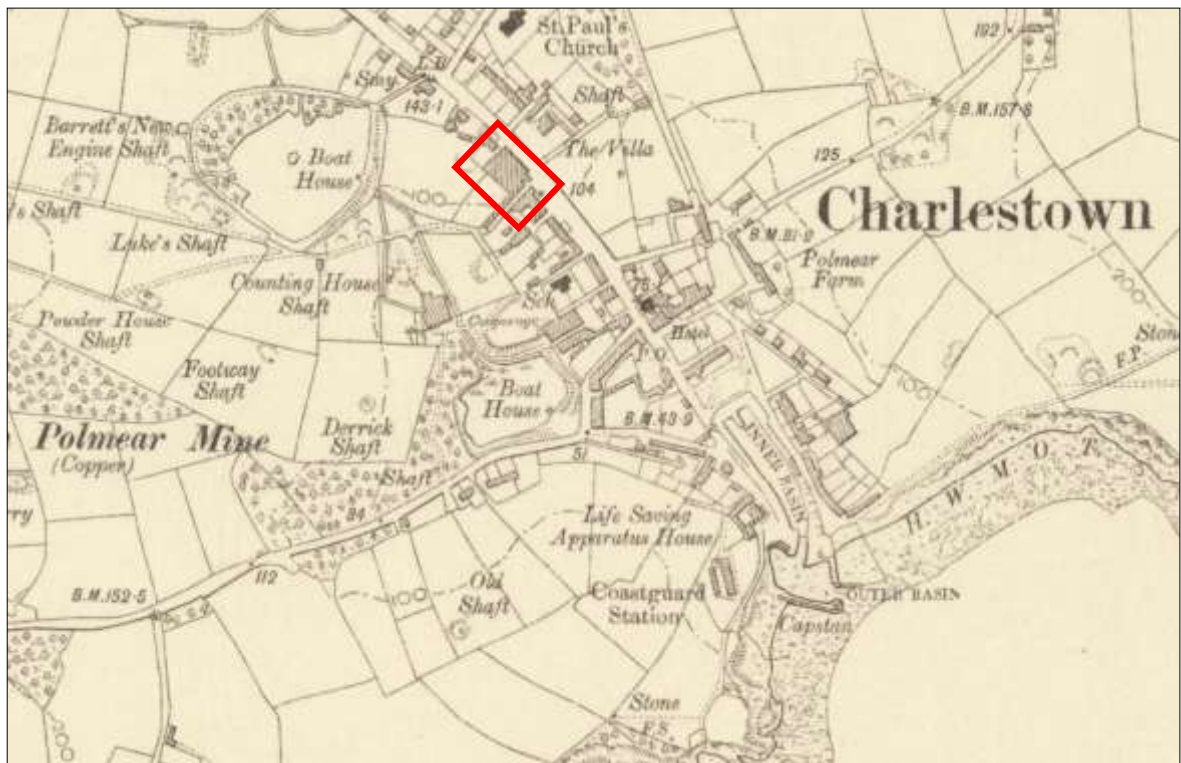


Figure 5: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map 1908 (CRO) (the site is indicated).

### 3.0 Archaeological Evaluation and Subsequent Monitoring

#### 3.1 Evaluation

The evaluation trenches (trenches #1-#3) were opened within the courtyard of the site (Figure 6) by small mechanical excavator using a 1.2m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Trenches #1 and #2 were located perpendicular to the eastern site boundary between buildings B2 and B3, whilst Trench #3 was located parallel to the western site boundary running nearly the entire length between buildings B1 and B5, dog-legging to the east at its northern end, between buildings B5 and B3. Trench #4 was located within the confines of the wheel pit building immediately north of building B1.

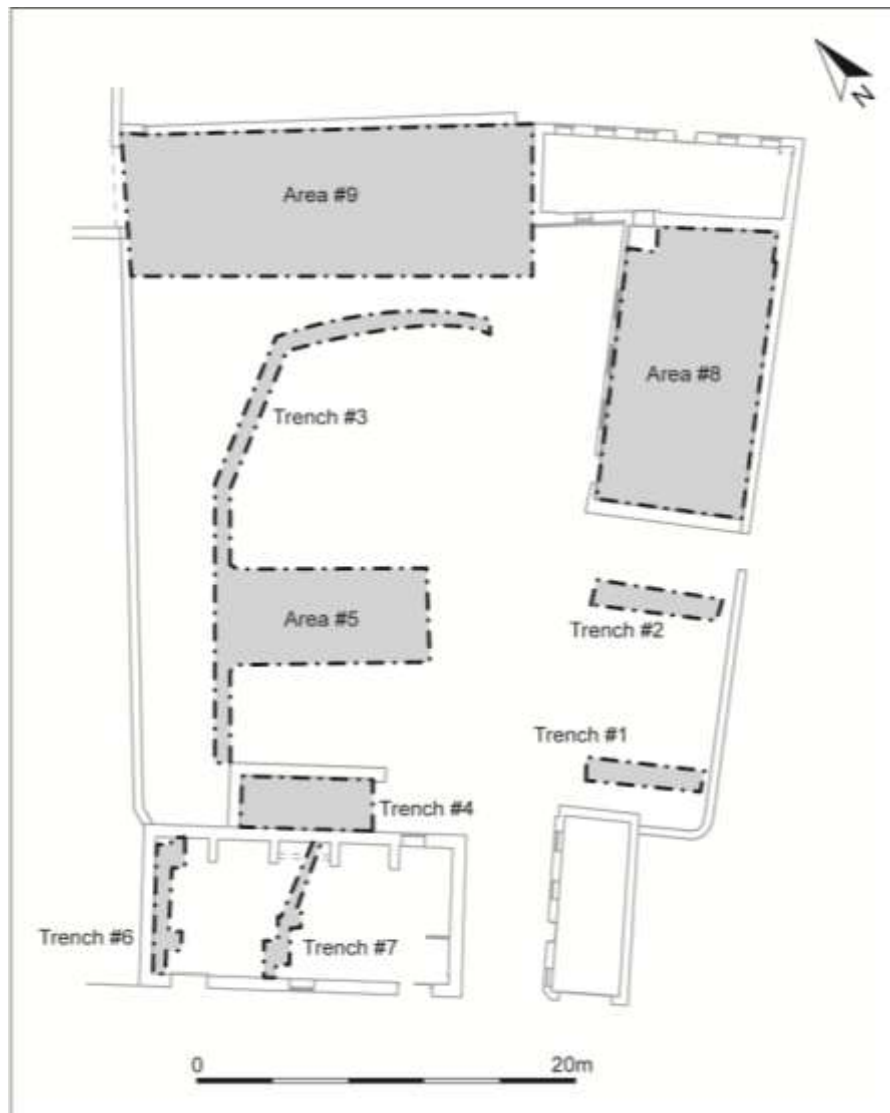


Figure 6: Site plan showing the location of archaeological interventions.

##### 3.1.1 Trench #1

Trench #1, c.1.5m north of Building 2, measured 6m east-west by c.1.2m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. It was excavated through black humic topsoil (100) and redeposited subsoil (101). It contained a single feature of archaeological interest: a stone-faced hedgebank [106] mid-way along the length of the trench, with a probable shallow ditch (roadside) along its eastern side.

Hedgebank [106] (Figures 7 and 8) was orientated north-south and measured 1.9m wide at the base and 1.4m at the top; it was faced with three courses of shillet/slate stone laid on edge. On average the stones measured 200-300mm long by 30-80mm wide. Abutting this to the east, in the possible roadside ditch, were a series of dumped deposits (102)(103)(104), including a clean dump of white china clay (103). The material to the west of the wall comprised a single dump of redeposited natural subsoil (107) at least 0.85m thick.



Figure 7: South-east facing section of Trench #2, showing the north-eastern face of hedgebank [106] and abutting dumped deposits (scales 1&2m).

Ditch fill (105), consisting of brown clayey-sand with common sub-angular quartz, underlay the dump deposits to the east of [106].

### 3.1.2 Trench #2

Trench #2 was situated centrally along the eastern edge of the site 3.6m south of B2. It measured 6.7m east-west by c.1.2m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 1.15m. It was excavated through a layer of black humic topsoil (200) and redeposited subsoil (201). As with Trench #1, only a single feature of archaeological interest was identified: a stone hedgebank [209] mid-way along the length of the trench.

Hedgebank [209] (Figures 7 and 9) was orientated north-south and measured 1.9m wide at the base and 1.4m at the top; it stood to a height of 0.85m. It was faced with shillet/slate stone laid on edge, three courses on the eastern face, four courses on the west, and the space between infilled with redeposited subsoil with abundant shillet (208). The stones were c.250mm long by 50-100mm wide; the lowest course on the western side consisted of larger and more irregular stones, laid flat. To the east of [209] were a series of dumped deposits (201)(202)(203), whilst to the west there was a single thick (0.85m+) dump of redeposited subsoil (206).

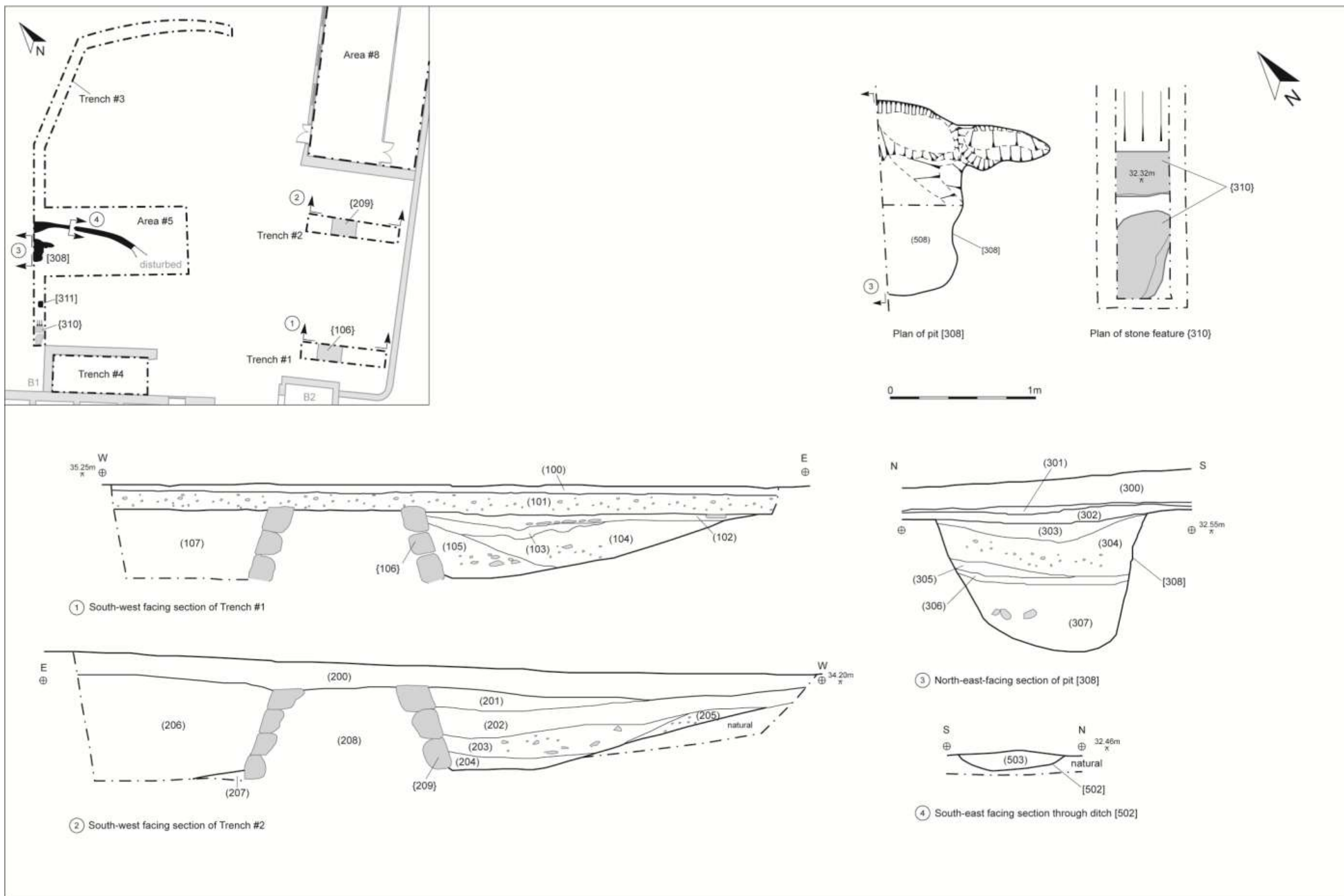


Figure 8: Plans and sections.



Figure 9: North-west face of hedgebank [209] (scale 1m).

Underlying the dump deposits to the east of [209] were possible ditch fills (204), consisting of brown clayey-sand with common sub-angular gravel, and (205), a pinkish-grey sandy-clay with abundant angular gravel.

To the west of [209] a further possible ditch fill (207) was present. It consisted of grey clayey-silt with frequent shillet inclusions.

### 3.1.3 Trench #3

Trench #3 was located parallel to the western boundary of the site, with the northern part curving away to the east, for a total length of c.25m; it was 0.85m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1.85m. The southern part of the trench cut through concrete and yard surface layers (300)(301)(302); north of the concrete yard surface the trench cut through a surface comprised of large (250-400mm diameter) rounded granite 'cobbles' (313), concealed beneath the turf. By analogy with surviving surfaces elsewhere in Charlestown (e.g. car park of the Rashleigh Arms), these 'cobbles' probably belonged to an ore floor of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Three archaeological features were identified in this trench: large pit [308], stone framed structure [310] and posthole [311].

Pit [308] (Figures 7 and 10) was located mid-way along the length of Trench #3. The pit sides were nearly vertical and it had a concave base; it measured 1.9m wide by 1.2m deep and extended beyond the eastern and western limits of excavation. Its upper fills (303)(304) were comprised of grey to pinkish-grey sandy-clay overlying a band of rich dark brown sandy-silt (305) containing iron slag deposits (i.e. note the presence of an iron foundry at the top of Charlestown Road). This deposit in turn overlay a thin band of grey clayey-silt with abundant shillet inclusions (306) and a thick deposit of buff grey-brown gritty clayey-silt (307).



Figure 10: North-east facing section of pit [308] (scales 2m).



Figure 11: Structure {310}, from the north-east (scale 1m).

At the southern end of Trench #3, part of two large shaped granite slabs [310] (Figures 7 and 11) measuring 0.4m wide by 0.2-0.25m thick were uncovered; they were set within a mixed matrix of

reddish-brown clayey lumps, soil and clinker (309). Given its proximity to the wheelpit, these granite slabs may form the part of the structure of the leat.

A sub-rectangular posthole [311] measuring 0.4m in diameter was located between features [308] and [310]. It had vertical sides and was filled by dark brown friable garden soil (312); it is likely to be fairly modern in date.

#### 3.1.4 Trench #4

Trench #4 was orientated east-west within the confines of the wheelpit building. It measured 7m by 3m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. It demonstrated the wheelpit had been backfilled with a single heterogenous dump of grey clayey-silt and sandy-clay (400) which contained pottery, glass, brick, tile and charcoal.

### 3.2 Monitoring

Subsequent intrusive groundworks were subject to archaeological monitoring (Figure 6); works were undertaken by mechanical excavator using a 1.2m wide toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Levels across an area 15x5m were reduced within the central courtyard (Area #5), and monitoring also took place within the extant structures. Trenches #6 and #7 were located within B1, and levels within the footprint of B3 (Area #8) and B5 (Area #9) were reduced.



Figure 12: Area #5 during the strip, with linear feature [502] in the foreground; viewed from the west.

### 3.2.1 Area #5

Area #5 measured 11.4×5m and was located c.5m north of the wheelpit; the area cleared of concrete and stripped to a depth of c.0.6m. Two features of archaeological interest were identified below the concrete and associated bedding material: curving linear [502] and pit [506]. Curving linear [502] measured 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep and extended from the north-western corner of the stripped area across Area #5. It contained a single fill (503) of waterlogged dark grey dense clayey material. Its position and the waterlogged nature of the fill may indicate that it formed the base of a leat associated with the millwheel, or perhaps a drainage gulley. It cut redeposited material and thus was of no great antiquity. Finds recovered from this feature included a sherd of white refined earthenware (post AD 1770) along with iron slag and charcoal. Pit [506] was located in the south-west corner of the stripped area, and had been identified in the evaluation (pit [308]).

### 3.2.2 Monitoring within B1

The modern first-floor office in B1, within its flimsy partition walls and suspended ceiling, was stripped out, and the concrete floors on the ground floor removed. The removal of these modern features exposed both the roof structure and the full extent of the granite paving (600) at ground-floor level. Two trenches (#6 and #7) for services were dug across the ground floor to a maximum depth of 1m; the granite paving was lifted by hand prior to machining. In both instances the paving overlay a bedding deposit of ash and mixed sandy-clay over natural.

A feature [603] was identified at the northern end of Trench #6; this was cut by the north wall of B1. This was a possible pit with fairly steep sides and a flat base that measured 0.8m wide by 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (604) of grey-brown silt with metal-working waste deposits including slag and burnt stone. A second feature [703] was identified in Trench #7, mid-way along its length. Feature [703] was a fairly steep-sided shallow pit with a concave base 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (704) of dark brown silt with iron slag and smelting waste.

North of feature [703] a third feature was identified: brick-built structure {705}. This clearly dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and is likely to have been a tank or inspection pit related to the industrial use of the building in the 1960's and 1970's. It had been backfilled with rubble prior to being covered by a concrete floor (707).



Figure 13: Feature [603], viewed from the east (scale 2m).



Figure 14: Feature [703] shown in section, viewed from the north-east (scale 2m).

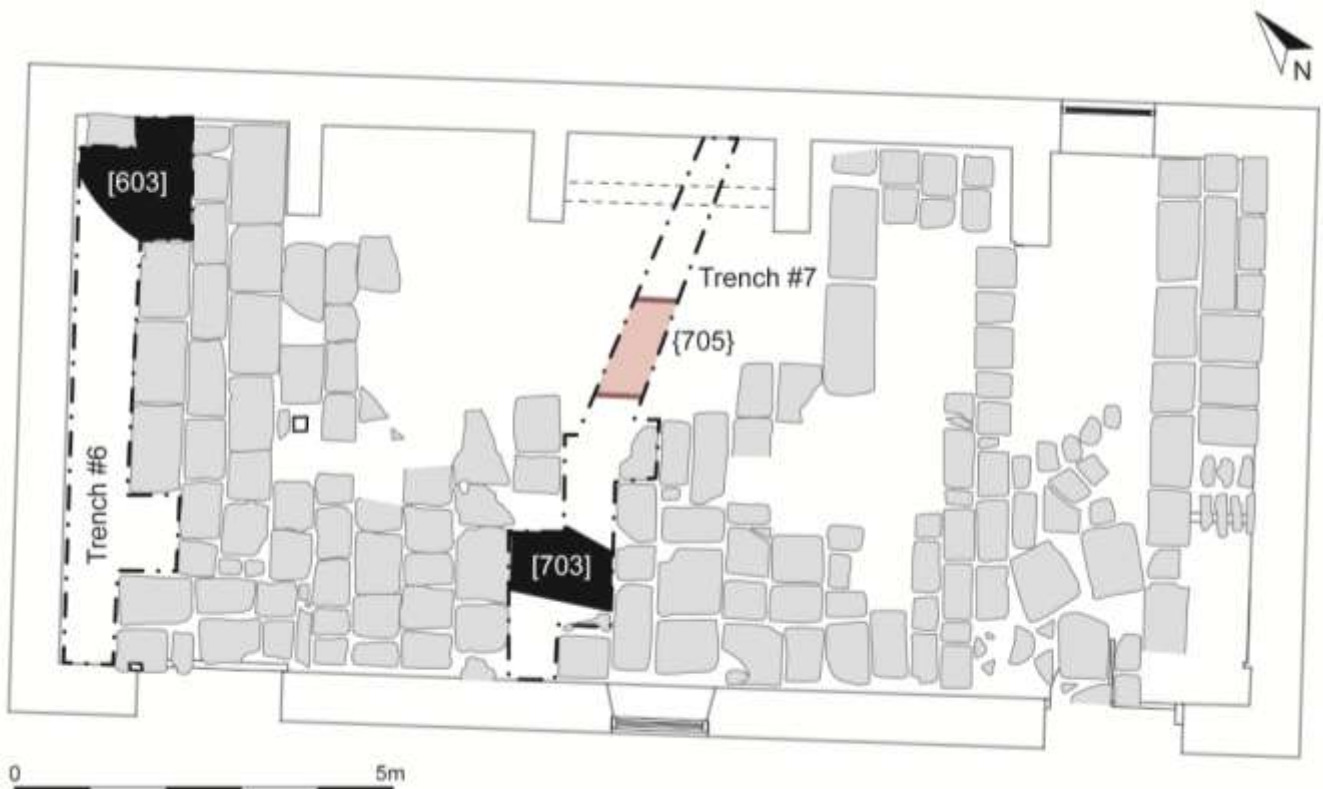


Figure 15: Plan of the ground floor of B1, showing the location of the trenches and the surviving granite paving.

### 3.2.3 Monitoring within B2

Work within B2 saw the removal of its concrete floors. The south wall and the roof were renewed using materials reclaimed from the site. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

### 3.2.4 Monitoring within B3

As with B1, the flimsy internal plasterboard partitions and suspended ceiling were removed, exposing the roof structure. The concrete block walls to the south and west were demolished and the internal floor level reduced. This exposed a thick layer of rubble (800) deposited during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which overlay yellowish-grey clay and shillet; no features of archaeological interest were identified.

### 3.2.5 Monitoring within B4

Internal dry-boarding covering the walls of B4 were removed along with all internal fittings and the roof structure was exposed, prior to the demolition of part of the south wall.

### 3.2.6 Monitoring within B5

The southern wall of B5 was demolished and Area #9 to the south stripped by machine; a series of test pits were then excavated by hand and machine in order to under-pin the north wall (Figure 29). This revealed a layer of loose brown silt and clay topsoil (900) overlying brown clay (901) and natural clays and shillet. No features of archaeological interest were identified within this area.



Figure 16: Underpinning the north wall of B5, viewed from the east (scale 2m).

### 3.3 Discussion

The evaluation trenching and subsequent monitoring revealed a series of features predominantly dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with a scattering of slightly earlier but undated features. Hedgebank [106/209] would have been the original eastern boundary of the site and probably pre-dates the construction of B1 in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The dumped material to the east and west of this hedgebank dates to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century when the yard was extended to the east.

Pits [308][603][703] probably pre-date B1, but the presence of iron slag would suggest they are likely to be 18<sup>th</sup> century in date. It is possible they relate to mineral prospection, given the close proximity of an 'old shaft' (MCO35392).

## 4.0 The Building Assessment

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### 4.1 Building Summary

The group consists of a courtyard of standing and partly-ruined buildings dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the inter-war period of the 1930s/40s. The buildings are located west of Charlestown Road, in the Eleven Doors area, upslope from the harbour of Charlestown, near St Austell, Cornwall. Detailed notes on the buildings can be found in Appendix 3 (below).

The earliest structure on the site is Building 1 (B1) on the southern side of the site. This building is recorded on the 1825 map as a barn, but the quality of the build indicates it was originally an estate or port office and warehouse for the Duporth Estate, with a secure rear yard for the enclosure of goods being traded out of, or received into, the harbour. It is a rectangular building faced with dressed granite ashlar blocks with a stone rubble core and interior with a hipped slate roof over. The roof is supported by a complex and high quality variant king-post with queen-strut structure. The north wall is abutted by a dressed granite ashlar block wheelhouse that apes the style of the original structure, and the first floor was massively strengthened (very heavy transverse beams with internal buttresses) when the machinery for the mill was installed. There are two doors at ground-floor level in the south elevation; these have both been widened, and there were opposing doors in the north elevation, one of which is blocked, the other turned into a window. Access to the first floor is currently via later stairs to a door in the east elevation, and there are blocked doors at first floor level in the north and west walls, with a pitched roofline scar in the west elevation indicating the adjacent building to the west originally stood to first-floor height. The south elevation contains four windows with horned sash casements, three windows at first-floor height. The east elevation contains a single small forced window, and the north elevation contained two windows at first floor height, one of which was blocked when the wheelhouse was constructed. A wheelhouse was built abutting the north elevation; the building was roofed, as there is a roofline scar on the north elevation of original structure that corresponds to the profile of the wheelhouse. The water was carried on a timber launder across from B2 to the east, and exited via a covered leat that headed across due west beneath the adjacent properties; part of a granite stamping mill base has been built into the wall of the wheelhouse next to this exit. There are two openings in the north elevation of the wheelhouse, the lower one being blocked. The ground floor interior is whitewashed and partially floored with its original smooth granite sets. The first floor interior appears to have been originally divided into three units: two offices and a corridor to the east, and a through passage to the east linking opposing loading doors. Good quality plaster skirting survives in places, and there may have been a dado rail. The elaborate kingpost with queen-strut roof of nine bays is an elaborate and over-engineered structure, and if it dates to the 1790s, as seems likely, is a very early example of its type.

Building 2 (B2) to the east of B1 is a small rectangular building of mixed stone rubble and brick construction. It was originally built between 1824 and 1842, and appears to be a shed or store. It has a pitched scantle slate roof, retaining its original batons on the western side. The roof structure is supported by simple half-lapped bolted wooden trusses. The interior has a concrete floor and is open to the roof, following the removal of the internal floor. This is a complex structure with multiple episodes of construction, patching and repair, probably partly timber built/clad and gradually rebuilt in stone. The south gable has been radically altered by the insertion of double (garage) doors with brick reveals and a concrete lintel. The north and west elevations are of stone rubble of at least two phases of build, and the west elevation contains a forced door and two windows at ground-floor level, and two windows at first-floor level, both forced. One of these windows is directly above a ground floor window, creating a possible loading door. The stonework in this elevation contains at least two phases of build, with a raise in brick. At

the north-west corner there is a single substantial worked upright timber that projects above the roofline, the remnants of the timber launder.

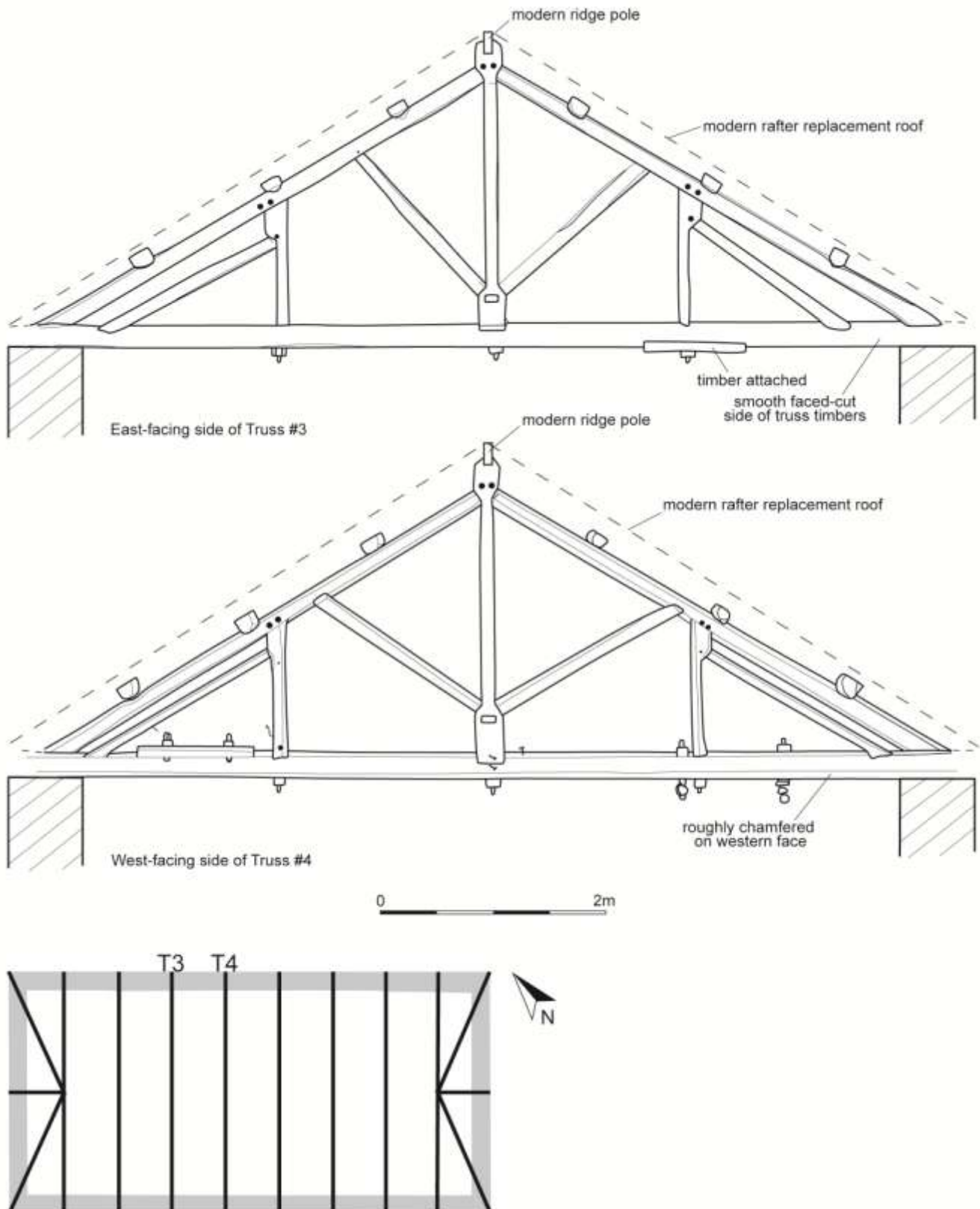


Figure 17: Representative roof trusses in B1.

Building 3 (B3) stands to the north of B2 and is linked to B2 by a tall stone wall with two obvious raises. The east wall of B3 utilises this stone rubble boundary wall and abuts B4 to the north; the other two elevations are rendered over concrete brick. The pitched roof is supported by tall pine kingpost trusses with a corrugated asbestos cement roof over. There are three large horned sash windows and a wide doorway in the west elevation, and a forced doorway in the east elevation. The interior is dry-boarded as an office/workspace. This is the last building to be constructed on the site (1930s), and was formerly a dance hall.



Figure 18: The king-post roof in B1.

Building 4 (B4) is attached to B3 to the north and the long axis is perpendicular to the road. The building partly abuts and is partly built within the earlier structure B5 to the west. The building is of stone rubble construction with some brick, and there are three main phases of construction with sub-phases of alteration and repair. The pitched roof has corrugated asbestos cement sheets carried on 20<sup>th</sup> century sawn pine A-frames with high collars. There are four windows and a door in the north elevation; immediately to the west of the door there is a scar in the stonework, which corresponds with a change in the internal floor level and front of the neighbouring building to the north that suggests the building has been extended to the east from this point. The west (gable) elevation contains a blocked doorway. The visible section of the south elevation contains a single window with a concrete lintel, set within a brick and stone build that is a continuation of B5 to the west. This building had probably been constructed by the 1880s; the ligatures on the 25" scale OS map indicate this building belonged to the property to the north.

Building 5 (B5) is a long narrow rectangular building on the northern side of the central yard. It is roofless and ruinous, but its walls survive in some places up to 2m high; the west gable is missing/has fallen down. The southern wall is built on top of the north wall of the 1842 plot, and it was built between 1842 and 1880. Again, this is a complex structure containing at least two phases of building in addition to the early wall. The earliest fabric belongs to a slightly-battered

boundary wall contemporary with the original build of B1; this is comprised of sub-rectangular coursed granite blocks, with obvious large quoins at its northern end beneath the south-west corner of B4. This wall extends beyond the property to the west, where it continues as a garden wall/property boundary. On top of this wall a crude and poorly-built stone rubble wall was built, possibly with respect to a timber lean-to to the south. This wall was subsequently raised in stone; this was the south wall of a building to the north. The north wall of this structure contains a single blocked doorway and a possible window, with a long narrow slot at the western end, possibly for a belt or drive. This wall abuts the remnants of the western gable. At some later date two doorways and eight windows with brick reveals forced through the earlier stonework; this is matched by the remains of a window with a brick reveal in the stub of the west gable. Internally, two large fireplaces were inserted, abutting the north wall; the northern fireplace is in better condition, of stone rubble to the height of the arch with brick above. The arch is supported by a curving cast-iron plate. The function of this structure has clearly changed over time, and the necessity for so many windows and two fireplaces in the latest phase implies a need to a lot of light and heat. However, given the date of the structure, and the fact the windows and fireplaces belong to the latest phase, this indicates it was not related to early/primitive clay drying. The need for light points to some form of manufactory. The ligatures on the 25" scale OS map indicate this building belonged to the property to the north, and an 'old shaft' is located just to the rear of that property. That might suggest the original function was related to mining.

## 4.2 Significance of the Buildings

The site is of *local* significance, specifically for its early history, as a mixed use office/warehouse related to the development of Charlestown. Its change of use and decline echoes that of the historic Eleven Doors area. The Eleven Doors site holds important local *cultural* significance within the Charlestown settlement, with much local folklore surrounding the use of the site as an infamous brothel in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building also holds *local* significance for the general appearance of the site, with the historic stone walls fronting onto the road and contributing to the general historic character of the streetscape along Charlestown Road, which leads down to the harbour. The site, as part of the trading community and then part of the manufacturing industries which dominated the port, also contributes to the *regional* significance of Charlestown, as one of the three privately-owned ports developed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries by landed families, in this instance the Rashleighs of Menabilly. The site contributes to the *national* and *international* significance of the site as a component of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS. Only B1 holds any real *architectural* significance in its own right, although the courtyard provides an important historic setting for B1; the other structures are largely functional in style and form, and may charitably be described as ramshackle.

## 4.3 Historic Phasing of the Buildings

Each of these buildings is highly complex, having been subject to a whole series of modifications over the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some simplification is, therefore, inevitable.

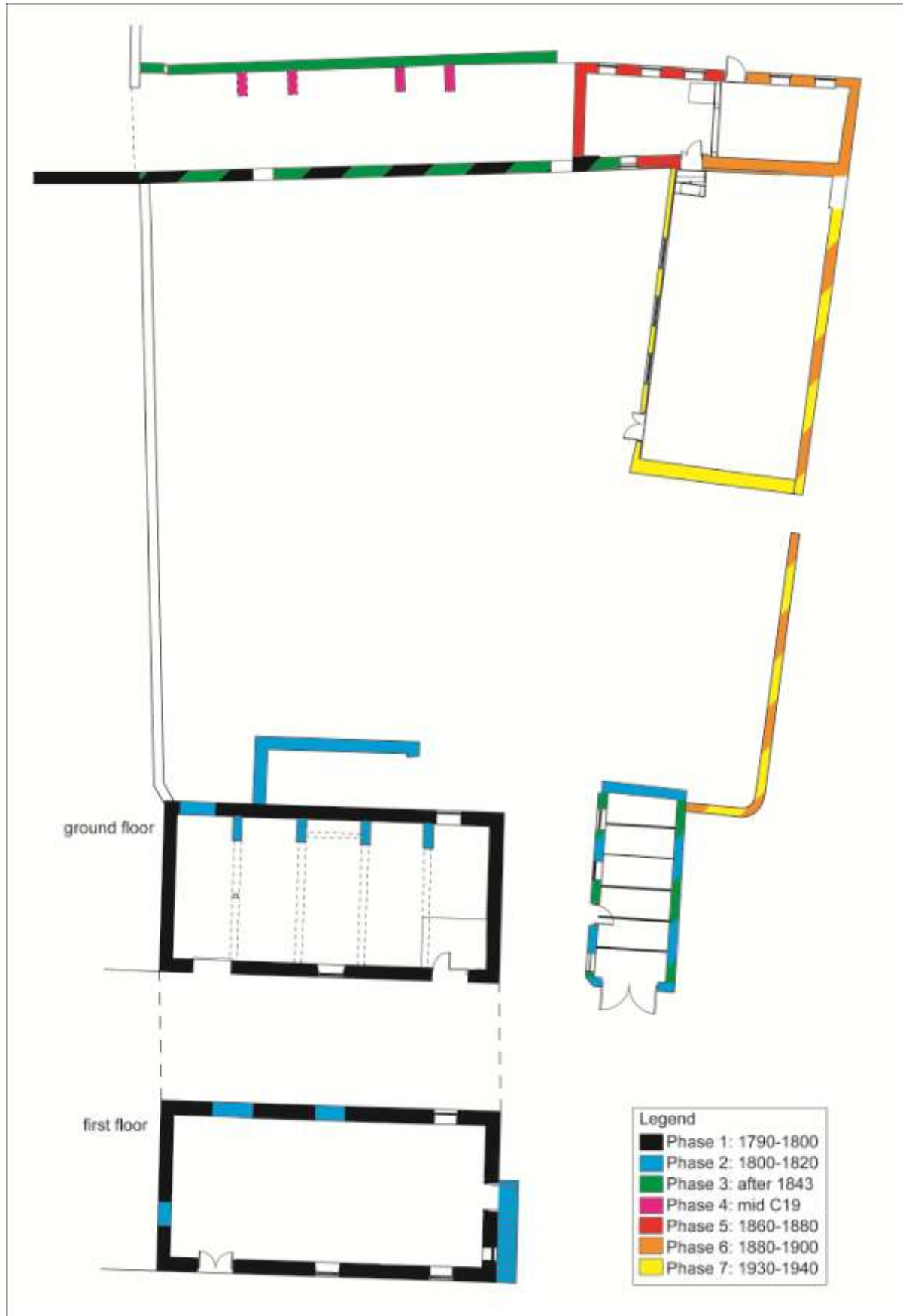


Figure 19: Phase plan.

#### 4.3.1 Phase 1: c.1790-1800

The construction of B1 and the boundary wall to the north. The inherent quality of the stonework and roof structure would indicate this was *not* originally a barn or a mill, but was in fact an estate building/office, with a mixed use function, with offices on the first floor to the east end, with storage associated with port goods to the west. The ground floor may have provided stabling and additional storage.

Evidence: distinctive character of the build; roof structure; cartographic evidence.



Figure 20: East elevation of Building 1 showing the later stone-rubble staircase leading to a central door; viewed from the south-east (scale 2m).



Figure 21: View of southern elevation of Building 1, showing the position of a possible loading door on the first floor; viewed from the south-west (scale 2m).

#### 4.3.2 Phase 2: c.1800-1825

The former estate office was transformed into a barn/mill. Doorways and windows in the north and west elevation of B1 were blocked. A set of stone and granite steps (Figure 14), possibly replacing a timber set, were built up against the east wall of B1, giving access to the first floor. A small window may have been forced into the east elevation by removing one of the large granite ashlar blocks. The wheelhouse was constructed abutting B1 to the north, the architectural style aping that of the original build. The drive shaft for the wheel was forced through the wall below the central blocked window in the north elevation of B1, and the internal floor of B1 massively reinforced with very large transverse beams supported by internal buttresses to supplement the fine, thin external walls.

B2 was constructed, built up against the line of the historic hedgebank to the east of B1. Probably with a stone rubble base with a timber upper structure (Figure 15). It may have had a first floor that opened directly onto road level to the east, and possibly an open front which respected the ground level to the west and faced directly across to B1.

Evidence: Much of the stonework from this phase is comprised of fairly tightly-packed but poor-quality buff shillet with little reliance on mortar indicative of quality workmanship with poor materials, and can be related to modifications arising from the construction of the wheelhouse. Cartographic evidence.



Figure 22: North elevation of B1 and the wheelhouse; viewed from the north-east (scale 2m).



Figure 23: West elevation of Building 2 showing surviving remnants of a possible timber launder structure (to the left), and the nature of the shillet stonework construction; viewed from the north-west (scale 2m).

#### 4.3.3 Phase 3: mid 19<sup>th</sup> century

The open sides of B2 were closed in stone, B5 was substantially created, the south wall being raised (possibly in stages) on top of the Phase 1 enclosure wall and the north wall built.

Evidence: character of the stonework.

#### 4.3.4 Phase 4: mid 19<sup>th</sup> century

B5 modified, with the doors and windows with brick reveals forced through the south wall and north door blocked, indicating the building had changed ownership. Internally, the two fireplaces were inserted abutting the north wall.

Evidence: character of the stonework and brickwork.

#### 4.3.5 Phase 5: later 19<sup>th</sup> century

The eastern end of B4 built at/over the eastern end of B5.

Evidence: character of the stonework; cartographic evidence.



Figure 24: B5, the internal elevation of the south wall showing the numerous windows; viewed from the north-west (scale 2m).



Figure 25: The eastern fireplaces in B5, with detail of the cast iron support bar; viewed from the south-west (scale 2m).



Figure 26: North elevation of B4, viewed from the north-north-east (scale 2m).

#### 4.3.6 Phase 6: later 19<sup>th</sup> century

The eastern enclosure wall pushed out across the original boundary to take in part of the roadside.

#### 4.3.7 Phase 7: later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century

The stone rubble enclosure wall to the east raised twice. B3 constructed in the 1930s as a dance hall. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the large doors were forced into the south elevation of B2 and sections of it rebuilt in brick. B5 deteriorated and became ruinous.

Evidence: character of the stonework and brickwork; cartographic evidence.

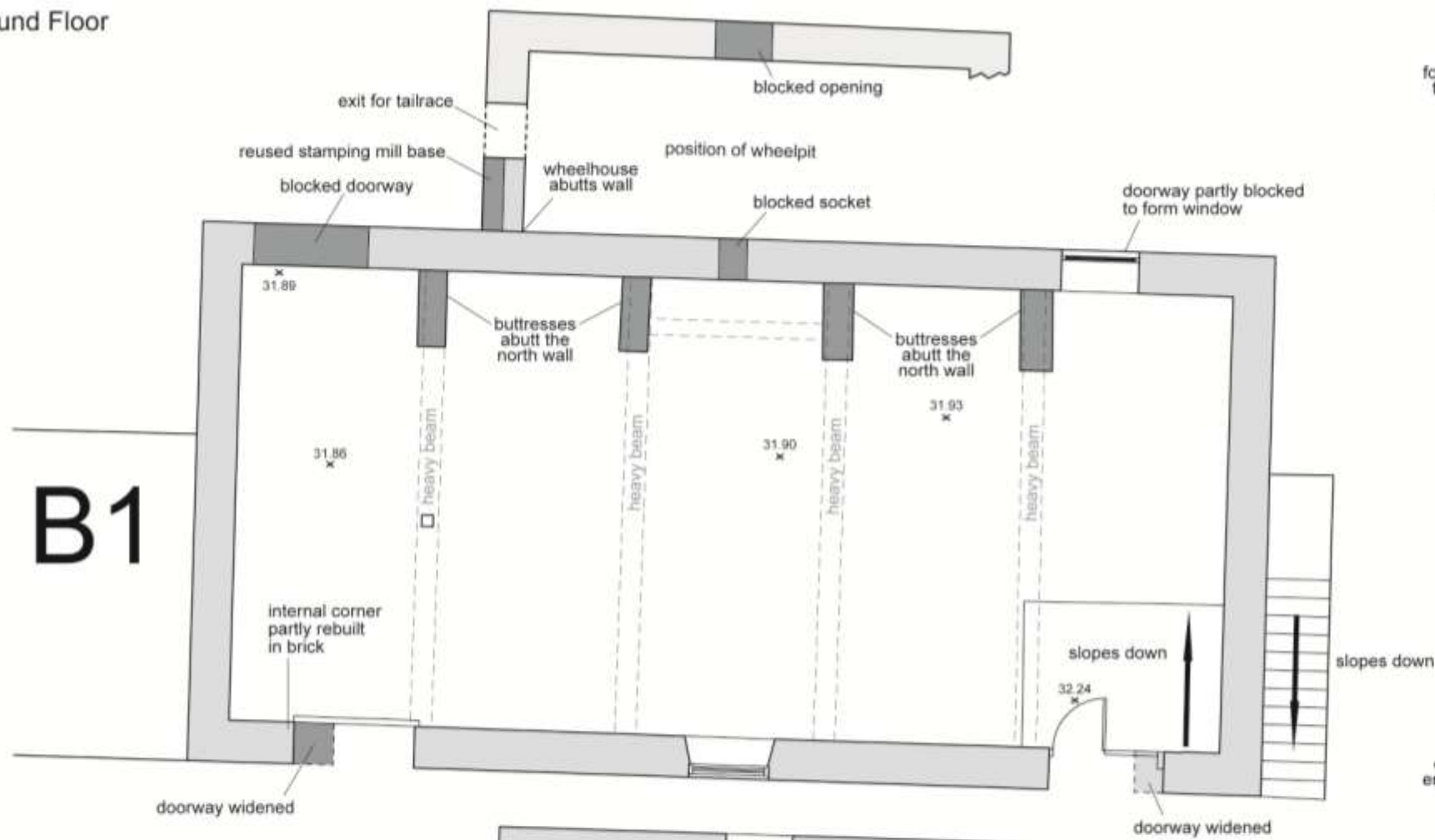


Figure 27: The west elevation of B3, viewed from the south-west (scale 2m).

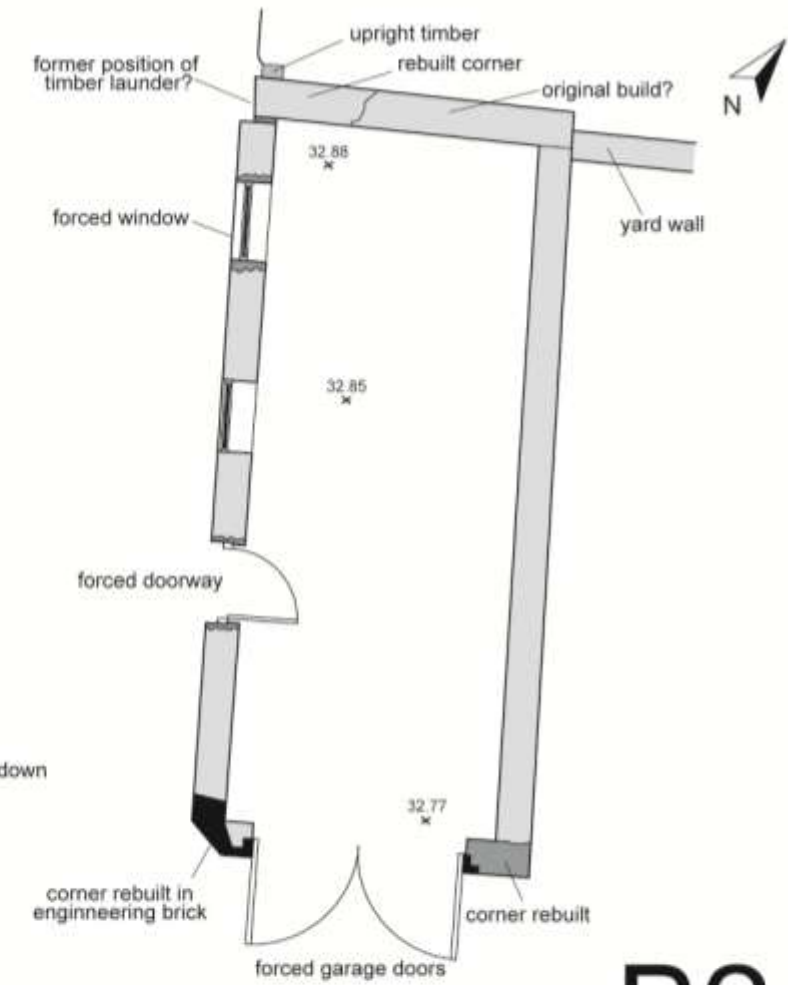
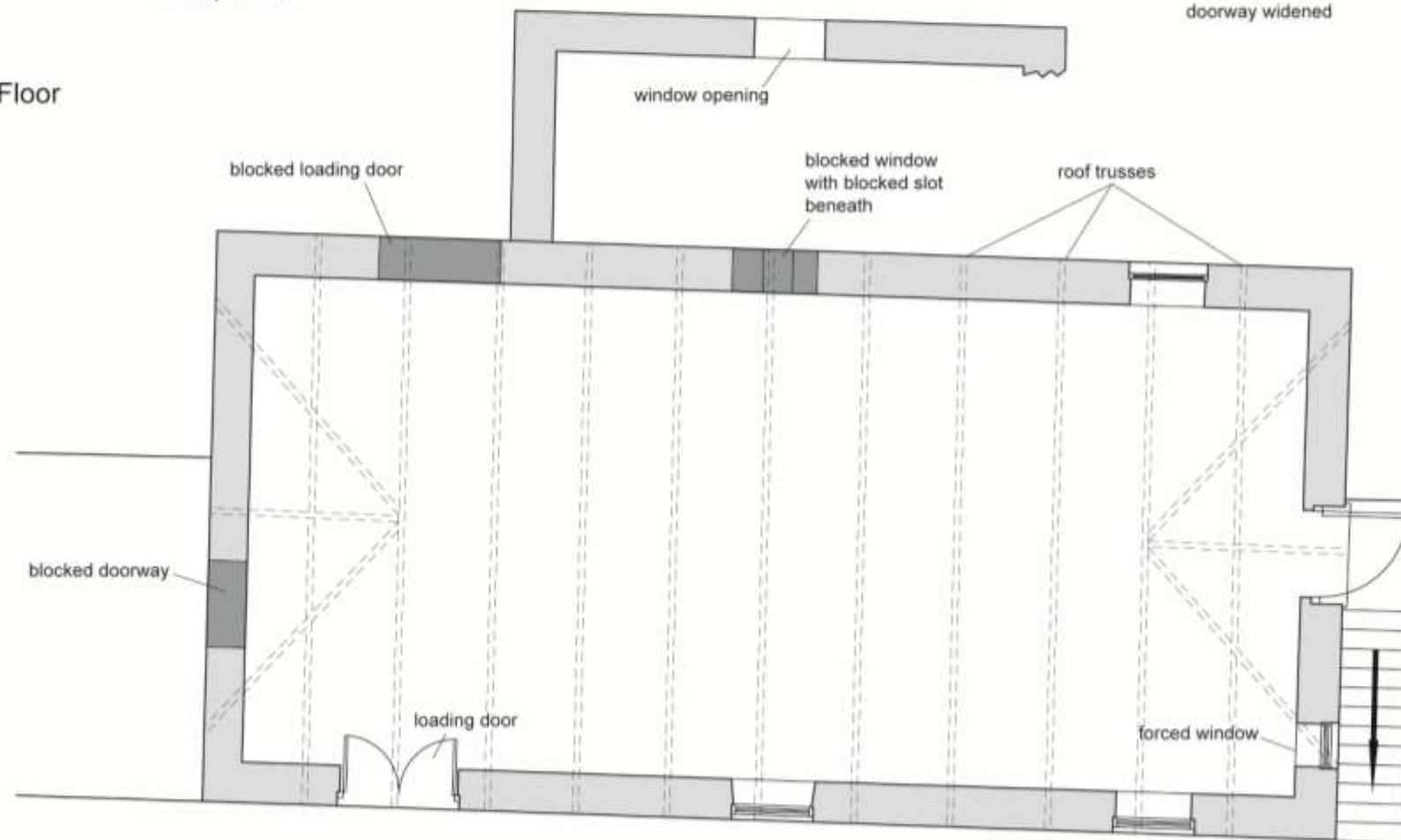


Figure 28: Internal roof structure of B3, viewed from the north.

## Ground Floor



## First Floor



## B2

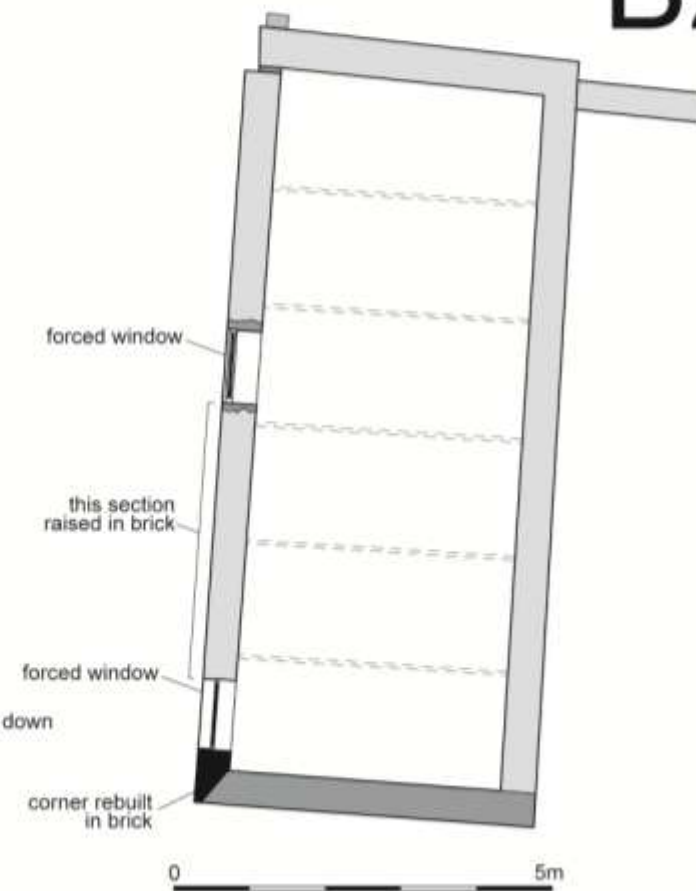


Figure 29: Plans of B1 and B2  
(based on supplied drawings).

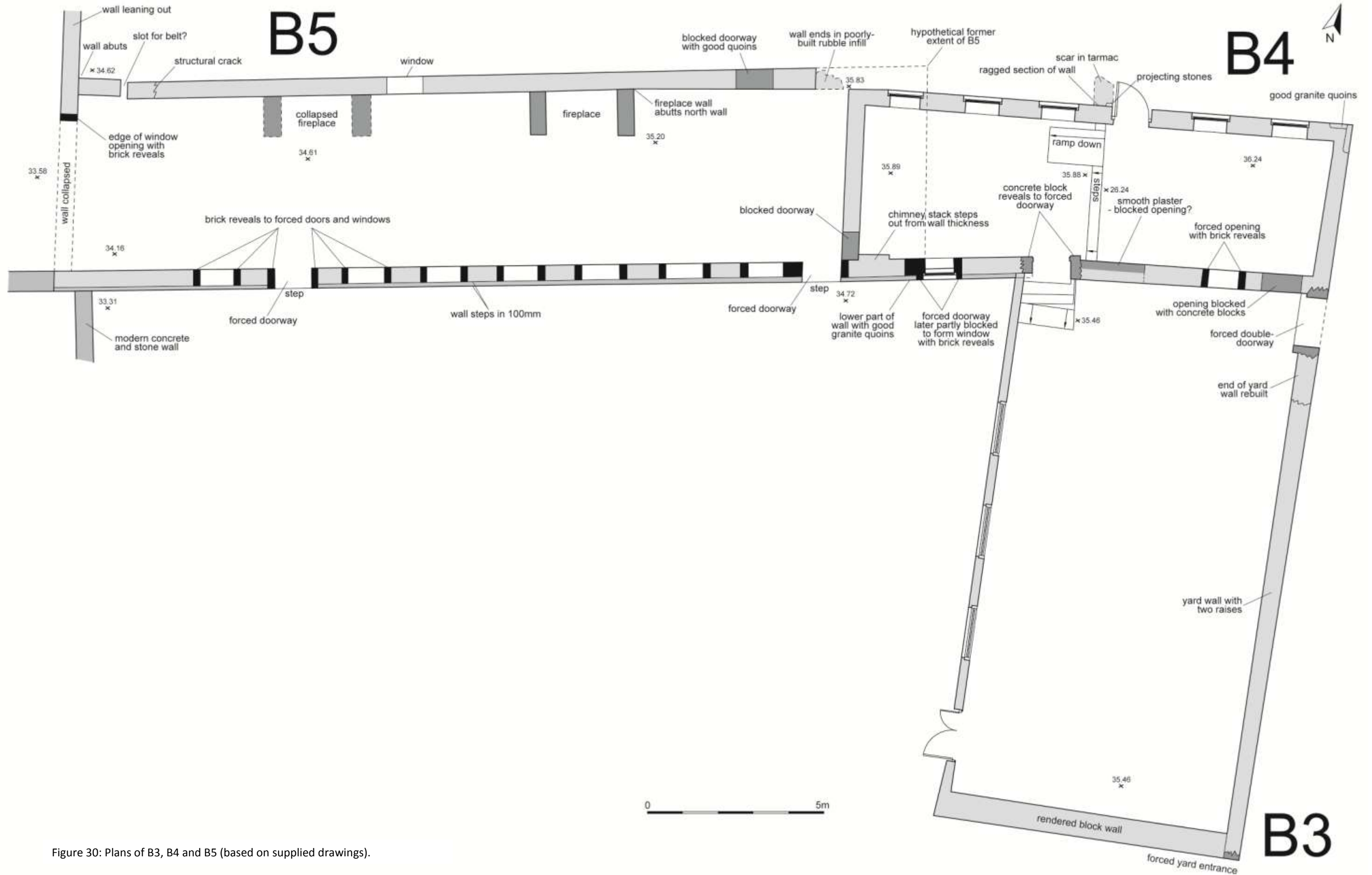


Figure 30: Plans of B3, B4 and B5 (based on supplied drawings).

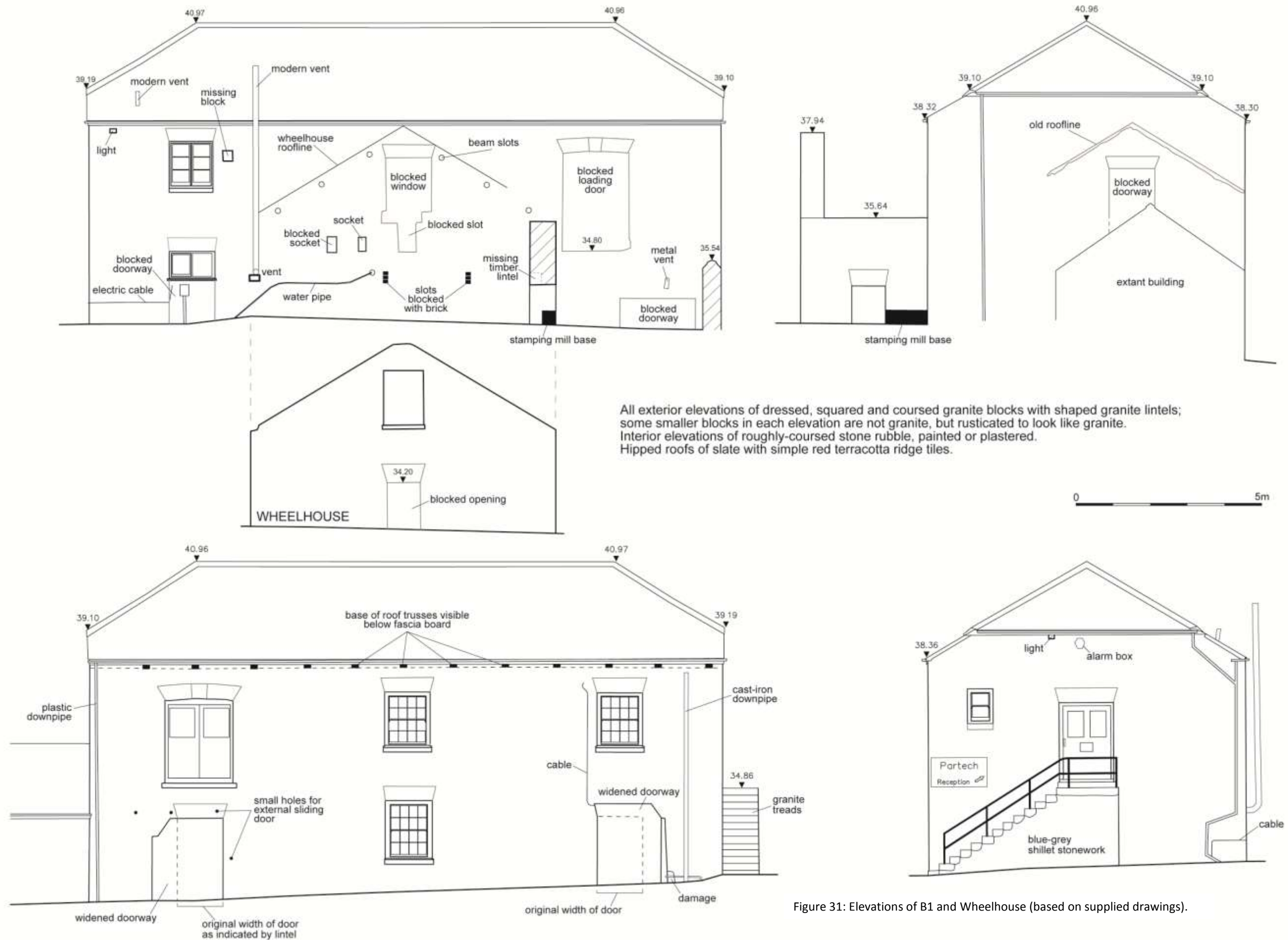


Figure 31: Elevations of B1 and Wheelhouse (based on supplied drawings).

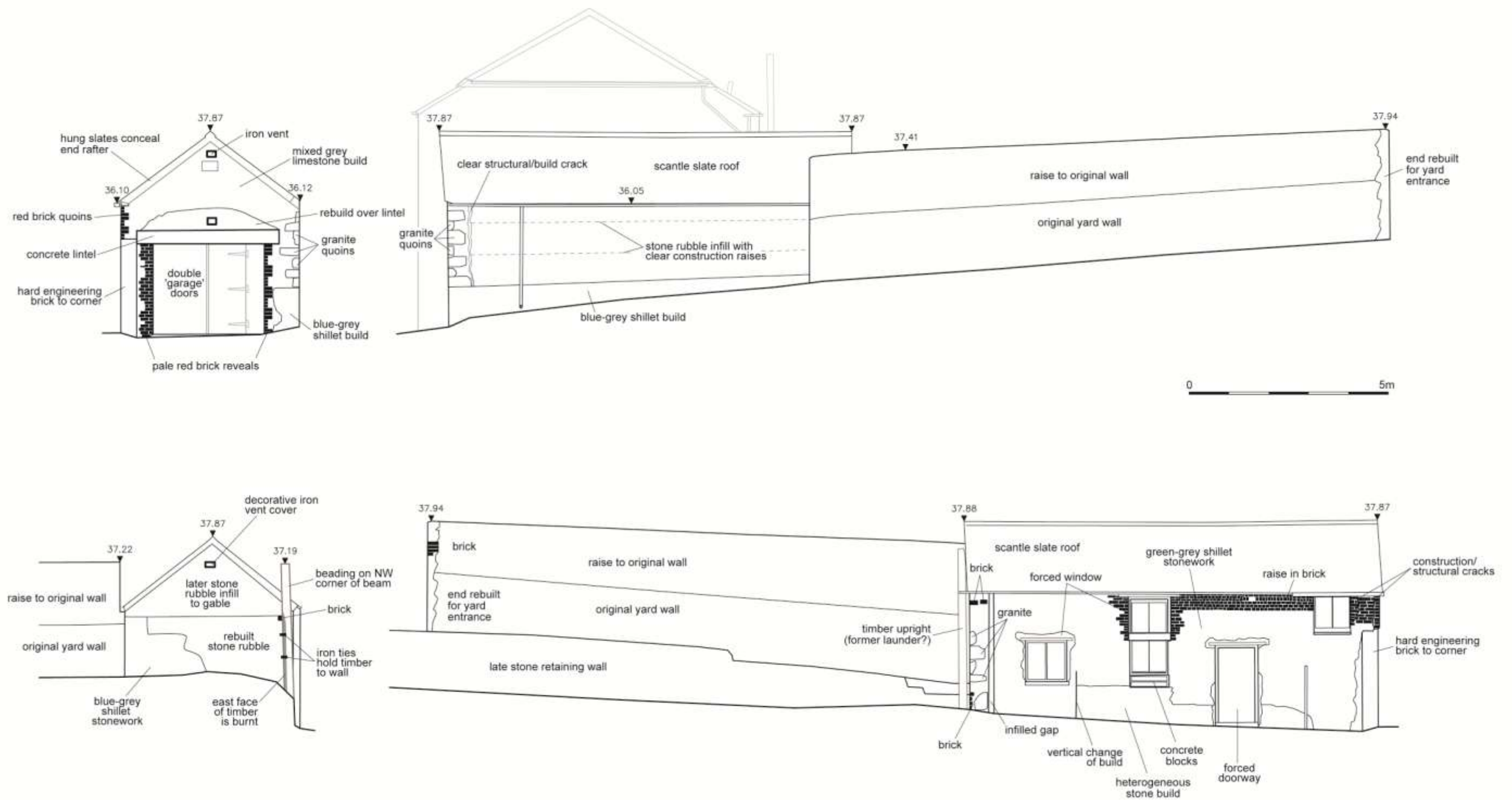


Figure 32: Elevations of B2 and the yard wall (based on supplied drawings).

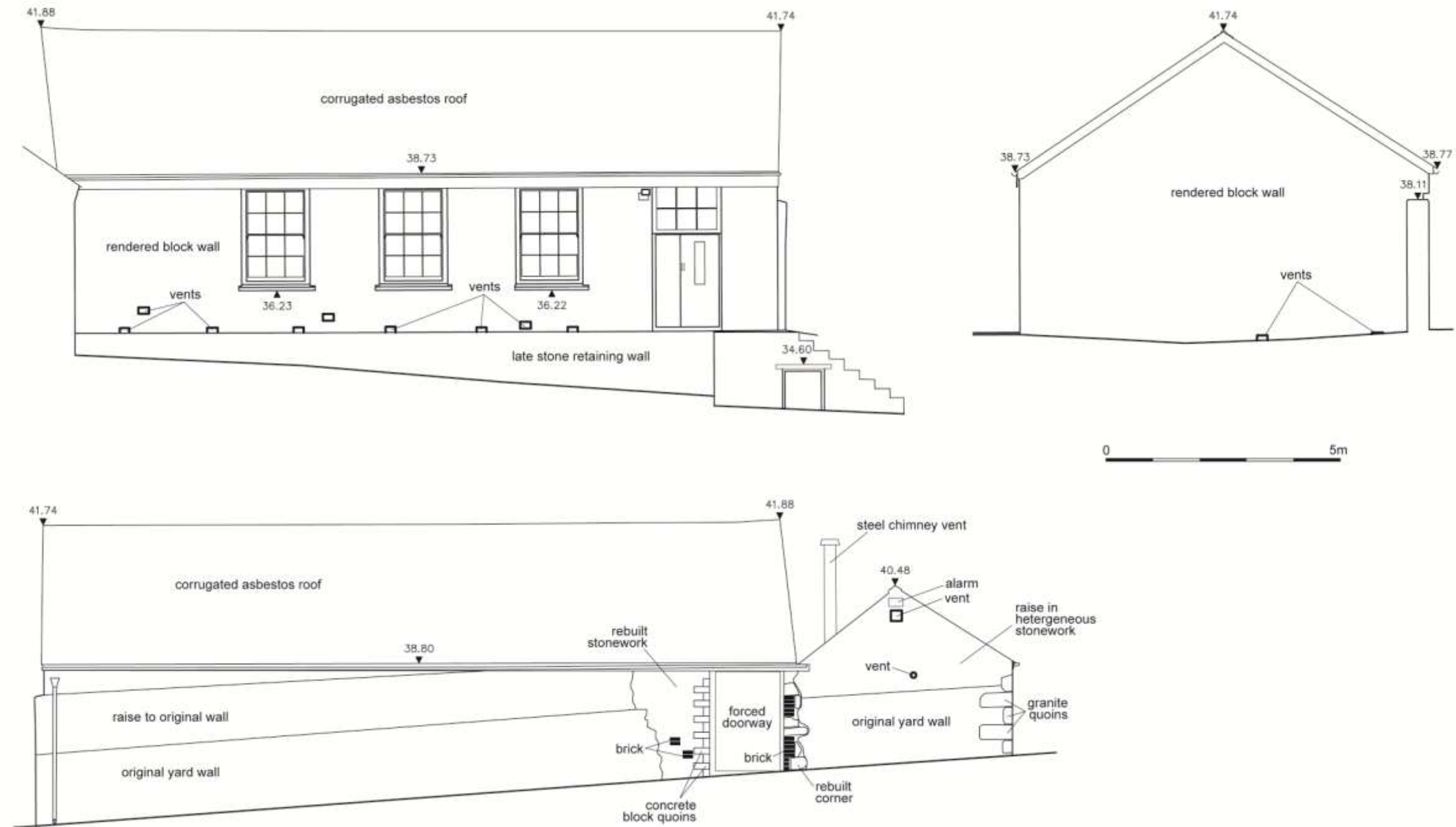


Figure 33: Elevations of B3 (based on supplied drawings).

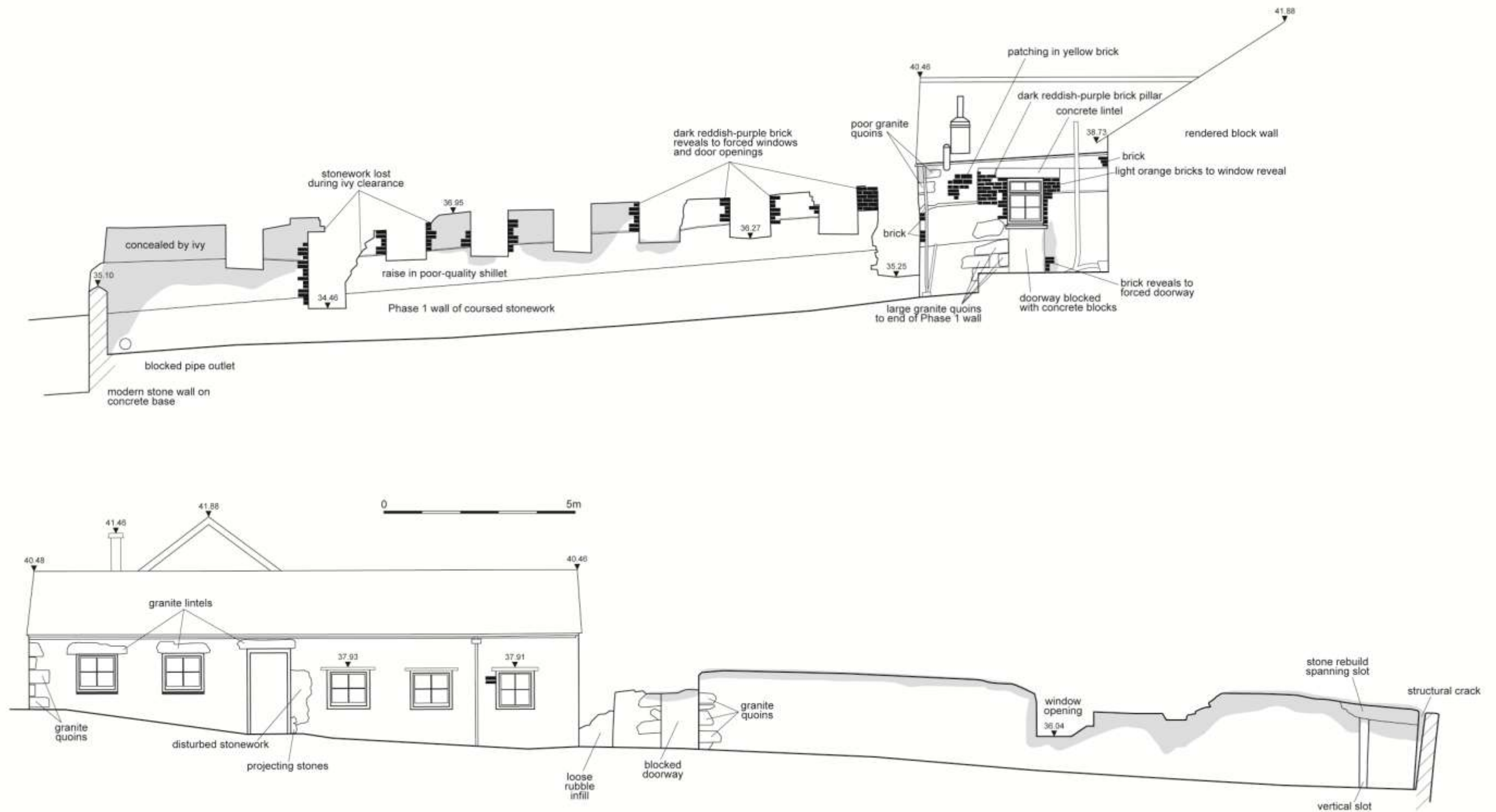


Figure 34: Elevations of B4 and B5 (based on supplied drawings).

## 5.0 Conclusions

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The buildings at 111-113 form an eclectic group of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century structures that have been heavily modified over time.

The first building on the site, B1, was clearly not a barn, just as the 'granary' to the south is not a granary. The quality of the exterior stonework and the roof structure indicate it was a building of some status, and probably an estate office or customs house; on that basis this building played an important role in the early development of Charlestown.

B1 was subject to later adaptation and reuse, initially as a mill, but later as a barn, workshop, brothel and so forth. The buildings that were built around the yard to the rear almost functioned as workshops, stores or slum housing, successively or concurrently. Individually, only B1 has any intrinsic architectural merit, but the group as a whole contributes to the overall experience of the World Heritage Site.

Monitoring during works revealed additional features within B1 to indicate a structure of status. The groundworks exposed a small number of archaeological features that pre-date B1, but these all appear to be relatively late (i.e. 18<sup>th</sup> century) in date.

## 6.0 Bibliography & References

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**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

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**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2008b: *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

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**Berry, E., Johnson, N., Smith J., and Thomas, N.** 1998: *Charlestown: Historical and Archaeological Assessment*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Truro.

**Berry, E.** 2007: *111 & 113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*, Cornwall Historic Environment Service, Truro.

### Websites:

British Geological Survey: *Geological Viewer*. [www.bgs.ac.uk/openscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/openscience) accessed 09.07.14

# Appendix 1

## Project Design

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR MONITORING AND RECORDING AT 111-113 CHARLESTOWN ROAD, CHARLESTOWN, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL

**Location:** 111-113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown  
**Parish:** St. Austell  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SX 0363 5193  
**Proposal:** Redevelopment and conversion of a group of industrial buildings  
**Date:** 17/02/2014  
**Planning Reference:** PA11/01388

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Steve Smith of Eliot Construction Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording, and for related off-site analysis and reporting at 111-113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Dan Radcliffe, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO). This Project Design specifically addresses the excavation of three trial trenches for the purposes of determining the presence or absence of mining-related deposits or voids. Subsequent work on the site will be governed by a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The group of buildings at 111-113 Charlestown Road, Charlestown, is composed of six 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, but these are all multi-phase and remodelled, complicating individual identification. The principal building within the group is Listed Grade II and the other buildings are within its curtilage. The barn is the most complete and unaltered of the buildings and is also the most prominent by virtue of its superior scale and the quality of its construction. It was originally designed as a threshing barn but was later converted for china stone milling. The other buildings have undergone many alterations since they were built and this now makes identification of their original function very difficult. Nevertheless most of the group that occupies the north-east and north-west sides of the yard may relate to the china-clay industry, most likely as stores, or perhaps air-driers. The purpose of two large fireplaces in the ruined building occupying part of the north-west side of the yard has not been identified. An assessment of the buildings was undertaken in 2007 by Cornwall HES who recommended that a watching brief take place for any further development works.

#### 3.0 AIMS

##### 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 Produce a report containing the results of the monitoring and recording IF no further work takes place; otherwise the results will be detailed in a final report;
- 3.1.3 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

##### 4.1 Monitoring and Recording:

Three trenches will be dug on site. The trenches will be opened by machine but should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, digging will thereafter be undertaken by hand by the site archaeologist to the depth of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed they will be investigated by the site archaeologist.

4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.

4.1.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HES.

4.1.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;

4.1.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

4.1.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).

- 4.1.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.1.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.
- 5.0 REPORT**
- 5.1 A report will be produced IF no further work takes place on site, and would include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under the number southwes1-180195.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).
- 7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum under an accession number.
- 7.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 7.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**
- 8.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists, below).

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#### List of specialists

##### **Building recording**

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##### **Conservation**

*Alison Hopper Bishop* The Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service, [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

*Richard and Helena Jaeschke* 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple, EX32 0QD, Tel: 01271 830891, [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com)

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*Alison Mills* The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon, EX32 8LN, Tel: 01271 346747

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Animal *Wendy Howard*, Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE  
Tel: 01392 269330, [w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk)

##### **Lithics**

*Dr Martin Tingle* Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk)

##### **Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Wood identification *Dana Challinor* Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils *Julie Jones* [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

Pollen analysis *Ralph Fyfe* Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

##### **Pottery**

Prehistoric *Henrietta Quinell*, 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN, Tel: 01392 433214

Roman *Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology  
Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields,  
Tyne and Wear NE332BB  
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Medieval *John Allen*

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## Appendix 2

### Details of the Listing

St Austell Charlestown Road, Charlestown, Nos.111 & 113  
Grade II

Barn, now commercial premises. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Dressed granite, mostly coursed, some brought to course; dry slate half-hipped roof. Rectangular plan with probable former threshing floor on the left and steps up to doorway at right-hand end. EXTERIOR: 1 storey; 2-window range. C20 windows in original openings and C20 door to 1st-floor left. Ground floor has central window and doorways at far left and right, each doorway with lintel carried on a corbel to one side; old ledged doors. Right-hand return has granite steps up from left to central 1st-floor doorway with C20 ledged and braced door and there is a small window on its left. INTERIOR not inspected. Included as part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port.

Listing NGR: SX0363651931

## Appendix 3

### Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Thickness
(100)	Layer; moist to wet black humic 'topsoil' with roots etc.	Overlies Trench #1	0.15-0.25m
(101)	Layer; dense, compact layer redeposited shillet/clay subsoil.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102)	Up to 0.22m
(102)	Layer; dumped layer of gritty mid buff-brown clayey silt-sand; stony, ferrous mottling, layer of slates at the base.	Overlain by (101); overlies (103)	0.12m
(103)	Lens; distinct lens of white clean compact china clay.	Overlain by (102); overlies (104)	0.12m
(104)	Layer; thick deposit of mid-buff brown sandy-silty clay with orange mottling and abundant shillet.	Overlain by (103); overlies (105)	Up to 0.34m
(105)	Layer; basal layer of gritty sand with common gravel.	Overlain by (104); overlies (106)	Up to 0.5m
[106]	Wall; built stone hedgebank with shillet stones set vertically. c.0.8m high, 1.9m wide at base, 1.4m wide at top.	Abutted by (105) and (107)	0.85m
(107)	Layer; thick single dump of redeposited clean natural forming infill to west of [106]	Overlain by (102); abuts [106]	0.85m+
Natural	Very firm rusty brown sandy clay.	-	-
(200)	Layer; moist to wet black humic 'topsoil' with roots etc.	Overlies Trench #2	0.2-0.25m
(201)	Layer; dense, compact layer of redeposited shillet/clay subsoil.	Overlain by (200), overlies (202)	Up to 0.18m
(202)	Layer; dumped layer of gritty mid buff brown clayey silt-sand; stony.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203)	Up to 0.25m
(203)	Layer; heterogenous mixed dark grey-brown gritty loam with common ferrous slag and clay lumps.	Overlain by (202); overlies (204)	Up to 0.26m
(204)	Layer; mid olive-brown gritty sand with rusty mottling and common gravel. Basal layer of ditch.	Overlain by (203); Overlies (205)	Up to 0.13m
(205)	Layer; pinkish gravel in pinkish-grey sandy-clay matrix.	Overlain by (204); overlying natural	Up to 0.11m
(206)	Layer; thick single dump of redeposited clean natural forming infill to west of [209].	Overlain by (201); overlies (207); butts [209]	0.85m+
(207)	Deposit; trace deposit at base of (206), mid grey gritty sandy-clay silt with frequent tiny shillet inclusions. Looks like a soil or ditch fill.	Overlain by (206); butts [209]	0.06m+
(208)	Fill of [209]; light buff-brown sandy silt with abundant shillet – clean dry redeposited subsoil.	Fill of [209]; overlain by (207)	0.85m+
[209]	Wall; built stone hedgebank with shillet stones set vertically, c.0.85m high, 1.9m wide at base, 1.4m wide at top.	Filled by (208); abutted by (204) and (207)	0.85m
Natural	Very firm rusty brown sandy clay		
(300)	Layer; reinforced concrete.	Overlies Trench #3	0.25m
(301)	Layer; thin band of sub-rounded gravel within matrix of dark coal silt. Basal layer for concrete.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302)	0.03-0.06m
(302)	Layer; abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded stones in matrix of brown gritty clay-silt. Underbase for concrete or former yard surface.	Overlain by (301); overlies (303) and natural	Up to 0.12m
(303)	Fill of [308]; uppermost fill of pit; grey to pinkish-grey sandy clay.	Fill of [308]; overlain by (302); overlies (304).	Up to 0.18m
(304)	Fill of [308]; firm heterogenous mixed deposit of mid grey sandy silt with ginger mottling.	Fill of [308]; overlain by (303); overlies (305).	0.28-0.46m
(305)	Fill of [308]; dark brown soft/friable rusty sandy silt with clinker.	Fill of [308]; overlain by (304); overlies (306)	0.18m
(306)	Fill of [308]; thin band of redeposited grey clay-silt with abundant shillet inclusions.	Fill of [308]; overlain by (305); overlies (307)	0.06m
(307)	Fill of [308]; basal layer of pit; light buff grey-brown gritty clay-silt.	Fill of [308]; overlain by (306)	Up to 0.62m
[308]	Pit; large pit 1.7m across x 1.2m deep. Possible linear or pit.	Filled by (303-307); overlain by (307)	1.2m
(309)	Fill surrounding [310]; very heterogenous mixed deposit of clay, soil and clinker.	Overlain by (301); overlies [310]	-
[310]	Structure; large granite block 0.4m wide x 0.2-0.25m thick straddling trench and irregular granite slab at south end of trench.	Overlain by (309)	0.2-0.25m
[311]	Post hole; sub-rectangular with diameter 0.4m and vertical sides.	Filled by (312); cuts natural	
(312)	Fill of [311]; dark friable coal-rich soil.	Fill of [311]	
(313)	Surface; thick rounded granite stones c.120-300mm thick set in matrix of grey	Overlain by turf; overlies	Up to 0.3m

	gravel. Former yard surface.	(302)?	
Natural	Whitish grey clayey shillet at southern end of trench grading to pink shillet at northern end.		
(400)	Layer; heterogenous layer of grey clay silt and sandy clay mixed with stony material. Backfill of wheel pit. Brick, glass and pottery noted (not retained).		1.5m+
(501)	Layer; rubble layer of burnt and broken brick and stone (quartz and granite fragments). Lenses of black/dark grey coal dust.	Cut by [102]; overlies natural	-
[502]	Curving linear; orientated north-west to south-east 8m long × 0.9m wide × 0.2m deep with concave profile. Possible leat or drainage gully.	Filled by (503); cuts (501)	0.2m
(503)	Fill of [502]; waterlogged dark grey dense clayey material.	Fill of [502]	0.2m
504	VOID	VOID	VOID
505	VOID	VOID	VOID
[506]	Pit; semi-circular in plan 1.6m across × 0.18m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Not fully excavated.	Filled by (507-9); cuts natural; same as [308]	0.18m+
(507)	Fill of [506]; rusty-brown silt-clay with frequent metal-working deposits of iron nodules, granite, burnt iron-stone plus occasional slate and pebbles.	Fill of [506]; overlain by (508); overlies (509)	0.1m
(508)	Lens fill of [506]; black silt.	Fill of [506]; overlain by (501); overlies (507)	0.04m
(509)	Lens fill of [506]; black silt.	Fill of [506]; overlain by (507)	0.04m
Natural	Yellow-brown clay with light pinkish banding over shillet.		
(600)	Surface; stone slab floor comprising granite sets c.0.6m × 0.3m × c.0.15m thick.	Overlies (601); same as (700)	0.15m
(601)	Layer; bedding layer of grey ash for surface (600).	Overlain by (600); overlies (602); same as (701)	0.15m
(602)	Layer; bedding layer of mixed sand and clay for surface (600).	Overlain by (601); overlies (605); same as (702)	0.15m
[603]	Pit/ditch; large pit or ditch measuring 0.8m wide × 0.4m deep extending beyond limits of excavation with steep sides and flat base. May form continuation of [703].	Filled by (604-5); cuts natural	0.4m
(604)	Fill of pit [603]; grey-brown silt with metal-working waste deposits including slag and burnt stone.	Fill of [603]; overlain by (605)	
(605)	Fill of pit [603]; mixed rubble with re-deposited natural clay and shillet.	Fill of [603]; overlies (604); overlain by (602)	
Natural	Yellow and pink clay with shillet.		
(700)	Surface; stone slab floor comprising granite sets c.0.6m × 0.3m × 0.15m thick.	Overlies (701); same as (600)	0.15m
(701)	Layer; bedding layer of grey ash for surface (700).	Overlain by (700); overlies (702); same as (601)	0.15m
(702)	Layer; bedding layer of mixed sand and clay for surface (700).	Overlain by (701); overlies (704)	0.15m
[703]	Pit/ditch; large pit or ditch measuring 0.85m wide × 0.3m deep with steep sides and concave base. May form continuation of [603].	Filled by (704); cuts natural	0.3m
(704)	Fill of pit [703]; dark brown silt with iron slag and smelting waste.	Fill of [703]; overlain by (702)	0.3m
{705}	Structure {705}; 20 <sup>th</sup> century red-brick.	Abutted by (706)	
(706)	Fill within {705}; rubble backfill.	Fill of {705}	
(707)	Surface; modern concrete.	Abuts (700)	
Natural	Mixed bands of yellow and pinkish clay with shillet inclusions.		
(800)	Layer; rubble backfill 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Overlies natural	
Natural	Yellowish-grey clay and shillet.		
(900)	Layer; loose brown silt and clay topsoil.	Overlies (901)	
(901)	Layer; brown clay.	Overlain by (900); overlies natural	
Natural	Yellowish-grey clay and shillet with bands of pink clay.		

## Appendix 4

### Detailed Building Record

<b>BUILDING 1</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Possible former warehouse/office, or customs house, two-storey structure to the south side of the courtyard
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence, the form of the roof is indicative, the stonework is of a very specific form and style
Figure Numbers:		SAC14: 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
<b>B1 Exterior</b>		
<b>B1 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
Fabric Description:		Granite ashlar blocks, in coursed formal stonework, lime mix grey mortar. Some small square limestone or sandstone blocks, set into the stonework at odd intervals, dressed 'rusticated' to look like the granite.
Roof Covering:		Slate roof with red terracotta ridge tiles. Hipped gables to east and west.
Opening – Windows:	2	At the east end of the elevation, to GF and FF. The GF window is a blocked doorway. Both have shaped granite cut lintels. FF window has a granite cut sill. In the centre of the elevation is a blocked window, with a shaped granite cut lintel. Beneath this window is blocked slot that carried the shaft through from the wheel into the building.
Openings – Doors:	2	To the west end is the large loading door, now blocked with granite cut lintel, with keystone to spread weight over the large opening.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Wheelhouse:		A building for housing a mill wheel has been built onto the north elevation. It is built in rough granite blocks with an internal rubble stone face, designed to copy the stonework of the main building. One loading door-style opening in the apex of the north wall of the wheelhouse, with one small opening at ground level in the west wall, designed to carry the water away to the leat; both have rough granite slab lintels. Built into the wall next to the leat opening is a granite stamping-mill base. One blocked opening at ground level in the north wall of the wheelhouse, for the housing of the shaft and gear for the mill wheel, with a granite slab lintel over.
Significant Details:		
Relationships:		The north elevation is cohesive with the rest of the main building, built in one phase. The wheelhouse is secondary.
Comments:		
<b>B1 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 52, 53, 54
Fabric Description:		Granite ashlar blocks, in coursed formal stonework, lime mix grey mortar. Some small square limestone or sandstone blocks, set into the stonework at odd intervals, dressed 'rusticated' to look like the granite.
Roof Covering:		Slate roof with red terracotta ridge tiles. Hipped gables to east and west.
Openings – Doors:	3	One door at FF level to the west side, a wide loading door, with shaped granite lintel, with keystone, as to the north elevation. Two doors at GF, both original, one to the east, one to the west, both widened and lintels removed.
Opening – Windows:	3	Two to FF - 20 <sup>th</sup> century horned sash windows in large openings, with granite cut lintels and sills. One to GF - 20 <sup>th</sup> century horned sash window, with granite cut lintels and sills.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Significant Details:		The GF doorways have been widened in such a way as to leave a 'corbel-like' effect to the sides; this is not an intentional feature as has often been noted, but effort has been made to make the doors look fairly symmetrical even during alteration works.
Relationships:		The elevation is cohesive with the rest of the structure which is of a single phase.
Comments:		It is this principal elevation that provides the evidence for the possible mixed use of the building, as a warehouse and office space, with the configuration of windows and loading doors to the western end clearly showing different function for these areas of the building.
<b>B1 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers		SAC14: 56

Fabric Description:		Granite ashlar blocks, in coursed formal stonework, lime mix grey mortar. Some small square limestone or sandstone blocks, set into the stonework at odd intervals, dressed 'rusticated' to look like the granite.
Roof Covering:		Slate, hipped gable end, with red terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings – Doors:	1	One blocked opening to FF level, with shaped cut granite lintel above; it lies within a roof scar of building abutting to west.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the other elevations, as it is a single phase structure.
Comments:		
<b>B1 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 49, 50, 51
Fabric Description:		Granite ashlar blocks, in coursed formal stonework, lime mix grey mortar. Some small square limestone or sandstone blocks, set into the stonework at odd intervals, dressed 'rusticated' to look like the granite.
Roof Covering		Slate, hipped gable end, with red terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings – Doors:	1	Large FF doorway with shaped cut granite lintel, 19 <sup>th</sup> century plank door with ledging and bracing, altered in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Openings – Windows:	1	Small forced rectangular opening created by removing one of the large ashlar blocks, small 20 <sup>th</sup> century sash window.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Significant Details:		Rubble stone stairs with granite tread steps built up to FF doorway with replacement 20 <sup>th</sup> century iron handrail; this is a secondary feature, possibly replacing a timber set of stairs.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the other elevations, as it is a single phase structure.
Comments:		
<b>B1 Interior</b>		
<b>Ground Floor</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Ground Floor, storage of goods, stabling, customs office activity, goods inspection?
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 123, 124
Walls:		Exposed stone, painted white.
Floor:		Large granite 'sets'. Dressed flat face to the top, forming floor, with some dressing to the sides to provide regular square or rectangular shapes; left as natural boulder/rock on the underside. This floor is disturbed to the north side in the centre of the room, where it has been replaced with several different sections of concrete, one dated to the 1970s. To the east end the floor has been altered, disturbed and the granite sets lifted and placed over rubble to form a ramp to the forced doorway in the south-east corner.
Ceiling:		Later 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century narrow floorboards, overlying narrow on-edge joists. These are supported on massive timber cross-beams, running north-south. These are adze-cut beams, with shallow chamfers, of square profile. These beams are exceptionally heavy and echo the roof structure in the 'over-engineering' of the design, considering the size of the building.
Opening – Doors:	2	Two doors in the south wall, on the ground floor, both enlarged in one side. The door to the west has a later sliding door, the door to the east a 20 <sup>th</sup> century ledged-and-braced plank door.
Opening – Windows:	2	Horned sash window in the centre of the south wall, within beaded window frame, 8x8 panes. The window is fitted with bars to the interior. One small modern timber framed window in the east end of the north wall, set in a blocked doorway opening.
Significant Details:		A blocked doorway to the north wall, to the west end, directly opposing the extant doorway. There is a blocked door opening at the east end of the north elevation, again opposite the doorway in the south wall; this is now re-set with a smaller window.
Dating Evidence:		The cross-beams of the ground floor ceiling/first floor have then been reinforced with additional short timbers forming corbels, which are braced to the crossbeams with iron straps. This work is of a later phase, associated with the mill wheel. Another beam has been inserted between the two central cross-beams on the north side; this braces some surviving cogs and machinery, which projects through a forced opening in the north wall.
Comments:		
<b>First Floor</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		First Floor, customs office, port clerk's office, goods inspection?
Photo Numbers:		IMGP: 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122
Walls:		Walls are plastered and painted, with moulded picture rails surviving in places and deep

		chamfered plaster skirting. There appears to be evidence in places of surviving paintwork in shades of orange and white, in some places darker below the dado height, suggesting the former presence of a dado rail.
Floor:		Regular narrow floorboards, later 19 <sup>th</sup> century, or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century replacements, now partially carpeted.
Ceiling:		20 <sup>th</sup> century 'floating' ceiling comprising foam tiles, concealing a lathe and plaster ceiling, supported on joists attached directly to tie-beams of roof structure. Two ornamental fans/air vents in beaded square frames are set into the ceiling, within the eastern part of the space, the former office area.
Roof Structure:		High quality painted oak timber roof. Kingpost A-frames with queen struts and two sets of additional bracing struts. Complex wheel-spoke braced hipped ends. The original joints are a mixture of pegged and bolted, with most joints pegged, but the kingposts are bolted to the tie beams. There are some later supporting straps in places. Three purlins to each pitch, square set, heavy. Modern ridge pole and rafters. This roof is hugely engineered for the weight of the slates it carries and the size of the building. There are also a surprising number of closely set trusses, with the roof being a eight-truss nine-bay structure.
Opening – Doors:	2	One large pair of plank ledged and braced, panelled double doors, with glazed upper panel, on heavy strap hinges, to the west end of the south wall. A blocked doorway in the north wall opposite this doorway. One heavy panelled and ledged door in the east wall, providing access from the exterior stone steps.
Opening – Windows:	4	Horned sash window in the centre of the south wall, within beaded window frame, 8x8 panes. The window is fitted with bars to the interior. Horned sash window to the east end of the south wall, also fitted with bars, 8x8 panes. Small window with timber frame forced into the east elevation, at the south side. One window to the east end of the north wall, timber casement window.
Significant Details:		A modern partition wall has been demolished to the western end; this replaced a historic division between the majority of the first floor space and the area to the west served by the two opposing double doors (the one to the north now blocked). The western end is plastered and has skirting but appears to have been an area in which goods were received in and out of the yard, possibly inspected or weighed. The space on the first floor has been divided into modern offices; however it formerly seems to have been divided as a through-passage to the west, large office to the centre and possibly one private office to the north-east corner.
Dating Evidence:		A blocked doorway to the west end of the north wall, directly opposing the extant doorway. This blocked opening has a heavy timber lintel, like that to the south and is of double width. There is a blocked door in the west wall, leading to another former adjoining building which was replaced/reduced in height during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. There is a blocked opening in the north wall, offset from centre, this was closed when the mill wheel was attached.
Comments:		If original, and there is no reason to suspect it is not, the kingpost with queen-strut roof is a very early example in good condition.
<b>BUILDING 2</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Shed/store, of one-and-a-half storeys, formerly open-fronted, to both street and yard, set to the south-east corner of the courtyard
Dating Evidence:		Indicative stonework forms and style of roof structure, map evidence
Figure Numbers:		SAC14: 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 74, 75
<b>B2 Exterior</b>		
<b>B2 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 74, 75
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble construction, loosely packed, mixed stones, some granite, shillet and limestone. A small section of semi-coursed stonework survives to the east side, of tightly packed shillet stone, with granite block quoins, which is of an earlier phase than the rest of the elevation. Mixed lime mortars, a greyish white to the earlier phase and a pinkish-cream to the later phase.
Roof Covering:		Gable-end, pitched roof of slate, slated eaves to gable
Openings:	1	One small rectangular air vent to the former loft, within the apex of the gable
Significant Details:		The gable is abutted by a tall re-used timber post, with cut bead shaping to its edges and is relieved to the north-west corner, with ironwork fittings set into the side of the wall to brace a structure – former timber frame for laundry, to serve water wheel to the west
Relationships:		To the east side, the remains of the earlier wall are cohesive with the base of the east elevation, of a different phase than the west elevation, which is built up against the north gable
Comments:		

<b>B2 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 60, 62
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble elevation, with substantial section rebuilt in brick due to large forced opening. Surviving section of earlier wall to east side, at base of wall, with granite quoins, shillet stonework, semi-coursed.
Roof Covering:		Gable end, slate roof, slated eaves.
Openings – Doors:	1	Large central GF double-width opening, modern 'garage' door style doors, concrete lintel.
Openings:	1	One small rectangular air vent at the apex of the gable.
Significant Details:		
Relationships:		The surviving section of stonework to the east is of the first phase, the rest represents a rebuild which has then been patched with brick in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century when the opening was forced in, the elevation to the west side is contiguous with the rebuilt section of the west elevation and the upper section of the east elevation.
Comments:		
<b>B2 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 57, 58, 59
Fabric Description:		Semi-coursed shillet stonework to the base of the wall from the first phase, also showing some loose mixed stone packing which may represent an internal floor surface. Loose mixed rubble stonework above, infilling the former open-front of the building, in a creamy, pinkish-grey lime mix mortar.
Roof Covering:		Slate scantile roof, historic Delabole slates, red terracotta ridge tiles.
Opening – Doors:	1	One forced door opening, offset from centre of the elevation at GF level with narrow timber lintel, modern timber door and frame.
Openings – Windows:	3	One at GF level, to north end, set into possible former doorway, narrow timber lintel, ragged sides, with render, later 19 <sup>th</sup> century window, with moulded glazing bars, re-set into a modern fixed timber frame, set with modern internal metal bar framework for security. One tall forced opening, offset from centre of elevation, former loading door at eaves height, forced to base down to GF, set with two later 19 <sup>th</sup> century windows in modern timber frames, both set with internal modern metal bars, for security. One small window at eaves height to south end, with small later 19 <sup>th</sup> century moulded timber window set into a fixed modern timber frame, with modern internal framework of bars, for security.
Significant Details:		Multiple phases of alterations exhibited here almost obscure the basic construction phases, the windows and doors also appear to be altered in several phases, with a door to the north and a loading door, replaced with a door and three windows. To the north end there is an adjacent and attached timber post, a re-used timber with cut sockets, with cut bead moulding to its outer edge, this is related to a relieved area of wall where brick patching and iron pegs and bracing fitments relate to the former timber launder framework which was attached here, serving the wheel directly to the west attached to B1.
Relationships:		The base of the wall relates to the first phase of the building, the base of the wall to the east and the surviving sections of wall to the east sides of both the north and south elevations. The rest of the wall relates to the substantial stone rebuild of the upper structure, with the east, south and west walls all being cohesive.
<b>B2 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 61, 62, 63
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble construction, of loose mixed stones, over a lower section of surviving coursed shillet stonework from the first phase, with quoins to the north and south ends.
Roof Covering:		Slate scantile roof, newly set historic Delabole slates, red terracotta ridge tiles.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering
Significant Details:		
Relationships:		The base of the wall is from the first phase, the upper section relates to the south elevation and west elevation, where the building was substantially rebuilt in stone, replacing a timber upper, the north end relates to the base of the north wall, also from the first phase and the base of the south wall to the east side.
<b>B2 Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Shed/store.
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132
Walls:		Stone rubble, painted white. Lower part of the east wall is plastered, possibly concealing different materials? Section of west wall below window in brick.
Floors:		Concrete, over earth.
Ceiling:		Open to the roof, but originally with a low loft.
Roof Structure:		19 <sup>th</sup> century A-frames, pine, machine-sawn wood. High collars, nailed and bolted joints,

		half-lapped at apex. Two purlins to each pitch. Scantle slate roof, with original batons to east, batons replaced on west pitch.
Opening – Doors:	2	Forced double ‘garage’ doors to south; a single modern ledged and braced plank to west.
Opening – Window:	3	All in west elevation, as discussed for the exterior. The north window sits within a wider (door) opening, partly blocked in brick.
Significant Details:		
Dating Evidence:		
Comments:		A heterogeneous building with a complex structural history.
<b>BUILDING 3</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Inter-war period dance hall and community building, built up and over the east boundary wall which is historic but with no historic fabric to the rest of the building, interior not inspected. Built into the internal north-east corner of the courtyard.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of the building is indicative of age, map evidence, local knowledge.
Figure Numbers:		IMGP: 65, 66, 77, 78
<b>B3 Exterior</b>		
<b>B3 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 77
Fabric Description:		Solid construction; may be block or brick, cement rendered, gable end.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos cement sheeting, timber barge boards, possibly concrete ridge tiles, covered in moss.
Significant Details:		This elevation is built into the east boundary wall, of historic fabric.
Relationships:		The south elevation is cohesive with the west elevation, of a single phase of construction, not related to the east elevation, which is formed by the eastern enclosure wall of the site and the north, where the building is built into/onto B4.
Comments:		
<b>B3 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 78
Fabric Description:		Solid construction, may be block or brick, cement rendered.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos cement, timber barge boards, possibly concrete ridge tiles, covered in moss.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Opening – Doors:	1	One tall full-height door opening, with a glazed panel above a modern timber door.
Openings – Windows:	3	Large windows, run up to the eaves, set with 20 <sup>th</sup> century sashes.
Significant Details:		
Relationships:		The west elevation relates in date to the south elevation.
<b>B3 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 65, 66
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble construction, exhibiting at least two phases of rebuild or raise, various lime mix mortars and patches of cement repairs.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos cement, timber barge boards, possibly concrete ridge tiles, covered in moss.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Openings – Doors:	1	One large forced doorway to the north end, where it adjoins B4, cement repairs to reveals and rebuilt in concrete block and brick, modern timber doors.
Significant Details:		This is not part of B3, but B3 has been built up against it.
Relationships:		This wall does not relate to the rest of the building.
<b>B3 Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
Summary/Function:		Dancehall, 1930s/1940s
Photo Numbers:		SCA14: 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139
Walls:		Painted exposed stone to the east and north, plastered to south and west.
Floor:		Concrete, probably replaces former sprung timber floor.
Roof Structure:		Kingpost pine roof, bolted joints, 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Multiple purlins to each pitch, diamond set ridge pole, corrugated asbestos sheeting.
Ceiling:		Originally open to the roof, in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century a floating ceiling was inserted with insulated foam tiles.
Openings – Doors:	3	Pair of plank double doors, ledged and braced in a double-width opening forced into the east wall, the former wall of the yard. These are raised within the wall, due to the higher level of the road; they may have entered onto a platform, with steps leading down to the floor. Two plank double doors in a large double opening in the south-west corner. These doors are modern replacements. Forced doorway to the north-west, into B4.

Openings – Windows:	3	Evenly-spaced large double-height windows with horned sashes in west wall.
Significant Details:		This building was built up against B4 to the north and has blocked an opening, set low in the elevation, at the eastern end of B4.
Relationships:		It is clear to see within the interior how the 20 <sup>th</sup> century structure was built up against and over the stone rubble wall of the former yard, to the east.
Dating Evidence:		
Comments:		
<b>BUILDING 4</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Mixed use building of two phases, single-storey structure, built to the exterior of the courtyard, to the north-east
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence, phasing clear within stonework of building
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 67, 68, 69, 79
<b>B4 Exterior</b>		
<b>B4 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 68, 69
Fabric Description:		Mixed phase stonework, to the east side rough granite block construction, with granite block quoins to the north-east corner and granite lintels to the openings; to the west side loose rubble construction stonework of mixed stones, both in lime mix mortars, with heavy cement mortar repairs.
Openings – Doors:	1	GF offset from centre of the elevation, built up against the earlier structure to the east, with a buttress to the west side which has since been hacked off. Narrow timber lintel, modern door and door frame.
Openings – Windows:	4	All GF. Two to the east, with large rough-cut granite lintels, pegged frames, 19 <sup>th</sup> century windows with bead moulding, hopper openings, with iron hinges for single shutter to the west side. Two windows to the west, narrow timber lintels, pegged frames, 19 <sup>th</sup> century windows with bead moulding, hopper openings, may be later copies of the windows to the east.
Roof Covering:		Replaced slate roof with red terracotta ridge tiles.
Drainage/Guttering:		Modern plastic guttering.
Significant Details:		
Relationships:		The east end of the elevation is of the first phase of this building, the west built up against it, demolishing the west elevation of the earlier building
Comments:		The east end of B4, with granite block construction, is markedly similar to the building directly to the north-west, which belong to the adjacent house, called The Old Cooperage, this other building is also of single-storey granite block construction and are considered to be of the same phase and both belonging to the Cooperage which occupied this adjacent site.
<b>B4 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 79
Fabric Description:		Stone elevation, of three main phases. Built into the south wall of B5, to the west. Granite slab coursed stonework to the base of the wall, of the first phase of B5. Poor quality stonework above this, Phase 2 of B5, raising the height of this wall. Loose, mixed stone rubble built around this wall to form B4, with a doorway built against the remains of the south wall of B5 to the west. Multiple phases of patching and repair with mixed stones and brick.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated sheeting, with red terracotta ridge tiles.
Drainage/Guttering:		Mix of modern plastic guttering and a historic cast iron downpipe.
Opening – Windows:	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century window set within a blocked door opening, patched with brick, concrete lintel and sill.
Significant Details:		Small 20 <sup>th</sup> century brick chimney to south-west corner. There is an opening to the east end, now enclosed within B3, set low to the ground, its reveals rebuilt in brick. The window to the west end sits within a large opening with massive granite block quoins. This was a gateway/entrance into the yard to the south.
Relationships:		This elevation relates to the west elevation and west end of the north elevation.
<b>B4 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 87
Fabric Description:		Single phase mixed stone, shillet and granite rubble construction elevation, heavily re-pointed with cement mix mortar. Alterations and patching at the roofline.
Roof Covering:		Gable end elevation, corrugated sheeting to the south, slated roof to the north.
Blocked Opening – Door:	1	One blocked doorway, with rough granite quoins to reveals, narrow timber lintel, blocked with brick and stone mixed loose rubble.

Significant Details:		
Relationships:		This elevation was built within the east end of B5, an extant earlier building.
<b>B4 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 67
Fabric Description:		Multi-phase gable-end elevation, with to the north side and to the base, the granite block construction seen in the north elevation; above this is looser rubble construction stonework in the apex of the gable. Further phases of repair, the roofline appears to have been altered and a doorway has been forced into the join with the building to the south B3. Some brick patching near the top of the wall.
Roof Covering:		Gable end, slated roof.
Relationships:		The east elevation relates to the north elevation, but has also been altered and possibly rebuilt to the south side.
<b>B4 Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
Summary/Function:		Store or workshop for the Cooperage to the north
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145
Walls:		Exposed stone, painted white and black
Floor:		Concrete. There is a significant level change where the east gable end of B5 was removed and B4 extends to the west.
Roof structure:		Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century A-frames, pine, machine-sawn wood. High collars, nailed and bolted joints. Two purlins to each pitch. Very modern ridge pole and rafters, probably 21 <sup>st</sup> century.
Openings – Doors:	2	One modern door to the centre of the north wall, one narrow door in a forced opening to the south wall, leading into B3.
Openings – Windows:	5	One modern timber window in a blocked doorway to the south wall. Four windows to the north wall, described with the exterior.
Significant Details:		Removal of modern plasterboarding revealed a small opening at the east end of the south wall, close to the current floor level, which has been altered but it is still very low; it may suggest it was an opening which facilitated machinery or belts running through, rather than a window?
Dating Evidence:		Removal of the modern plasterboarding exposed stone walls that show that the western end of this building abuts an earlier structure to the east very clearly. It is also clear within the south wall that the upper section is built over a better-quality and earlier section of wall, which was then demolished beyond the granite block quoins.
Comments:		The building was wholly stripped of any fittings in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century to provide manufacturing space and there was no definitive evidence as to former function.
<b>BUILDING 5</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Unknown function, possibly storage, semi-manufacturing as part of the cooperage, then possible conversion to low-quality residential, temporary residential. Built to the north of the courtyard.
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence, indicative phasing within stonework, indicative form of surviving internal features
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 70, 71, 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98
<b>B5 Exterior</b>		
<b>B5 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 70, 71, 72, 73
Fabric Description:		Stone elevation, of two main phases, with additional alterations, mixed stone, of shillet and granite, in a range of lime mix mortars.
Blocked Openings – Doors:	1	Blocked doorway with granite slab quoins to reveals, to east end of the wall.
Blocked Openings – Windows:	1	A semi-blocked but now ruined window opening lies west of centre within the elevation, set high in the GF level.
Significant Details:		This wall relates to the third phase of this building, when the building was created by the construction of this wall. This building related to the separate enclosure to the north, the Cooperage.
Relationships:		This wall relates in phase to the upper portion of the south wall of B5.
Comments:		This wall relates to the third phase of this building, when the building was created by the construction of this wall. This building related to the separate enclosure to the north, the Cooperage.
<b>B5 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 80, 91, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
Fabric Description:		Stone elevation, of four main phases. Battered granite slab coursed stonework to the base of the wall, of the first phase of this

		building, an enclosure wall, not of a building. The granite slabs have fine shillet levelling courses and is topped by a slate course. Shillet stone semi-coursed tightly packed stonework, in a heavy lime mix mortar, of the second phase of this building. Good quality mixed stonework of shillet and granite which represents the third phase of the building, in a cream-grey lime mix mortar. Forced openings pushed into the top of the wall, two doors pushed in to the east and west ends, rebuilt in rough brickwork, in a grey mortar.
Opening – Doors:	2	Two forced door openings, to the east and west ends of the wall, patched with brick around the openings.
Opening – Windows:	8	Eight forced window openings, set high into the GF of the wall, patched with brick around the openings.
Significant Details:		The base of the south wall of B5 is of very high quality stone but does not represent a building but the enclosure wall to the courtyard which seemingly respected B1
Relationships:		The second phase of this wall, of poor quality shillet stone may relate to the construction of a lean-to timber structure. The third phase of this wall relates to the north wall of B5. The fourth phase of this wall, the forced openings, relates to the interior fireplace, to the east.
Interior Details: Fireplaces:	2	Fireplace to west – stone rubble build, with granite block quoins to open hearth, some form of brick upper stack. Bricks of red/orange colour, no frogs, appear handmade. The fireplace is not tied into the wall behind and is a secondary feature. Fireplace to east – stone rubble build, with granite block quoins to open hearth, iron bar lintel and some form of upper iron framework with vertical iron bar rising through stack, brick upper stack partially survives, showing it is stepped in, narrowing, with a rounded shape. The bricks are of a purple-brown colour, with rough frogs. The iron bar detail is folded over to the east and west sides of the stack, in an unusual form. The bricks of this stack match the bricks which patch the window and door openings which have been forced into the south wall.
<b>B5 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 91, 92
Fabric Description:		Largely ruined, the building at the western end appears to have been built up against the earlier boundary wall of the enclosure to the north.
<b>B5 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Photo Numbers:		SAC14: 87, 88
Fabric Description:		Demolished to build the new west end of B4.

## Appendix 5

### Photograph list

No.	Description	Initial	From	Scale
1	Trench #1, wall {106}, NE face	BWM	NE	2+1m
2	Trench #1, SE-facing section	BWM	E	2+1m
3	As above, from ENE	BWM	ENE	2+1m
4	As above, from SE	BWM	SE	2+1m
5	As above, detail	BWM	SE	2+1m
6	Trench #2, wall {209}, SW face	BWM	NE	1m
7	Trench #2, wall {209}, from above	BWM	SE	1m
8	As no.6, NE face	BWM	SW	1m
9	Trench #2, SE-facing section	BWM	SE	2+1m
10	As above, detail	BWM	SE	2+1m
11	Trench #3, viewed from the SE	BWM	SE	2m
12	As above, northern section(1)	BWM	S	2m
13	As above, northern section(2)	BWM	SW	2m
14	Trench #3, structure {310}, from NE	BWM	NE	1m
15	As above, from NW	BWM	NW	1m
16	Trench #3, NE-facing section of pit [308]	BWM	SE	2m
17	As above, from NE	BWM	NE	2m
18	Site shot: platform between B2 and B3, from N	BWM	N	-
19	Site shot: as above, from NW	BWM	NW	-
20	Site shot: yard, from NNE	BWM	NNE	-
21	Site shot: as above, from E	BWM	E	-
22	Site shot: B4, from SE	BWM	SE	-
23	Site shot: B1, from NW	BWM	NW	-
24	Site shot: B1, W side of wheelpit building, from SW	BWM	SW	-
25	Site shot: as above, detail of the re-used stamp-mill base	BWM	SW	-
26	Site shot: B1, NW elevation, from NE	BWM	NE	-
27	Site shot: B1, SE and NE elevations, from E	BWM	E	-
28	Site shot: as above	BWM	E	-
29	B1, ground floor, general shot of beams, from NE	BWM	NE	-
30	As above	BWM	SSE	-
31	As above	BWM	SSE	-
32	As above, detail of ?date ?1589 carved on beam	BWM	NE	-
33	As above, detail of carpenter's marks on the joists	BWM	NE	-
34	As above	BWM	NE	-
35	Comparative structures: 'Sail Loft' S elevation, from SW	BWM	SW	-
36	Comparative structures: as above, NE corner, from E	BWM	E	-
37	Comparative structures: as above, W elevation, lime kiln	BWM	WNW	-
38	Comparative structures: as above	BWM	W	-
39	Comparative structures: Chapel, SW elevation	BWM	SSW	-
40	Comparative structures: as above	BWM	WNW	-
41	North elevation of Building 1, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
42	East half of the north elevation of Building 1, from N	ELVW	N	2m
43	North elevation of the B1 wheelhouse, from NW	ELVW	NW	2m
44	West half of the north elevation of Building 1, from NW	ELVW	NW	2m
45	West elevation of the wheelhouse, from W	ELVW	W	2m
46	View into the wheelhouse along the north elevation of Building 1, from ENE	ELVW	ENE	2m
47	View into the wheelhouse, from E	ELVW	W	2m
48	Internal face of the north wall of the wheelhouse, from ESE	ELVW	ESE	2m
49	East elevation of Building 1, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
50	The steps which serve the east elevation of Building 1, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
51	The east elevation of Building 1, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
52	View down the south elevation of Building 1, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
53	The eastern ground-floor door in the south elevation of Building 1, from S	ELVW	S	2m
54	South elevation of Building 1, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
55	The Eleven Doors building that abuts Building 1, to the west, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
56	West elevation of Building 1, with blocked opening and building scar, from SW	ELVW	SW	-
57	West elevation of Building 2, from NW	ELVW	NW	2m
58	View of the surviving section of timber launder attached to B2, from W	ELVW	W	2m
59	West elevation of Building 2, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
60	South elevation of Building 2, from S	ELVW	S	2m
61	East elevation of Building 2, southern end, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
62	East elevation of Building 2, northern end, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m

63	The projecting corner of the eastern boundary wall, from S	ELVW	S	2m
64	View up the eastern boundary wall of the site, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
65	View along the east wall of Building 3, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
66	The northern end of the east elevation of Building 3, showing the forced opening, from E	ELVW	E	2m
67	The east, gable end of Building 4, from E	ELVW	E	2m
68	North elevation of Building 4, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
69	View down the north elevation of Building 4, from ENE	ELVW	ENE	2m
70	View down the north elevation of Building 5, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
71	View of the blocked doorway in the north elevation of Building 5, from N	ELVW	N	2m
72	North elevation of Building 5, the centre and west ends, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
73	The west end of the north elevation of Building 5, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
74	The north gable elevation of Building 2, from N	ELVW	N	2m
75	The inner face of the eastern boundary wall of the site, at the corner, from N	ELVW	N	2m
76	The inner face of the eastern boundary wall of the site, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
77	The south gable elevation of Building 3, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
78	The west wall of Building 3, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
79	The exposed south wall of Building 4, from S	ELVW	S	2m
80	View along the south elevation of Building 5, from ESE	ELVW	ESE	2m
81	View of the lower section of the south elevation of Building 5, Phase 1, good-quality granite stonework, from ESE	ELVW	ESE	-
82	View of the central section of the south elevation of Building 5, Phase 2 stonework of poor quality stonework, from ESE	ELVW	ESE	-
83	The top of the south elevation of Building 5, the second raise and third phase of the wall, of mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century date, with a later phase where windows have been forced into the good quality stonework and the openings have been patched with brick, from ESE	ELVW	ESE	-
84	The west end of the south elevation of Building 5, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
85	View of the lower section of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure wall, which continues into the neighbouring property, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
86	View along the south elevation of Building 5, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
87	The west gable elevation of Building 4, with the blocked doorway into Building 5, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
88	The internal elevation of the south wall of Building 5, the eastern end, from NW	ELVW	NW	2m
89	View up the inner face of the south wall of Building 5, from NW	ELVW	NW	2m
90	The internal elevation of the south wall of Building 5, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
91	The internal elevation of the south wall of Building 5, the west end, from NE	ELVW	NE	2m
92	The internal elevation of the north wall of Building 5, at the west end, showing it built abutting the boundary wall, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
93	The west fireplaces in Building 5, built up against the north wall, from W	ELVW	W	2m
94	The window opening in the north wall of Building 5, from S	ELVW	S	-
95	The eastern of the two fireplaces in Building 5, built up against the north wall, this surviving well, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
96	Detailed view of the fireplace, from SW	ELVW	SW	2m
97	Detailed view of the folded ends of the iron strap which forms the lintel for the arch in the fireplace and a tiny horseshoe type item, nailed to the stack, from SW	ELVW	SW	-
98	Internal elevation of the north wall of Building 5, showing the two fireplaces, from SE	ELVW	SE	2m
99	Double doors at the west end of the first floor; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	-
100	Plaster skirting on the first floor, south-west corner; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	-
101	The south wall at first floor level, showing the central window; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	-
102	The south wall, as before; from the north-east	ELVW	NE	-
103	The 'floating' or suspended ceiling at first floor level; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
104	The window in the north-east corner with section of surviving picture rail; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	-
105	A detail of one of the decorative fans/air vents; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
106	The lathe and plaster ceilings joists, attached directly to the roof trusses, with the fans in situ; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
107	A section of surviving lathe and plaster ceiling, to the western end; from the north, north-east.	ELVW	NNE	-
108	Another view of a surviving section of lathe and plaster ceiling; from the south.	ELVW	S	-
109	The north wall at first floor level; from the east, south-east.	ELVW	ESE	2m
110	The blocked doorway at the western end of the north wall; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
111	The doorway, on the ground floor to the south-east, forced into the elevation, with ramp, formed from the later granite floor; from the north.	ELVW	N	2m
112	The granite sets, at the eastern end of the ground floor; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
113	View along the southern side of the ground floor, showing the surviving granite sets; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
114	The open ground floor space; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
115	The south wall of the ground floor; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	2m
116	View through the door to the western end of the granite set floor; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
117	View of the roof structure from within the roof space; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	-
118	View of the additional struts; from the west.	ELVW	W	-
119	Detail of the pegged joints to the additional struts; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
120	View of one of the hips; from the south, south-east.	ELVW	SE	-

121	View of some 19 <sup>th</sup> century graffiti in the roof structure; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
122	View of the modern ridge pole set into one of the king posts, also view of the pegged joints; from the west.	ELVW	W	-
123	View of some of the granite sets, upon monitoring, showing flat face and rough underside; from the south.	ELVW	S	-
124	One of the granite sets as it is being removed; from the north.	ELVW	N	-
125	Roof structure in Building 2; from the south.	ELVW	S	-
126	Earth floor in Building 2; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
127	View of the east wall of Building 2; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	2m
128	View of the east wall of Building 2; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
129	The west wall of Building 2; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	2m
130	The west wall of Building 2; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
131	The north wall of Building 2; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
132	Roof structure; from the north.	ELVW	N	-
133	Roof structure of Building 3; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	-
134	Detail of roof structure; from the north.	ELVW	N	-
135	View of the interior of Building 3; from the north.	ELVW	N	-
136	The east wall of Building 3; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
137	View of the east wall of Building 3; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	2m
138	The interior of Building 3; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
139	View of the double doors forced into the east wall; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
140	View of Building 4; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
141	View of Building 4; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
142	View of the north wall of Building 4; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
143	View of the south wall of Building 4; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	2m
144	View of the roof structure of Building 4; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
145	View of Building 3, which is built up against Building 4; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	2m
146	The south and west elevations of Building 2, showing the south-west corner and upper elevation rebuilt in brickwork, heavily repaired; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
147	The south gable of Building 2; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
148	The south and east elevations of Building 2, showing multiple phases of repaired shale and slate stonework; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
149	The dressed granite block, relieved corner of Samphire Cottage, opposite the south gable of Building 2, framing the entrance to the eleven doors site; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
150	The south and west elevations of Building 2, with the new stonework and quoins; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
151	Wider view showing Building 2 and the new south gable framing the entrance to the eleven doors site; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
152	The newly rebuilt south gable of Building 2; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
153	Detailed view of the west corner of the south gable; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
154	View of the newly-built gable in the context of the views to Building 1; from the east-south-east.	ELVW	ESE	2m
155	Detailed view of the east corner; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
156	View of the gable within the wider Charlestown roadscape and conservation area views; from the south-south-east.	ELVW	SSE	2m
157	View of the gable as it frames the entrance and views to the adjacent cottage and Building 1; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
158	The ground floor of Building 1; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
159	The central sash window in the south wall, on the ground floor in Building 1; from the north.	ELVW	N	2m
160	The ground floor of Building 1; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
161	The north wall of the ground floor, showing the stub walls and extra bracing timbers inserted to support the beams, due to a mill wheel being strapped onto the north side of the building; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
162	Detail of one of the large timber beams on the ground floor and the ceiling; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
163	Detail showing how the extra timbers were forced into the elevations and strapped to the original ceiling beams to brace them for the additional vibrations caused by the mill wheel, strapped onto the north of the building in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	-
164	View of the site area being stripped showing the curvilinear feature in the loose upper layers of natural; from the west.	ELVW	W	-
165	View of the curvilinear feature; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
166	View of the section through the curvilinear feature; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
167	An east facing section through the very shallow curvilinear feature; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
168	View of the waste pit, or series of recut pits; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
169	View of the north-facing section through the waste pit, showing a regular shallow profile; from the north.	ELVW	N	2m
170	View of the elongated recut, running east, on the north side of the pit; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
171	View of the rest of the stripped area, showing no further features; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
172	The east end of Building 5, with the elevation wall of Building 4, inserted into the structure; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m

173	The stripped area, within Building 5; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
174	The stripped area, within Building 5; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
175	View of one of the small pits, excavated to provide underpinning to the north wall of Building 5, which is being retained; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
176	The intact granite floor in building 1, before works; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
177	View out of the large doorway to the western end of the building, showing the best preserved part of the granite floor; from the north.	ELVW	N	2m
178	View of the north side of the floor, showing the replacement sections of concrete; from the west.	ELVW	W	2m
179	View of first row of sets to be removed, numbered carefully before lifting; from the south.	ELVW	S	-
180	View of the soil and sand mix under the granite 'sets'; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
181	View of the irregular depths of the granite 'sets' at the western end of the ground floor; from the south-south-west.	ELVW	SSW	2m
182	View of the services trench to the western end of the building; from the north.	ELVW	N	2m
183	View of the services trench to the western end of the building; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
184	View of the section of the trench, showing the yellowish clay and rotted shillet natural; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
185	View of the north end of the service trench as it passes through the north wall; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
186	View of the west section, in the services trench, at the north end; from the east.	ELVW	E	2m
187	As above; from the east-south-east.	ELVW	ESE	2m
188	The blocked doorway in the north wall, viewed from within the trench; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m
189	View of the granite 'sets' laid out in numbered order; from the east.	ELVW	E	-
190	View of one of the granite 'sets', raised, showing the rough underside of the 'sets'; from the north.	ELVW	N	-
191	View of the second services trench, running diagonally through the floor; from the north.	ELVW	N	-
192	View of the second service run through the floor; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	-
193	View of the soil underneath the granite 'sets', to the second service run; from the north.	ELVW	N	2m
194	As above.	ELVW	N	2m
195	The south-east facing section of the second services trench; from the south-east.	ELVW	SE	2m
196	As above.	ELVW	SE	2m
197	The north-west facing section of the second services trench; from the north-west.	ELVW	NW	2m
198	View along the second services trench, showing the truncated waste pit; from the north-east.	ELVW	NE	2m
199	View along the second services trench; from the south-west.	ELVW	SW	2m
200	View of the truncated waste pit, beneath the granite 'set' floor; from the south.	ELVW	S	2m

## Appendix 6 Supporting Photographs



North elevation of B1, from the north-east (scale 2m).



East half of the north elevation of B1, from the north.



North elevation of the B1 wheelhouse, from the north-west.



West half of the north elevation of B1, from the north-west.



West elevation of the B1 wheelhouse, from the west. Note the stamping mill base, bottom right.



View into the B1 wheelhouse along the north elevation of B1, from east-north-east.



View into the B1 wheelhouse, from the east.



Internal face of the north wall of the B1 wheelhouse, from the east-south-east.



East elevation of B1, from the north-east.



The steps that serve the east elevation of B1, from the south-east.



The east elevation of B1, from the south-east.



The eastern ground-floor door in the south elevation of B1, from the south.



The Eleven Doors building that abuts B1 to the west, from the south-east.



West elevation of B1, with blocked opening and building scar, from the south-west.



View across the threshold: the western doorway in the south elevation of B1; viewed from the south.



The ground floor interior of B1, viewed from the east.



The internal north elevation of B1, viewed from the south-east.



View of the granite paving slabs in B1; viewed from the east.



View through to the eastern doorway in the southern elevation; viewed from the north.



Detail of the beam and brace carrying the first floor adjacent to the wheelpit; viewed from the east.



Detail of one of the other beams carrying the first floor.



The first floor in B1 following the removal of modern partitions; the internal elevation of the south wall, viewed from the north.



As above, the eastern end.



The internal north elevation of B1 at the western end, showing the location of the blocked doorway; viewed from the south-east.



Detail of the fine plaster skirting, the south-west corner; viewed from the north-east.



Detail of the joists attached directly to the underside of the trusses, with fans *in situ*; viewed from the east.



View of the surviving lathe-and-plaster ceiling at the western end of B1; viewed from the south.



The roof structure in B1, detail of one of the hips; viewed from the south-east.



View of the roof structure, viewed from the east.



Graffiti in the roofspace.



View of the surviving section of timber launder attached to B2, from the west.



West elevation of B2, from the south-west.



South elevation of B2, from the south.



East elevation of B2, southern end, from the north-east.



East elevation of B2, northern end, from the south-east.



The internal west elevation of B2, viewed from the south-east.



The internal north elevation of B2, viewed from the south.



The roof structure in B2, viewed from the north.



The projecting corner of the eastern boundary wall; from the south.



View up the eastern boundary wall of the site, from south-east.



View along the east wall of B3, from the north-east.



The northern end of the east elevation of B3, showing the forced opening, from the east.



The east gable end of B4, from the east.



North elevation of B4, from the north-east.



Internal roof structure of B4, viewed from the west.



The internal elevation of the south wall of B4, viewed from the east.



The internal elevation of the north wall of B4, viewed from the south-east.



View down the north elevation of B5, from the north-east.



View of the blocked doorway in the north elevation of B5, from the north.



The north elevation of B5, the centre and west end, from the north-east.



The west end of the north elevation of B5, from the north-east.



The north gable elevation of B2, from the north.



The inner face of the eastern boundary wall of the site, at the corner, from the north.



The inner face of the eastern boundary wall of the site, from the south-west.



The south gable elevation of B3, from the south-west.



The northern end of B3, viewed from the south-west.



The southern end of B3, viewed from the north-east.



The kingpost roof-structure in B3, viewed from the north.



The exposed south wall of B4, from the south.



View along the south elevation of B5, from the east-south-east.



View of the lower section of the south elevation of B5, Phase 1, good-quality granite stonework, from the east-south-east.



View of the central section of the south elevation of B5, Phase 2 stonework of poor quality stonework, from the east-south-east.



The west end of the south elevation of B5, from the south-east.



View of the lower section of the 18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure wall, which continues into the neighbouring property; from the south-east.



View along the south elevation of B5, from the south-west.



The west gable elevation of B4, with the blocked doorway into Building 5, from the south-west.



The internal elevation of the south wall of B5, the eastern end, from north-west.



The internal elevation of the south wall of B5, from the north-east.



The internal elevation of the south wall of B5, the west end, from the north-east.



The internal elevation of the north wall of B5, at the west end, showing it built abutting the boundary wall, from the south-east.



The west fireplaces in B5, built up against the north wall, from the west.



The window opening in the north wall of B5, from the south.



Detailed view of the east fireplace in B5, from the south-west.



Internal elevation of the north wall of B5, showing the two fireplaces, from the south-east.



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