

# LAMETTON MILL, ST KEYNE, CORNWALL

(NGR SX 25040 61000)

Results of historic building recording

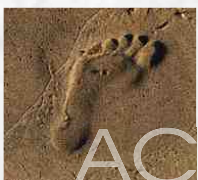
Cornwall Council planning reference PA18/05326,  
condition 9

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Prepared by:  
Stella De-Villiers

Document No: ACD1936/2/0

Date: January 2019



AC archaeology

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### Acknowledgements

The recording was commissioned by the private owners, and managed for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Passmore and Stella De-Villiers. The report, including illustrations, was prepared by Stella De-Villiers.

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

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## Summary

*An historic building record of Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall was prepared by AC archaeology in January 2019, on behalf of the private owners, prior to redevelopment of the derelict building into residential accommodation.*

*The building has a long history, and is documented as a manorial corn (or grist) mill from 1610. The survey has identified masonry, possibly of medieval or early post-medieval date; this pre-dates the main masonry of the current mill that may be of late 17th or early 18th-century date. In the mid-late 19th-century production was increased and the single waterwheel replaced with two new wheels in different locations. Floor space within the mill was also increased. Soon after, the structure was adapted in the late 19th century for the production of animal feed, a process that involved replacement of the existing milling machinery with new steel roller plant. The building was further increased in size, and new internal fittings such as bins and chutes installed. The mill continued in use until 1966 when milling ceased and the it closed; all the machinery was then removed and sold. The survey has identified the layout of the mill both when it was used to grind corn, and to produce animal feed; the current arrangement of fittings generally relates to the latter, although some earlier fittings survive, most notably the remains of hurst frames.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

1.1 This document sets out the results of historic building recording carried out by AC archaeology in January 2019 prior to the redevelopment of Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall, PL14 4SH (NGR SX 25040 61000; Fig. 1). The investigations were commissioned by the private owners, and were required under condition 9 of the grant of Listed Building Consent (Cornwall Council reference PA18/05326) for 'conversion of a disused watermill to a single dwelling'.

1.2 The mill is located to the east of the village of St Keyne within the valley of the East Looe River at a height of 25m aOD. It is positioned at an angle to the adjacent road, and is terraced into the hillside that slopes from west to east down to the river. The course of the river is followed by the former Liskeard & Looe Canal (which opened in 1828) and the later Liskeard to Looe branch railway line (which superseded the canal and opened in 1860). The underlying geology consists of Carboniferous slate and siltstone of the Saltash Formation; there are no overlying superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer 2019).

1.3 The former mill is a Grade II Listed Building (National Heritage List for England entry 1312448; Cornwall Historic Environment Record entries MCO29580 and DCO3380), with the following description prepared in 1985:

*Water mill, now store. Circa late C18 on earlier site. Rubblestone, slate hung above ground floor on left-hand gable end and in gable end on right. 3 storeys with 2 storeys to rear. Asymmetrical 3 window front. Ground floor doorway at centre with reused wide chamfered granite segmental arch and jambs with stops. Double plank doors. Flanked by two 2-light openings with chamfered timber lintel to left. First floor, window on left in part blocked door opening. C19 2-light casement with glazing bars and timber shutters below and door opening to right with 4-pane casement and timber shutters inserted. No openings to second floor on front. Overshot water wheel originally positioned on right-hand gable end. Shaft and wheel removed. Mill leat and launder retained. Interior not inspected. Owner maintains machinery has been removed.*

1.4 The scheme involves the conversion of the disused former mill into a single residential dwelling, as well as some landscaping of the surrounding grounds that will include the addition of a store extension to an existing modern garage.

## 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figs 2-3)

2.1 The Listed Building Consent application included a detailed *Heritage Statement & Impact Assessment* prepared by Silverlake Design Ltd (Yates 2018). The historical background of the mill set out in this document is summarised below.

2.2 The mill is first documented in 1610 when it was leased to Loveday Connock. Later documentation indicates that it formed part of the Manor of Lametton. An agreement to a lease of 90 years in 1642 records *Lametton Mills*, from the lord of the manor Jonathon Rashleigh of Menabilly to Garthoud/Gartred Dennis/Denys of Devon. Bonds of repair in 1645 and 1647 record millers Faithful Hambly and William Gawde respectively; these millers may have sublet the property as Garthoud/Gartred Dennis is again recorded in 1648. In 1684 the mills were leased to John Finch of Duloe, and by 1686 a fulling mill had been constructed somewhere to the north of Lametton Mills; the location of this fulling mill is unknown.

2.3 In 1738 Lametton Mills, comprising a mill house and three grist mills, were leased for 99 years by Thomas Parsons. After the death of the Parson family members, in 1756 the mills were leased to William Doidge of Falmouth. Leases to Richard Oliver, whose family had been associated with the previously documented fulling mill, were granted in 1785 and c. 1798.

2.4 Lessees recorded during the 19th-century are Nicholas Lander (in 1841), Thomas Broad (from 1852/3), William Harris (from 1855), and Nicholas Lander again from the late 1850s. Following his death in 1874 the mill was taken over by his son, Nicholas Simon Lander, who in 1882 was assisted by an apprentice. Stone milling ceased in the 1890s when a steel roller plant, manufactured by Armfields of Ringwood, was installed, powered by a waterwheel behind the mill.

2.5 Nicholas Simon Lander died in 1907, and the mill was subsequently bought by his nephew Leonard (at a time when the Rashleigh family was selling off its land). The mill was run under family named companies, and was subsequently purchased and run by the Corin family until 1966 when milling (of flour and animal feed) ceased. The mill closed, and all the machinery was sold.

### **Cartographic evidence**

2.6 The mill is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 3 inch to 1 mile map of 1803, but this map is of too small a scale to record any detail other than the position of the mill adjacent to the road. The application area is depicted in more detail on the 1840 St Keyne tithe map (Fig. 2), which clearly shows the leat to the north heading around the west, rear of the building and down the south side, adjacent to the road. The tailrace emerges from under the road, beyond the mill house, and returns to the river a short distance downstream. The same arrangement is shown on a plan accompanying the 1855 lease (reproduced in Yates 2018).

2.7 The 1882 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map records the leat branching as it approaches the mill leading to new wheelpits situated at the rear of the building and alongside the north elevation. The 1907 revision records the same arrangement, along with a new east-west aligned range attached to the northeast corner of the building.

### 3. AIMS

- 3.1 The scheme involves the conversion of the building, which will remove and obscure fixtures and fittings and historic architectural features of interest, including those specifically associated with the former industrial use of the building as a mill. The aim of the investigation was therefore to prepare a survey of the building prior to works commencing to record the standing structure and associated fixtures and fittings.
- 3.2 The *Heritage Statement & Impact Assessment* (Yates 2018) includes a history of the building as well as a description of the building along with a description of key surviving fixtures and fittings (which are also shown on floor plans). A second aim of the recording was to identify the context of these fixtures and fittings in relation to the known history of the mill.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AC archaeology (Passmore 2018), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2014), and the AC archaeology *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*.
- 4.2 The historic building recording was carried out to level 2 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016), and was guided (for example in terms of the location of fixtures and fittings and historic graffiti) by the architectural investigation set out in the *Heritage Statement & Impact Assessment* (Yates 2018).
- 4.3 The survey comprised:
- A written description made in digital format on a tablet, including a description of the fabric of the building and evidence for the date of construction, alterations (including locations, materials used and date), the roof structure, and surviving *in situ* historic or more recent architectural features and fixtures and fittings, reused and reset architectural elements, and graffiti;
  - A colour digital photographic record, including a general record, both internally and externally (including its local context), along with a more detailed record of surviving *in situ* historic architectural features and fixtures and fittings, along with reused and reset architectural elements, and graffiti. An index of digital photographs is included as Appendix 1; and
  - Annotated architect's as existing drawings showing the location of observed historic fabric, fixtures and fittings, reused and reset architectural elements, and graffiti, along with information on the phasing and development of the building.

### 5. BUILDING SURVEY (Figs 4-6; Plates 1-24)

#### 5.1 Introduction

The mill is situated to the north of a road that crosses the East Looe River, the former Liskeard & Looe Canal, and the Liskeard to Looe branch line to the east. It is positioned at right angles to the adjacent road facing east, and is terraced into the hillside (Plate 1). It is orientated north-northwest to south-southeast but for the

purposes of this report the building will be referred to as being aligned north-south. To the north of the mill is a modern garage and to the east is another garage (in separate ownership), which has been adapted from a fire-damaged mid 20th-century 'new mill'.

## 5.2 External description

The mill is constructed of rubble slate stone laid in rough courses bonded with lime mortar. In the 20th century the east elevation and part of the south elevation was covered with cement render, which is now failing. There is also much evidence of 20th-century repointing using cement. (Internally most of the walls have been finished with either limewash or white-painted lime render.) The building has a gabled roof, with straight gables, covered with ragstones laid with lime mortar (south end) and standard slates (north end).

The main facade of the mill is to the east (Plate 2). In this elevation it is clear that the mill has been extended to the north above ground-floor level, with a vertical break visible above the doorway. There are granite quoins to the masonry at ground-floor level, and this section of wall appears to be of one phase across the length of the mill, with the rebuild only occurring above this level. There is a central round arched doorway with granite jambs, fitted with a pair of plank and batten stable-type doors. The surround is thought to have been salvaged from a nearby chapel. On the inside faces initials and dates have been carved into the jambs. These include "H 1683", 'LL 1912', 'J ?', 'NSL 183?', 'NL 1859', and 'HA 173' on the north side (Plate 3). To the south there is the letter 'M', the numbers '10' and '12', and the initials 'AP' (Plate 4); there are further inscriptions, but these are not decipherable. On the ground floor are two window openings with, to the north and south of these, a further two low blocked openings, both with wooden lintels. The windows are fitted with 20th-century two-light wooden-frames. On the first floor are two windows and a door; the central window is set within a former taller loading door. Both windows are two-light casements. All have mid 20th-century wooden frames. Within the northern half of the masonry is a scar of a former roofline, relating to the now demolished late 19th-century or early 20th-century extension; the foundations of its north wall are visible in the yard to the east of the mill. There are no openings on the second floor but at this level there are the ends of two structural tie rods.

The ground-floor level of the south elevation is exposed masonry with the remnants of cement render; the remainder of the wall above is covered with hung slates. There are central windows with 20th-century wooden framed two-light casements on the first and third floors (Plate 5).

The north elevation has an opening for the wheelshaft of the northern waterwheel on the ground floor. There are also single window openings on the first and third floors (Plate 6); the former is a two light side-opening casement each with six panes, and the latter is a two-light casement each with four panes. There is a brace for the end of a tie rod over the first-floor window. The third floor is covered with hung slates. Although the masonry surrounding the first-floor window has been repointed, it appears to be an insertion into earlier masonry. Other than the difference in quoins there is no clear evidence of phasing in the wall.

Corresponding with the vertical break in the north elevation, the west elevation also displays a vertical break at first- and second-floor level, with the later masonry to the north at first-floor level masonry projecting forward very slightly and topped with slates (Plate 7). Above, within this later masonry, there is a pair of braces at the end of tie rods. There are single door and (two-light casement) window openings on the first floor. The doorway provided access from the mill into a now removed toilet outhouse.

On the second floor is a partially blocked window opening now fitted with a smaller two-light casement window each with eight panes.

At the south end of the west elevation is the west wheelpit (Plate 8). This measures approximately 6.5m long by 2.3m wide. Below the first-floor window opening are hung slates presumably placed to protect the wall from water splashing off the top of the wheel. Below the window, at ground-floor level, is a hole for the wheelshaft. The bearing for the other end would have been situated on a plinth in the wheelpit; the bearing itself has been removed. To the north of the wheelshaft opening is a vertical break visible only at ground-floor level within the wheelpit.

The western wheel was of the overshot type and was fed by a leat at a height above first-floor level. At approximately 8.25m away from the mill the leat splits with one section feeding the western wheel and the other feeding the northern wheel. Both sections are constructed with slate walls and lined with concrete. Two reused railway lines that supported the penstock survive *in situ*, along with an iron arm with fittings that controlled the sluice (Plate 9).

The northern wheelpit measures approximately 11.5m long and 1.25 - 2.5m wide, and contained an overshot waterwheel. As with the western waterwheel, the end of the wheelshaft was supported on a plinth within the wheelpit (Plate 10). The bearing has also been removed, and there is also no surviving evidence for the penstock (cf a photograph in Yates 2018, 32 that shows the wheel in action). Waste water from the wheelpit flows through a tunnel running obliquely under the yard to the east of the mill. Within the northeast side of the wheelpit there is a butter well store (*ibid.*, 38) reached by slate steps forming the east side of the structure. It was not visible during the visit due to high water levels.

### 5.3 Internal description

#### ***The ground floor***

The central part of the floor has been covered with old granite millstones set with their grinding faces up (Plate 11). The rest of the floor is covered with irregularly-laid flagstones and concrete. All three below-ground chambers for the pitwheels have been infilled.

In the centre of the south wall is an irregularly-shaped recess; this is in the position of where a hole for the waterwheel wheelshaft would have been but is much wider and taller than would be needed (cf the hole in the other walls). At the southwest corner is an unused granite corbel. This does not appear to have had any function associated with the mill, and like the main door surround, this may be architectural salvage.

At the south end of the east and west walls are end bearing boxes that would have supported a now removed overhead lineshaft. Below the western end bearing box is a large recess. A pair of wooden flights of stairs to the first floor are situated in the centre of the mill, against the west wall, opposite the doorway. Behind these stairs is a vertical break corresponding with that visible externally in the wheelpit (Plate 12). The masonry to the north is constructed of mud-bonded stonework (with later limewash), indicating that it may relate to an earlier structure than the current mill.

At the northwest end of the room are four vertical posts (along with two additional posts) that form the remains of the hurst frame; the posts have sockets for removed horizontal timbers (Plate 13); these feature a mixture of wooden peg joints and joints with bolts. They are set into and appear to be integral to the first-floor structure. The



northwest post incorporates a bracket and lock for a horizontal beam that would have formed part of the tentering process allowing the gears to have been engaged/disengaged. The southwest post has a hand-operated wheel that may have been associated with this process. Immediately to the west of the hurst frame is a short length of overhead lineshaft supported on two bearings attached to the floor above. It features a single small belt drive allowing power to be transferred to the first floor.

At the south end of the room a further four vertical posts represent the remains of hurst frame associated with the milling machinery powered by the southern waterwheel. There are two, secondary/replacement vertical posts comprising a roughhewn timber and a reused railway sleeper. Unlike the other hurst frame there is no evidence for control of associated machinery.

The exposed first-floor structure is on two levels, with a higher southern section of the earlier building, and a lower northern section representing the more recent extension. Much of the floor of the earlier section has been replaced with new joists including one marked 'GARDENER MAKER'.

### ***The first floor***

As noted from the floor below, the first floor is on two levels with the section to the south being slightly higher (Plates 14-15). Both sections are covered with floor boards of varying dimensions, with the far southern section (over the ground-floor hurst frame) having been relaid after the millstones were removed. Also set within the floor of the southern section is a central hatch forming one of a series of hatches or sack traps in the building associated with the early (i.e. pre-mid 19th-century) corn milling. Above the hatch, attached to the floor above, is an associated wooden roller. Other features at this end of the building include a pair of recesses in the south wall, and an iron handle for controlling the penstock sluice, with a wooden peg board below (Plate 17).

The north section at this level contains a number of features relating to the later use of the mill. These include doors in the west elevation into the former toilet outbuilding and a door in the east elevation, formerly opening into the attached east range. As this east range predated the extension of the north extension to the mill there is a discrepancy in floor levels, and there is a step up to the doorway within the mill. At the north ends of the east and west walls there are end bearing boxes for an overhead lineshaft; two associated brackets are attached to the second-floor joists (Plate 16). There is an additional end-bearing box in the west wall, along with two small holes in the floor for drive belts up from the ground floor.

In the centre of the building is a group of chutes from the floor above. On the east side are two chutes, with a further three chutes of varying sizes to the west, above one of the flights of stairs from the ground floor, and adjacent to the opening for the stairs to the second floor. The stairs here are enclosed with planks. There is a further, larger chute at the southeast corner.

### ***The second floor***

This floor has a mixture of floor boards of varying dates, with those in the central southern end being wider and earlier. The floor incorporates a number of openings and grills associated with the chutes recorded on the floor below (Plate 18). At the south end there are the remains of a large bin with chute to the floor below. To the north is a central hatch above the hatch recorded on the floor below. To the northeast of this are scars of partitions, perhaps for an open fronted bin. To the north, on the east side of the building is a pair of chutes, the eastern one being entirely enclosed

with no access from this floor. Opposite on the west side of the building are two iron grills in the floor.

To the south of these grills, adjacent to the west wall, are the stairs from the first floor. These turn a right angle and continue up to the third floor. The inner sides are lined with planked partitions, and onto these are various marks and drawings in pencil, mainly on the west face. There is a drawing of a cockerel and a face and the names Zenie, Deacon and Bailey along with other writing which is not decipherable (Plates 19-20). On the southern side of the stairs is a scorch mark from a candle; this may be accidental or more likely an anthropomorphic mark since these are common in 'agricultural' contexts where grain and animal feed has been stored.

The northern end of the room is currently open to the central section but may formally have been enclosed. Here, attached to a timber frame is a central roller with an attached chain (Plate 21). The lineshaft has a belt wheel, which would have been powered via a belt passing from the floor below through a hole in the floor to the south.

### ***The third floor***

The use of this floor for storage is a late addition to the building, perhaps after the mill was extended to the north in the mid-late 19th-century. The floor joists have been cut away to allow the insertion of stairs up to this floor. There is a mixture of floor boards with those in the central southern end being wider, like those on the second floor, and incorporating a hatch above those on the floors below. There are also numerous other hatches, a couple of which match chutes recorded on the floor below (Plate 22). On the south wall below the limewash finish some graffiti including a horse has been drawn onto the plaster (Plate 23).

The floor is largely open but on the northeast side a small area has been partitioned off from the rest of the room with horizontal planks. This has an opening on its west side. Inside is a galvanised steel hopper with two tubes to the floor below; there is also a standard hatch.

The roof is supported on seven trusses; the southern five are earlier with the northern pair related to the early 20th-century extension of the building. On the earlier roof the trusses have pegged and nailed apexes with high-level nailed applied collars (which may be secondary) and diagonal braces down to the floor joists fixed with nailed lap joints. The later roof also has applied, nailed slender high-level collars. The purlins rest on the back of the trusses or in some cases in very shallow trenches cut into the back of the rafters.

Associated with the principal near central hatch in the floor is a pulley attached to a batten below the ridge purlin. There are three further associated pulleys and a roller attached to truss collars to the north (Plate 24). On the northwest side of the roof there are two further pulleys perhaps associated with one of the western hatches in the floor below.

## **6. COMMENTS**

- 6.1** The building has a long history with a mill being on the site since at least 1610, but as a manorial mill it may have earlier origins. The investigation has identified that the northern section of the west wall is the earliest element of the structure. This has mud bonded stonework that could be of medieval or early post-medieval date.

- 6.2** The ground floor and southern end of the mill (on the first, second and third floors) represent the next phase of construction as a corn mill. The structure is not securely dated; it could represent the building recorded in 1610 but the roof structure is typologically later, perhaps of later 17th or early 18th-century date (with later additional timbers). The roof could however be a later replacement. During this time the mill was powered by a waterwheel located in a wheelpit attached to the south side of the mill, with an associated leat wrapping around the rear, western side of the building. The wheelpit has however been infilled and there is no above-ground evidence for the structure. The main mill was the southern part of the building, but at ground-floor level it continued to the north occupying the full length of the current building; the later area was probably single storeyed and may have been a store. Due to later alterations there is limited evidence for corn milling processes in this part of the building; the surviving evidence is principally the remains of the hurst frame and the hatches and associated pulleys for transferring sacks to the various floors.
- 6.3** In the mid-19th century (sometime between 1840 and 1880) the southern waterwheel was replaced with two new waterwheels located in wheelpits; based on an assessment of the manufacturer – Oatey and Martin of Wadebridge – Yates (2018, 35) has suggested that this took place before 1874. The addition of a second wheel would have improved the productivity of the mill and was a common development during this period (Watts 2005, 39). A photograph of c. 1906 reproduced in Yates (2018, 31) shows part of the north end of the mill largely obscured behind the east range. Attached to the north end of the earlier mill structure the photograph shows a lucam at third-floor level, which indicates that this floor was being utilised for the additional storage of grain. Below the lucum the photograph also shows part of a sloping roof to the northern part of the mill. This represents a raising of this part of the building above ground-floor level, which is evident externally, and externally at second-floor level where the eaves line is visible as a change in width of the wall. These additional floors would have been required to house additional machinery in particular mill stones on the first-floor stone floor and associated hopper on the second-floor bin floor. Apart from the structural evidence the only surviving internal fittings associated with this expansion in production are the remains of the hurst frame associated with the north waterwheel; it is unclear what machinery the western waterwheel initially powered or how power was transferred from the wheelshaft.
- 6.4** By 1936 the northern part of the building was further altered with the addition of second and third floors.
- 6.5** Traditional mills were in decline by the end of the 19th and into the early 20th century with many changing to animal feed production. Lametton Mill was adapted in this way in the 1890s when a steel roller plant, was installed, powered by the western waterwheel. The mill continued in use for animal feed production until 1966 when mill closed, and all the machinery was sold.
- 6.6** Almost all of the *in situ* internal fittings date to the later phase of use, and include evidence of the transfer of power across the ground floor and up to the first floor, both levels where milling machinery was almost certainly located. Other new fittings included bins on the second floor, and associated hatches in the second and third floors frequently with chutes attached to the floors below. There was some mechanisation of sack hoists, but the main, earlier hoist remained hand operated. All the windows were replaced during the early 20th century, with additional windows added within earlier doorways.

## 7. OASIS ENTRY AND ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An OASIS entry has been created using the unique identifier 341622, and includes a digital copy of this report.
- 7.2 An archive of relevant born-digital data has been compiled in accordance with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) standards and guidelines, and will be deposited with the ADS within three months of acceptance of this report by Cornwall Council.

## 8. SOURCES CONSULTED

Yates, C., 2018. *Heritage Statement & Impact Assessment, Proposed Conversion to Dwelling, Lametton Mill, St Keyne, PL14 4SH*, Version 2 (Silverlake Design Ltd)

Ordnance Survey 3 inch to 1 mile map, 1803, [online] accessed at <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/l/002osd000000016u00322000.html>

Ordnance Survey 25-inch Cornwall map sheet XXXVI.14  
First Edition, surveyed 1880-1, published 1882  
Second Edition, revised 1905, published 1907

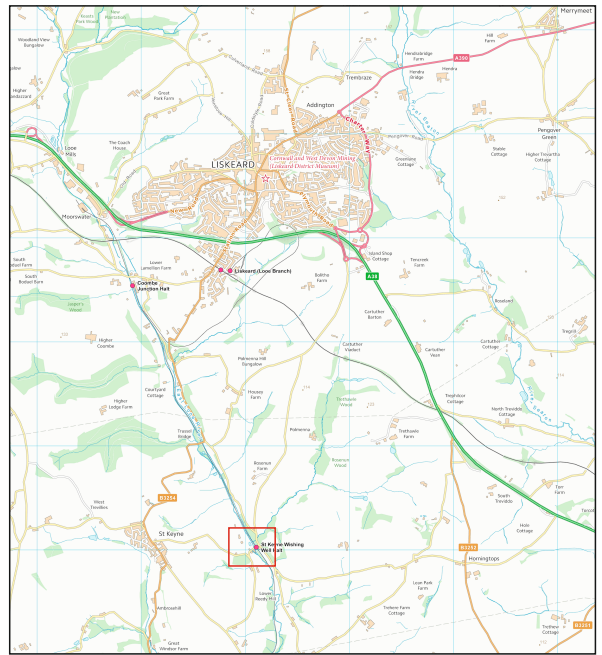
Passmore, A., 2018. *Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall, PL14 4SH (NGR SX 25040 61000)*, *Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording, Cornwall Council reference PA18/05326, condition 9*, AC archaeology document number **1936/1/0**

St Keyne tithe map, 1840

Watts, M., 2005, *Water and Wind Power* (Shire Publications Ltd, Princes Risborough)

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British Geological Survey on-line viewer  
[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

National Heritage List for England  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>



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0 250m  
 Scale 1:10,000@A4

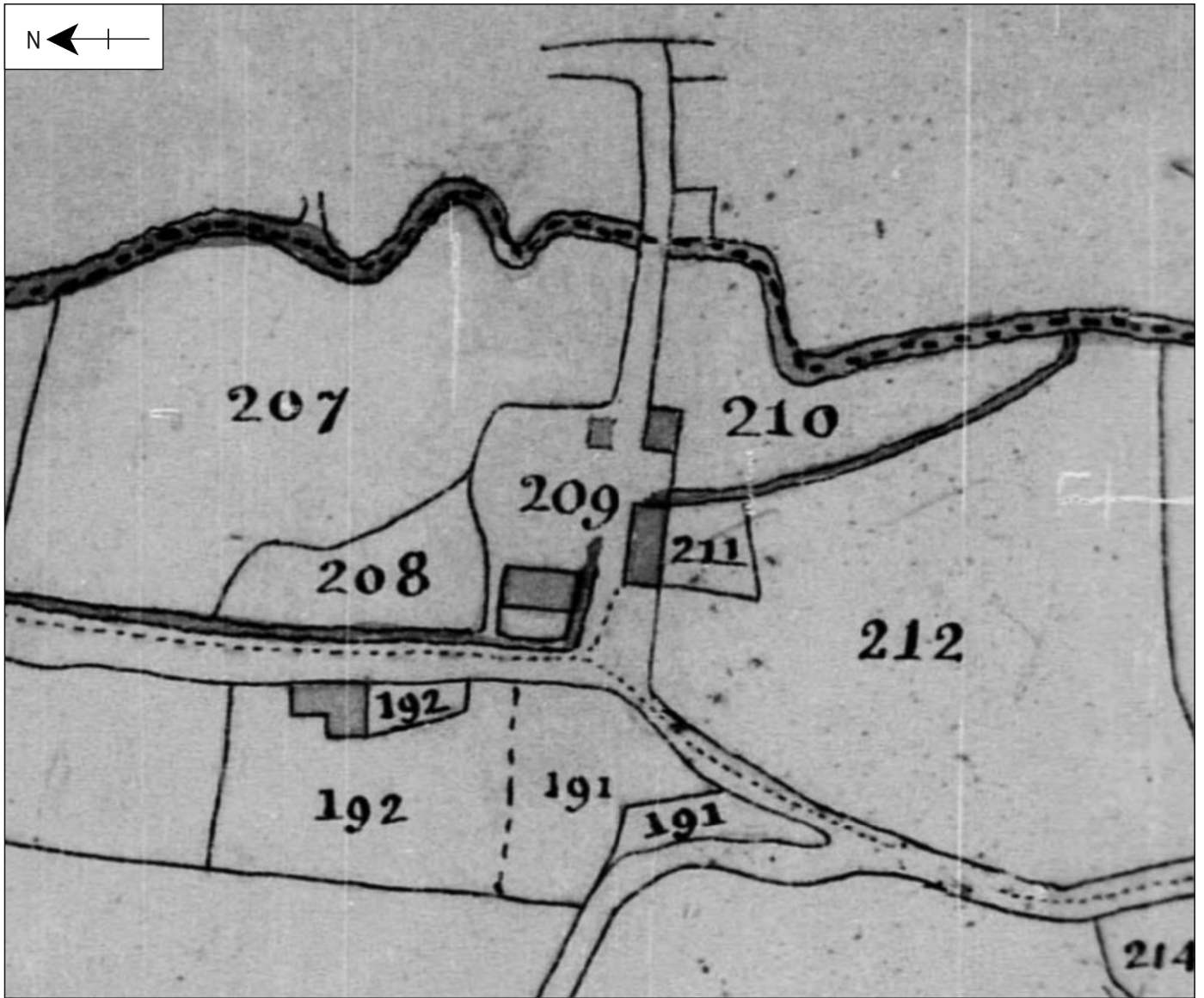
PROJECT

Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall

TITLE

Fig.1: Site location





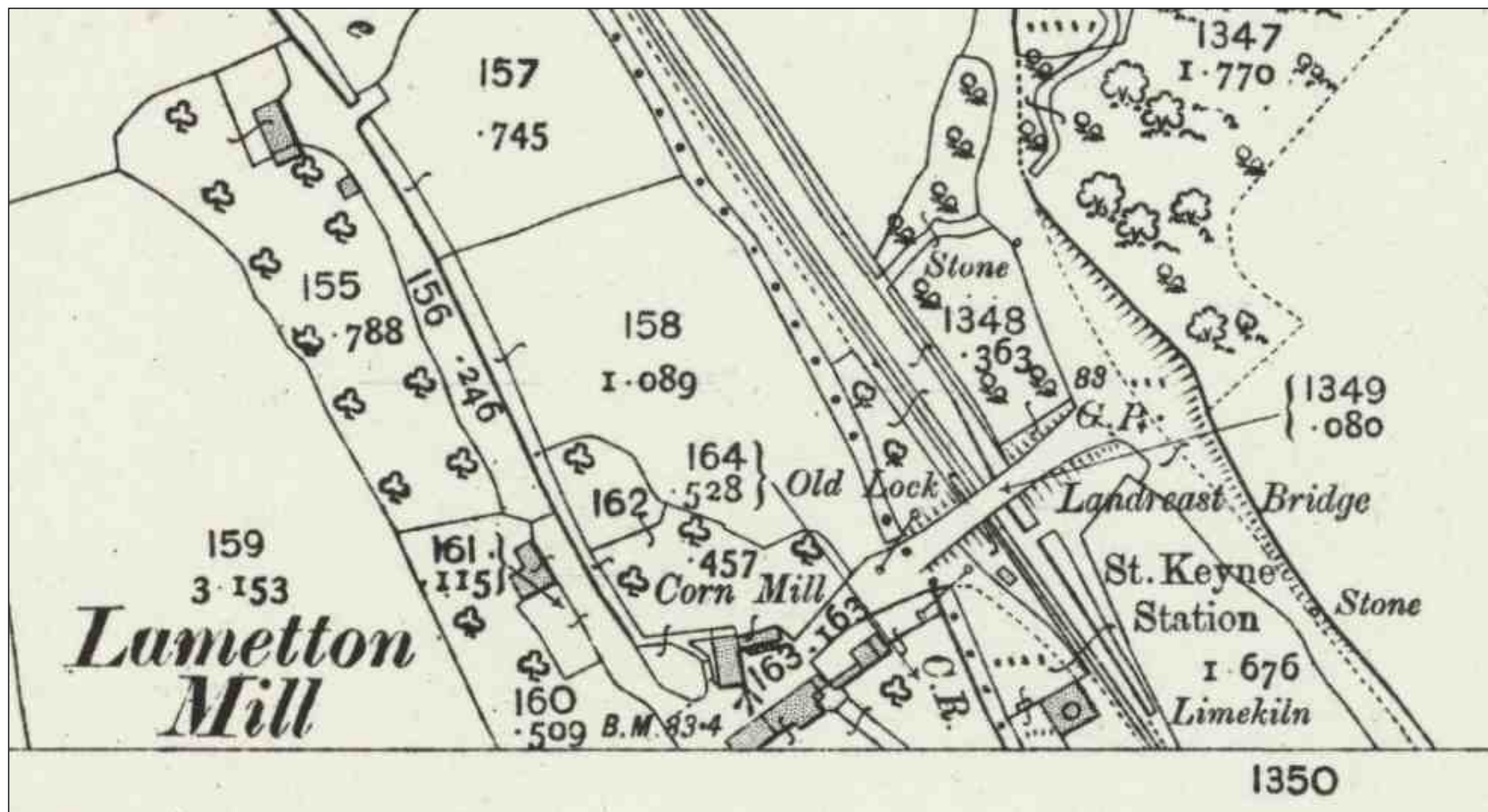
PROJECT

Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall

TITLE

Fig.2: Extract from the St Keyne  
tithe map, 1840





PROJECT  
Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall

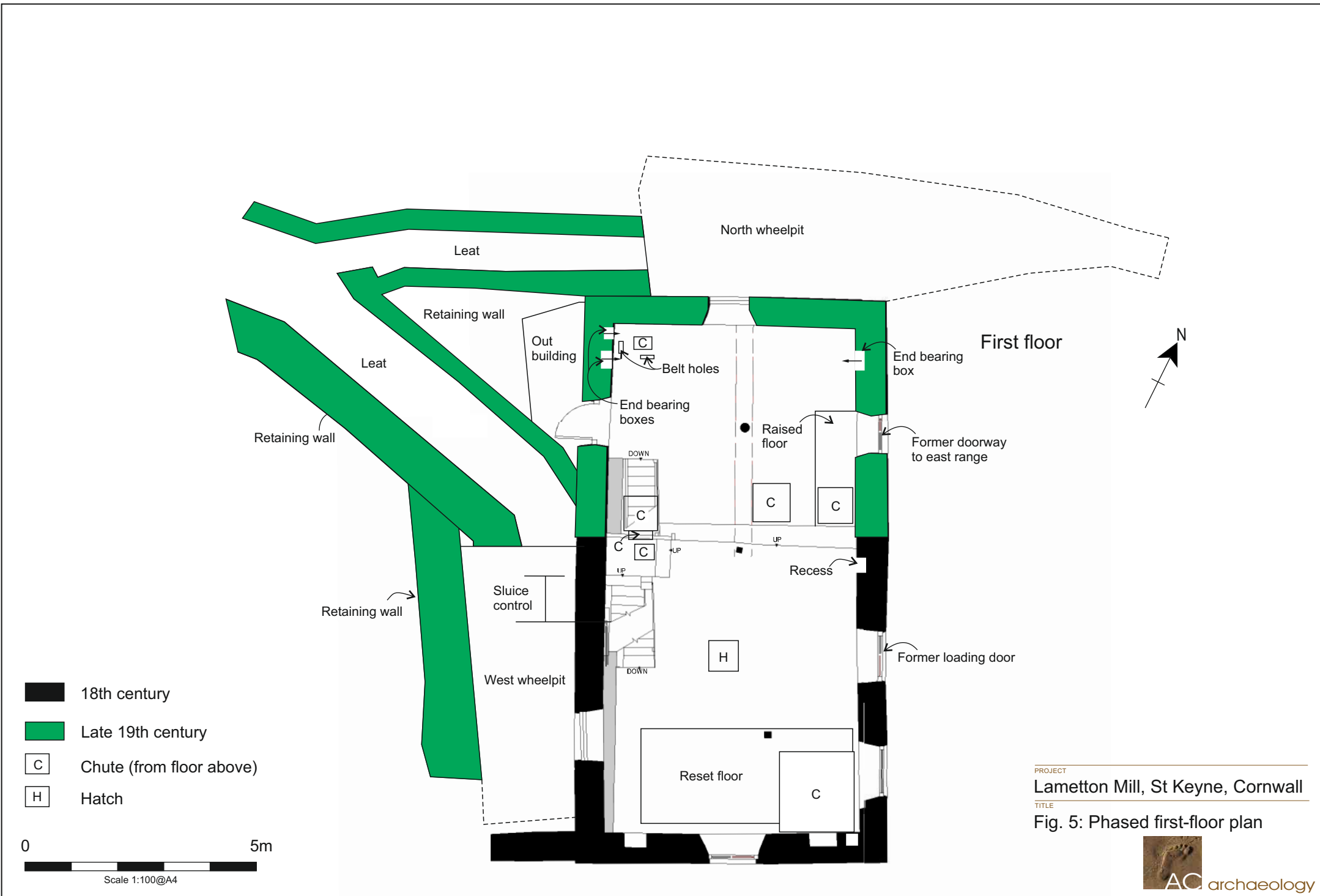
TITLE  
Fig. 3: Extract from the Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1880



AC archaeology



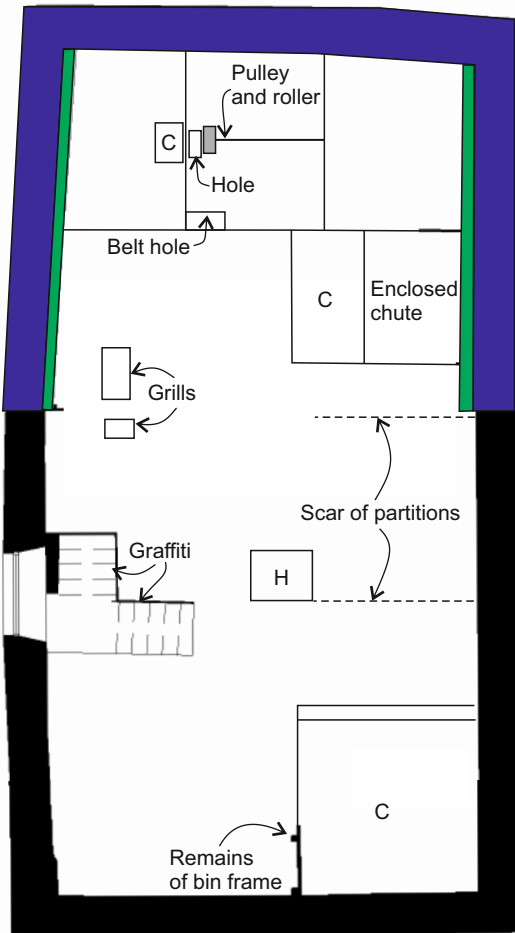




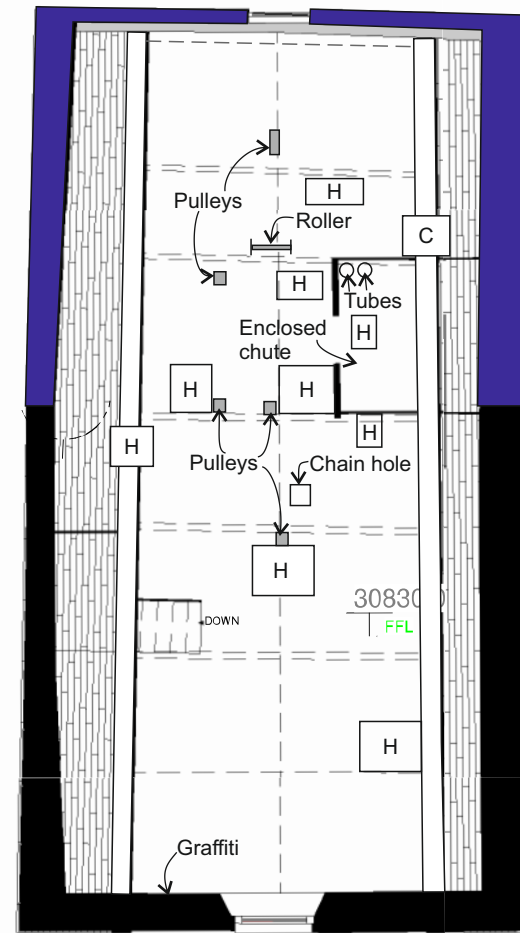
PROJECT  
**Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall**  
 TITLE  
**Fig. 5: Phased first-floor plan**



Second floor

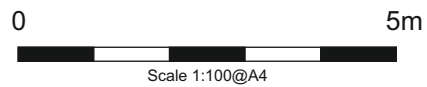


Third floor



PROJECT  
Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall

TITLE  
Fig. 6: Phased second- and third-floor plans



- C Chute (from floor above)    H Hatch
- 18th century     Late 19th century     Early 20th century



Plate 1: The mill viewed from the canal bridge showing the miller's house to the left, looking west.



Plate 2: The east elevation, looking west (2m scale)



Plate 3: Graffiti on north jamb in east elevation doorway, looking north



Plate 4: Graffiti on south jamb in east elevation doorway, looking south



Plate 5: The south elevation, looking northeast (2m scale)



Plate 6: The north elevation, looking south





Plate 7: The west elevation, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 8: The west wheelpit, looking south



Plate 9: Fittings for the penstock and associated sluice over the west wheelpit, looking northeast





Plate 10: The north wheelpit, looking east



Plate 11: General view of ground floor, with millstones set into the floor in the foreground and north hurst frame to the rear, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 12: View of staircases on the ground floor with the break in the west wall behind, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 13: View of wheelshaft hole, hurst frame and fittings at the north end of the ground floor, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 14: General view of the first floor, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 15: General view of the first floor, looking south (1m scale)





Plate 16: View of end bearing box and other lineshaft brackets at the northeast side of the first floor, looking east



Plate 17: View of penstock control gear and peg board, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 18: General view of the second floor, looking north (1m scale)





Plate 19: Cockerel graffiti on the stairs leading to the third floor, looking east

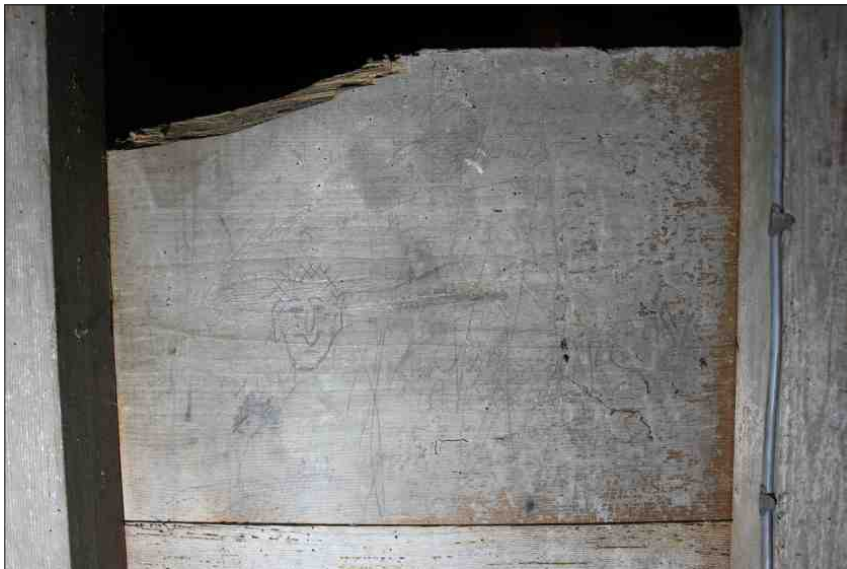


Plate 20: Graffiti, including a face, part of a cockerel and some names on the stairs leading to the third floor, looking east



Plate 21: View of wooden roller and belt drive at northern end of second floor, looking north



Plate 22: General view of the third floor, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 23: Horse and rider graffiti on south wall of the third floor, looking south



Plate 24: Pulleys for sack hoists on the third floor, looking south



# Appendix 1

Digital Photographic Index

Digital Photographic Index  
ACD1936 Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall

Archive No	Description	Scale	View from	Photo by	Date
1	East elevation	2m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
2	East elevation - doorway	2m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
3	East elevation - north opening	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
4	East elevation - upper floors at north end	-	E	AJP	18/1/2019
5	East elevation - doorway from inside	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
6	East elevation - North door jamb	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
7	East elevation - South door jamb	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
8	South elevation	2m	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
9	West elevation	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
10	West elevation - former toilet outbuilding	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
11	West elevation - door to toilet outbuilding	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
12	West elevation - opening above wheelpit	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
13	West elevation - wheelshaft hole	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
14	West elevation - penstock sluice mechanism	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
15	West elevation - wheelpit	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
16	North elevation	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
17	North elevation - wheelshaft hole	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
18	Tailrace from north wheelpit	-	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
19	North wheelpit and steps	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
20	Butterwell in north wheelpit	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
21	Footings of east range in yard east of mill	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
22	North wheelpit	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
23	Leats behind mill	1m + 2m	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
24	Leat behind mill	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
25	Mill viewed from canal bridge	-	E	AJP	18/1/2019
26	Mill viewed from road	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
27	Ground floor - south hurst frame	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
28	Ground floor - general view and south hurst frame	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
29	Ground floor- north wheelshaft hole	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
30	Ground floor - north hurst frame	1m	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
31	Ground floor - north hurst frame	1m	NW	AJP	18/1/2019
32	Ground floor - north hurst frame	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
33	Ground floor - north hurst frame	1m	NE	AJP	18/1/2019
34	Ground floor - north hurst frame	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
35	Ground floor - north blocked opening	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
36	Ground floor - north window	1m	NW	AJP	18/1/2019
37	Ground floor - north overhead lineshaft bearing	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
38	Ground floor - south window	1m	NW	AJP	18/1/2019
39	Ground floor - south blocked opening and east end bearing box	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
40	Ground floor - removed axle	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
41	Ground floor - west bearing box	-	E	AJP	18/1/2019
42	Ground floor - south elevation	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
43	Ground floor - corbel in southwest corner	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
44	Ground floor - west wheelshaft hole and vertical break in west wall	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
45	Ground floor - stairs	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
46	Ground floor - ceiling	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
47	Ground floor - floor showing millstones	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
48	Ground floor - floor showing millstones	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
49	Ground floor - floor showing millstones	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
50	Ground floor - vertical break in west wall	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
51	Ground floor - bearing on stairs	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
52	First floor - general view	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019

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ACD1936 Lametton Mill, St Keyne, Cornwall

53	First floor - door, hopper and floor at north end	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
54	First floor - overhead lineshaft fitting at north end	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
55	First floor - hoppers, etc. at north end	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
56	First floor - door to toilet outbuilding	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
57	First floor - overhead lineshaft fittings on west wall	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
58	First floor - hopper at north end	-	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
59	First floor - north central west hoppers	-	NE	AJP	18/1/2019
60	First floor - general view	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
61	First floor - east elevation	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
62	First floor - south elevation	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
63	First floor - West elevation window	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
64	First floor - penstock sluice mechanism handle	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
65	First floor - penstock sluice mechanism handle	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
66	First floor - replacement floor at south end	1m	E	AJP	18/1/2019
67	First floor - main hatch	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
68	First floor - spindle above hatch	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
69	First floor - Stairs up to second floor	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
70	First floor - mid central west hoppers	-	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
71	First floor - stairs up and down to adjacent floors	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
72	Second floor - hopper and enclosure	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
73	Second floor - general view	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
74	Second floor - hopper and enclosure	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
75	Second floor - grills and partitions	1m	NE	AJP	18/1/2019
76	Second floor - central east hopper	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
77	Second floor - blocked window in west elevation	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
78	Second floor - hopper, etc. at north end	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
79	Second floor - spindle at north end	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
80	Second floor - west elevation	1m	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
81	Second floor - spindle gearing	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
82	Second floor - general view of north end	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
83	Second floor - floor joist detail	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
84	Second floor - graffiti on stairs	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
85	Second floor - graffiti on stairs	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
86	Second floor - graffiti on stairs	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
87	Second floor - graffiti on stairs	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
88	Second floor - graffiti on stairs	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
89	Second floor - graffiti on stairs	-	W	AJP	18/1/2019
90	Second floor - cut off joists in stair opening	-	NW	AJP	18/1/2019
91	Second floor - stairs	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
92	Third floor - general view	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
93	Third floor - general view	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
94	Third floor - south elevation	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
95	Third floor - south hatch	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
96	Third floor - middle south main hatch	1m	S	AJP	18/1/2019
97	Third floor - pulley above main hatch	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
98	Third floor - central enclosure	1m	W	AJP	18/1/2019
99	Third floor - middle hatches	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
100	Third floor - enclosure	1m	NW	AJP	18/1/2019
101	Third floor - south elevation	1m	N	AJP	18/1/2019
102	Third floor - north pulley	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
103	Third floor - middle pulley	-	NW	AJP	18/1/2019
104	Third floor - north roller	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
105	Third floor - north end roof detail	1m	NE	AJP	18/1/2019

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106	Third floor - south end roof detail	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
107	Third floor - south end roof detail	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
108	Third floor - south end roof detail	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
109	Third floor - south end roof detail	-	SE	AJP	18/1/2019
110	Third floor - south end roof detail	-	S	AJP	18/1/2019
111	Ground floor - reused timber as floor joist	-	E	AJP	18/1/2019
112	Third floor - south gable graffiti	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
113	Third floor - south gable graffiti	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
114	Third floor - south gable graffiti	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
115	Third floor - hopper	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
116	Third floor - hopper	-	SW	AJP	18/1/2019
117	Third floor - roller	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
118	Third floor - pulleys	-	N	AJP	18/1/2019
119	First floor hopper showing reused rail	-	NW	AJP	18/1/2019

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