

**BELLHAY COTTAGE
CHURCH ROAD
CARDINHAM
CORNWALL**

Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 191129



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Bellhay Cottage, Church Road, Cardinham, Cornwall

Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring

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Report Version: FINAL
Issued: 29th November 2019
Finalised: 9th December 2019

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Private Client

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a historic building recording and complete archaeological monitoring for Bellhay Cottage, Church Road, Cardinham, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in accordance with a WSI and completed in order to discharge and fulfil a Planning Condition for the demolition and replacement of the cottage.

Bellhay sits in a large grassed plot, partly terraced into the slope and laid-to lawn. The wider site is partly enclosed to the east by herringbone stone hedgebanks forming a small raised yard. This yard had a former set of service buildings or a small barn within it, there is evidence of a lincay, with dressed granite piers laid to one side. To the west, a historic hedgebank has been partly removed at the south end and more modern gates set into the fields. There is a steep valley to the north-west which curves around to the north. On the initial survey the existing cottage had no roof, and its interior looked weathered and ruinous.

The demolition of the cottage was not monitored, although the excavation of the new buildings footings was monitored. The excavations revealed no archaeological features or deposits, and no finds were recovered, the site having been terraced, at some time prior to the 19th century construction of Bellhay.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	BELLHAY COTTAGE
PARISH:	CARDINHAM
DISTRICT:	BODMIN
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SX 12230 68709
SWARCH REF:	CBH19
PLANNING APPLICATION No:	PA18/07725
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-340304

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client to undertake building recording and archaeological recording for Bellhay Cottage, Church Road, Cardinham, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in accordance with a WSI (Balmond 2019) and completed in order to discharge and fulfil a Planning Condition on the site. The current ruinous dwelling was to be replaced with a new dwelling, garage and workshop under planning permission PA18/07725.

The programme of works includes building recording before the demolition of the building, as the structure is now considered unsound and beyond renovation. The structure has been in the same family's ownership for many years, little maintained over the last decades and had fallen into serious disrepair when bought by the current owners. The building was never Listed - an undesignated heritage asset.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Bellhay is located to the west of St Mewbred's Church, towards the south-western edge of the settlement of Cardinham - a village located approximately 6km north east of Bodmin at an altitude of c.120m AOD. The soils are the well-drained fine, loamy or fine, silty soils over rock of the Manod Association. The bedrock is recorded as slate and siltstone of the Trevoze Slate Formation and Rosenum Formation.

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The settlement at Cardinham is located in the hundred and deanery of West, and has medieval origins. In 1086 Richard Fitz Turoid (Thorold) held a castle at Cardinham, one of only three feudal Baronys in Cornwall during the medieval period. Cardinham, presumably either a tautological compound as both *ker and *dynan (both mean round/fort) or derived from a personal name, is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, and may have fallen either within the estate named Trezance located just outside the churchtown or the manor of Cabilla. A 'plen an gwarry' is suggested at Cardinham due to the place name 'Place Green' although an exact location isn't known. The dedication of the Church to St Mewbred, its ridge top location and the presence of an inscribed stone suggest its location is on an early medieval site, possibly a lann. The Church itself is Grade I listed, surrounded by a number of Grade II listed memorials and two scheduled churchyard crosses, one of which is Grade II* listed. No archaeological work is recorded within the vicinity of the site and it is not within a Conservation Area. Bellhay is thought to date to the nineteenth century with twentieth century additions.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the buildings was conducted by Emily Wapshott in January 2019 in accordance with the WSI (Balmond, 2018). The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the

guidance outlined in: ClfA'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 archaeological monitoring was carried out in May 2019 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Balmond 2019) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council and in line with best practice. Excavations were undertaken by 360° excavator using a toothless grading bucket (where possible) and recorded in accordance with WSI and ClfA guidelines.



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Bellhay Cottage is shown on the c.1840 tithe map (see Figure 2) within the small settlement of 'Cardynham', east of the village church. This is recorded on the apportionment as owned by a Henry Flamack and occupied by a Jacob Pollard. The cottage is divided over two records that list the property as a 'Dwelling House' in plot number 1031 and its *Gardens* in plot 1032. The other surrounding plots within this area are largely recorded as under *Glebe* ownership.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE "CARDYNHAM" PARISH TITHE MAP C.1840.

Both the 1st edition and 2nd edition OS maps further show little change to the Bellhay property and grounds and small development to the surrounding settlement.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION OS MAP, PUBLISHED 1888.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS MAP, PUBLISHED 1908.

3.0 BUILDING RECORDING

3.0 SITE Description

Bellhay sits in a large grassed plot, partly terraced into the slope and laid-to-lawn. The garden is partly enclosed to the east by herringbone stone hedgebanks forming a small raised yard. This yard had a former set of service buildings or a small barn within it, there is evidence of a linhay, with dressed granite piers laid to one side. To the west, a historic hedgebank has been partly removed at the south end and more modern gates set into the fields. There is a steep valley to the north-west which curves around to the north.

The house faces south with the church and churchyard flanking it to the east. The site is accessed via a small track to the north east which previously had a gateway flanked by granite posts. Along the track to the north east, on both sides and running the whole length of the churchyard are further cottages, smaller in size and more vernacular than Bellhay - each with their own barn. These are broadly cohesive in date with Bellhay and each other. The cottages (one of which, St. Mewbrid's, is GII Listed) form a group with Bellhay. St. Mewbrid's Cottage is dated to the early 19th century. It is not clear why this example, and not the other cottages, or the couple of good surviving traditional barns, were not also listed, at least for group value. The position of Bellhay is on the same gradient as the church, not set down like the cottages and sat on such a large plot would suggest a certain level of status for this holding. This could simply reflect the differing ownership of Bellhay suggested by the tithe apportionment, with most of the other buildings in the village being on Glebe lands, and Bellhay in private ownership.

3.1 HOUSE DESCRIPTION

Bellhay has the traditional elegant proportions of the later 18th or early 19th century, broadly relating to the late Georgian period. It is a cottage in size and scale but emulates the architectural style of larger houses of the period, such as the new-style Regency 'villa'. The original 18th century front has been adapted in the Victorian period and a large extension built to the north facing the access track and rest of the village. The former south front now presents as a 'garden front' - the main view of the building being its later northern extension block. The building is in a very poor state of repair; the structure unsound, the roof is missing over both the front and back blocks. However, the deeply boxed eaves and form of the walls indicate the front range had a hipped roof of slate as there is much now lying within the garden. Furthermore, the rear extension range had a pitched slate roof, with gabled ends.

3.1.1 EXTERIOR

The front (south) elevation is of a symmetrical three window range with a central round arched front door. These openings have fine dressed stone keystones and voussoirs, with dressed granite sills and granite dressed quoins to reveals. The build itself is of regularised slate and shale rubble with large, dressed granite block quoins. At some point in the 19th century, a pair of large canted bay windows of ceramic cream brick and dressed granite detailing have been added to the ground floor, flanking the central round arched doorway which was screened by a cohesive granite and ceramic brick front porch with fine tiled floor.

The east and west elevations are blind, comprising to the south end the original cottage, with flat topped walls with surviving deep boxed eaves, to the north the roughly built gabled ends of the 19th century extension. To the west the 19th century extension falls short of the original cottage, with a dogleg in the elevation. The west elevation has also been partly obscured by an angled single storey modern concrete block extension, which has been left part-built. To the east elevation there is a long single storey lean-to, the roof of which has been removed, this has a long concrete block east wall, but to the south there is a short section of surviving chunky-stone rubble-walling, with a doorway

against the wall of the front range. This lean-to therefore has historic origins of some sort although, so little remains it is now undatable with any accuracy.

The north elevation presents as a symmetrical two window range elevation, of looser-style slatestone rubble, with granite quoins and brick detailing to windows, with granite lintels. It has a central door between the two ground floor windows, which is now obscured by a small modern concrete block porch.

3.1.2 INTERIOR

Entering the house through the front door via the former porch (Room 1) with its fine Victorian coloured tiled floor one accesses a through-passage entrance hallway (Room 2), with a further door to the north, leading into the 19th century extension. To the immediate right is an opening into the former kitchen (Room 3), now a reception room. This is a large space with quite a high plaster ceiling, it is of unusual proportions as the stair is partly set into its north-west corner, a small door accessing the large cupboard under the stairs. There is a large blocked opening in the north wall and the large bay window lights it from the south. The walls and ceiling have no evidence of decoration or elaboration apart from plain plaster skirtings. To the east wall is a mid-20th century tiled fireplace, clearly inset into a much larger blocked hearth, the stack projects on this side on the exterior, intended to form a deep open hearth, the fireplace flush on the wall. The historic paint layers and patched plaster skirtings which frame this modern feature suggest there was once a large kitchen hearth here with mantle shelf to surround.

Back into the hallway a chunky partition to the west, divides the space, forming a large parlour (Room 4), again lit from the south front by the bay window, this time with a fine arched display alcove on the north wall. There is an internal shallow projecting stack to the centre of the west wall, again with a mid-20th century tiled surround within a blocked hearth. The skirting scars in here are much higher, emphasising the social status of this space within the house. As with the former kitchen there are no decorative details to the walls or ceiling, but in either alcove flanking the stack there are scars for frames/casements and shelving, so a pair of cupboards once occupied these spaces.

To the rear of the hallway and accessed through a large opening is the 19th century gabled extension block (Room 6). This now presents as one open space on the ground floor, but scars on the plaster ceiling show that two very narrow partitions, one to the east which runs straight, on to the west which doglegs, once divided this space into two rooms and a hallway which served the back exterior door. To the west end there are the remains of tiled splash back and scars from removed kitchen units, to the east a large tall and quite narrow open hearth, with shallow curving brick segmental lintel, braced by a curving iron bar. The central doorway in the north elevation leads out to the concrete block modern porch (Room 7), which is also roofless.

The first floor is accessed by the stairs (Room 5) in the hallway in the original cottage. It is of quite vernacular post and frame form with chunky plank treads and risers, but with a fine pillared newel and once chunky stick balusters. The open string of the stair within the hallway has decorative fretwork timberwork. The stairs rise in a winding curve and run north to a small landing. Steps rise to east and west to serve the bedrooms in the original cottage and another set rises to the north to access the first floor of the 19th century extension.

To the east in the original cottage is a small bedroom (Room 8) formed by lathe and plaster partitions, wrapped around the stairs. This is lit to the south by a large window and was heated by a small offset grate, which has a phase of brick infill, suggesting the little hearth has been narrowed.

To the west in the original cottage a thin lathe and plaster partition has divided off a small L-shaped bedroom (Room 9) around the stairs from a much larger one. This small room is lit by the central window in the south elevation, which the partition awkwardly cuts, on its western reveal. A different

partition may indeed have formed another room here but it is likely if so that it was entered from the larger room. To the west end there is a large room (Room 10) with shallow stack on the west wall, flanked by alcoves, again with the scars of shelved cupboards and possibly a clothing rail. The fireplace in the stack has not been replaced and is a fine hob grate with simple ogee moulded, classically inspired timber surround with simple mantle. The room is lit by a large window in the south wall, which matched the others in the south elevation.

Back into the landing and leading up the steps and through the forced opening in the north wall once enters the first floor of the 19th century extension (Room 11). This is now one open space and the ceiling has completely collapsed. It has two large rectangular windows in the north wall and each end wall is gabled. There is a scar of a thin lathe and plaster partition to the west, forming a small room, several large pipes would suggest this was a bathroom. To the east there is a small offset hearth flush with the wall, it has a rounded lime plastered back to the firebox with brick reveals and a flat iron lintel, classically Victorian in style, although no surround survives, there is a scar for a narrow tall frame.

3.2 FUNCTION

The building appeared to be a late Georgian building, stripped of much of its interior detail but with a complete surviving layout. In brief the room functions were:

- *Room 1* – Former front porch
- *Room 2* – Entrance hallway and through-passage
- *Room 3* – Former kitchen (now reception room)
- *Room 4* – Parlour
- *Room 5* – Stairs
- *Room 6* – 19th century extension, ground floor, now one space, formerly kitchen and service room/scullery
- *Room 7* – Modern rear porch
- *Room 8* – Small bedroom to east
- *Room 9* – Small bedroom (later phase, 19th century) formed from Room 10
- *Room 10* – Large bedroom to west.
- *Room 11* – 19th century extension, first floor, now presents as one open space, formerly two bedrooms, later the one to the west converted to a bathroom.

3.3 EVIDENCE OF MODIFICATION

The building is unusual in that its late Georgian interior spaces and layout have survived largely intact, so much so that we can understand the form and function of the spaces, it has however been adapted in both the 19th and 20th centuries.

- *Room 1* - formed in 19th century as an addition.
- *Room 2* - in the 19th century the rear door was possibly forced or enlarged to the hallway, giving access to the extension.
- *Room 3* - in the 19th century the former kitchen hearth was reduced in size and an opening to north wall was blocked, the external bay window structure was added to the existing large window opening to the south wall. A tiled hearth was added in the 20th century.
- *Room 4* - in the 19th century an external bay window structure was added to the existing large window opening to the south wall. A tiled hearth was added in the 20th century.
- *Room 6* – Partitions were installed dividing the kitchen in the 19th century extension. Hearth altered, probably to take modern cooker/stove. Fitted row of kitchen units added.

- *Room 7* – porch added to the north elevation in the 20th century.
- *Room 8* – fireplace hearth narrowed at some point with extra brickwork in the 19th or early 20th century.
- *Room 9* – formed from within Room 10 in the 19th century to form an extra room, dressing room etc, partition built awkwardly close to window to ensure retention of enough space in Room 10.
- *Room 11* – Bathroom installed to the west room in the extension, likely in the 20th century, a partition was raised to enclose this.

3.4 RELATIONSHIPS

The house stands detached within its grounds; the other cottages lie to the north east, the church to the east and another larger house somewhat distant to the south-east. Directly to the east between the house and church there is a small raised yard which once contained service and agricultural buildings. Within the structure the relationships that were clear, are that the concrete block and stone mixed extensions abut the central range and the rear shorter 19th century block abuts the earlier cottage to the south.

3.5 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Significant features for each space have been discussed in the detailed recording tables, these significant features are key to the general structure and its development so have been briefly highlighted again in this list.

- *Room 1* – The coloured Victorian tiled floor.
- *Room 2* – The granite sets and stairs.
- *Room 3* – The blocked hearth, inset with a later modern tiled fireplace.
- *Room 4* – The arched decorative alcove, the scars of the removed cupboards from the alcoves either side of the stack, the blocked hearth, inset with a later modern tiled fireplace.
- *Room 5* – The stairs and landing.
- *Room 6* – The fireplace.
- *Room 7* – N/A
- *Room 8* – The fireplace.
- *Room 9* – N/A
- *Room 10* – The fireplace and cupboards to the sides in the alcoves.
- *Room 11* – The fireplace.

3.6 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS

3.6.1 18TH CENTURY

The southern block which comprises the rooms; 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 is of one phase and dates to the late Georgian period, broadly expected to be later 1700s to early 1800s. This was built as a small two-over-two cottage but with a surprisingly stylish frontage, emulating larger buildings of the period. Clearly this was built with ambition and stands in a fairly prominent setting within the village. The keystones, voussoirs and round arched door are good classical details which are archetypal of the 18th century. The stairs in Room 5, the fireplace in Room 10 are good later 18th or early 19th century details, the only dateable features which survive in the building.

3.6.2 19TH CENTURY (1800-1840)

The lean-to to the east side has one rubble-built wall, which is very heavily built, of a loose vernacular rubble, using the same mix of local stones as the house. This abuts the original cottage and a small set of flashings wrap around the large kitchen stack. This lean-to has been later extended

and timber rafter sockets pierce the wall of the extension as well, but this lean-to may have an earlier heritage as the first extension to the original cottage, providing the first additional service space, before being replaced by the later large extension block. It is likely that this lean-to still dates to the 19th century, clearly being later than the original cottage, which it abuts.

In the mid to late 19th century a large service block containing a kitchen and more bedrooms was built to the rear, on the north. This was built with a similar style of build and local materials as the original cottage, suggesting there may not be a great period of time between the two phases. This phase of build however does introduce a small amount of brickwork, a manmade material, emphasising its more modern construction date.

3.6.3 LATE 19TH CENTURY

The bay windows and front porch were also added in the 19th century but may be marginally later in date as the ceramic brick and engineering structural bricks which form them are a later material form, likely later 19th century. The geometric coloured tiled floor shows slight gothic influence and the darker colour-palette typical of the later 19th century.

3.6.4 20TH CENTURY

The concrete block single storey extension to the west and the enlargement of that to the east are clearly modern additions and attempts to expand the accommodation or services at the site. Their construction appears never to have been completed.

BELLHAY COTTAGE, CHURCH ROAD, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

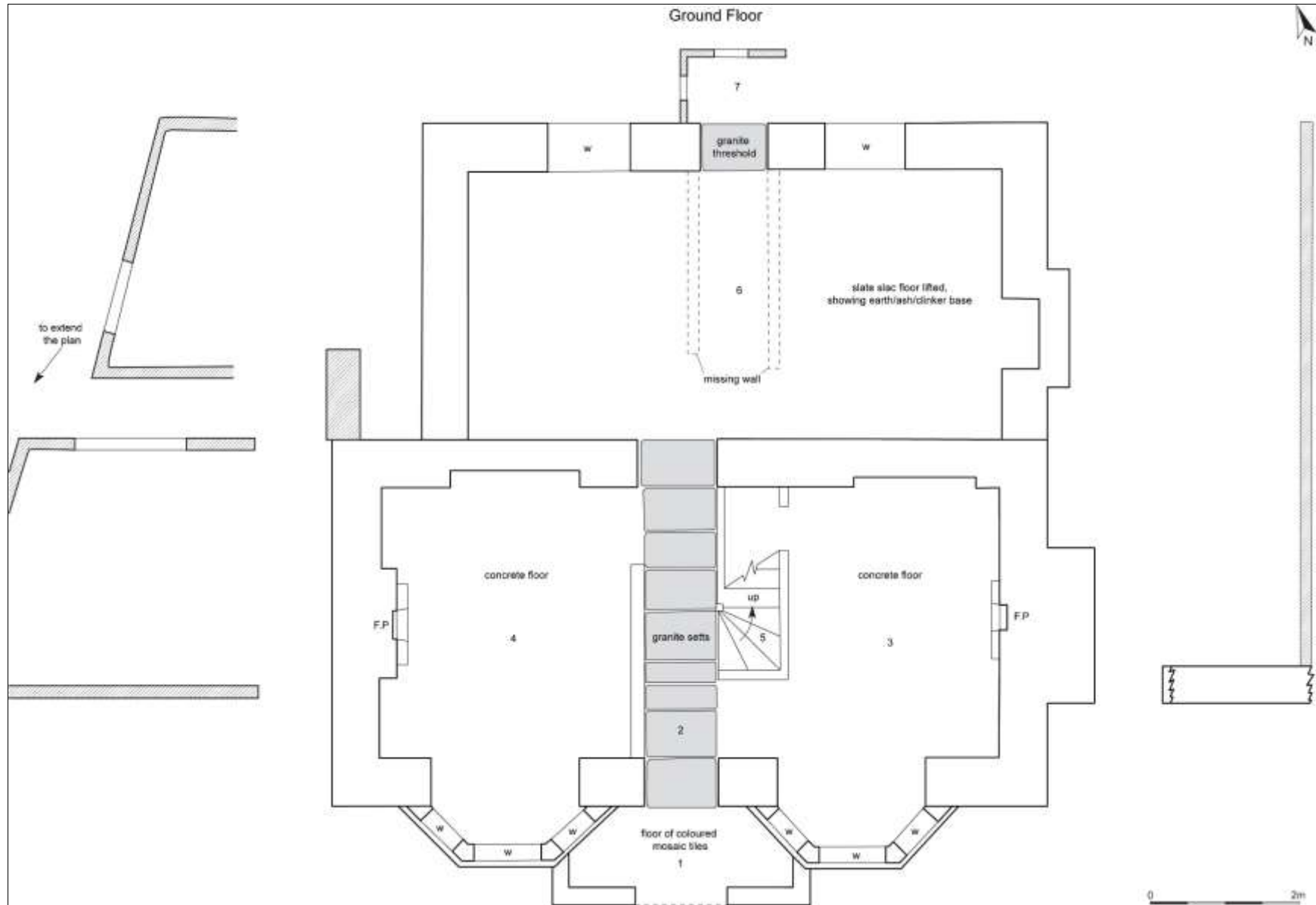


FIGURE 4: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

First Floor

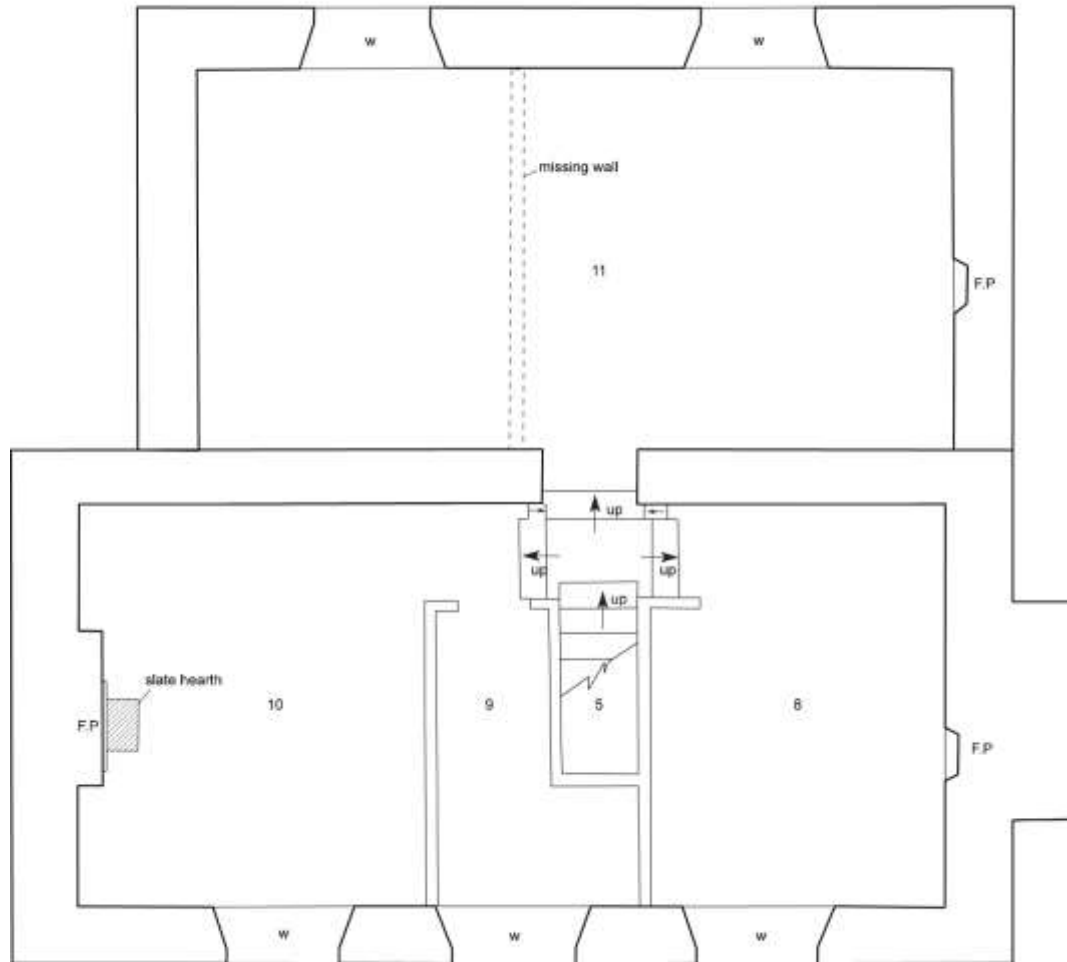


FIGURE 5: FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

4.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Following the demolition of Bellhay a programme of Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the excavation of the footings for the new building (see Figure 5). The groundworks comprised the excavation of a network of short lengths of trench, for the foundations, totalling c.47m. The trenches were all excavated using a small mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, some areas where bedrock began to be encountered had to revert to using a toothed bucket of the same dimensions.

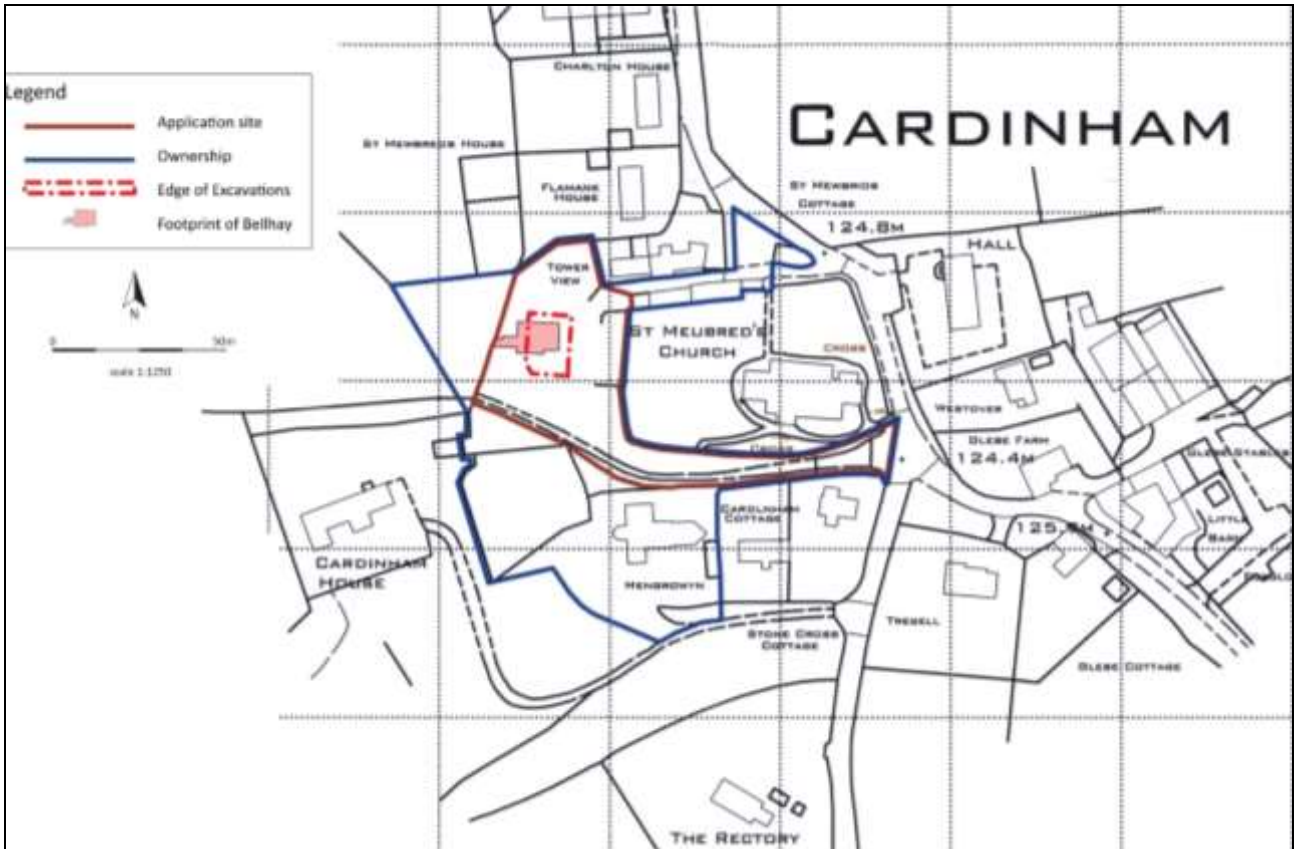


FIGURE 6: LOCATION PLAN SHOWING THE FOOTPRINT OF THE DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE AND AREA SUBJECT TO MONITORING (BASED ON ARCHITECTS PLANS).

4.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

The trenches were largely excavated into the natural, c.0.6m below the already lowered levels. The topsoil had been wholly removed before works, the trenches dug into a stony clay-silt natural of a pale red-yellow-brown, with rotted shillet of a beige brown colour. No archaeology was encountered during the works and there were no finds, but this was to be expected considering the extent of works before the site visit.

4.2 FINDS

No find were recovered during the excavations. Some large crudely shaped slabs (foundation stones?) were moved to the north-east corner, lying loose within an area of shillet already disturbed and tumbled due to the previous demolition.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The deep cut which framed Bellhay on its western side, upon which it seems some 19th century outbuilding had been built would suggest this site had already been significantly terraced when building the first house. This likely removed any older archaeological features and deposits. Despite the previous works removing the house and its foundations, no conclusive evidence was seen of any features cut into the subsoil layers or bedrock also seemingly ruling out any earlier archaeology on the site.



FIGURE 7: MONITORING THE NEW FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE, WITH 2 X 2M SCALES; FROM THE EAST.

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APPENDIX 1: RECORDING TABLES

BUILDING 1	Number	General Description
Function/Summary:		18 th century domestic cottage, next to church, extended to the rear with large 19 th century block. Built with clear style and reference to appearance this is of middle status, different from the other cottages which cluster the churchyard along the access track to the north-east, which are more vernacular in character.
Dating Evidence:		The voussoirs, keystone and other dressed stone lintels in pumice style tufa, with dressed granite quoins, round arched doorways and interior details, such as plaster skirtings, beaded stair plate and stair itself, bead mouldings to openings and the one original surviving fireplace, give a broad date of the late Georgian period to this building, likely around c.1780-1820 in date.
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Two storey, symmetrical elevation. Slate and shale rubble, lime mortar but repointed externally in cement. Granite shaped block quoins to corners. Granite lintels to openings, brick quoin details to windows.
Roof Covering		N/A – Roof missing.
Opening – Windows:	4	Four symmetrically positioned windows, two window range, so two to each floor. Window openings are tall, rectangular in shape. Brick reveals to exterior, but these appear cut in and are shallow only one brick deep, the rest of the openings the same rubble stonework, so may be a later added detail, 20 th century? Thin slate slab sills to first floor windows, chunky granite sloping roughly shaped sills to ground floor windows. Each opening has a long rectangular dressed granite lintel.
Openings - Doors	1	One central doorway, obscured by concrete block porch. Granite dressed block lintel. No door or frame survives.
Drainage/Guttering		White plastic box profile downpipe to west end.
Significant Details:		A concrete block small sub-square porch has been added to the front, it is painted, with rotten timber rafters partly surviving and has two small window openings, W5 and W6 which face west and north and have thin slate sills, no fittings survive.
Relationships:		The north elevation is cohesive with the north ends of the east and west elevations, a 19 th century extension to the main house.
Comments:		This is a 19 th century extension block on the back of an earlier cottage.
B1 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Slatestone and shale regularised rubble build, in a lime mortar, with roughly dressed granite block quoins. The granite quoins are of massive scale and the windows are purposefully set slightly into the elevation to emphasise this a decorative effect. Symmetrical and carefully proportioned frontage, two storey three window range with central doorway. Elegant architectural details such as dressed keystones and voussoirs and round arched decorative openings. The frontage has had two bay windows added to the ground floor.
Roof Covering:		N/A roof is missing. The deep boxed eaves do survive however, painted white.
Openings – Doors:	1	D1 – Tall narrow round arched opening served by dressed pumice tufa stone keystone, voussoirs and shaped headers. No fittings or fittings survive, but inside the house is a loose six panel ogee moulded front door, with raised rear panels and pegged joints, this would be the correct style and age for this opening.
Opening – Windows:	5	W1 – Canted bay window of external ceramic brick and internal hard red engineering brick, granite lintels and sloping sills. No window frames or windows survive. W2 - Canted bay window of external ceramic brick and internal hard red engineering brick, granite lintels and sloping sills. No window frames or windows survive. W7 – Rectangular opening, dressed granite block quoins to reveals, fine flat segmental lintel, with keystone and voussoirs, shaped headers. Sloping granite

		<p>dressed sills. No window or frame survives.</p> <p>W8 - Rectangular opening, dressed granite block quoins to reveals, fine flat segmental lintel, with keystone and voussoirs, shaped headers. Sill has collapsed inside base of window lost. No window or frame survives.</p> <p>W9 - Rectangular opening, dressed granite block quoins to reveals, fine flat segmental lintel, with keystone and voussoirs, shaped headers. Sloping granite dressed sills. No window or frame survives.</p>
Drainage/Guttering		White box profile guttering and downpipe.
Significant Details:		<p>The ceramic brick and granite detailing canted bay windows are additions to the frontage, that date to the 19th century.</p> <p>Between these windows is a shallow porch, again of ceramic brick and granite with a fine coloured clay tiled floor this would likely have been timber and glass, now demolished.</p>
Relationships:		This elevation is cohesive with the east and west elevation of the main house and the thick party wall, which is in fact the original exterior north wall of this earlier building.
Comments:		Elegant architectural details such as dressed keystones and voussoirs and round arched decorative openings. It is this elevation which most clearly date the earlier range to the later 18 th century.
B1 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		<p>To the north, the 19th century extension is of slate and shale rubble, rendered in unpainted cement.</p> <p>To the south the earlier cottage is wider stepping out c.1m, it is rendered to the first floor, painted exposed stone to the ground floor.</p> <p>Most of the ground floor of the earlier cottage is obscured by concrete block single storey part-built extensions.</p>
Roof Covering		N/A – Roof is missing, removed. Deep boxed wooden eaves to top of wall to south to earlier cottage, painted.
Openings - Windows	0	N/A
Openings - Doors	0	N/A
Drainage/Guttering		There is a white plastic box profile downpipe to the north-west corner of the earlier cottage which projects, a short stretch to the downpipe.
Significant Features		There is a tall brick stack rising from the top of the wall, intra mural, with terracotta chimney pipe. This is a rebuilt shaft.
Relationships		The north end of the elevation is cohesive with the north 19 th century extension, the south part with the southern earlier cottage, 18 th century.
Comments		A smaller 19 th century extension abuts an earlier cottage to the south.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>To the north the 19th century extension is of slate and shale rubble, gabled to end, painted to first floor, with rough granite quoins.</p> <p>To the south the earlier 18th century cottage is of heavier slate and shale regularised rubble with massive dressed granite block quoins. It is also painted at first floor.</p> <p>The lower proportion of both walls was obscured until recently by a large lean-to extension.</p>
Roof Covering		N/A the roof over both blocks is missing, removed. The 19 th century has gabled ends, so had a pitched roof, the earlier cottage has flat topped walls so had a hipped roof.
Openings: Doors	0	N/A
Openings: Windows	0	N/A
Drainage/Guttering		None survives, but there is the scar of a downpipe on the large stone stack of the earlier cottage.
Significant Details:		To the earlier cottage to the south there is a deeply projecting rectangular stack of stone rubble, with roughly dressed slatestone slab quoins. The shaft has collapsed and is missing.

		To the north is a very shallow stone rubble stack with brick quoin detailing, all heavily repointed and repaired in cement.
Relationships:		The south part of the elevation is cohesive with the earlier 18 th century cottage, the north with the 19 th century extension.
Lean-to:		A stone rubble lean-to has been built up against the elevation, it is of single storey height with a shallow long monopitch roof. Small sockets have been forced into the wall of the house and extension to take the rafters and some timber studwork framing. There are concrete and lead flashings. The south wall is of chunky rubble stone, part of an earlier truncated extension, the long east wall wholly replaced in concrete block.
Comments:		This elevation most clearly exhibits the two phases of build, the house versus the extension.
B1 Interior		Description
Room 1		
Function:		Front Porch.
Walls:		Only the low dwarf walls survive to the former timber framed and glass porch. The east and west angled sides and flat south front are built of ceramic bricks, topped with dressed granite kerb stones, deeply chamfered.
Floor:		Coloured quarry tiled floor, geometric tiles, classic Victorian style, beige, red and black
Ceiling:		N/A
Opening – Doors:	1	Open doorway to front, no fittings survive. D1 – front door to main house, round arched tall narrow opening.
Opening – Windows:	0	N/A
Significant Details:		The form of build and material of the porch are identical to those of the bay windows.
Dating Evidence:		The tiled floor is typical of the 19 th century and dates this feature.
Comments:		The form of the porch and the bay windows are similar, clearly all added to the front of the house, at the same time.
Room 2		Description
Function:		Entrance hallway.
Walls:		Chunky timber framed and stone noggin partition to the west. Yellow brown clay and lime mixed plaster, painted and wallpapered with historic layers. Lighter weight lathe and plaster and timber studwork partitions to the east, built around the stairs. Deep plaster skirtings, mostly missing.
Floor:		Large rectangular granite sets, faced to top, neatly set together in an ash and lime mortar.
Ceiling:		Lathes and clay and lime mixed plaster, over deep joists which run front to back (south to north).
Opening – Doors:	4	D1 – Front door. Round arched narrow doorway, exterior segmental stone arch, with shaped keystone and voussoirs. The stone is of a pumice volcanic type of tufa. Internal brick double segmental round arch, dressed stone headers. No doorframe survives, but inside the house is a loose six panel ogee moulded front door, with raised rear panels and pegged joints, this would be the correct style and age for this opening. D2 – Opening to the right of the front door, leading into former kitchen, room 3. Tall full height opening, no doorframe or any fittings survive. D3 – Narrow doorway to end of the hallway leading to the parlour, room 4 . No fittings survive. D5 – Tall opening to north, leading to 19 th century extension. No frame or door survives.
Opening – Windows:	0	N/A
Significant Details:		The stairs rise up to the first floor from the north-east corner of this space, set into room 3, as the hallway is so narrow and to allow for a rear entrance door.

Dating Evidence:		The plaster skirtings bead mouldings to corners of partitions to east and the detailing to the stair are all indicative of a late Georgian date.
Comments:		This hallway retains the most historic features in the house and is largely untouched, experienced as intended.
Room 3		Description
Function:		Former Kitchen
Walls:		Lime and clay plastered walls, the west wall is a lathe and plaster partition with bead mouldings to corners.
Floor:		Concrete floor.
Ceiling:		Lathes, with clay and lime plaster, painted, held on deep joists, running front to back.
Opening – Doors:	2	D2 - Opening to the right of the front door, leading into entrance hallway, room 2. Tall full height opening, no doorframe or any fittings survive. This opening is noticeably much wider than that to the parlour, presumably for practicality of access, this being the kitchen. D4 - Small doorway to under stair cupboard, serves the kitchen, room 3. Timber posts form a frame within partition, no mouldings or actual doorframe survive.
Opening – Windows:	1	W1 – Large canted bay window. Ceramic brick exterior, interior red brick piers, granite sloping sills, dressed chamfered granite lintels. Three separate window openings. No fittings survive.
Fireplace:		FP1 - A mid-20 th century tiled fireplace sits within a larger blocked opening, with scar of a mantelpiece. The current tiled surround and projecting tiled hearth are of pinkish beige stoneware tiles. Simple rib moulded tiles frame the opening. The firebox is plastered in older lime plaster and is rounded to the back, which is more of a 19 th century feature, suggestive of the fireplace first having been reduced when the extension was built, replacing this room as the kitchen. Either side of the 20 th century surround you can see where the plaster skirting's have been patched, likely in the 19 th century, the fireplace being reduced as the kitchen moved into the extension.
Significant Details:		There is a large blocked opening to the north wall, in the former external north elevation, this is offset and has straight sides, is shallow. There is no evidence of bead mouldings or any original detailing and this may be another blocked window or doorway, as this was a kitchen the 19 th century extension may replace an earlier small outshut to the rear.
Dating Evidence:		The plaster skirtings, bead mouldings are indicative of age, the other features both bay window and fireplace are later additions.
Comments:		The character of this room is now 'modernised Victorian' due to the fireplace and bay window when in fact it is a late Georgian kitchen, but no features from this phase survive.
Room 4		Description
Function:		Parlour
Walls:		Lime and clay plastered walls, the east wall is a timber frame and stone rubble noggin partition with yellowish clay and lime plaster, painted and wallpapered in historic layers. Very deep plaster skirtings, visible from the scars on walls were lost or hacked out, the depth indicates the higher status of this space.
Floor:		Concrete floor.
Ceiling:		Lathes, with clay and lime plaster, painted, held on deep joists, running front to back.
Opening – Doors:	1	D3 - Narrow doorway to end of the hallway leading to the parlour, room 4 . No fittings survive.
Opening – Windows:	1	W2 - Large canted bay window. Ceramic brick exterior, interior red brick piers, granite sloping sills, dressed chamfered granite lintels. Three separate window openings. No fittings survive.
Significant Details:		FP2 - A mid-20 th century tiled fireplace sits within a larger blocked opening, with scar of a mantelpiece. The current tiled surround and projecting tiled hearth are of grey stoneware tiles. A raised plain edge framed a slightly recessed sloping surround, with double ogee moulded tiles framing opening. The firebox is

		<p>plastered in cement, deep, with straight shallow sloping sides and angled back. Parts of the stack around the fireplace have been replastered in grey cement, where the original surround and hearth have been removed/blocked.</p> <p>There is a deep central basket arched alcove to the north wall, with bead moulded surround. This is an original decorative feature of good late Georgian character. The alcoves either side of the fireplace show timber lacing and scars for shelving, possibly some historic cupboards/bookshelves or display cabinets have been lost here.</p>
Dating Evidence:		The skirtings and alcove have a late Georgian character but the fireplace and bay window are clearly later additions.
Comments:		This room has clearly received two phases of modernisation, first with the bay window addition, second with the changing of the fireplace.
Room 5		Description
Function:		Stairs.
Walls:		Yellow clay and lime plaster over lathe and timber frame partitions, open to the west to the entrance hallway, room 2. Beaded deep timber skirtings.
Floor:		Granite sets under stairs in cupboard.
Ceiling:		Lathe and plaster ceiling. Beaded timber framework braces where floor open to allow for stair to rise.
Opening – Doors:	3	<p>D8 – Opening to R8, the smaller bedroom, to east at top of the stairs. Beaded corner to lathe and plaster partitions which frame opening. No frame or door survives, there are cut off small timber ties visible within the opening to hold the former frame.</p> <p>D9 - Beaded corner to lathe and plaster partitions which frame opening. Opening serves two doors, to Room 10 and to Room 9, which has been created by an extra lathe and plaster partition. No frame or door survives, but there is a narrow scar on the wall from removed frame.</p> <p>D11 – Forced opening in rear north wall, leading to 19th century extension. Two timber additional steps lead up and over forced wall. Plain timber frame to opening, no door survives. Bead mouldings have been added to the sides of the opening.</p>
Opening – Windows:	0	N/A
Stair Structure:		The stairs are post framed, with boarding. The structure is of plank treads and risers, spiked and tacked together. A beaded stair plate rises with the stairs. The stairs rise in a winding curve from the west, to the base straightening and running north in a straight flight to the first floor. The end post of the structure supports a newel post of pillared style, with knob finial and bead moulding. The open string to the hallway has appliqué decoration of profiled ogee, bead and scroll mouldings. Beneath the stairs a lathe and plaster and boarded partition enclosed a large cupboard which served the kitchen.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		The simple restrained classical detailing on the open string stair, but fairly vernacular post framed form identifies this as 18 th century simple domestic stair, designed for the space but with some attempt at elaboration.
Comments:		The stair is one of two really good surviving features in the building, the other being the fireplace in room 10, the large bedroom.
Room 6		Description
Function:		19 th century extension to house, purpose built as a kitchen/service block.
Walls		Plastered and painted walls, plaster skirtings, not as high as in the main house. Some tiling to the west end, where a kitchen has been removed.
Floor		Ash and lime floor base for removed granite sets.
Ceiling		Lathe and plaster ceiling, painted.
Opening – Doors:	2	<p>D5 - Tall opening to south, leading to 18th century house. No frame or door survives.</p> <p>D6 – Tall opening to porch, room 7, bead moulding to surround, no door or frame survives. Internal timber lintel, dressed granite lintel to exterior.</p>

Opening – Windows:	2	W3 – Large rectangular openings, bead mouldings to sides, straight sided opening, no frame or window survives. W4 - Large rectangular openings, bead mouldings to sides, straight sided opening, no frame or window survives.
Fireplace		FP3 – Tall fireplace, brick lined, with shallow arched top, braced by iron bar and with collapsed register grate above. Double brick segmental arch above.
Significant Details:		Two partition walls have been removed from either side of the door to the porch, dividing this space into two rooms and hallway.
Dating Evidence:		The fireplace is 19 th century in character but the rest of the room presents as quite modern having been updated, especially to the west end, which is partly tiled and shows a row of fitted kitchen units have been removed.
Comments:		This room has been stripped of all character.
Room 7		Description
Function:		20 th century concrete block rear porch.
Walls:		Concrete block porch west and north walls, painted.
Floor:		Concrete.
Ceiling/Roof:		Some timber rafters and slates survive from small roof over porch.
Opening – Doors:	2	D6 - Tall opening to 19 th century extension, room 6, bead moulding to surround, no door or frame survives. Internal timber lintel, dressed granite lintel to exterior. D7 – Opening to east formed by concrete block wall to north and wall of house, concrete lintel.
Opening – Windows:	2	W5 – West window, small, evidence of having had a fixed glass pane. Cemented edges. Slate to sill. W6 - North window, small, evidence of having had a fixed glass pane. Cemented edges. Slate to sill.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		The form and materials are all modern, indicating a 20 th century date.
Comments:		N/A
Room 8		Description
Function:		Small bedroom to east.
Walls:		Yellowish clay and lime plaster. The west wall is a chunky lathe and plaster partition, built around the stairs.
Floor:		Wide even width boarded floor, over deep but narrow joists which run north-south.
Ceiling:		Lathe and plaster ceilings.
Opening – Doors:	1	D8 - Opening to R8, the smaller bedroom, to east at top of the stairs. Beaded corner to lathe and plaster partitions which frame opening. No frame or door survives, there are cut off small timber ties visible within the opening to hold the former frame.
Opening – Windows:	1	W7 – Large rectangular window with sloping sides, beaded opening, dressed stone lintel to exterior, timber lintels to interior. Dressed granite sill. No frame or window survives.
Fireplace:		FP4 – Small hearth offset in wall. Rectangular opening, reduced partly by brick to sides, plastered firebox.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Generally the features are cohesive with the rest of the main range. The fireplace has been altered at least once.
Comments:		This room has been stripped of dateable fitments and the plaster is coming off the walls and the ceiling has collapsed.
Room 9		Description
Function:		Smaller bedroom formed out of Room 10.
Walls:		Yellowish clay and lime plaster. The west wall is a thin lathe and plaster partition, which appears to sit on the floor, possibly being secondary, as it also cuts the window opening on its west side.
Floor:		Wide even width boarded floor, over deep but narrow joists which run north-south.
Ceiling:		Lathe and plaster ceiling.

Opening – Doors:	1	D10 - Opening to Room 9 within this space. Formed from partition with bead moulding to east and partition to west.
Opening – Windows:	1	W9 – Large rectangular window with sloping sides, beaded opening, dressed stone lintel to exterior, timber lintels to interior. Dressed granite sill. No frame or window survives.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		Generally the features are cohesive with the rest of the main range. The plaster partition cuts the window too close showing this is probably secondary.
Comments:		This room has surviving historic character but nothing specifically dateable.
Room 10		Description
Function:		Large bedroom to west.
Walls:		Yellowish clay and lime plaster. The east wall is a thin lathe and plaster partition, which forms Room 9 within this larger space. Low scar from skirtings.
Floor:		Wide even width boarded floor, over deep but narrow joists which run north-south.
Ceiling:		Lathe and plaster ceilings.
Opening – Doors:	2	D9 - Beaded corner to lathe and plaster partitions which frame opening. Opening serves two doors, to Room 10 and to Room 9, which has been created by an extra lathe and plaster partition. No frame or door survives, but there is a narrow scar on the wall from removed frame. D10 – Opening to Room 9 within this space. Formed from partition with bead moulding to east and partition to west.
Opening – Windows:	1	W8 – Large rectangular window with sloping sides, beaded opening, dressed stone lintel to exterior, timber lintels to interior. Dressed granite sill has collapsed inwards. No frame or window survives.
Fireplace:		FP5 – Fine late Georgian fireplace. Recessed ogee moulded pilasters frame plain surround with plain capitals carrying a simple mantle. Inset hob grate with foliate panel under basket and to deep relief moulded cheeks. Possible slate painted panels to sides of hearth. Slate hearth.
Significant Details:		To the alcove south of the stack there is scarring from a timber frame or casement and marks for shelves. To the alcove north of the stack there is a scar from a row of clothing hooks. This is evidence of cupboards either side of the fireplace, as seen in the parlour, room 4, below.
Dating Evidence:		Generally the features are cohesive with the rest of the main range. The fireplace has been altered at least once.
Comments:		This room has been stripped of dateable fittings and the plaster is coming off the walls and the ceiling has collapsed.
Room 11		Description
Function:		Large first floor to 19 th century extension.
Walls:		Plastered and painted stone rubble. Scar from skirtings.
Floor:		Narrow boarded floor.
Ceiling:		Lathe and plaster ceiling, has collapsed onto the floor.
Opening – Doors:	1	D11 - Forced opening in rear north wall, leading to 19 th century extension. Two timber additional steps lead up and over forced wall. Plain timber frame to opening, no door survives. Bead mouldings have been added to the sides of the opening.
Opening – Windows:	2	W10 – Large rectangular opening shallow sloping sides, no frame or window survives. Bead mouldings to opening. W11 - Large rectangular opening shallow sloping sides, no frame or window survives. Bead mouldings to opening.
Fireplace:		FP6 – Small rectangular open hearth, offset to that below in room 6. Curving stone back, some lime plaster remaining. Brick reveals to opening, flat iron bar lintel.
Significant Details:		A plaster partition formed a bathroom to the west end.
Dating Evidence:		Generally the room has been stripped of historic character and appears quite modern. The curving lime plastered back of the fireplace is quite indicative of a 19 th century date.
Comments:		N/A

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORDING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. BELLHAY AND THE CHURCH; FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



2. THE HOUSE AND ITS SETTING; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



3. THE HOUSE ACCESSED FROM THE ACCESS TRACK TO THE NORTH EAST.



4. THE TRACK TO THE SITE, WHICH PASSES THROUGH A GROUP OF COTTAGES AND SEVERAL BARNs AND LINHAYS, FRAMING THE CHURCHYARD.



5. THE HOUSE AND CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST, SHOWING SETTING.



6. THE NORTH ELEVATION, WITH 2M SCALE, 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION; FROM THE NORTH.



7. MORE DETAILED VIEW OF THE NORTH ELEVATION; FROM THE NORTH, 2M SCALE.



8. DETAIL OF W4 IN THE NORTH ELEVATION, SHOWING GRANITE LINTELS AND SILLS, WITH ADDITIONAL BRICK REVEALS, A LATER REPAIR; FROM THE NORTH.



9. LEFT: THE GRANITE BLOCK QUOINS, ROUGHLY DRESSED WHICH TO THE CORNERS OF THE HOUSE. 10. RIGHT: THE WEST ELEVATION, BOTH THE EXTENSION AND HOUSE, WITH BRICK SHAFT TO HOUSE AND CONCRETE BLOCK SINGLE STOREY EXTENSIONS; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



11. THE CONCRETE BLOCK EXTENSIONS TO THE WEST, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.



12. LEFT: THE REAR PORCH TO THE NORTH ELEVATION, CONCRETE BLOCK, 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST. 13. RIGHT: THE EAST ELEVATION, BOTH THE EXTENSION AND HOUSE, WITH LARGE HISTORIC STACK TO SOUTH AND CAPPED NARROWER STACK TO NORTH EXTENSION, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



14. LEFT: DETAIL OF THE LARGE STACK TO THE MAIN HOUSE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST. 15. RIGHT: THE RECENTLY CAPPED STACK WITH BRICK AND CEMENT REPAIRS, TO THE 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION, TO THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.



16. LEAN-TO ON THE EAST ELEVATION, STONE RUBBLE TO THE SOUTH END, CONCRETE BLOCK TO THE EAST WALL, CONCRETE FLOOR, 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.



17. THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST, SHOWING BOTH RANGES.



18. THE HOUSE, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, WITH 2M SCALE.



19. THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE, WITH BAY WINDOWS AND CONCRETE EXTENSION TO THE WEST AND STONE RUBBLE LEAN-TO TO THE EAST, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.



21. THE CONCRETE BLOCK EXTENSION TO THE WEST OF THE HOUSE, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH.



22. THE CONCRETE BLOCK EXTENSION, WITH WEST AND NORTH WALLS, 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



23. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE BRICK BAY WINDOWS TO THE SOUTH ELEVATION, ADDED TO THE EARLIER HOUSE; FROM THE SOUTH.



24. THE THREE ORIGINAL WINDOWS TO THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE SOUTH ELEVATION, SHOWING DRESSED STONE SEGMENTAL LINTELS, FROM THE SOUTH.



25. THE ROUND ARCHED FRONT DOOR TO THE EARLIER HOUSE; FROM THE SOUTH.



26. THE REMAINS OF THE FORMER FRONT PORCH, A 19TH CENTURY ADDITION, WITH GRANITE AND CERAMIC BRICK STRUCTURE, LIKE THE BAY WINDOWS; FROM THE SOUTH.



27. THE TILED FLOOR WITHIN THE FORMER FRONT PORCH, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.



28. LEFT: VIEW INTO ROOM 2, THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY, WITH GRANITE SETS, TIMBER BRACED AND STONE NOGGIN PARTITION TO THE WEST, LATHE AND PLASTER PARTITIONS AROUND STAIR TO EAST; FROM THE SOUTH. 29. RIGHT: THE TIMBER FRAMED AND STONE RUBBLE NOGGIN PARTITION BETWEEN THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY AND THE PARLOUR; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST.



30. THE STAIRS, WITHIN AN L SHAPED PARTITION TO THE EAST OF THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST. 31. RIGHT: THE STAIRS, POST FRAMED, OPEN STRING, WITH PILLARED NEWEL; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



32. LEFT: DETAILED VIEW OF THE NEWEL POST ON THE STAIRS; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST. 33. RIGHT: VIEW UP THE STAIRS TO THE SMALL LANDING AREA; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



34. THE TURNING LOWER PORTION OF THE STAIRS; FROM THE WEST.



35. THE OGEE AND BEADED SCROLLWORK DETAILING TO THE OPEN STRING OF THE STAIRS; FROM THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST.



36. LEFT: THE STAIRS; FROM THE NORTH-WEST. 37. RIGHT: VIEW OF THE FORMER CUPBOARD UNDER THE STAIRS; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



38. THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY, ROOM 2; FROM THE NORTH.



39. ROOM 3, THE FORMER KITCHEN, VIEWED FROM OUTSIDE THE BAY WINDOW; FROM THE NORTH.



40. THE NORTH WALL OF ROOM 3, WITH LARGE BLOCKED RECTANGULAR OPENING, POSSIBLY A FORMER WINDOW; FROM THE SOUTH.



41. THE WEST PARTITION WALL OF ROOM 3, WHICH WRAPS AROUND THE STAIRS; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



42. THE SOUTH WALL OF ROOM 3, THE ADDED BAY WINDOW; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



43. THE SMALL MID-20TH CENTURY, C.1950S FIREPLACE WHICH IS INSET INTO THE BLOCKED LARGE HEARTH TO THE KITCHEN, ROOM 3; FROM THE WEST.



44. THE OPENING TO THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY FROM ROOM 3 AND THE EAST PARTITION WALL; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST..



45. THE BEAD MOULDING ON THE CORNER WITH TALL FLAT PLASTER SKIRTINGS; FROM THE EAST.



46. ROOM 4, THE PARLOUR, WITH ALTERED FIREPLACE, VIEWED FROM OUTSIDE, FROM THE BAY WINDOW, THE SOUTH.



47. THE TIMBER FRAMED AND STONE RUBBLE NOGGIN PARTITION BETWEEN THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY AND ROOM 4; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



48. ROOM 4, THE PARLOUR, THE ADDED BRICK BAY WINDOW TO THE SOUTH WALL; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



49. THE SHALLOW STACK IN THE PARLOUR, TILED MID-CENTURY, 1950S, SET INTO A BLOCKED OPEN HEARTH; FROM THE EAST.



50. ROOM 4, THE NORTH WALL WITH SHALLOW BASKET ARCHED ALCOVE WITH BEAD MOULDING AND EAST PARTITION; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



51. ROOM 2 ENTRANCE HALLWAY, LEADING INTO ROOM 6, THE REAR 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION; FROM THE SOUTH.



52. THE FRONT DOOR, SIX PANEL OGEE MOULDED; FROM THE SOUTH.



53. ROOM 6, THE 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION, LARGE OPEN SPACE, PARTITION WALLS REMOVED; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



54. THE EAST END OF THE ROOM 6, WITH TALL SHALLOW BASKET ARCHED OPEN HEARTH; FROM THE WEST, NORTH-WEST.



55. THE BRICK LINED SHALLOW BASKET ARCHED FIREPLACE, WITH IRON ARCHED BAR LINTEL, IRON FRAMING AND COLLAPSED REGISTER PLATE; FROM THE WEST.



56. ROOM 6; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



57. ROOM 6 FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, WITH TILED KITCHEN REMAINS VISIBLE ON THE WEST WALL.



58. THE NORTH WALL OF ROOM 6, WITH TWO WINDOWS, BEAD MOULDED STRAIGHT EDGED OPENINGS, THE CENTRAL DOORWAY IS ALSO BEAD MOULDED TO EDGE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



59. THE CENTRAL DOORWAY IN ROOM 6, LEADING TO THE EXTERIOR PORCH, ROOM 7; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



60. LEFT: W3 IN ROOM 6; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST. 61. RIGHT: VIEW FROM THE REAR PORCH THROUGH THE 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION, ROOM 6, TO THE ENTRANCE HALLWAY IN THE MAIN HOUSE, ROOM 2; FROM THE NORTH, NORTH-EAST.



62. LEFT: THE REAR CONCRETE PORCH; FROM THE NORTH-EAST. 63. RIGHT: VIEW UP TO THE LANDING, WITH DOORS TO ROOM 8, 10 AND 11; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST.



64. THE LANDING AND STAIRS; FROM THE NORTH.



65. THE DOORWAY TO ROOM 8, FROM THE WEST.



66. ROOM 8, THE SOUTH WALL, WITH INTERNAL TIMBER LINTEL AND OUTER STONE SEGMENTAL LINTEL; FROM THE NORTH.



67. ROOM 8, THE EAST WALL AND SOUTH WALL. THE SMALL REDUCED OPENING IN THE EAST WALL IS AN ORIGINAL FIREPLACE WHICH HAS BEEN NARROWED FOR A LATER SMALLER GRATE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



68. LEFT: THE SMALL EXTENSION TO THE LANDING, FORMED WITHIN ROOM 10, BY THE CREATION OF ROOM 9 BY LATHE AND PLASTER PARTITIONS; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST. 69. RIGHT: ROOM 9, A SMALL POSSIBLE FORMER BATHROOM FORMED WITHIN ROOM 10 OVER THE HALLWAY; FROM THE NORTH.



70. ROOM 10, THE SHALLOW STACK ON THE WEST WALL, WITH FINE LATE GEORGIAN OR EARLY 1800S, CAST IRON FOLIATE MOULDED HOB GRATE, TWO SHALLOW ALCOVES, SHELVES TO SOUTH, SCAR FROM ROW OF CLOTHING HOOKS TO NORTH; FROM THE EAST, NORTH-EAST.



71. THE SOUTH WALL OF ROOM 10, THE WINDOW WITH COLLAPSED STONE CARVED SILL, SHALLOW SLOPING SIDES; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



72. THE EVEN WIDTH WIDE BOARDED FLOOR, OVER NARROW BUT DEEP JOISTS, RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH, IN ROOM 10; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



73. THE WEST GABLE OF THE 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



74. THE NORTH WALL OF ROOM 11, WITH TWO FIRST FLOOR WINDOWS AND SCARS OF PARTITIONS DIVIDING THE SPACE; FROM THE SOUTH.



75. THE EAST WALL OF ROOM 11, WITH BRICK LINED HEARTH WITH ROUNDED FIREBACK, QUITE INDICATIVE OF THE 19TH CENTURY; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



76. HEAVY GRANITE SETS IN THE GARDEN, POSSIBLY SOME OF THOSE REMOVED FROM 19TH CENTURY EXTENSION.



77. THE GRANITE PIERS FROM THE LINHAY IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOUSE, AS SEEN ALONG THE TRACK.

APPENDIX 3: MONITORING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. THE SITE; FROM THE NORTH DURING MONITORING OF THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES.



2. LEFT: THE EASTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH SHOWING DEGRADED BEDROCK; FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

3. RIGHT: THE SOUTHERN FOUNDATION TRENCH; FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



4. THE CENTRAL FOUNDATION TRENCH, FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



5. THE SITE, DURING THE MONITORING OF THE TRENCHES; FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALES).



6. THE SITE FROM THE SOUTH, DURING MONITORING OF THE NEW FOUNDATION TRENCHES (2M SCALES).



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