

**OLD WHIM HOUSE**  
**PENSTRAZE**  
**CHACEWATER**  
**CORNWALL**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



SOUTH WEST ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. REPORT NO. 181026



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net)

Tel. 01769 573555  
01872 223164

# OLD WHIM HOUSE, PENSTRAZE, CHACEWATER, CORNWALL

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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By E. Wapshott, N. Boyd & S. Walls  
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for private owner (the Clients)

### SUMMARY

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording for the Old Whim House, Penstraze, Chacewater, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in order to determine the significance of the structures on the site and help inform a proposed planning submission.*

*Chacewater was at the forefront of mining technologies during the lifetime of Wheal Busy in particular, with constant upgrading of engines and machinery, influencing industrial practises much further afield.*

*The Old Whim buildings and the whim itself (technically an animal-engine) are curious, appearing on the mapping at around the time that mining had largely come to an end and the area was returning to farming and market gardening. Animal engines were becoming outdated at this point. The buildings themselves have been subject to much modern 'restoration', rebuilding and heavy re-pointing in unsympathetic materials, all/any historic fittings that had survived have been removed, leaving it hard to date or determine the past functions. The buildings, in general have a domestic appearance, but were most likely agricultural in function, with a perhaps short-lived phase of domestic use.*

*It is currently unclear how the 'whim' and buildings relate to each other, or the phasing of the site. The Whim could have been in existence prior to the building, or more likely perhaps, the barn was built and the animal engine added. Archaeological monitoring of any works that will disturb the whim or expose areas of original walling may inform on the relationship, function and phasing of these structures.*

*None of the structures are of any great significance, nor do they survive well enough to warrant preservation. It is felt that conversion of this redundant building is the best way of ensuring its survival.*

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## CONTENTS

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|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <i>SUMMARY</i>                                | 2         |
| <i>CONTENTS</i>                               | 3         |
| <i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>                        | 4         |
| <i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>                     | 4         |
| <i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>                       | 4         |
| <i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>                        | 4         |
| <b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>                       | <b>5</b>  |
| 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND                        | 5         |
| 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND   | 5         |
| 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND    | 5         |
| 1.4 METHODOLOGY                               | 5         |
| <b>2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT</b>              | <b>7</b>  |
| 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND                     | 7         |
| 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES                      | 7         |
| <b>3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL</b>        | <b>11</b> |
| 3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION                          | 11        |
| 3.2 BUILDING 1                                | 11        |
| 3.2.1 FUNCTION                                | 12        |
| 3.2.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION                | 12        |
| 3.2.3 RELATIONSHIPS                           | 12        |
| 3.2.4 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES                    | 12        |
| 3.3 BUILDING 2                                | 13        |
| 3.3.1 FUNCTION                                | 13        |
| 3.3.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION                | 13        |
| 3.3.3 RELATIONSHIPS                           | 14        |
| 3.4 BUILDING 3                                | 14        |
| 3.4.1 FUNCTION                                | 14        |
| 3.4.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION                | 14        |
| 3.4.3 RELATIONSHIPS                           | 14        |
| 3.4.4 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES                    | 14        |
| 3.5 BUILDING 4                                | 15        |
| 3.5.1 FUNCTION                                | 15        |
| 3.5.2 RELATIONSHIPS                           | 15        |
| 3.5.3 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES                    | 15        |
| 3.6 THE WHIM                                  | 15        |
| 3.6.1 FUNCTION                                | 16        |
| 3.6.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION                | 16        |
| 3.6.3 RELATIONSHIPS                           | 16        |
| 3.6.4 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES                    | 17        |
| 3.7 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT – THE BUILDING RANGE | 17        |
| 3.7.1 PHASING DISCUSSION                      | 17        |
| 3.7.2 PHASING CONCLUSIONS                     | 20        |
| 3.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDINGS             | 20        |
| 3.8.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE                        | 20        |
| 3.8.2 HISTORICAL VALUE                        | 20        |
| 3.8.3 AESTHETIC VALUE                         | 20        |
| 3.8.4 COMMUNAL VALUE                          | 21        |
| 3.9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WHIM                  | 21        |
| 3.9.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE                        | 21        |
| 3.9.2 HISTORICAL VALUE                        | 21        |
| 3.9.3 AESTHETIC VALUE                         | 21        |
| 3.9.4 COMMUNAL VALUE                          | 21        |
| <b>4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>    | <b>23</b> |
| 4.1 CONCLUSIONS                               | 23        |
| 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS                           | 23        |
| <b>5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>                       | <b>24</b> |

## LIST OF FIGURES

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*COVER PLATE*: THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING RANGE, BUILDINGS 1-4; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.  | 6  |
| FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1809 DRAFT SURVEYORS OS MAP.                                      | 7  |
| FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST SERIES MAP, 1813.  | 8  |
| FIGURE 4: KEA TITHE MAP OF C.1840.   | 9  |
| FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 25 INCH 2 <sup>ND</sup> EDITION OS MAP, 1907.                       | 10 |
| FIGURE 6: WIDE ANGLED VIEW SHOWING CONTEXT AND SETTING OF BUILDING; FROM THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST. | 11 |
| FIGURE 7: THE SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING 1 AND 2; FROM THE SOUTH.                            | 13 |
| FIGURE 8: THE WINDOW IN BUILDING 3, WITH WEATHERED TIMBER LINTEL; FROM THE SOUTH.              | 14 |
| FIGURE 9: BUILDING 4; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.   | 15 |
| FIGURE 10: THE WHIM MOUND, FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).                                | 16 |
| FIGURE 11: GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR BUILDING PLAN WITH PHASING AND NUMBERING.              | 19 |
| FIGURE 12: THE WHIM IN PLAN AND PROFILE.   | 22 |

## LIST OF APPENDICES

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|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES | 25 |
| APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE      | 31 |

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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THE CLIENT  
THE ARCHITECT

## PROJECT CREDITS

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PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: NATALIE BOYD; DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL: EMILY WAPSHOTT  
REPORT: EMILY WAPSHOTT; NATALIE BOYD; DR. SAMUEL WALLS  
ILLUSTRATIONS: SEAN STEVENS  
EDITING: NATALIE BOYD; DR. SAMUEL WALLS



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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**LOCATION:** OLD WHIM HOUSE  
**PARISH:** CHACEWATER  
**COUNTY:** CORNWALL  
**NGR:** SW 75680 45424  
**SWARCH REF:** COW18

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a Private Client to carry out historic building recording for The Old Whim, Penstraze, Chacewater, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the derelict buildings back into a house.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the east side of Chacewater Hill, which runs between Chacewater and Penstraze, approximately 6km west of Truro at an altitude of approximately 100m AOD. The soils of the site are the well-drained fine loamy and silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sedimentary mudstone and sandstone of the Porthtowan Formation (BGS 2018).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Chacewater became a parish in 1828, taken from part of the Kea parish, in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. Its name derives from its past as the hunting ground of the early kings of Cornwall, part of the manor of Blancheland referenced in the 12<sup>th</sup> century version of Tristan and Isuelt by Eilhart of Oberg. This manor had long been owned by the ancestors of Otho de Albalanda before passing through the marriage of his daughter to John Boscowen of Tregothnan in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, passing through his line to Lord Viscount Falmouth (Lysons 1822). This estate is recorded by Tonkin (1736) as the location of the first copper mines worked with success in Cornwall.

A CISI was carried out for Chacewater in 2002 and a Heritage statement was carried out for the Old Whim House in 2017 by Silverlake Design. The Cornwall HER records a number of post medieval sites in the local area, with cropmarks suggesting a medieval fieldsystem (MCO31879) a few metres to the south of the Old Whim.

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The building appraisal was conducted by Emily Wapshott in October 2018. The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014, Revised 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The discussion of setting buildings on the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Chacewater CISI (Cahill Partnership and CAU 2002) attribute the way that Chacewater developed to the fact that the land and mineral rights were continually held by the Lords Falmouth throughout the Industrial period. They note that Tonkins records, coupled with the maps of Norden and Gascoyne indicate that Chacewater originated in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century as a hamlet which soon developed into a ribbon settlement along the main road to support the mining activity in the area. The name Chacewater comes from the 'English Chase' or hunting grounds near streams and water features, which the area was thought to be in its earlier history.

Chacewater Mine, also known as Wheal Busy, was the most productive of the mines in the Scorrier area and was at the forefront of technology. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Costers introduced and adapted large waterwheels and horse-powered whims or winding engines to improve drainage. Also during this time period, a new water driven rag-and-chain type pump was erected. Joseph Hornblower introduced a Newcomen atmospheric, or true steam powered pumping engine and within a few years, a second was working nearby. In the 1770s, a Smeaton improved atmospheric engine was acquired, along with the first Boulton and Watt condensing engine. As the importance of tin increased, the mine remained prosperous and in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century an engine house was constructed to house a Harvey's engine. As copper prices collapsed in the 1860s, the mine was opened for several phases of mining for arsenic, including the installation of another engine in 1909, before the mine finally closed in 1928 (Historic England listing text).

### 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The earliest cartographic source available to this study which shows the site in any detail is the OS Surveyors Draft. The field pattern looks similar to later maps and many of the roads and lanes are present, there do not appear to be any buildings in the location of Old Whim House.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1809 DRAFT SURVEYORS OS MAP. THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The OS First Series Map of 1813 seems to show a building in the approximate location, probably just north, of the site of Old Whim, but the map is lacking in detail, so it is hard to say for certain whether this building relates to the site or not. It most likely represents the house (still extant) to the north-east of Old Whim.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST SERIES MAP, 1813. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The Tithe Map of c.1840 is rather confusing. It would appear that pencil marks used as guides have not been removed and some of the plots are small or overlapping, making the boundaries and numbers quite difficult to discern. The map does not depict Old Whim House. Its location is likely to be located in plot 411. Both plots 411 and 412 were in the ownership of Hon. Lord Clinton, A. M. Agar and J. S. Enys, Esq. They were occupied by Eleanor Head and were recorded as arable land, South Close and Homestead respectively. Assuming that the plot called Homestead included a house; this would appear to be a small, square building at the west end of plot 412. A rectangular plot at the east end of the site, which appears to be jutting into the road, possibly occupying roadside waste, is a mystery. The numbers are not clear enough to read and there seems to be an entrance, but no way of determining if this is a doorway to a building or a small rectangular enclosure.

The census records of 1841 indicate that Eleanor Head, 50 lived on Penstrase Moor, married to a Joseph Head, a 52 year old copper miner, with 8 others, ranging in age from 5 to 20. It would appear that as Eleanor is recorded as the occupant on the tithe apportionment, Joseph having passed away soon after the census was taken. In the 1861 census, Eleanor is still recorded as the head of the household, now 69, with her daughter Margret, 27 years old and unmarried, working in the mine. The 1871 census records Eleanor, 78, with her daughter, now recorded as Margaret and only 33 years old, a labourer and still unmarried. Eleanor died the next year, aged 79. Humphry Tonkin, on the adjacent plot, was recorded as a 30 year old copper miner in the 1841 census, with his wife and two children. In 1851, aged 39, he is listed as a pauper, with his wife and 6 children. His eldest daughter is noted as "out to hay work" and his eldest son, aged 10, is an apprentice to a shoemaker. He does not seem to be listed in the census after this time.





FIGURE 4: KEA TITHE MAP OF C.1840. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The OS First Edition Map of 1879 is the first cartographic source which shows the building clearly, as well as the former 'homestead' to the west having been removed.

By the publication of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1907 we can see the building with an extension on the west end and the whim clearly depicted on the north side, with a ramp indicated to the west. This area has been divided into its own small enclosure and leads into the small, rectangular enclosure to the north, running along the edge of the road. The road seems particularly narrow between this enclosure and the farm buildings on the east of the road.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 25 INCH 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION OS MAP, 1907; THE SITE IS INDICATED.

### 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

#### 3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was very overgrown for a long period of time. It has been mostly cleared, with piles of cutback foliage seen along the northern boundary. The buildings were completely covered in ivy and foliage until recently, still recorded as totally subsumed into the hedge as late as 2014 on Google Streetview. A wide gateway leads directly off the road and a further gate enters the plot to the south-west.

Across the road is an agricultural holding, with rendered, low farmhouse, barns to the east and larger converted barn to the north-east, presently undergoing building works. This holding has a strong, vernacular 19<sup>th</sup> century character. To the north-west there is another small square domestic house of symmetrical three-window range, rendered and painted and of strong, early 19<sup>th</sup> century character. This stands within a larger, more irregular plot, with decorative overgrown gardens, which were in the process of being cleared at the time of the survey. The wider area is made up of fields, but with no mining remains visible.



FIGURE 6: WIDE ANGLED VIEW SHOWING CONTEXT AND SETTING OF BUILDING; FROM THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST.

#### 3.2 BUILDING 1

Two storey, three-bay, killas rubble, single depth rectangular plan with surviving west gable. Former pitched, torched slate roof. The building currently presents as a former domestic dwelling, as it contains two chimney stacks, one to the west gable and one axial, on a thick stone partition. The building has four windows and a central doorway within its south front. All openings retain brick relieving arches, but no surviving historic frames, windows or doors. There are large socket holes in the south wall, evidence of a first floor, but no internal structure survives and there are no historic internal fittings. The floor is formed from a packed red clay. In the west wall, a small area has not been re-pointed, exhibiting a crude, thick red clay bond. The building is immediately adjacent to a large mound of probable mining waste to the north side, which has a whim



seemingly inserted into it and there is a socket in the north wall to accommodate a drive shaft for the machinery.

### 3.2.1 FUNCTION

The building has two fireplaces, suggesting domestic use, but it is somewhat unclear if these are genuine old structures. They are of rubble build, with cement mortar and reused granite lintels, but with no surviving historic character or dateable features. FP1, to the west looks to abut the west wall. The scale and shape of the stacks is also unusual, that to the west, FP1, very tall and shallow, not deep enough for a traditional stove or range. The eastern fireplace FP2, is very small and low whereas fireplaces of the late 1800s tended to be taller and narrower, with cast iron grates or small arched grates with integral fireboxes. Neither stack has any smoke-blackening.

The built socket hole for the drive shaft for the whim to the rear, suggests semi-industrial or agricultural machinery was run in the space; this may be a later development following the end of domestic use. This is therefore the only confirmed function for this building, and is reflected in the name, Old Whim House. Old whitewash deposits on the walls could confirm either an agricultural or domestic function.

### 3.2.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION

The south wall appears to abut the west wall and may have been rebuilt above first floor level. The windows of the south wall may have been slightly widened, causing their brick arches to drop. There may be a blocked opening in the west wall to the south side and another behind the fireplace. The west stack may have been rebuilt. The upper part of the north wall has been totally replaced with concrete block. Significant elements of the east wall have also been rebuilt, including its upper, also of concrete block. A doorway has been forced to the south side of the east wall. The building has had x-ties installed to brace it. The whole has been heavily re-pointed in cement.

### 3.2.3 RELATIONSHIPS

Building 1 is the earliest in the range. Its north wall may relate to the whim and be wholly earlier, it is hard to say with the heavy re-pointing. It is abutted to the east by Building 2. It is abutted to the west by Building 3. The relationship between Building 1 and the whim mound has not been fully clarified, as there has been no archaeological excavation of the earth structure to confirm chronology.

### 3.2.4 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

- Stone rubble built fireplace to west end: wide, heavy built cheeks and granite reused lintel, shallow and rectangular in shape. Topped by small square shaft, likely totally rebuilt, much looser rubble in a cement mortar. No evidence of smoke blackening from fires, but some evidence of former whitewash to external face of cheeks.
- Stone rubble built fireplace to east end: wide and very shallow rectangular stack, very chunky, short, reused section of granite gatepost or similar for lintel to a small, squat, low, square hearth - out of character with the presumed later 19<sup>th</sup> century date of this structure, when fireplaces, even poor ones, were usually cast iron grates. No evidence of smoke blackening but some red clay cob collapse. The upper part of the stack has collapsed/been removed.
- Potential narrow slit vent or strap slit to the west wall, partially blocked?
- Another blocked opening in the back of the western stack, in-filled with a larger stone block of a different type, a grey colour.
- Socket in north wall with slab lintel and sill, still contains iron drive shaft for adjacent whim.

- The former east gable partially survives, truncated and ragged at first floor in the south-west corner of Building 2, confirming the rebuilding of the wall when the extensions was added.



FIGURE 7: THE SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING 1 AND 2; FROM THE SOUTH.

### 3.3 BUILDING 2

Two storey, two bay extension to Building 1, largely rebuilt in concrete block, although the south wall is of killas rubble. The building appears to offer additional accommodation space, however, the opening between Buildings 1 and 2 is forced so they were not originally connected. There is no historic evidence of heating. The south wall has a door flanked by a window to ground and first floor to east and another directly above, all have dressed stone quoins and brick relieving arches, the east wall is blind and the north wall has one ground floor doorway to the west end.

#### 3.3.1 FUNCTION

Unknown based on current building evidence, nothing historic survives. The front wall has too many openings for it to be a barn. The openings are too long and look as if they were designed for sash windows, not small, square barn or stable windows. Two loading doors on the first floor in such a small space also seems excessive and would have allowed too much damp in from the south-westerly weather front, so it appears likely some of the openings are forced, changing the character of the elevation. It currently appears to have been domestic.

#### 3.3.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION

The east and north walls have been completely rebuilt in concrete block; that to the north re-clad externally in stone rubble. Several of the windows look forced, the stonework around them heavily re-pointed or rebuilt. It is noticeable that the wholly new doorway in the completely rebuilt north wall presents as exactly the same as the openings to the 'supposedly historic' south elevation, including its brick arch; this may have been copied or may indicate all of the openings at this end are modern and this was a barn with few openings, or only within the lost north or east elevations. The floor level has been dug down and a poured concrete modern pad inserted.



### 3.3.3 RELATIONSHIPS

The extension is built up against the east wall of Building 1, with no attempt to really tie in the buildings, the intervening quoins left in situ.

### 3.4 BUILDING 3

Fieldstone rubble built lean-to, single storey, built up against the western gable end of Building 1. Gabled north end indicates quite a steep mono-pitch slate roof, although this has been lost. The building is very rustic and agricultural in build, using a red clay bond, similar to that seen in repairs in the south-west corner of Building 1. Building 3 does however have quite neat granite quoins to the end of the west wall.

#### 3.4.1 FUNCTION

Unknown- likely functions are as a store, animal shed (hence window), machinery shed?

#### 3.4.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION

The south wall is concrete block, this may have been open-fronted or a short stub of stone wall has been replaced. The floor has also been replaced in concrete.

#### 3.4.3 RELATIONSHIPS

The lean-to is built up against the western gable end of Building 1 and in turn is abutted on its west wall by Building 4.

#### 3.4.4 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

- Small window in north wall with remains of window frame and timber lintel identifies this as possible animal housing.



FIGURE 8: THE WINDOW IN BUILDING 3, WITH WEATHERED TIMBER LINTEL; FROM THE SOUTH.

### 3.5 BUILDING 4

Small, single storey, two-bay agricultural shed with a purpose-built rectangular water cistern to the east and a small single space animal house to the west, with trough. Built of concrete blocks, rendered externally and the animal house is rendered and whitewashed internally. A door at the west end opens between animal house and field.



FIGURE 9: BUILDING 4; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

#### 3.5.1 FUNCTION

The building is agricultural, purpose-built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to provide a private rainwater supply and additional animal housing.

#### 3.5.2 RELATIONSHIPS

The building abuts Building 3, on its east side.

#### 3.5.3 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

- The eastern bay of the building is a purpose-built rendered concrete block water cistern, presumably used to collect rainwater for the animals on site.
- The cistern is buttressed for strength.

### 3.6 THE WHIM

The whim comprises a large mound made of layers of dark, packed earth mixed with layers of broken and crushed quartz. It is possible that this material is mining-waste, used to create a hard-wearing structure.

The mound is approximately 1.25m high, dropping to just over 1m to the west and at its widest is 7.40m wide north-south by 8.10m east-west. It has a rounded northern edge, straight, steeply sloping sides to east and west. There is no surviving evidence of a ramp to access the raised platform. There are a lot of tumbled granite blocks and one gatepost style pier just off the north-east corner of the mound.



The top of the mound is fairly level and offset to the north side is the sunken granite framed whim pit. This comprises long granite slabs bracing a shallow pit, now c.0.4m deep but in-filled with soil. This pit contains an iron fixing with bolts and pins and an iron shaft and cog fitment for the drive shaft, run by the removed gearing, is sunk within the mound structure and sits in a buried granite lined channel which runs back to Building 1 and is held in a shale-braced socket in the north wall of Building 1, at approximately 0.7-1.25m above the internal surface. The covering of the drive shaft suggests something was traversing around the pit driving the gears, requiring freedom of movement. Between the whim pit and the building is a gap of 3.10m and to the outer northern curving edge, 2.10m, this creating a really quite small turning area, combined with the raised and enclosed character this somewhat brings into question whether this was a horse-powered whim, more likely powered by a donkey or pony.



FIGURE 10: THE WHIM MOUND, FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

### 3.6.1 FUNCTION

The mound and its gearing have been interpreted as an under-gear mounted whim, the machinery buried, as the site was open. Originally used in mining as a windlass or capstan, such machinery was developed for agriculture for milling and threshing and this example appears to be a very late, wholly metal set of gearing, designed to run an agricultural machine housed in Building 1. There is a question over it being powered by a horse, with limited turning circle and the apparent lack of a ramp or any enclosure, to guide a horse in its turning of the machinery.

### 3.6.2 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION

The lack of ramp and the small proportions of the mound may indicate it has been significantly altered or reduced in the past. Certainly most of the visible gearing was removed once it fell into disuse.

### 3.6.3 RELATIONSHIPS

It is immediately adjacent to the building range, along the north wall of Building 1. The relationship between the building and the whim mound has not been fully clarified, as there has been no archaeological excavation of the earth structure to confirm chronology.

#### 3.6.4 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

- Reused granite posts in the whim pit and at least one rounded piece of stone with pintle has been built into the side, suggesting further recycling of material.
- The mound itself may represent mining waste, used to create a solid packed walking surface.
- The fixed shaft remains, projecting from the side of the pit, which may be recycled from machinery in the mines of the surrounding area.

### 3.7 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT – THE BUILDING RANGE

There is no building in this location when the Tithe Map was surveyed. The main stone-built range, Buildings 1 and 2, now a derelict barn, first appears on the historic 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map. Building 2 is clearly secondary to Building 1, built up against sizeable quoins. Building 1 was therefore constructed between c.1840 and 1879. It currently presents as a typical mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, two window range cottage and appears to suggest at least a two over two cell plan, each ground floor room heated but no heating on the first floor.

Building 2 was constructed at some point before 1879, but after Building 1. This building currently presents as semi domestic if not domestic, with a doorway and window to the ground floor and two windows above, seemingly suggestive of a one over one plan, with no evidence of a stack for heating. This was possibly an additional lower status cottage, or ancillary accommodation of some kind. It does not conform to an agricultural character in its form and style, as there are simply too many windows.

Building 3, is next in the development of the range, appearing on the historic mapping by 1906, fairly similar in build to Buildings 1 and 2. Again evidence of any function is long gone. It was a single cell space, lit from the north, possibly with an open front or double doors to the field, suggestive more of an agricultural function and hinting at the possible change of use of the other two, earlier buildings. Interestingly this may be contemporary to the whim's installation, could this have been the stable for the horse or more likely donkey, mule or pony?

Building 4 is last in the development of the building range, of relatively modern materials, concrete rendered blocks, forming a purpose-built agricultural single storey shed, bracing a cistern to the east, which collected rainwater for the animal trough in the shed and to the front, serving the field. In style and materials this broadly dates to the post WWII period, appearing on OS mapping in 1964. Clearly by this point the site was fully agricultural in character.

#### 3.7.1 PHASING DISCUSSION

Whims are typically now rare survivals of early industry, often associated with early mining practices, first developed as a type of windlass or capstan for winching materials up mine shafts and often replaced with better engines. There are, however, no known or recorded mine shafts in the vicinity.

More widely, animal-powered farm machinery had become common in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with covered horse engine or 'horse gin' houses being built on the backs of traditional threshing barns and mills across the UK. Horse engines are a building type which is common in Cornwall. A more unusual form of this type was an open horse-walk, where similar machinery was used but exposed, with a hardened pavement for the horse or donkey to traverse; either type were usually ground level features, with raised machinery, the drive above head height.

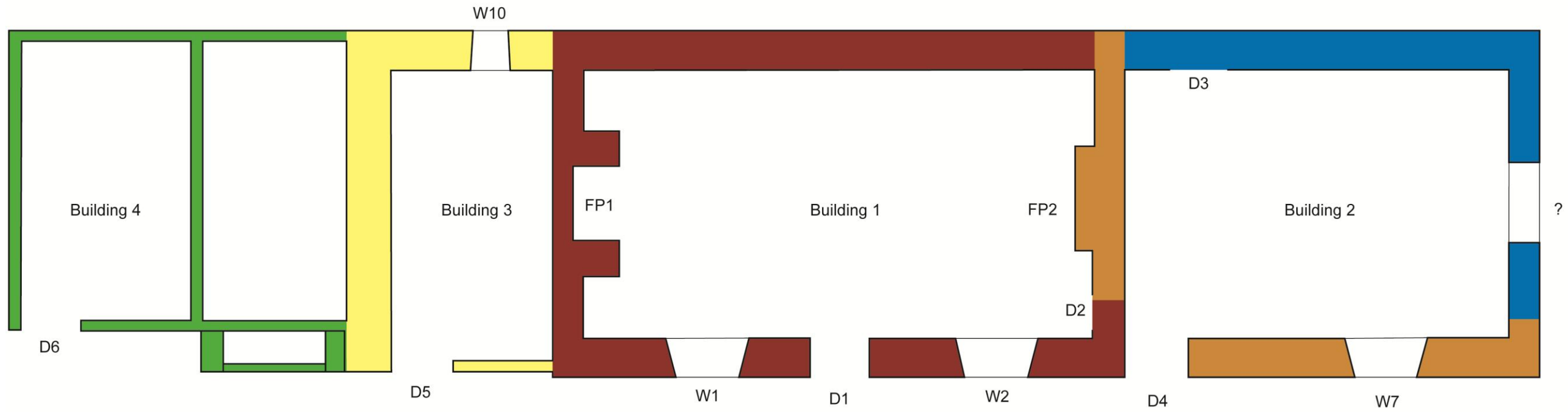
What survives at Old Whim House is a rarer, although not unique, under-gear example, open to the elements, with no clear evidence of ever having been enclosed and raised high off the ground, with unenclosed sides. The lack of a ramp or defined packed walkway raises interesting issues: firstly, the machinery must be later as it is wholly metal; early examples are wood-framed. Secondly, this may not be a *horse* whim at all, utilising a smaller animal like a donkey or mule. Presumably used for powering a small threshing machine or crushing or grinding produce. It may only have been required to work at specific times of the year and for fixed periods of time, not continuously, such as for a cider press.

When referring back to the historic mapping, the mound is only officially recorded on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS Map. Combined with its all-metal gearing, this may indicate this is a later example, purpose-built for agriculture in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or very early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly, agricultural Building 3 was added to the building range in the same period, possibly as a stable for the donkey, mule or pony.

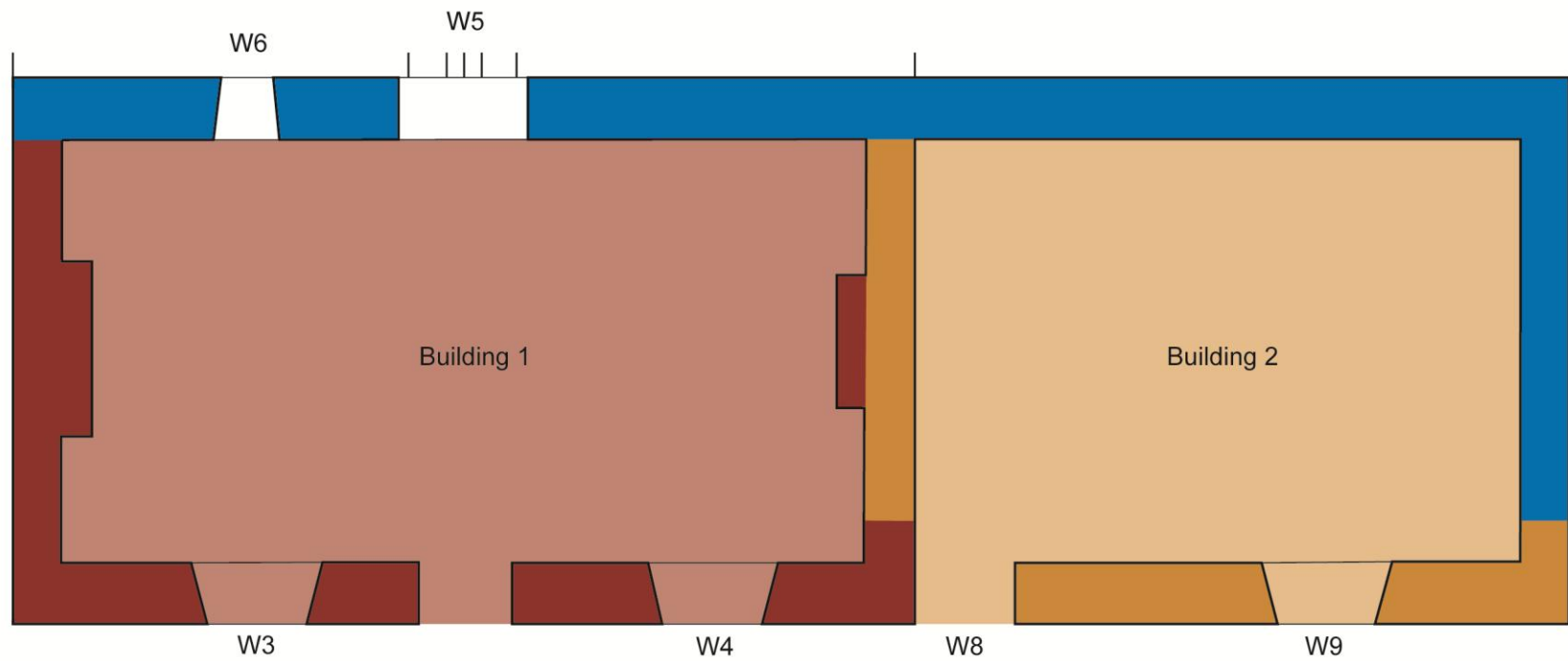




Ground Floor



First Floor



LEGEND

- Late C19th
- Late C19th extension
- Late C19th/early C20th
- Mid C20th
- Modern



FIGURE 11: GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR BUILDING PLAN WITH PHASING AND NUMBERING (BASED ON ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS).

### 3.7.2 PHASING CONCLUSIONS

Building 1 is the earliest building on the site. It has clearly been predominantly used for agriculture in its recent past but does present as having a potential domestic heritage with the fireplaces. Whilst the building recording informs on the clear developmental relationships within the Building range, without further archaeological investigation, the relationship between the mound and Building 1 cannot be further interpreted, other than to say that at present it appears as a mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage has dropped out of use and been converted to a barn for crushing, grinding or threshing using an under-g geared whim or gin.

That the whim may have powered machinery in a barn which was then later rebuilt to the front, making it domestic, the machinery removed and shaft opening plastered over cannot be totally written out of possibility until further study has clarified the relationship around the shaft and rear wall, on its unaltered buried face.

It is recommended that given the proposal will provide a better opportunity to understand the relationship between building and Whim mound. Archaeological monitoring of any works to the whim such be undertaken in order to provide further detail and record of its construction, such as the shaft, and its granite casing that may be exposed.

### 3.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDINGS

The roofless stone building range which remains on site does not retain any historic authenticity, having been significantly rebuilt in inappropriate concrete block or repaired and patched before being sold to the current owners in 2017. This work furthered the loss of any fittings or historic character which could have informed on the more detailed elements of its heritage, as the building was derelict for quite some time, having become totally overgrown with foliage and completely obscured from view.

Buildings 1 and 3 have retained some historic integrity as their stone structures still largely survive, although altered. Building 4 retains many of its structural elements but is modern. Building 2 only retains one stone wall and that has been altered and repaired, with little historic integrity remaining.

#### 3.8.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

The stone structures have retained no evidential value, having been totally stripped, intensively 'restored' and largely rebuilt. Building 1 appears to retain its hard-packed red clay floor. Building 3, built next to Building 1 in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century may be contemporary with the whim structure. Building 4 is of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and unlikely to have any significance. Building 2 has had its floor dug down and replaced with concrete, any deposits likely lost or disrupted.

#### 3.8.2 HISTORICAL VALUE

The site lies within Area 6 of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site: Gwenapp Mining District, with Devoran and Pennan and Kennall Vale. This makes it part of a landscape most active in the 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries which is of international importance. The building range holds no specific historical associative value.

#### 3.8.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

The vernacular materials and colour palette of the building are hampered by the pinkish-grey mortar used in its heavy-handed re-pointing, giving an overall uniform appearance to quite crude and rough walling, more indicative of its potentially interesting status as a miners smallholding. The overall 'restoration' of the building by a previous owner before recording has stripped it of any authenticity. It is no longer of historic character and the inappropriate use of concrete block

to patch the structure gives it a distinctly modern appearance. The mound and whim were always purely functional, aesthetics not a consideration.

#### **3.8.4 COMMUNAL VALUE**

No communal value.

### **3.9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WHIM**

#### **3.9.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE**

The mound and pit within it, as well as the still buried shaft, have archaeological value and could inform on the date and use of this structure, as well as clarify the chronology of the wider site. The mound, if it is formed from mining waste, is unlikely to contain any interesting finds, separate from the whim use, but indicating its source of origin.

#### **3.9.2 HISTORICAL VALUE**

The whim mound may hold some very slight historical value if maker's marks or model numbers could be found on the machinery components, giving a better idea of their origins.

#### **3.9.3 AESTHETIC VALUE**

The mound and whim were always purely functional, aesthetics not a consideration.

#### **3.9.4 COMMUNAL VALUE**

No communal value.

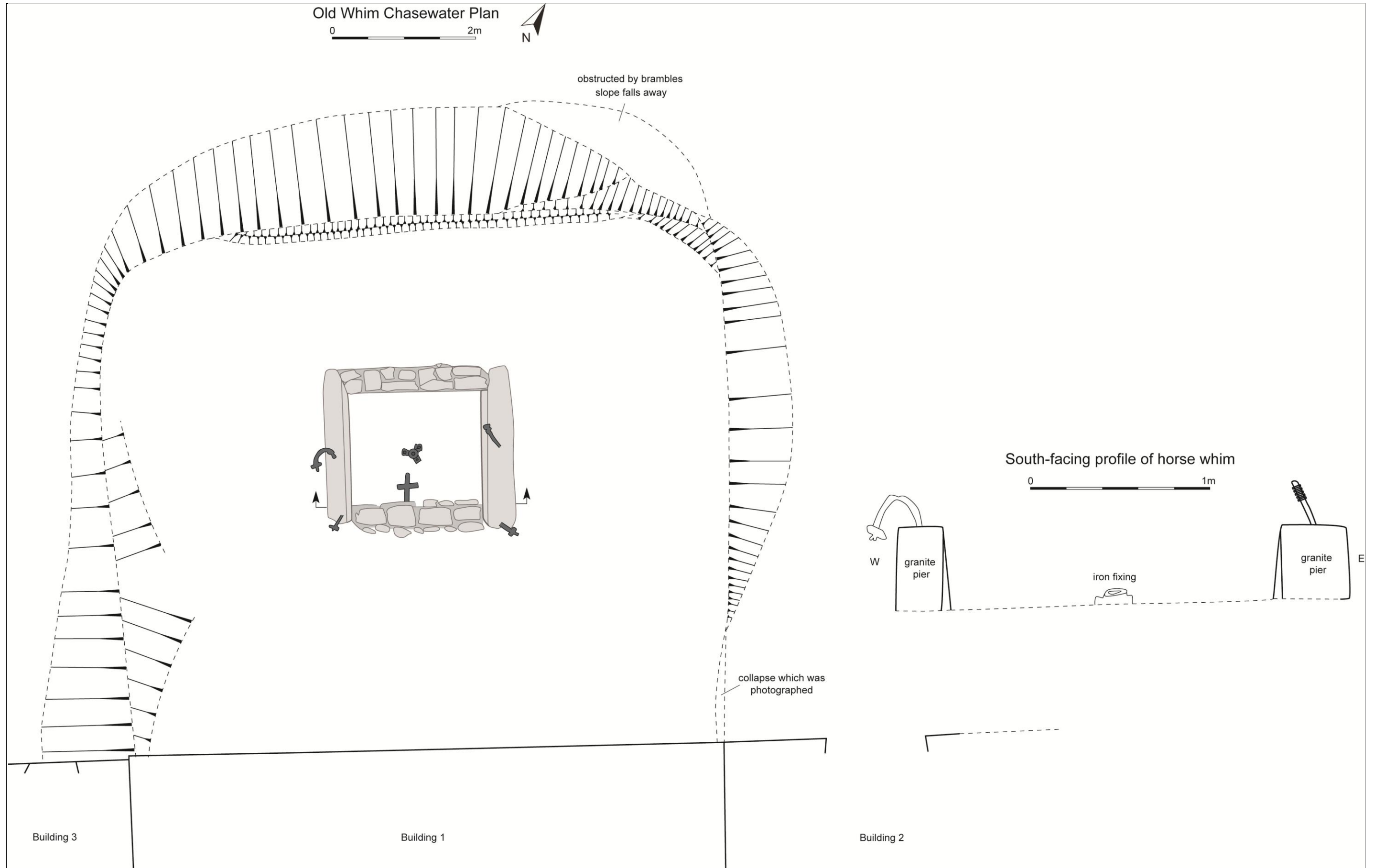


FIGURE 12: THE WHIM IN PLAN AND PROFILE.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Although Chacewater takes its name from hunting in the area in the medieval period or earlier, the settlement is largely post medieval, built in response to the exploitation of prosperous mines in the area. Chacewater was at the forefront of mining technologies during the lifetime of Wheal Busy in particular, with constant upgrading of engines and machinery, influencing industrial practises much further afield.

The Old Whim buildings and the whim itself are curious, appearing on the mapping at around the time that mining was coming to an end and the area was returning to farming and market gardening, the whim technology long out of date at this point. The buildings themselves have been subject to much modern 'restoration', rebuilding and heavy re-pointing in unsympathetic materials, all historic fittings removed, leaving it hard to date or determine the past functions. The building to some extent appears to have a domestic character, but most likely functioned originally and latterly as agricultural structures (store, animal housing, etc.), with a short-lived domestic phase. It is unclear how the whim and buildings relate to each other, or the exact phasing of the site.

### 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed works provide an opportunity for undertaking archaeological monitoring and recording of works in the area of the whim, which may inform on the relationship, function and phasing of the structures.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

| <b>BUILDING 1</b>         |   | <b>General Description</b>  |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Function/Summary:         |   | Two storey former stone rubble 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage.  |
| Dating Evidence:          |   | Style of build, form of building, materials and visible historic phasing, as well as documentary map evidence.  |
| <b>B1 Exterior</b>        |   |   |
| <b>B1 Elevation NORTH</b> |   | Description   |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Killas stone rubble build, small neat stones, irregular shapes and sizes but quite closely set, noticeably this wall includes quartz, both large and small and the other walls do not. Heavy roughly dressed blocky quoins to corners to ground floor, rising to first floor to the north-west. The majority of this wall was raised in red-clay cob at first floor, but has fairly recently in the last few years been totally rebuilt in concrete block, with a concrete ring beam and iron bar ties bracing the structure. The elevation has been heavily re-pointed in cement mortars, where it is stone below..  |
| Roof Covering             |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present, would have been pitched, gabled to west. Evidence suggests it was torched slate, as various scattered around site.  |
| Opening – Windows:        | 1 | W5 - One tall loading door opening in the centre of the elevation, at first floor, totally within the concrete block and leading directly out onto the whim mound. Brick segmental headed relieving arch to exterior and internal concrete lintel.<br>W6 – Small opening for single pane window within concrete block to west side, set quite high, concrete lintel.  |
| Openings - Doors          |   | N/A   |
| Significant Details:      |   | There is a square opening, with stone slab lintel and sill in the rear wall, about c.0.7-1.25m above the ground level, serving the shaft which projects from the whim mound. This has a large slab lintel and thin slab sill, regular and neat to the west side but slightly ragged to the east, as if enlarged and a stone removed. The iron drive shaft can be seen to be in situ. There has been a question over whether this was forced or purpose-built, the slab sill and lintel would suggest the wall was built to accommodate the shaft, it doesn't really present as forced but it has been so heavily re-pointed it may obscure details.   |
| Relationships:            |   | The heavy re-pointing has obscured much of the detail but the north wall does appear lighter weight in build than the west wall and is certainly abutted by the east wall.  |
| <b>B1 Elevation SOUTH</b> |   | Description   |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Neat and boxy killas rubble front facade, of symmetrical two window range, two openings to first floor, set over two to ground floor flanking a central doorway. In character this elevation makes the building present as a classic small domestic dwelling of the later-mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, it is not clear if this is genuine. Some shale used but mostly larger slabs of killas, quite closely packed and quite heavy, using irregular stones but neatly arranged. Some roughly dressed blocks to openings, but no formal quoins, some large shale slabs run through reveals. Massive roughly faced quoins to the south-east corner, where it is abutted by Building 2, with a clear build line, the quoins left in the wall. Neater dressed and faced quoins to the south-west corner, so crisp is the dressing here I don't think it can be ruled out that this corner has not been rebuilt. Above first floor, above the lines of the window sills, the build becomes wider spaced and lighter and it may have been rebuilt or heavily repaired. The openings neater. The stonework has been heavily re-pointed in a pinkish grey cement mortar. |
| Roof Covering:            |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present, would have been pitched, gabled to west. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.  |
| Openings – Doors:         | 1 | D1 - Central narrow doorway, of domestic scale, with brick segmental relieving arch over with small brick headers to side. Internal concrete lintel. Very roughly blocks respect the reveals, no evidence of any former fittings to opening. Heavily re-pointed in and around the doorway.  |



|                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Opening – Windows:       | 4 | <p>W1- Rectangular opening, brick segmental relieving arch with small headers, replacement concrete lintels to interior, opening may have been widened to inner side. Also may have been raised, rough quoins rise in a neater pattern until one block below the brick arch. No evidence of fitments, heavily re-pointed, if not totally rebuilt.</p> <p>W2- Rectangular opening, brick segmental relieving arch with small headers, replacement concrete lintels to interior, very neat dressed and roughly shaped stones to this opening. Rebuild or repair below. No evidence of fitments and heavily re-pointed.</p> <p>W3- Rectangular opening, brick segmental relieving arch with small headers, replacement concrete lintels to interior. Clearly widened on the inner side and that side rebuilt, has thrown out balance of brick relieving arch, sides look quite ragged patched with cement render and sill too.</p> <p>W4- Rectangular opening, brick segmental relieving arch with small headers, replacement concrete lintels to interior. Clearly widened on the inner side, this has actually caused the brick relieving arch to drop slightly. Much neater small stones used to try and create quoins to inner side. Cement rendered inside the opening, no evidence of fitments.</p> |
| Significant Details:     |   | <p>Two iron ties brace the elevation and run through the interior to the rear wall. The rebuilding of the first floor cannot be ruled out, the ring beam is visible at eaves height, linking Building 1 and 2.</p> <p>There is a possible blocked opening next to the doorway, clearly in-filled with small stones and close to ground level, this could be connected to machinery being housed in the structure.</p>  |
| Relationships:           |   | <p>There is a potential build line between the front south wall and the west gable. The south elevation is abutted to the east end by the extension. It is also abutted by the later party wall on its north face, at the east end.</p>  |
| <b>B1 Elevation WEST</b> |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Fabric Description       |   | <p>Killas rubble end gable, heavier stones, in a closer packed build to the lower levels, large greyish coloured stone seems to be shoved into a square blocked hole to the south side. The south-west corner looks rebuilt, the quoins of much finer dressed character than anything else, crisper and less weathered.</p> <p>The elevation is blind, some shale used as levellers, no quartz but the character of the stonework is more like the north wall than the south, which looks like it abuts it. The stonework has been heavily re-pointed in a pinkish grey cement mortar.</p> <p>This is the only elevation which has any actual historic character, however it looks like it may have been rebuilt at least partially at first floor. The north-west quoins look more like those to the south-east and north-east, roughly shaped but not really dressed.</p> <p>The concrete ring beam has been wrapped around and up to the south pitch of the gable.</p> <p>There is a tiny stub of the stone stack visible to the exterior, sealed with boarding held down by bricks.</p>  |
| Roof Covering            |   | <p>N/A – roofless ruin at present, steeply pitched gable indicates former roofline. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.</p>  |
| Openings – Windows:      | – | N/A  |
| Openings - Doors         |   | N/A  |
| Relationships            |   | <p>Cohesive with the north elevation at ground floor, there appears to be a build line to the south elevation, but externally the south-west quoins look rebuilt anyway.</p>   |
| <b>B1 Elevation EAST</b> |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Fabric Description:      |   | <p>Stone killas rubble internal partition wall, very heavy build, loosely set large stones, added as abuts north and south elevations of cottage. Sections of this may again have been totally rebuilt recently. Shallow very wide stack with low ground floor fireplace, very small and square, low, reused heavy granite lintel with pintle hole. This fireplace does not really fit the dimensions of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century grate or hearth, seeming too small. The hearth shows no signs of former fittings but has a collapse of former red clay cob within it.</p>  |

|                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
|                      |   | Concrete ring beam wraps around stack, block work above, presumably replaces cob.<br>This clearly replaces an original eastern gable which would have matched the west, its ragged remains can be seen to return within the south-west corner of Building 2, adjacent to W8, on the first floor.   |
| Roof Covering        |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present, hipped to this end over the extension as low end wall terminates at eaves. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.   |
| Openings: Doors      | 1 | D2 - One newly forced opening to the east extension, against the south wall, ragged sides, concrete lintel.  |
| Openings: Windows    |   | N/A  |
| Significant Details: |   | FP2 - Wide shallow shaft rises up wall, a crude stack, serves a small box hearth to the ground floor, the low squat opening does not conform to a 19 <sup>th</sup> century size for a fixed grate, seemingly too small, the lintel is reused with a pintle hole, a deep granite stone, out of proportion for the small opening. Could this be a modern pastiche rebuild?   |
| Relationships:       |   | Abuts the north and south walls of the building, a later party wall.   |
| <b>B1 Interior</b>   |   |  |
| <b>Room 1</b>        |   |  |
| Description          |   |  |
| Function:            |   | Unknown, possibly once domestic as currently hearths to both ends, but unclear if these are at least both genuine. Open to first floor and also roofless.  |
| Walls:               |   | Exposed stone walls, heavily re-pointed at the very least in pinkish-grey cement mortar.<br>It is noticeable that the west wall has not been fully re-pointed, retaining some loose red clay bond and has more historic character. The south wall only has green moss and patina as far as just above first floor, above looks too fresh, suggesting a rebuild? The west and north walls show evidence of some former whitewash.   |
| Floor:               |   | Reddish packed earth floor.  |
| Ceiling:             |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.<br>There are large socket holes at first floor in the south wall, suggesting there was a first floor.  |
| Fireplaces:          | 2 | FP1 - Fireplace to west: Small square shaft above rectangular 'hearth' totally rebuilt in hard cement mortars, smaller looser stones, different build, proportions appear odd, as stack steps in so much. Heavy cheeks to 'hearth', that to the south with massive dressed blocks, crude reused granite lintel. This is very shallow and tall, possibly for a stove, certainly it would not have worked as a domestic open fireplace, could this be industrial for machinery. Possible blocked opening to rear or patched repair. Some whitewash remains to external of cheeks but no real soot staining at all.<br>FP2 - Fireplace to east: Wide very shallow stack, truncated at first floor. Heavily re-pointed or possibly rebuilt. Very small hearth. |
| Significant Details: |   | To the south side of the fireplace the west wall has not been re-pointed. It exhibits red clay bond and a possible blocked slit vent or narrow slot for machinery? Seems to have a lintel and be crudely blocked by a large boulder shoved into corner. Distinct crack and build line to the south wall, which clearly abuts.  |
| Dating Evidence:     |   | N/A  |

|                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| <b>BUILDING 2</b>         |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Function/Summary:         |   | Stone two storey killas extension to east, heavily modernised and largely rebuilt in the last four years, the east and north walls totally replaced. |
| Dating Evidence:          |   | Style of build, form of building, materials and visible historic phasing, as well as documentary map evidence.                                       |
| <b>B2 Exterior</b>        |   |  |
| <b>B2 Elevation NORTH</b> |   |  |
| Description               |   |  |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Wall totally rebuilt in concrete block, cavity style to interior. Covered by thin stone skim to exterior. Damp course.                               |
| Roof Covering:            |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.  |
| Openings –                | 1 | D3 - One door to west end, tall, fits modern proportions, brick relieving arch with  |

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
|                           |   | headers to exterior but concrete lintel.  |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A   |
| Relationships:            |   | Wholly rebuilt, cohesive with the east wall, abuts the earlier, Building 1 to the west.   |
| <b>B2 Elevation SOUTH</b> |   | <b>Description</b>  |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Killas rubble walling, much altered and repaired and heavily re-pointed in pinkish-grey cement. The stonework is much looser and uses heavier more irregular blocks than to Building 1, smarter dressed quoins to the south-east more blocky, more shaped. Quoins to openings.  |
| Roof Covering             |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.   |
| Openings – Doors:         | 1 | D4 – Opening formed up against the quoins of Building 1, roughly dressed and shaped block quoins to east side. Shallow segmental brick relieving arch, headers to east side. Heavily re-pointed within opening so no evidence of fitments.  |
| Openings – Windows:       | 3 | W7- Narrow window, sloping base, no sill, brick very shallow relieving arch to exterior with headers, internal concrete lintel. Opening has been heavily patched or re-pointed to sides, giving impression of possibly being altered. Roughly dressed and shaped block quoins to reveals.<br>W8- Narrow window, sloping base, no sill, brick very shallow relieving arch to exterior with headers, internal concrete lintel. Opening has been heavily patched or re-pointed to sides, giving impression of possibly being forced or altered. Roughly dressed and shaped block quoins to reveals.<br>W9 - Narrow window, sloping base, no sill, brick very shallow relieving arch to exterior with headers, very different narrow darker bricks to the rest of the openings. Internal concrete lintel. Opening has been rebuilt to the sides and re-pointed, suggesting this has definitely been forced fairly recently. The sill on this also looks chopped out, much longer opening than the others. |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A   |
| Relationships:            |   | Abuts the east end of Building 1's south elevation. The rest of the building has definitely been totally rebuilt.   |
| <b>B2 Elevation WEST</b>  |   | <b>Description</b>  |
| Relationships:            |   | Built up against Building 1 to the west end.  |
| <b>B2 Elevation EAST</b>  |   | <b>Description</b>  |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Totally rebuilt concrete block elevation with modern damp proof course. The south-east corner is killas rubble but also looks reconstructed, or very heavily restored and re-pointed at least.  |
| Roof Covering             |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present, hipped to this end over the extension as low end wall terminates at eaves. Evidence suggests it was torched slate.  |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A   |
| Relationships:            |   | N/A   |
| <b>B2 Interior</b>        |   | <b>Description</b>  |
| Function:                 |   | Unknown, has been suggested as agricultural, but the openings are too domestic in character and there are too many to be correct if this was a barn.  |
| Walls                     |   | Exposed stone or concrete block work.   |
| Floors                    |   | Floor has been dug down and a poured concrete slab inserted.  |
| Ceiling                   |   | N/A – roofless ruin at present. Hipped to east end? Evidence suggests it was torched slate.   |
| Significant Details       |   | N/A   |
| Dating Evidence           |   | N/A   |
| <b>BUILDING 3</b>         |   | <b>Description</b>  |
| Function/Summary:         |   | Stone rubble single storey lean-to extension to west, heavily modernised with concrete block infill to south in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.   |
| Dating Evidence:          |   | Style of build, form of building, materials and visible historic phasing, as well as documentary map evidence.  |
| <b>B3 Exterior</b>        |   |   |
| <b>B3 Elevation SOUTH</b> |   | <b>Description</b>  |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Concrete block infill wall, abuts Building 1 to east, open space to west side forms a   |

|                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
|                           |   | doorway.   |
| Roof Covering             |   | Roofless ruin, previously monopitch.   |
| Openings – Doors:         | 1 | D5 - Gap between concrete block south wall and stone rubble west wall.   |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A  |
| Relationships:            |   | Abuts Building 1 to east end.  |
| <b>B3 Elevation WEST</b>  |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Stone rubble, more shale and fieldstone in this poorer quality than Buildings 1 and 2. Red clay bond, similar to that seen in Building 1, west wall.                               |
| Roof Covering:            |   | Roofless ruin, previously monopitch.   |
| Opening – Doors:          |   | N/A  |
| Openings – Windows:       |   | N/A  |
| Significant Details:      |   | Dressed and shaped granite blocks form quoins to south end of west wall.   |
| Relationships:            |   | Cohesive with the north wall, collectively abut Building 1.  |
| <b>B3 Elevation NORTH</b> |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Stone rubble, more shale and fieldstone in this poorer quality than Buildings 1 and 2. Visible inclusions of quartz. Red clay bond, similar to that seen in Building 1, west wall. |
| Roof Covering:            |   | Roofless ruin, previously monopitch.   |
| Opening – Doors:          |   | N/A  |
| Openings – Windows:       | 1 | W10 - Small low rectangular opening, remains of timber window frame to east side and very weathered and failed timber lintel above.  |
| Significant Details:      |   | Dressed and shaped granite blocks form quoins to south end of west wall.   |
| Relationships:            |   | Cohesive with the west wall, abuts Building 1 to the east.   |
| <b>B3 Elevation EAST</b>  |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Relationships:            |   | Building is a lean-to, abuts Building 1 to east.   |
| <b>B3 Interior</b>        |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Summary/Function:         |   | Small lean-to, animal house, store, machinery shed etc.  |
| Walls:                    |   | Exposed loose rubble stone to north and west. Exposed pointed stonework of Building 1 to east. Exposed concrete block to south.  |
| Floor:                    |   | Concrete floor.  |
| Ceiling:                  |   | Roofless ruin.   |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A  |
| Dating Evidence:          |   | N/A  |

|                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| <b>BUILDING 4</b>         |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Function/Summary:         |   | Concrete block rendered single storey two bay agricultural building, cistern and small animal shed.                        |
| Dating Evidence:          |   | Modern materials and form, modern map evidence and within living memory of former owners.                                  |
| <b>B4 Exterior</b>        |   |  |
| <b>B4 Elevation SOUTH</b> |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Double bays width, serves both compartments. Concrete block wall, rendered externally, small buttresses brace the cistern. |
| Roof Covering             |   | Roofless ruin.   |
| Openings – Doors:         | 1 | D6 - Gap between concrete block south wall and west wall.  |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A  |
| Relationships:            |   | Abuts Building 3 to east end.  |
| <b>B4 Elevation WEST</b>  |   | <b>Description</b>   |
| Fabric Description:       |   | Blind concrete block single storey wall, thin skim of render externally, single bays width.                                |
| Roof Covering:            |   | Roofless ruin.   |
| Opening – Doors:          |   | N/A  |
| Openings – Windows:       |   | N/A  |
| Significant Details:      |   | N/A  |
| Relationships:            |   | Cohesive with north and south concrete block walls of Building 4.  |
| <b>B4 Elevation NORTH</b> |   | <b>Description</b>   |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Fabric Description:      | Double bays width, serves both compartments.<br>Concrete block wall, single storey, rendered externally, small buttresses brace the cistern. |
| Roof Covering:           | Roofless ruin.   |
| Opening – Doors:         | N/A  |
| Openings – Windows:      | N/A  |
| Significant Details:     | N/A  |
| Relationships:           | Abuts Building 3 to east end.  |
| <b>B3 Elevation EAST</b> | <b>Description</b>   |
| Relationships:           | Building is a lean-to, abuts Building 3 to east.   |
| <b>B3 Interior</b>       | <b>Description</b>   |
| Summary/Function:        | Two bay purpose-built agricultural building, cistern to east and animal house to west with large water trough.                               |
| Walls:                   | Concrete block walls were rendered and whitewashed internally.   |
| Floor:                   | Concrete floor.  |
| Ceiling:                 | Roofless ruin.   |
| Significant Details:     | The eastern bay is a rendered concrete block water tank, designed to collect rainwater off the roof for animals.                             |
| Dating Evidence:         | N/A  |



APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



WIDE ANGLED VIEW SHOWING CONTEXT AND SETTING OF BUILDING; FROM THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST.



THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING RANGE, BUILDINGS 1-4; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





THE EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 2; FROM THE EAST, SOUTH-EAST.



VIEW OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF BUILDINGS 3 AND 4, WITH THE WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





VIEW OF THE WEST GABLE OF BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE REPLACED FRONT WALL OF BUILDING 3, OR INFILLED OPENING, USING CONCRETE BLOCKS; FROM THE NORTH.





THE SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF BUILDINGS 3 AND 4; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE CISTERN IN BUILDING 4; FROM THE WEST.





THE WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 4; FROM THE WEST.



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 4; FROM THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST.





THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 4 AND BUILDING 3; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 1 AND THE ATTACHED/ADJACENT WHIM MOUND; FROM THE WEST, NORTH-WEST.





THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 2, SHOWING IT HAS BEEN TOTALLY REBUILT DUE TO THE INTEGRAL DAMP COURSE; FROM THE NORTH.



THE REAR DOOR IN THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 2 AND THE CLEAR BUILD LINE TO BUILDING 1, WITH THE ATTACHED/ADJACENT WHIM MOUND; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





LEFT: THE INNER FACE OF THE SOUTH WALL OF BUILDING 2 AND ITS UNCOMFORTABLE RELATIONSHIP WITH BUILDING 1; FROM THE NORTH.  
RIGHT: AS ABOVE, SHOWING THE APPARENT REBUILDING AROUND THE 'WINDOW' OPENINGS; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



LEFT: THE EAST WALL OF BUILDING 2, TOTALLY REPLACED IN CONCRETE BLOCK; FROM THE WEST.  
RIGHT: THE EAST AND NORTH WALLS OF BUILDING 2, BOTH REBUILT, TO THE EAST IN CONCRETE BLOCK, TO THE NORTH CONCRETE BLOCK CLAD IN STONE RUBBLE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





LEFT: THE NORTH WALL OF BUILDING 2, WITH THE REAR DOOR AND PARTITION WALL TO BUILDING 1; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.  
RIGHT: DETAIL OF THE MODERN CONCRETE BLOCK CAVITY WALL CONSTRUCTION IN BUILDING 2; FROM THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST.



THE PARTITION WALL TO BUILDING 1, REBUILT OR HEAVILY REPOINTED STONE BELOW AND CONCRETE BLOCK ABOVE; FROM THE EAST.





THE SIGNIFICANT STEP CHANGE, PACKED RED CLAY IN BUILDING 1, BUILDING 2'S FLOOR DUG DOWN DEEPLY AND NEW CONCRETE FLOOR  
POURED; FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: THE INNER FACE OF THE WEST GABLE OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING REBUILT STACK AND THE POSSIBLE OPEN HEARTH; FROM THE EAST.  
RIGHT: THE WEST AND NORTH WALLS OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE CHANGES IN CHARACTER TO BUILD ON BOTH WALLS; FROM THE  
SOUTH-EAST.





THE WEST AND SOUTH WALLS OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING A SIMILAR CHANGE IN CHARACTER AT APPROX 2M HEIGHT, BELOW HEAVIER IRREGULAR BUILD, GREEN MOSSY STONES, REPOINTED, ABOVE LOOKING REBUILT; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



THE SOUTH AND EAST WALLS OF BUILDING 1, SHOWING THE DOOR THROUGH TO BUILDING 2 AND THE FIREPLACE AND STACK ON THE EAST WALL; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



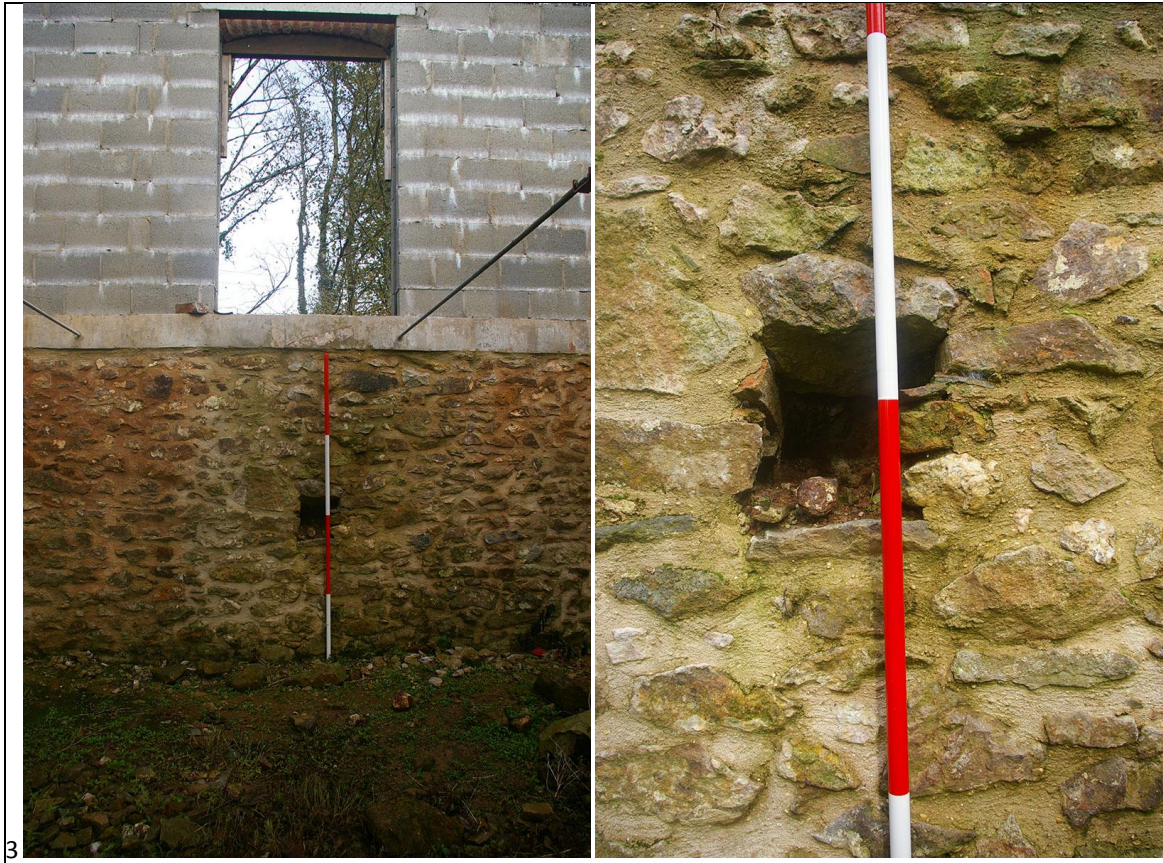


THE EAST WALL, SHOWING THE VERY DIFFERENT CHARACTER OF THE STONEMWORK FROM THE SOUTH AND EVEN NORTH OR WEST WALLS, ALSO HEAVY REPOINTING IN CEMENT AND CONCRETE RING BEAM AND BLOCKS ABOVE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE NORTH AND EAST WALLS, SHOWING HOW MUCH LARGER THE STONES USED IN THE EAST WALL ARE AND HOW MUCH MORE IRREGULAR THE BUILD, AS WELL AS THE LOW, SMALL BOXY FIREPLACE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





LEFT: THE OPENING FOR THE DRIVESHAFT IN BUILDING 1, NORTH WALL; FROM THE SOUTH.  
RIGHT: THE OPENING IN DETAIL, SHOWING THE WIDENING FOR THE DRIVESHAFT; FROM THE SOUTH.



WIDE ANGLED VIEW SHOWING WHIM MOUND IN ITS CONTEXT; FROM THE WEST.





THE WEST SIDE OF THE WHIM MOUND, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.



THE WHIM MOUND FROM THE NORTH-WEST, WITH 2M SCALE.





THE NORTH SIDE OF THE WHIM MOUND, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



THE NORTH SIDE OF THE WHIM MOUND, WITH 2 X 1M SCALE, SHOWING THE PROFILE OF THE STEEP SLOPE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





THE WHIM MOUND FROM THE EAST, WITH 2M SCALE.



WIDE ANGLED VIEW SHOWING THE WHIM MOUND AND BUILDING IN CONTEXT, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.





AREA OF DAMAGE ON MOUND, SLIGHTLY CLEANED BACK TO SHOW LAYERS OF PACKING, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST.



DRESSED GRANITE POSTS, PIERS AND BOULDERS PILED UP BY THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE MOUND, SOME WITH PINTLE HOLES.





MORE CUT AND DRESSED GRANITE POSTS AND ROUNDED PIECES, WITH CUT SECTIONS FITTED WITH METAL SOCKETS, LIKELY FROM AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.



THE WHIM PIT FROM THE SOUTH, WITH 2M SCALE.





THE WHIM PIT FROM THE WEST, WITH 2M SCALE.



THE WHIM PIT FROM THE NORTH, WITH 2M SCALE.





THE WHIM PIT FROM THE EAST, WITH 2M SCALE.



THE STEPPED NORTH SIDE OF THE WHIM PIT, IN BETTER CONDITION THAN THE SOUTH; FROM THE EAST, WITH 2M SCALE.





THE STEPPED NORTH SIDE OF THE WHIM PIT, SHOWING MARKED SLOPE TO THE WEST ON THE MOUND, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE SOUTH END OF THE WHIM PIT, ALSO BUILT IN A STEP, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST.





THE PIT WITH 2 X 1M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE PIT WITH 2 X 1M SCALE, IN THE BASE OF THE PIT; FROM THE SOUTH.





THE PIT WITH 2 X 1M SCALE, ON THE STEPPED NORTH SIDE; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE SOUTH END OF THE PIT, SHOWING STEP AND PROJECTING SHAFT, WITH 1M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.





THE EAST SIDE OF THE PIT, WITH GRANITE POST, SHOWING PINTLE HOLES, REUSED OR FOR FORMER MACHINERY FIXINGS? FROM THE WEST, 1M SCALE.



THE BASE OF THE PIT WITH BOLTED FIXING AND SHAFT, WITH 1M SCALE; FROM THE EAST.





THE SHAFT PROJECTING FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PIT, SHOWING ITS MARKED ANGLE, WITH 1M SCALE.



CLOSE UP DETAIL OF THE IRONWORK IN SITU IN THE PIT, WITH 1M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.





METAL FIXING WITH CORRODED SCREW THREAD, SET IN THE GRANITE POST TO THE EAST SIDE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



IRON BOLT FIXING ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE WHIM PIT; FROM THE NORTH.





LEFT: IRON BOLT FIXING ON THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE WHIM PIT; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIGHT: METALWORK FRAGMENTS RETRIEVED FROM THE PIT DURING CLEANING; FROM THE NORTH.



DETAIL OF A CAST METAL PIECE WITH DECORATION, PART OF A LIT FIXING?





THE OLD DAIRY  
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK  
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK  
SOUTH MOLTON  
DEVON  
EX36 3LH

DEVON: 01769 573555  
CORNWALL: 01872 223164  
[MAIL@SWARCH.NET](mailto:MAIL@SWARCH.NET)