

Tehidy Kennels, Cornwall
Historic building record

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2023R002

Tehidy Kennels, Cornwall

Historic Building Record

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The fieldwork for the Historic Building Record was undertaken by Jo Sturgess, Anthony Angove and Connor Motley.

The photogrammetry survey was undertaken by 3deep Media, the measured building survey was undertaken by [redacted].

The Project Manager was Jo Sturgess.

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

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Cover illustration: *Building A, room 2, boilers with associated furnaces against the northwest wall.*

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Abbreviations

ACSS	Archive and Cornish Studies Service, Kresen Kernow
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List Entry
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was commissioned by [redacted] ([redacted]) on behalf of [redacted], [redacted], to carry out a measured building survey, photogrammetry survey and historic building record at the kennels in Tehidy Country Park, Camborne located at NGR: SW 6416 4336. Tehidy Country Park along with the kennels is owned and managed by Cornwall Council.

The former dog kennels were originally built in the mid 19th century, for the Basset family of Tehidy, to provide housing for their hunting dogs. The complex comprises several buildings with associated yards set within a square walled enclosure. It is a relatively complete example of a 19th century hunting dog kennel, and one of only a very small number that survive in Cornwall. As such the kennel complex at Tehidy should be classed as a highly significant non-designated heritage asset.

The kennel yards and buildings have sadly been neglected for several decades and are presently in a state of disrepair with some roofs in imminent danger of collapse.

Due to the threat of imminent loss, a decision was made by Cornwall Council's Countryside team to establish a new project to address any further deterioration and find a new use for the complex.

In response to the initial phase of this project CAU were asked to carry out a historic building record of the kennels (equivalent to a Historic England level 3 survey) which also included a measured building survey (undertaken by [redacted]) and photogrammetry survey (undertaken by 3deep Media).

As a result of the historic building record total of four major construction phases were identified. A building was first constructed on the site in the 1850s, either by Lady Frances Basset or by John Francis Basset (Phase 1), but it remains unclear as to whether this building served as kennels or had another use. In the late 1850s or early 1860s (Phase 2) the phase 1 building was completely remodelled to create new kennels for John Francis Basset's hunting dogs. The phase 2 kennels are represented by the stone-built elements of the existing complex. These kennels remained as they had been built until the 1890s (Phase 3), when Arthur Basset implemented works to add an extension along with new kennel buildings and new yards. The phase 3 additions are represented by the brick-built elements of the existing complex. Following the sale of Tehidy and the Basset estate in 1916 the complex ceased to be used as kennels. Through the 20th century (Phase 4) the buildings and yards were used for keeping cattle and ponies at different times, but since being acquired by the Council in 1983 they have had no function other than being used initially for storage. Due to minimal reuse during phase 4 the 19th century kennels complex has remained intact with only a few alterations undertaken since it was remodelled in the late 19th century during phase 3.

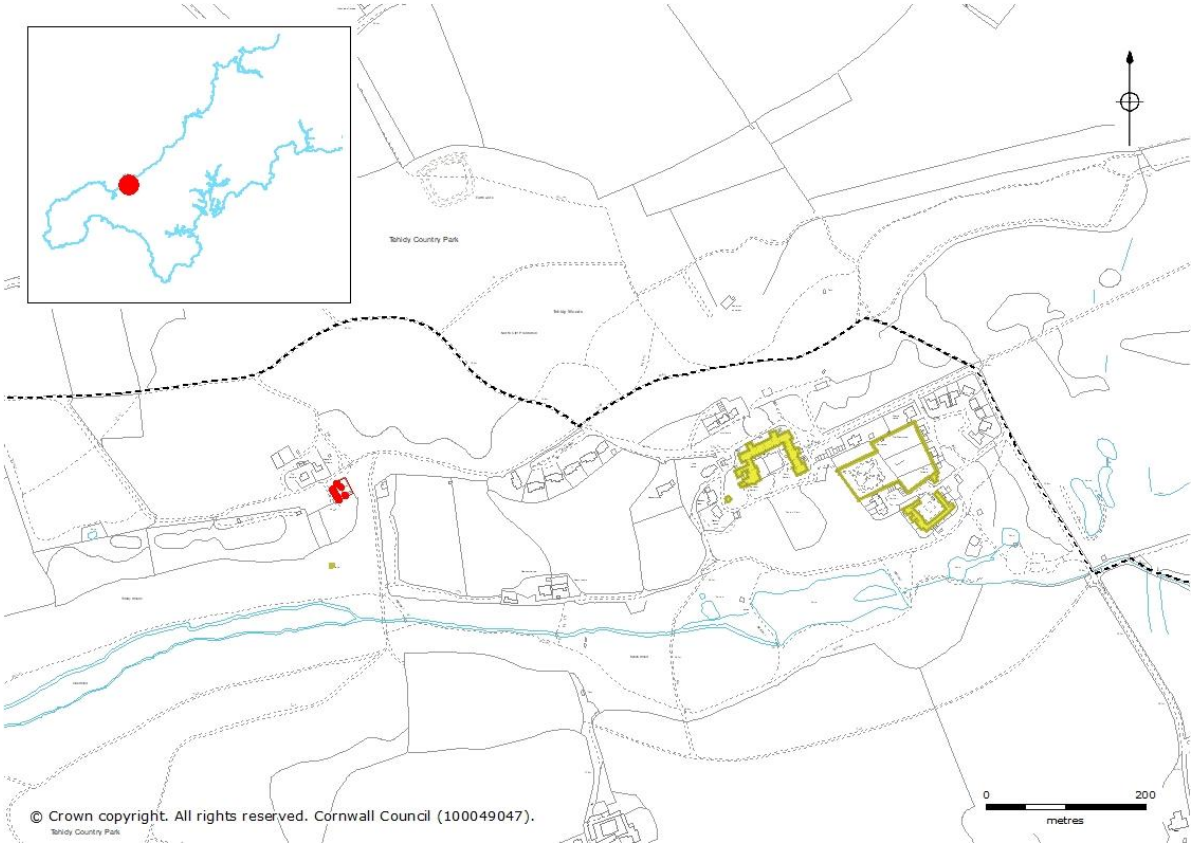


Fig 1 Map showing the location of the kennels in red, with Tehidy House to the east (listed buildings shown in yellow).

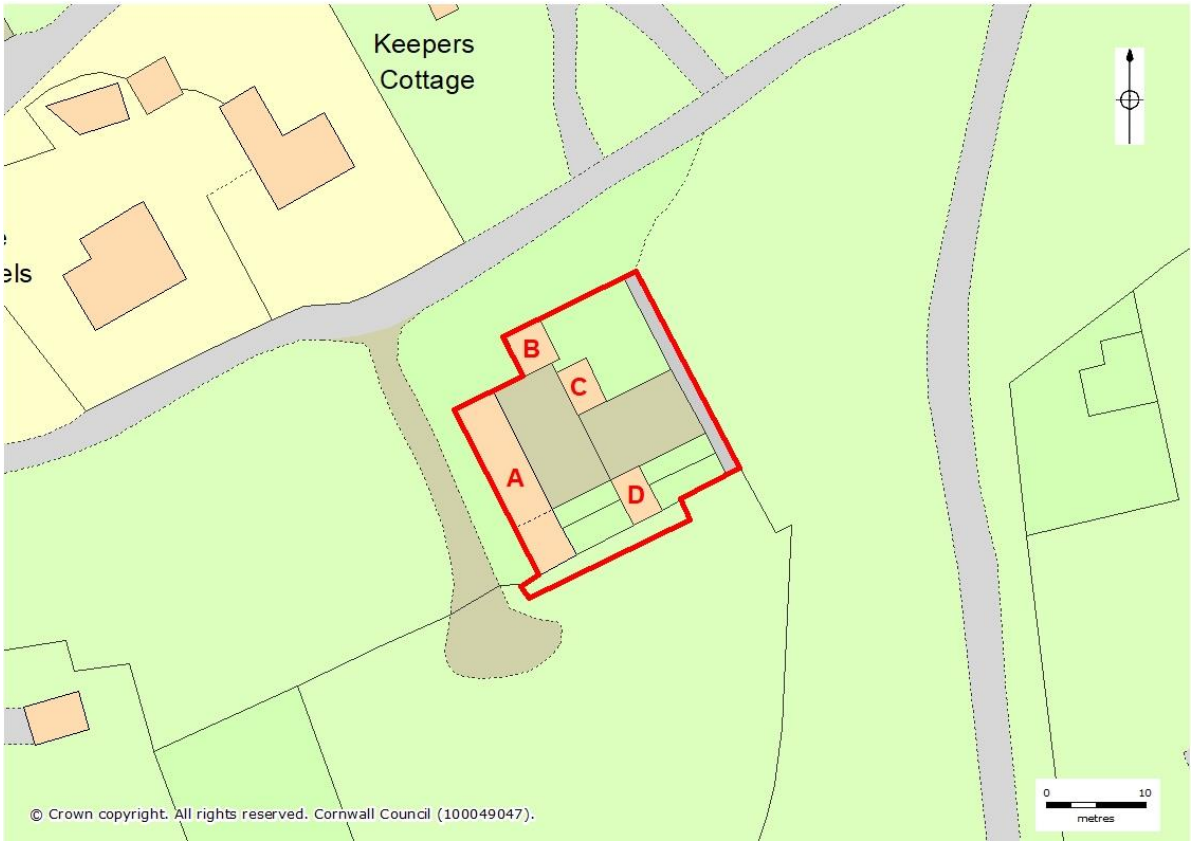


Fig 2 Extent of the kennels outlined in red showing locations of Buildings A, B, C and D.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The historic building record was commissioned by [redacted] ([redacted]) on behalf of [redacted], [redacted] along with a measured building survey and photogrammetry survey in advance of repairs and alterations to the kennels at Tehidy Country Park (Figs 1 and 2).

The kennel yards and buildings have been sadly neglected for several decades and are presently in a state of disrepair with some roofs in imminent danger of collapse.

A previous effort to restore and reuse the buildings was made in 1995 when planning permission was granted for the conversion of the buildings to craft workshops, camping barns and associated facilities. However, this project was not pursued, but an archaeological record of the complex which had been requested as a condition attached to the Planning Consent was undertaken a few years after in 1998 (Thomas 1998). A review of the archaeological record of the kennel site was later requested as part of the brief for a Country Park management plan in 2010. As a result of this the archaeological record undertaken in 1998 was updated (Thomas 2011).

Recently, due to the threat of imminent loss of roofs, a decision was made by Cornwall Council's Countryside team to establish a new project to address any further deterioration and find a new use for the complex.

In response to the initial phase of this project CAU were asked to carry out a historic building record of the kennels (equivalent to a Historic England level 3 survey) which also includes a measured building survey (undertaken by [redacted]) and photogrammetry survey (undertaken by 3deep Media).

The requirements and methodology for the historic building record, measured building survey and photogrammetry survey are outlined in the project design prepared by CAU (see Appendix 3).

2.2 Aims

The principal aims of the work were to undertake a photogrammetry survey, a measured building survey and a historic building record of the existing kennels complex.

The objectives were to:

- Produce a photogrammetry model of the existing site.
- Produce a measured building survey including plans, elevations and sections.
- Produce an accurate record of the existing complex including its fabric, features and fittings (Level 3 as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the existing complex.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (CIfA 2020a, 2020b) and Historic England (2016) guidance.

2.3.1 Desk–based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER, as available via Heritage Gateway.
- Early maps, photographs and documents (see Section 10.1).
- Published histories (see Section 10.2).
- Websites (see Section 10.3).

2.3.2 Fieldwork: Photogrammetry

(Undertaken by 3deep Media; see Figs 129-133).

A photogrammetry survey was undertaken by 3deep Media to include:

- Production of a baseline photographic survey and 3D model.
- Low-level aerial photography of the existing structure and surroundings.
- An overall vertical view (orthomosaic) of the site.
- Oblique views of the site and surrounding landscape context.
- The production of a 3D model of the site using Structure from Motion.

2.3.3 Fieldwork: Measured building survey

(Undertaken by [redacted]).

A measured building survey was undertaken using a 3D laser scanner to include:

- Survey control being related to The National Grid and Ordnance Datum.
- Full survey to enable the creation of floor plans, elevations (x8) sections (x2) and a roof plan.

2.3.4 Fieldwork: Historic building record

The equivalent of a Level 3 Building Survey (as defined by Historic England 2016) was produced.

Recording included a room by room description with external and internal architectural features and detail annotated to copies of measured external elevations and floor plans.

Analysis of the fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes) to allow a description to be written up at the archive report stage.

Photographic recording included digital photography using a digital SLR camera (with a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). A photographic archive was produced and sent for storage with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) (Appendix 2 and Fig 138).

CAU follows Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (2014).

The photo record comprised:

- General views.
- All external elevations.
- All internal room spaces.
- Examples of structural and architectural detail.

A metric scale was included in all views, except where health and safety considerations make this impractical.

2.3.5 Post-fieldwork

All site materials were prepared for long term storage. This included:

- All records (drawings, photographs, etc) were ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive were deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Measured and annotated drawings were created.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the project design, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc).

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3 Location and setting

The kennels complex comprises a group of four single-storey buildings (Buildings A, B, C and D) with associated walled yards set within a roughly square enclosure in Tehidy Country Park (Figs 1, 2 and 126-133). The complex is located on the western side of the park approximately 550m west of the former mansion house at NGR: SW 6416 4336. The buildings are surrounded by woodland and lie immediately south of the main east-west drive which runs through the estate. They have been constructed on a southeast facing slope at a height of 70m OD with their frontages facing east. To the northwest of the kennels are two associated keeper's cottages, and directly to the north there is a small, outside privy. A building (possibly another keeper's cottage) and a pheasantry are shown to the east of the kennels on the *c*1907 OS map (Fig 12). Unroofed remains of the possible keeper's cottage are shown on modern mapping. The underlying bedrock at the site is the Porthtowan Formation – Metamudstone and Metasandstone (mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk).

4 Designations

The kennels are located within the grounds of Tehidy House, a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE Number 1328152) with which they are closely associated. The site is part of West Tehidy County Wildlife Site and also lies within the Godrevy to Portreath section of Heritage Coast and the Godrevy to Portreath section of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

5 Site history

Tehidy is listed in the Domesday Book which was completed in 1086. The entry shows that it was among the largest and most valuable manors in Cornwall. The Basset family gained possession of the Tehidy estate in around 1150, through marriage into the De Dunstanville family, who had owned the estate from at least 1100 (Parkes 2011, 26).

From later medieval times, documents record the presence of the mansion at Tehidy, and the establishment and rising influence of the Bassets. A major development of the estate into a grand country house and ornamental grounds dates from the time of John Pendarves Basset (1714-1739), who built a new mansion house at Tehidy in 1734. The construction of the building coincided with the greatly increased revenue received from the Basset family's copper mining interests in Dolcoath Mine and others in the Pool area (Parkes 2011, 26). Following the death of John Pendarves Basset in 1739 the estate passed to his brother Francis Basset and after his death in 1769 it passed to his son, Sir Francis Basset 1st Baron de Dunstanville and Basset who held the estate until his death in 1835. Following the death of Sir Francis Basset the estate passed to his only daughter Frances Basset, 2nd Baroness Basset, who died childless in 1855 at the age of 74. On her death the estate was inherited by John Francis Basset, her cousin, and the nephew of Sir Francis Basset.

Kennels are first recorded at Tehidy in 1734 during the ownership of John Pendarves Basset (Tangye 2002, 100) and were described as thatched, with building or fitting works carried out on them documented in 1735 (ACSS AD894/7/2). The location of these 18th century kennels is unknown, but cartographic evidence indicates that they were not located at the site of the existing kennels to the north-west of the mansion. An early reference to hunting dogs at Tehidy was in 1756 when Francis Basset gave instructions for forbidding poachers and mentioned that greyhounds were being kept at the estate (ACSS AD894/7/4), and there is also a reference to spaniels being kept in 1791 during the ownership of Sir Francis Basset (Tangye 2002, 100).

Early maps indicate that the existing kennels were not constructed until the mid 19th century. There are no buildings shown at this location on the estate map of 1806 (ACSS

AD/894/7/11, Fig 6), nor are they shown on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1809 (Fig 7) or on the Illogan parish Tithe Map of 1839 (Fig 8), although the drive which runs along the north side of the kennel complex is clearly shown on all three maps. On the Tithe Map of 1839 (Fig 8) plot 377, in which the kennels were later located, is listed in the accompanying Tithe Apportionment as part of the Barton of Tehidy owned and occupied by Lady Frances Basset.

Buildings are first shown at the site of the kennels on two mid 19th century maps. The first is an estate map drafted by George Kendall Cartwright (ACSS AD894/7/24, Fig 9) (mistakenly identified as a copy of the Tithe map) which is not dated but was probably surveyed and drawn at some point soon after 1851. It was certainly completed before alterations to the house in *c*1861, since it depicts the layout of the house prior to its major remodelling in 1861-63. This map shows a building at the site of the kennels with a very different footprint to that which exists today: a C-shaped structure facing south with a range to the north incorporating the present Building B (crib/croust room) and two wings leading southwards to the east and west of the north range; the west wing is in the position of the present stone-built kennels (Building A), and the east wing no longer exists. It is unclear if the building was originally designed for use as kennels, since there are no associated yards shown for exercising dogs. This map also illustrates that neither of the keeper's cottages to the northwest of the kennels had been built at that time.

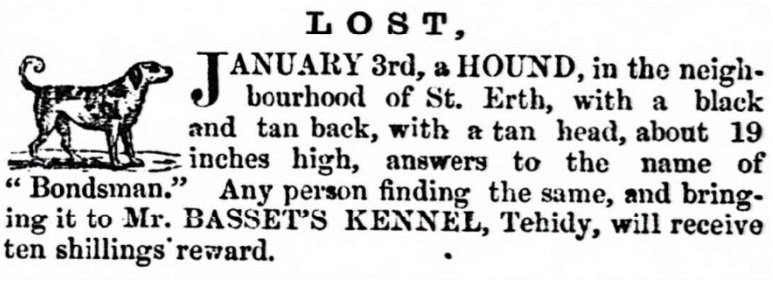
An estate plan created by E Whitley in 1851 but annotated, with features added to it, in 1859 (ACSS FS/2/88/3) shows that there were no buildings at the site in 1851. However, the annotations added in 1859 depict what appears to be a proposal drawing for the present stone-built kennels along with proposal drawings for the two keeper's cottages to the north. Considering that the keeper's cottages were not depicted on Cartwright's estate map (Fig 9, discussed above) and the layout of the building on the site of the kennels has a very different footprint on Cartwright's estate map to that depicted in 1859, suggests that the Cartwright map (Fig 9) predates the 1859 proposal drawings, giving it a survey date of sometime between 1851 and 1859. Therefore, the first C-shaped building on the site of the kennels would appear to date to the 1850s.

Since Lady Frances Basset was in her 70s during the 1850s and died in 1855, it seems most likely that her cousin, John Francis Basset, who was a very keen huntsman, erected the first C-shaped building on the site soon after he inherited the estate in 1855. The 1859 annotations on the Whitley estate plan indicate that only a few years after the C-shaped building was constructed, it was remodelled in *c*1860 by John Francis Basset to provide new kennels for his hunting dogs.

This remodelling of the kennels coincided with a major remodelling of the mansion house and its grounds by John Francis Basset between 1861 and 1863. The redevelopment of the property was funded by revenue from tin mining and property rent. The Basset's financial investments in mining were significant, especially North Basset, South Frances, Dolcoath, West Basset and Wheal Basset. John Francis Basset possessed one of the largest estates in Cornwall, extending from St Agnes through to Illogan and Camborne, as well as owning the parish of Perranarworthal, part of St Gluvias and property at Meneage. In 1860-61, it was said that his income from the Dolcoath and Basset mines amounted to £20,000. It seems that a second kennels building was also constructed at this time over on the eastern side of the estate next to Keeper's Cottage, located just to the south-east of Eastern Lodge. This building appears to still survive since it is shown on modern OS mapping, although may now be roofless.

In the 19th century hunting and shooting became popular past times for Victorian gentleman, and the Bassets were no different. Foxes, hares and otters were hunted, and pheasants bred on the estate (Tangye 2002, 95). In 1855 harriers were recorded as being breed at Tehidy by E C Marriott (West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser, 16 March 1855). In 1858 John Francis Basset led a hunt of over 500 attendees to Nancekuke where they hunted hares (Tangye 2002, 63). The kennels at Tehidy were mentioned in a newspaper advertisement for a missing hound named Bondsman in 1860, indicating that the complex is likely to have been in use as kennels by this time (Fig 3).

Information Classification: CONTROLLED


LOST,

JANUARY 3rd, a HOUND, in the neighbourhood of St. Erth, with a black and tan back, with a tan head, about 19 inches high, answers to the name of "Bondsman." Any person finding the same, and bringing it to Mr. BASSET'S KENNEL, Tehidy, will receive ten shillings reward.

Fig 3 Advertisement in the Royal Cornwall Gazette 20th January 1860. Newspaper image © The British Library Board. All rights reserved. With thanks to The British Newspaper Archive (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

Foxes were hand reared on the estate and a building known as the otter trap was used to raise otters (Tangye 2002, 96).

John Francis Basset was recorded as keeping and breeding several breeds of dog at Tehidy during his ownership. These included pointers, harriers, greyhounds and retrievers which are all recorded as being entered in the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society show by John Francis Basset in 1868. Some of his dogs were prize winners; a couple of harriers (called Purity and Barmaid) coming first and a retriever (called Duke) coming second in the show (Cornubian and Redruth Times 1868). The family are recorded as taking part in local hunts as well as their own; in 1861 John Francis Basset allowed the Western Fox Hunt to use the hounds from Tehidy for their hunt (Royal Cornwall Gazette 1861) and in 1860 and 1861 the Basset Harriers advertised their meet at the Four Burrows (Royal Cornwall Gazette, 16 November 1860 and 11 January 1861).

Kennels were an essential part of any country estate which wanted to partake in hunting. Historical literary works specify what a kennel should include and how it should be used, for example in The Field Book (Maxwell, 1833), the author specifies that there should be two separate kennels so that one can be emptied for cleaning in the winter (Maxwell 1833, 299), and makes a strong emphasis on the cleanliness of the kennels. He states that a good kennels might have feeding rooms annexed to each kennel, and that the rooms should be heated. He also states that there should be accommodation for the kennelman within the complex (Maxwell 1833, 299). Walsh (1879, 284), however, states that heating the kennels is only necessary for rearing pups, but like Maxwell instructs kennel owners to ensure that the building is dry to prevent disease and illness. Walsh also instructs readers on what the hounds should be fed, with the food being prepared within the kennels complex. He states that a growing dog should be fed a broth made from sheep's head and thickened with milk (Walsh 1879, 285), and even suggests feeding the dogs vegetables (Walsh 1879, 288) and oatmeal puddings (Walsh 1879, 290). He also states that most meats are suitable for dogs, so long as the animal was not drugged, and that the meats should be boiled before feeding (Walsh 1879, 291). FitzRoy and Morris advise that kennels should be situated on open and rising ground and be east facing (FitzRoy and Morris 1891, 112). The existing kennels at Tehidy have been constructed facing east for the dogs to benefit from the morning sun. Although the kennels are unheated the lower part of the walls were once panelled to prevent damp causing illness in the dogs.

John Francis Basset was a keen hunter and clearly took pride in his hunting dogs (Fig 4). However, when he died in 1869 the Basset's interest in hunting also appears to have died with him when the estate passed to his brother Arthur Basset. Arthur suffered from mental illness and probably never lived at Tehidy during his ownership, sadly committing suicide in an asylum near London the following year (Tangye 2002, 67). With the death of John Francis Basset and the absence of Arthur Basset, the executors of the estate put some, if not all, of the hunting dogs up for sale in 1869. The hounds and keepers' dogs that were sold included a pack of harriers (nineteen couples of hare hounds), pointers, retrievers, spaniels and terriers (West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser, 25 February 1869).

Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Fig 4 Photograph from album, Tehidy house, Illogan c1860s (ACSS B/55). Copyright Archive and Cornish Studies Service, Kresen Kernow.

Following Arthur's suicide in 1870 the estate then passed to his brother Gustavus Basset. It seems that Gustavus Basset's interests were not in hunting either since he suffered from paralysis of his legs as a result of frostbite injuries sustained during the Crimean War and required a walking attendant and used a small carriage to traverse the estate (Tangye 2002, 68). Gustavus, however, continued the family's interest in mining and was responsible for introducing the rock drill into Cornwall. He was afflicted by cancers and eventually passed away in 1888 (Tangye 2002, 68). The estate then passed to his teenage son Arthur Francis Basset but was administrated by executors until Arthur came of age in 1894.

It seems likely, with the lack of interest in hunting, that no major alterations were undertaken at the kennels between 1869 and 1894. This appears to be confirmed by historic maps; the 1859 annotations on the Whitley map (Fig 10) and the Ordnance Survey first edition map surveyed in 1876-7 (published 1880, Fig 11) both show the second phase of buildings at the kennels site, including Building B (retained from phase 1), Building A comprising two kennels either side of a boiler house with associated yards, and a further two yards to the east. However, the eastern boundary of the eastern two yards is not shown on the Whitley map. The 1859 annotations on the Whitley map and the 1880 OS map (Figs 10 and 11) also show the two existing keeper's cottages to the northwest of the kennel complex. Architectural style and use of materials suggest the eastern cottage is the slightly earlier of the two, although both were presumably built in the 1860s. Tangye records that the two cottages housed the kennelman and a steward (Tangye 1984, 100).

When Arthur Francis Basset became 21 in 1894 and took on the administration of the estate, he was quick to get into hunting and shooting (Fig 5), and the interest in hunting at Tehidy was regained. In December 1894 Arthur led the Tehidy Harriers with his pack of hounds at a meet starting at Treluswell and leading through Tremough, Trelever, Carclew and back to Treluswell (Royal Cornwall Gazette, 06 December 1894). He led pheasant shooting parties in the late 1890s and continued to breed pheasants into the 1910s (Tangye 2002, 97). A pheasantry had been constructed immediately to the east of the kennels by 1906, as shown on the second edition OS map (Fig 12), which had presumably been built by Arthur soon after 1894. Tangye reports that about thirty retrievers were kept at the kennels at around this time (Tangye 2002, 100).



Fig 5 Photograph of gamekeepers at Tehidy c1900 (ACSS corn05452). Copyright Archive and Cornish Studies Service, Kresen Kernow.

At some point between 1894 and 1906 Arthur invested in extending and remodelling the kennels to their present form so that a further five lodging rooms were added to the existing two, providing seven lodging rooms with associated yards. It seems likely that this phase of work (phase 3) was undertaken soon after 1894.

The Second Edition OS map (surveyed 1906, published 1908) records the complex in its fully developed state as it exists today, showing yards and kennels added to the south side and additional kennels added to the east with the earlier yards here remodelled.

After losing money he had sunk into horse racing, Arthur was forced to sell the estate in 1916 (Tangye 2002, 107). At this time a sales catalogue was produced by Knight, Frank and Rutley (ACSS X1229\1). The catalogue lists the kennels at this site and records the eastern of the two cottages as the head keeper's cottage:

'a fairly modern detached building, containing six rooms and a wash-house, with seven kennels, granary and food house a short distance away' (ACSS X1229\1).

The catalogue also describes a second set of kennels and thatched under-keeper's cottage located at the eastern end of the parkland. There is a third set of kennels described as being part of the 'out offices' close to the house (ACSS X1229\1), probably within the set of service buildings located on the west side of the house shown on the 1880 and 1908 OS maps. The catalogue also details the sporting opportunities on the estate, stating that:

'the number of pheasants that can be carried is practically unlimited… there is always a large stock of hares on the ground; woodcock are comparatively plentiful, and good sport can be had with wild fowl and rabbits… The estate lies on the boundaries of the counties hunted by the Four Burrows and Western Hounds, and meets of both packs are within riding distance' (ACSS X1229\1).

Following the sale of the estate much of the woodland was logged and the house was converted into a tuberculosis hospital. As the mansion was converted as a hospital rather than continuing in use a family home, it is unlikely that the kennels were ever used for housing dogs after 1916. Michael Tangye (2002, 100) mentions that the kennel site was reused as a cattle pen in the 20th century and cattle rails survive from this time within the stone walled yard.

Shortly after the opening of the hospital the house was ravaged by a great fire, destroying most of it. It was rebuilt and remodelled in 1922 and continued in use by the hospital until 1988 (Tangye 2002, 115). The parkland was bought by Cornwall County Council in 1983 and was opened for the benefit of the public. The house was later converted into apartments in the 1990s (houseandheritage.org).

The bricks used as paving in the stone-walled yard in front of the stone-built kennels are stamped with the mark of 'R Ashton & Co. Buckley Flintshire'. R Ashton and Co were an old-established brickworks in Flintshire, Wales, working from *c*1790 to 1902. Richard Ashton bought the works in 1841 and in 1862 it was connected to the Buckley Railway. Richard Ashton died in 1867 and the works was leased to the Prince brothers, retaining the Ashton brand. By 1902 the works had closed (www.industrialgwent.co.uk/g63-flintshire). The bricks appear to be contemporary with the phase 2 (*c*1860) stone walled yard.

Three different phases and designs of roof tiles (double and triple Roman tiles) exist on the roofs of the buildings, all of which appear to have been made by Browne and Co in Bridgewater, Somerset. John Browne was active from 1830 and his company produced bricks throughout the 19th century (Bridgewater Town Council). The business was merged into the Somerset Trading Company in the early 1890s (brocross.com). The phase 1 roof tiles are black glazed, triple Roman roof tiles which have been reused on parts of Building A, marked 'Browne and Co. Bridgewater Patent'. The phase 2 and 3 tiles are unglazed, double Roman roof tiles. The phase 2 tiles are darker in colour, and the phase 3 roof tiles are stamped 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust imitating a coin. This stamp design suggests that the phase 3 roof tiles were produced before 1895 (Spink 2008). The use of ceramic roof tiles in Cornwall is fairly limited and tends to occur most frequently on 19th century industrial or agricultural buildings. It seems quite possible that the tiles may either have been left over from roofing buildings at one of the Basset's mines or sourced through their use of the company for roofing mine buildings.

A chimney pot located on the boiler room stack of Building A is stamped 'Bourne Valley Pottery Poole Dorset'. This pottery was established in 1853 in Branksome by Sharp, Jones & Company Ltd and ceased trading in 1958 (brocross.com). A second chimney pot on the same stack is stamped 'Hexter, Humpherson & Co. Ltd. Newton Abbot'. These works were established in 1889 at Kingsteignton and ceased trading under this name in 1964 (brocross.com).

6 Statement of significance

Historic hunting dog kennels are not well represented in Cornwall, there are only eleven extant post-medieval kennels listed in the Cornwall and Scilly HER database, many of which have seen modern alterations. Only two kennels in Cornwall have been designated as Listed Buildings: that at Mount Edgcumbe (mid 19th century), and the Bosahan Kennels in Helford (late 19th or early 20th century). The kennels at Mount Edgcumbe, which are of a similar date to the Tehidy kennels, have been altered to some extent in the early 21st century. For details of these see Appendix 1.

The kennels complex at Tehidy is a well-preserved, rare Cornish example of hunting dog kennels built in the 19th century to house the dogs of a gentry family. Its design is unlike any other in Cornwall, and as such the complex is unique. Unlike the majority of the other surviving kennels in Cornwall, it has three historic construction phases dating from the 1850s still clearly legible. Although some alterations have been carried out in the 20th century, they are fairly minor, and the buildings and yards retain most of their historic fabric and plan-form. The buildings retain their original room plans, roof structures and coverings and many finishes such as floor surfaces, lath and plaster ceilings, doors, windows with shutters and stanchions, ventilators and cast iron boilers with associated furnaces. The individual exercise yards are also well preserved, although their gates have been removed. A well, used for the supplying the complex with water,

survives intact with its associated cast iron hand pump, drive shaft and lead pipework still intact. Two dog baths also remain *in situ* in the yards as well as drinking troughs.

Tehidy was the family seat of the Basset family from the medieval period until 1916 when the estate was sold. The family were renowned for their deep involvement throughout history with the tin and copper mining industry in Cornwall, through which much of their wealth was derived. John Francis Basset was responsible for constructing the stone-built kennels in *c*1860 at the same time as major remodelling of the mansion house was undertaken to the designs of architect William Burn (1789-1870), of Piccadilly. It is likely that this was partially financed by the income from the Dolcoath and Basset mines which amounted to £20,000 in 1860-61.

Although Tehidy lies just outside of the Cornwall and west Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage site, the Basset Family are pivotal to the story of the World Heritage site, and the design of the kennels portrays this.

Materials and construction techniques used at the kennels complex have connections with those used at Cornish mine sites of the same period, and it seems likely that the builders were familiar with working on mine sites. The construction of the well is very similar (though on a smaller scale) to that of a mine shaft, with a well-built collar around the top section. The use of Roman roof tiles rather than slate, and ample use of brick rather than stone, implies that the materials were sourced through suppliers usually used for industrial mine sites.

The kennels complex at Tehidy along with its associated keepers' cottages have historic, associative group value. Together they are the last group of buildings with surviving interiors remaining at Tehidy from the time of the Bassets.

7 Historic development of the buildings

(See phase plan Fig 134).

7.1 Phase 1 – 1850s building

An estate map drafted by George Kendall Cartwright, Camborne Veor (ACSS AD894/7/24, Fig 9) shows the first building at the site of the kennels. The map appears to have been drawn up just after the Whitley map of 1851 (Fig 10), which shows the later (phase 2) kennels draw onto it in 1859. However, the Cartwright map must date from before *c*1860 as it shows Tehidy House prior to major alteration works in the early 1860s. The building shown at the site of the kennels on the Cartwright map is a symmetrical C-shaped structure with two wings on the east and west sides, and a small, central projection on the north side. The small northern projection of this phase 1 building appears to be the crib room (Building B) which still survives, and the main stone-built kennels block (Building A) appears to have been built on the footprint of the west wing of the phase 1 building with some remains of this Phase 1 structure surviving at the northern end.

The original function of the phase 1 building is unclear. The omission of any associated exercise yards shown on the Cartwright map indicates that it may not have been built as a kennel and may have had some other purpose originally. The phase 1 building could either have been constructed under Lady Frances Basset's ownership of Tehidy (pre 1855) or by John Francis Basset following his inheritance of the estate in 1855.

7.2 Phase 2 – *c*1860 kennels

In the early 1860s John Francis Basset began a large programme of remodelling the house and grounds at Tehidy. It is likely that the existing stone-built kennels were constructed as part of this scheme, retaining only a small part of the phase 1 building (Building B). The new, phase 2 kennels comprised a stone-built building (Building A) on the same site as the west wing of the phase 1 building, comprising three rooms and a symmetrical frontage facing northeast. The two outer rooms of Building A were lodging rooms for the dogs set either side of a central boiler room for preparing and cooking meat and grain. Building B, part of the phase 1 building, was retained but had a new frontage

built on its south side where presumably there had formerly been an internal wall. During phase 2 this building was used as a crib/croust room. The fireplace is part of the phase 1 building indicating that this may also have been in use as a crib/croust room during phase 1.

Immediately northeast of Building A, there is now a single stone-walled yard constructed during phase 2. However, as part of the original construction this was divided into three separate areas. Two exercise yards were constructed, one to serve each of the kennel lodging rooms in Building A and between these two yards, directly outside the boiler room, a well was constructed with hand pump, to supply water to the boiler room. This area between the two exercise yards appears to have been fenced off during phase 2 and partially roofed over. Granite post-pads which once supported the structure (fencing/railings or a roofed structure) still remain *in situ*. Immediately east of the stone walled yards another two larger exercise yards were constructed, both with separate gates leading to them from the two yards to the west. This layout is shown in the 1859 annotations to the Whitley map (Fig 10) and on the 1880 OS map (Fig 11).

7.3 Phase 3 – *c*1894 expanded kennels

After the death of John Francis Basset in 1869, ill health in the family meant that the interest in hunting at Tehidy dwindled, and the kennels were left unaltered until the estate was inherited by Arthur Francis Basset at the end of the 19th century. On coming of age in 1894 he extended and remodelled the kennels, increasing the number of lodging rooms from two to seven. The existing brick-built buildings and walls in the complex date to this period. The phase 3 works included extending Building A to the southeast adding two new lodging rooms and two associated yards. A new building (Building C) was added in the north eastern yard containing a single lodging room and the phase 2 yards to the east of the surviving stone-walled yard were demolished and rebuilt on a different footprint. Another new building (Building D) was constructed to the southeast of this providing two lodging rooms and two associated yards. New yard walls topped with iron railings and passages along the northeast and southeast sides of the complex (also topped with railings) were added at the same time.

7.4 Phase 4 – Alterations after 1916

After the sale of the estate in 1916 the complex appears to have undergone very few alterations, even though it was no longer used as kennels. Cows were kept here at some point in the mid-late 20th century, when the phase 2 fencing or structure around the well which had divided the stone walled yard into three separate areas was removed to create the single open yard that exists today. The larger stone walled yard allowed for the space needed to keep cattle. At the same time a concrete slab containing a manhole cover was laid over the well, hollow steel rails were inserted in the yard for tethering cattle and all the gates giving access to the yards were removed. It was probably at this time that fittings such as dog beds and panelling were removed from the buildings. Building D which contained two lodging rooms was used to house two ponies in the late 20th century as evidenced by the name plate on the door to the northern room and concrete feeding trough inserted in the room to the south. From 1883 onwards the complex has been owned by the Council. During this period the buildings have not been repurposed and have only been used for storage which has led to minimal alterations. In the 1990s the roof structure and covering of Building B was removed and replaced with modern timbers and a corrugated covering. Some of the black glazed roof tiles taken from this building were used to re-roof sections of Building A at the same time. The falling of a large tree along the southern side of the complex has knocked down the southern wall of the passage and caused damage to the railings.

8 Building descriptions

8.1 Building A – Kennels

(For building and room locations see Fig 134).

Building A forms the main range of the complex. It is a single-storey gable ended building aligned northwest-southeast with its frontage facing yards to the northeast. The building comprises a stone building (phase 1 and 2) and a brick-built extension (phase 3), both with ceramic tiled roof coverings.

The northern stone-built part of this building was constructed as part of the phase 2 works in *c*1860 overlying the footprint of the west wing of the phase 1 building. Small sections of walling associated with this phase 1 building remain *in situ* at the north end of the range.

The main stone-built kennel range was re-designed in phase 2 with a symmetrical frontage facing northeast. The building at this time comprised a central boiler and food preparation room (Room 2) with a covered wellhouse adjoining it to the northeast and associated yard beyond, and on either side of Room 2 there were lodging rooms for dogs (Rooms 1 and 3) each with an adjoining exercise yard to the northeast.

The main Phase 2 part of the building is constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar with some granite dressings around openings. Traces of dark maroon coloured paint on the exterior stone wall faces indicate that it was either painted this colour when first built in *c*1860 or that it was painted this colour when the brick extension was added in *c*1894.

The building was extended to the southeast during Phase 3 with the addition of two more lodging rooms for dogs (Rooms 4 and 5). The phase 3 extension is constructed from brick bonded with lime mortar.

8.1.1 Exterior

(See Fig 135 for elevation drawings).

Northeast elevation

(Fig 13, 23 and 135).

The northeast elevation comprises a phase 2 (*c*1860), stone-built element to the northwest and a phase 3 brick-built extension to the southeast adding two additional lodging rooms to the building in the 1890s.

The earlier stone-built part of the building (Fig 13) is constructed from local slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar in the mid-late 20th century. The phase 2 roof covering at this end of the building comprises orangey brown ceramic tiles (double Roman tiles) with black glazed ridge tiles which are likely to have been salvaged from the phase 1 building and reused. The section of roof covering on this elevation over Room 3 has been replaced in the 1990s reusing black glazed triple Roman roof tiles taken from Building B.

The openings in this Phase 2 part of the elevation have been designed symmetrically with a central door opening to Room 2 flanked by door openings on either side to Rooms 1 and 3 and a window opening at each end lighting the two lodging rooms (Rooms 1 and 3). All the openings have granite lintels, the three door openings have granite thresholds and the two window openings have slate sills. Both window openings lighting the two lodging rooms (Rooms 1 and 3) have original iron stanchions and timber shutters. The stanchions and shutters for Room 1 to the northwest survive intact (Fig 14) whilst one shutter is missing from the Room 3 window opening (Fig 22).

The doors to Rooms 1 and 3 are both original phase 2 ledged doors with spearhead strap hinges and thumb latches (Fig 21). The central door to Room 2 is a modern stable door although the original frame survives.

Built up against the wall to the northwest and southeast of the door to Room 2 are two, phase 2 dog baths, the one to the northwest serving lodging Room 1 (Fig 15) and the one to the southeast serving lodging Room 3 (Fig 20). Both have two sides constructed from brick and a third side constructed from a single slate slab with remnants of a cement/lime mortar waterproof lining inside. To the southeast of the northwest bath, phase 2 lead pipework leads from the well up the wall to feed both the dog bath to the northwest where there is a tap, and the boiler inside Room 2. There is also a tap in the pipe towards the base of the wall (Fig 16).

Above the northwest dog bath is a brick-built lateral chimney stack with ceramic pots serving the two boilers for cooking meat and grain in Room 2 (Fig 17). The southeast pot is marked Bourne Valley Pottery (Fig 18) and the northwest is marked Hexter Humphreyson (Fig 19). Behind this at the apex of the roof there is a steel ventilator. There is also steel guttering under the eaves along this part of the elevation.

A phase 3 concrete-built water trough has been added against the northwest end of the elevation in the corner of the yard.

At the southeast end of the phase 2 building there is a straight joint where the construction changes from slate rubble to the phase 3 brick-built extension containing Rooms 4 and 5 (Fig 23). The bricks are laid in English bond and are bonded with a cement or lime mortar. There are remnants of white paint on the brickwork, suggesting that this part of the elevation was originally painted white. The roof over the phase 3 end of the building has a covering of orange double Roman tiles which are stamped 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust (Fig 24). There are orange ceramic ridge tiles, four of which have integral, short, round ventilator pipes and one of which retains its domed cowl. There are two door openings giving access to the two lodging rooms (Rooms 4 and 5) both with original timber frames containing stable doors; the lower halves of the doors are modern and the upper halves date from the 1890s. Over the doors are timber louvres. At the southeast end of the elevation there are sockets for a removed gate and the remains of a cast iron downpipe. The original cast iron guttering survives under the eaves.

Southeast elevation

(Fig 25 and 135).

The southeast gable end of the building (Fig 25) is part of the phase 3 brick-built extension. The bricks are laid in English bond and are bonded with a cement or lime mortar. The wall contains a slit ventilator close to the apex which is missing its timber louvres and there is a socket on each side of the wall supporting the roof slope for the ends of the purlins.

Southwest elevation

(Fig 26 and 135).

This elevation comprises a phase 2 (*c*1860), stone-built part to the northwest and a phase 3 (1890s) brick-built extension to the southeast (Fig 26).

The earlier stone-built part of the building (Fig 26) is constructed from local slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar with some patch repointing using cement mortar in the mid-late 20th century. There are traces of dark maroon coloured paint on the stone wall face indicating that it was either painted this colour when first built in *c*1860 or that it was painted this colour when the brick extension was added in *c*1894.

The phase 2 roof covering at this end of the building comprises orangey brown ceramic tiles (double Roman tiles) with black glazed ridge tiles which are likely to have been salvaged from the phase 1 building and reused.

In the centre of the stone-built phase 2 wall there is a door opening with granite jambs which gives access into the boiler and food preparation room (Room 2). The *c*1860 plank door (Fig 27) has two small ventilator openings at the top, each with iron stanchions. Over the door there is a length of modern plastic guttering. To the southwest of the door there is a window opening, lighting Room 2, which appears to have been inserted during phase 3; the northwest jamb of the opening is brick-built and the southeast opening is cement rendered. to the southeast of the window there is a small ventilator opening high in the wall which has iron stanchions set in a timber frame with an internal sliding shutter. There are remnants of maroon paint in the reveals of the opening.

At the southeast end of the phase 2 building there is a straight joint where the construction changes from slate rubble to the phase 3 brick-built extension containing Rooms 4 and 5 (Fig 26). The bricks are laid in English bond and are bonded with a cement or lime mortar. There are remnants of white paint on the brickwork, suggesting that this part of the elevation was originally painted white. The roof over the phase 3 end of the

building has a covering of orange double Roman tiles which are stamped 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust (Fig 24). There are orange ceramic ridge tiles, four of which have integral, short, round ventilator pipes and one of which retains its domed cowl. The phase 3 extension has a modern timber soffit at eaves level with attached plastic brackets for guttering.

Northwest elevation

(Fig 28 and 135).

The northwest gable end is part of the phase 2 building but may retain some elements of the phase 1 building. It is constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and is terraced into a bank which rises up to the northwest (Fig 28). The wall above ground level is part of the phase 2 build, however, the walling below ground is possibly part of the phase 1 building. There are traces of dark maroon coloured paint on the stone wall face indicating that it was either painted this colour when first built in *c*1860 or that it was painted this colour when the brick extension was added in *c*1894. High in the centre of the gable there is a circular ventilator opening with brick voussoirs which is now missing its slate louvres. Under the eaves there is cement mortar flashing, probably replacing an earlier slate flashing.

8.1.2 Room 1 – Kennel

(Figs 29-35 and 134).

This room is part of the phase 2 complex built in *c*1860 and was originally designed as a lodging room for dogs. It originally had its own exercise yard to the northeast containing a dog bath immediately outside the door.

The internal wall faces are exposed stone masonry which has been whitewashed, but a scar around the whole room at dado rail level, with minimal whitewash below this line, indicates where timber panelling on the lower half of the walls has been removed. The exposed roof structure has also been whitewashed indicating that the room has always been open to the underside of the roof. The door and shutters appear to have originally been painted beige.

Northwest wall

This is the gable end wall (Fig 29) contains a circular ventilator towards the top of the wall. Below this there is a horizontal row of three sockets which once held timbers for elevated storage hung by iron straps to the adjacent collar of the roof truss. One of the timbers and two of the iron straps still survive. Below this, in the centre of the wall, approximately 1m up from the floor, there is an iron chain, presumably used to secure dogs when necessary.

Northeast wall

This is the front wall which opens onto the yard (Fig 30). It contains an original ledged door (Fig 31) with a latch and moulded handle and spearhead hinges. The window opening to the northwest of the door contains original iron stanchions externally and ledged timber shutters with strap hinges internally. Both openings have timber lintels. Towards the northwest end of the wall and low down, there is a socket for a removed timber, perhaps associated with removed panelling or a raised dog bed, and just to the northwest of the door is an inserted 20th century short concrete post.

Southeast wall

In this wall there are the remains of iron fittings/nail 0.25m above floor level which may have been used to secure panelling or a dog bed. Against the wall (Fig 32) there is a mid/late 20th century pump made by AMOS Pumps Ltd, Wendron, which was used to pump water from the well.

Southwest wall

This is the rear wall of the room. Approximately 0.6m from the northwest end of the wall there is a vertical straight joint leading upwards from where the top of the panelling would once have been. It seems likely that the walling to the northwest of this joint is part of the phase 1 (1850s) building. Attached to the centre of the wall, approximately

1m up from the floor, there is a short length of iron chain, presumably used to secure dogs when necessary (Fig 33).

Floor

The original phase 2 brick floor survives (Fig 34). The bricks are identical to those used in the yard to the northeast and also to those used in building B (marked R. Ashton and Co., Buckley, Flintshire). R Ashton and Co were an old-established brickworks in Flintshire, Wales, working from *c*1790 to 1902. The floor has been constructed so that is slopes down towards the northeast, for ease of washing down. Running parallel with and 30cm away from the rear, southwest wall is a low brick wall, one course high which has been rendered with cement to form a gully or trough. This has been inserted at a later date.

Roof

The roof structure has always been open to the room as evidenced by the whitewashed roof timbers. There are three original collar trusses which are lap jointed and nailed and the double Roman tiles are supported on battens (Fig 35). The undersides of the roof tiles are exposed, and some later cement repairs are visible.

8.1.3 Room 2 – Boiler and food preparation room

(Figs 36-46 and 134).

This room is part of the phase 2 complex built in *c*1860 and was originally designed as a boiler and food preparation room for cooking and preparing the dogs' meals. It originally had an adjoining covered well house and yard to the northeast. The room is design with two opposing doors: one leading in from outside the complex to the southwest and the other leading out to the covered well to the northeast.

Two original cast iron boilers fired by furnaces below are located along the northwest wall, used for boiling meat and grain. The remains of a cupboard for storing food and/or medicines is located on the same wall to the southwest of the boilers, and the piers for a built-in work surface are located to the southeast of the door to the covered well.

The internal wall faces are exposed stone masonry which has been whitewashed. The exposed roof structure has also been whitewashed indicating that the room has always been open to the underside of the roof.

Northwest wall

Against the wall (Fig 36) at the southwest end there is a brick-built cupboard with remains of a timber planked top. To the northeast of this there are two cast iron boilers suspended in a brick-built structure over two furnaces below with arched openings for the stoke holes (Figs 36 and 37). The surrounding brick structure has been damaged on its southwest side along with a stone surround securing the top of the southwestern boiler. There is a bulge in the wall above the boilers where the flue passes through the wall.

Northeast wall

At the northwest end there is a lead pipe passing through the wall directly over the north eastern boiler which once held a lead tap supplying water from the well to the boiler. The broken off tap remains in the room (Fig 38). The door opening in the centre of the wall retains its original timber frame and lintel (Fig 39). However, the existing lower half of a stable door is a modern replacement. On the southeast side of the door there are two brick-built piers, probably for a former work surface. The walling at the top of the piers has a cement rendered splash-back.

Southeast wall

Against the centre of the base of this wall (Fig 40) there is an inserted brick-built plinth and a rectangular area of walling above it has been rendered with cement. This is probably what remains of a removed cupboard since the render does not conceal a blocked opening.

Southwest wall

There is a window opening at the southeast end of the wall (Figs 41 and 42) which has been inserted, most probably as part of the phase 3 works in the 1890s. It contains a

timber four pane window with the remains of later frosted glass. It has a slate sill and timber lintel. In the centre of the wall there is a door opening giving access from outside of the complex for the keeper. It has with granite jambs and a timber lintel and retains its original phase 2 ledged door with two ventilator openings at the top containing iron stanchions. On the wall to the northwest of the door there is some graffiti written in pencil on an area of remaining whitewash. It is possibly a list written for 'Frank' and includes various grains such as barley meal, crack corn and rice which were used as dog food (only a few are clearly decipherable) and is dated August 1913 or 1915 (Fig 43). To the northwest of this there is a socket in the wall which would have supported the top front rail of the cupboard in this corner of the room.

Floor

The floor has a modern concrete covering (Fig 44) but it is possible that the original floor surface survives below. The northeast door opening has an original granite threshold, and the threshold of the southwest door opening was not visible at the time of the survey.

Roof

The roof structure is mainly original and comprises two collar trusses which are lap jointed and nailed (Fig 45). A third, truss has been inserted in the late 20th century against the southeast wall and later timbers have also been added on the southeast sides of the original principal rafters. The undersides of the roof tiles are exposed, supported on battens. At the northwest end of the apex there is an original timber-lined square ventilator for the outlet of steam from the two boilers (Fig 46).

8.1.4 Room 3 – Kennel

(Figs 47-52 and 134).

This room is part of the phase 2 complex built in *c*1860 and was originally designed as a lodging room for dogs and had its own exercise yard to the northeast containing a dog bath immediately outside the door.

The internal wall faces are exposed stone masonry which has been whitewashed, but a scar around the whole room at approximately 1m up from floor level, with minimal whitewash below this line, indicates where timber panelling on the lower half of the walls has been removed.

The exposed roof structure has also been whitewashed indicating that the room has always been open to the underside of the roof.

Northwest wall

There is a horizontal scar in the wall at approximately 1m up from floor level where timber panelling has been removed (Fig 47). Along this line there are timber pegs in the wall for fixing the panelling, and above it there are multiple layers of whitewash, whilst below there are only one or two. There are two original hooks with short lengths of chain attached at mid height in the wall (one towards the northeast and the other towards the southwest end of the wall) probably for securing dogs when needed.

Northeast wall

This is the front wall which has a door opening at the northwest end giving access to the exercise yard (Fig 48). There is a horizontal scar in the wall at approximately 1m up from floor level where timber panelling has been removed (Fig 48). The door opening contains a phase 2 (*c*1860) ledged door with a thumb latch, moulded handle and spearhead strap hinges which has been painted a pale blue colour although the paint below indicates that it was originally beige. To the southeast of the door there is a window opening with original iron stanchions externally and one ledged timber shutter with strap hinges surviving internally. The shutter has been painted pale blue. The window opening now has a cement sill and both the window and the door opening share a timber lintel. The lintel has the remains of pale blue paint on it.

Southeast wall

This is the southeast gable end wall of the phase 2 (*c*1860) building (Fig 49). Centrally set towards the top of the wall is an original circular ventilator with brick voussoirs which

is now blocked on this side, but which once opened onto the exterior. There is a hook with a short length of chain fixed towards the centre of the wall presumably for securing dogs and the lower part of the wall contains sawn off timbers for fixing the removed panelling.

Southwest wall

There is an original small rectangular ventilator opening towards the centre of the wall which contains iron stanchions externally and a sliding timber shutter internally (Fig 50). Below this opening there is an iron hook and short length of chain for securing dogs and in the lower part of the wall there are sawn off timbers for fixing the panelling.

Floor

The floor retains its original slate flagstone covering (Fig 51) and has been designed to slope down towards the northeast for ease of cleaning out. There is an original granite threshold in the door opening.

Roof

The roof structure comprises two original collar trusses which are lap jointed and nailed (Fig 52). A third, truss has been inserted in the late 20th century against the southeast wall and later timbers have also been added on the southeast sides of the original principal rafters. The undersides of the roof tiles are exposed, supported on battens but the tiles have also been secured in place with cement mortar in the late 20th century when black glazed tiles from Building B were used as replacements on the northeast roof slope over this room.

8.1.5 Room 4 – Kennel

(Figs 53-58 and 134).

This room is part of the phase 3 extension of Building A constructed in *c*1894 and was originally designed as a lodging room for dogs and had its own exercise yard adjoining it to the northeast.

The northwest wall is the former external gable wall of the phase 2 building which is constructed from slatestone rubble whilst all the other walls are brick-built. All the internal wall faces have been rendered with cement (probably in the mid/late 20th century) up to a height of approximately 1.5m above floor level and have been whitewashed.

Northwest wall

This stone-built wall is the original external gable end wall of the Phase 2 (*c*1860) building (Fig 53). Centrally set towards the top of the wall is an original circular ventilator with brick voussoirs and slate louvres. To the east of the centre of the wall there is an iron hook which would have held a chain for securing dogs when necessary.

Northeast wall

This is the front wall which has a door opening at the southeast end giving access to the adjoining exercise yard (Fig 54). The upper part of the stable door here is original and dates to the 1890s, whilst the lower part of the door is a modern replacement. Above the door there is an original timber louvred ventilator.

Southeast wall

The southeast wall divides the two phase 3 lodging rooms (Fig 55). At the top of the wall there is a timber plate and the area above is open to Room 5. At the southwest end of the wall there are two inserted holes.

Southwest wall

Towards the base of this wall there is a horizontal slot which appears to have once held a timber probably for fixing panelling on the lower half of the wall (Fig 56). In the centre of the wall there is an iron hook which once would have held a chain for securing dogs.

Floor

The floor surface appears to be original phase 3 concrete which slopes down towards the northeast for ease of cleaning out (Fig 57). Further clearance of the floor is required in

order to determine any other materials used. There is an original granite threshold in the door opening to the northeast.

Roof

There are no roof trusses in the phase 3 extension over rooms 4 and 5, instead, rafters support the battens holding the roof tiles. Fixed directly to the underside of the rafters is a lath and plaster covering which has been whitewashed. There is one purlin supporting each roof slope and a ventilator running the length of the ridge (Fig 58).

8.1.6 Room 5 – Kennel

(Figs 59-63 and 134).

This room is part of the phase 3 extension of Building A constructed in *c*1894 and was originally designed as a lodging room for dogs and had its own exercise yard adjoining it to the northeast.

All the walls are brick-built. The internal wall faces have been rendered with cement (probably in the mid/late 20th century) up to a height of approximately 1.5m above floor level and have been whitewashed.

Northwest wall

The northwest wall divides the two phase 3 lodging rooms (Fig 59). At the top of the wall there is a timber plate and the area above is open to Room 5. At the southwest end of the wall two holes have been inserted at a later date.

Northeast wall

This is the front wall. It has a door opening at the northwest end giving access to the adjoining exercise yard (Fig 60). The upper part of the stable door here is original (1890s) and has an iron latch and strap hinges, whilst the lower part of the door is a modern replacement. Above the door there is an original timber louvred ventilator.

Southeast wall

This is the southeast gable end wall of Building A (Fig 61). It has is a slit ventilator centrally set towards the top of the wall which is now missing its timber louvres. There is a horizontal timber running along the length of the wall at eaves level. There is also an iron hook in the wall at approximately 1m up from the floor and slightly to the northeast of centre. This was used with a chain to secure dogs when needed.

Southwest wall

There is an iron hook in the wall at approximately 1m up from the floor and centrally set. This was used with a chain to secure dogs when needed.

Floor

The floor surface appears to be original phase 3 concrete which slopes down towards the northeast for ease of cleaning out (Fig 62). Further clearance of the floor is required in order to determine any other materials used. There is an original granite threshold in the door opening to the northeast.

Roof

There are no roof trusses in the phase 3 extension over rooms 4 and 5, instead, rafters support the battens holding the roof tiles. Fixed directly to the underside of the rafters is a lath and plaster covering which has been whitewashed. There is one purlin supporting each roof slope and a ventilator running the length of the ridge (Fig 63).

8.2 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3

(Figs 64-73, 133 and 134).

This large stone-walled yard is part of the phase 2 (*c*1860) complex. It was originally divided into three separate areas including two separate exercise yards serving lodging rooms 1 and 3 and a central yard and covered well house outside the boiler and food preparation room 2 (see Fig 11). As part of the phase 3 remodelling the central yard adjoining the covered well was removed making the two exercise yards slightly larger (see Fig 12). In the mid-late 20th century (phase 4) the covering and divisions around

the well (fencing or railings) were removed and a single yard was created for keeping cattle (Fig 133). At this time the well was capped with concrete and rails added for tethering cattle to the northeast. The walls of the phase 2 yard are constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and they all show evidence of having been whitewashed in the past.

Northwest wall

The northwest wall of the yard appears to be a surviving part of the Phase 1 1850s building (Fig 64). A header course of bricks has been added in a cement mortar on top of the wall, probably as part of the phase 3 works. The phase 3 railings have been removed but an iron strap survives at the centre. The phase 1 wall continues behind the front (phase 2) elevation of Building A to the southwest and also continues partially into the lower courses of the front elevation of Building B to the northeast, where a ragged joint indicates the change from the phase 1 to phase 2 walling of Building B.

Northeast wall

As part of the phase 2 design this wall (Fig 65) originally had two gate openings, one at the northwest end (now altered) serving the yard associated with room 1 and the other at the southeast end serving the yard associated with room 3 (still extant). During phase 3, Building C was constructed on top of the north western part of the wall which also blocked the earlier gate opening. A new opening was then made to the northwest of Building C. The gates for the two openings are now missing. The phase 3 works also included the addition or replacement of iron railings on top of the wall. The phase cement mortar capping for these railings survives but the railings themselves have been removed.

Southeast wall

As part of the phase 2 design this wall (Fig 66) originally had a gate opening at the southwest end which remains *in situ* with a granite threshold, although the gate itself is now missing (probably removed during phase 4). During phase 3 cement capping and railings were added to the top of the wall, but the railings have since been removed. There is a small drainage opening at the base of the wall where the yard surface drainage gully passes under the wall.

Southwest wall

The yard is enclosed to the southwest by Building A (see section 8.1.1, northeast elevation of Building A).

Yard surface and well

The phase 2 yard surface is constructed from red bricks which are marked 'R. Ashton and Co. Buckley Flintshire'. R Ashton and Co were an old-established brickworks in Flintshire, Wales, working from *c*1790 to 1902 (Figs 67 and 68). There is a surface drainage gully constructed from the same bricks which runs northwest-southeast. The gate openings in the yard walls all have granite thresholds.

On the north eastern side of the yard steel rails have been inserted for cattle in the mid-late 20th century. There are concrete troughs in the east and west corners of the yard which were inserted as part of the phase 3 works in the 1890s (Fig 69).

Two dog baths constructed as part of the original phase 2 design remain *in situ* built up against the wall of Building A (Fig 67). The one to the northwest was for the use of the dogs kept in Room 1 and the one to the southeast was for the use of the dogs kept in Room 3. They have two brick-built sides and one formed by a slate slab and have remnants of a cement lining.

Between the two dog baths and in front of Room 2 where there was originally a covered well house there is now an area of concrete with a manhole cover inserted in the mid-late 20th century to cover the phase 2 well which remains *in situ* beneath (Fig 70). On the northwest side of the well the cast iron hand pump set in its original granite footings remains *in situ*, although the turning wheel has now broken off (Fig 71). Inside the well the cast iron drive shaft and rod for the pump still remain *in situ* and are still connected to the hand pump mechanism above (Fig 72). The original lead pipe also survives inside

the well which pumped water into the boiler room and dog bath to the northwest. The well itself is fairly large and rectangular in plan (approximately 0.6m wide by 1.2m long) and is constructed in a similar fashion to a mine shaft with a collar at the top constructed from slatestone walling resting on top of granite lintels. The depth of the well is unknown, but it still holds water. This well not only supplied the kennels but historically, and until fairly recently, supplied the Keeper's Cottages as well.

Immediately northeast of the well and two dog baths there are four chamfered granite post bases set in the brick yard surface, each with an iron rod protruding from the centre of its top (see Fig 70). These phase 2 granite bases appear to have been used to support timber or iron posts holding a roof over the well area. It seems likely that this open-sided roofed structure was fenced off from the exercise yards on either side, possibly by railings.

8.3 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 4

(Figs 73-74 and 134).

This small exercise yard was added in the 1890s as part of the phase 3 remodelling and extension of the kennels. It was built as a yard to serve the dogs in room 4 only.

Northwest wall

This wall was constructed in phase 2 and forms the southeast wall of the phase 2 yard (Fig 73). The wall is constructed from slatestone rubble and bonded with lime mortar. Cement capping and railings were added to the top of the wall during phase 3, but the railings are now missing. There is a gate opening at the southwest end of the wall with a granite threshold, but the gate itself is missing. There is a small drainage opening at the base of the wall where the yard surface drainage gully passes under the wall.

Northeast wall

This is the rear wall of Building D. See southwest elevation of Building D (section 8.9.1).

Southeast wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement coping and iron railings on top of the wall (Fig 74). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the two yards associated with rooms 4 and 5. It has been shortened to the southwest at some point in the 20th century and this end has been rebuilt. Originally it would have extended further southwest with a gate opening at its southwest end. There is a granite threshold where the gate was once located.

Southwest wall

This is the front wall of Building A (see section 8.1.1, northeast elevation of Building A).

Yard surface

There is a concrete yard surface (probably phase 4) containing a phase 3 brick lined surface gully running northwest-southeast under both walls. In the east corner of the yard there is an original phase 3 concrete water trough. The gate openings into the yard on both sides have granite thresholds.

8.4 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 5

(Figs 75-77 and 134).

This small exercise yard was added in the 1890s as part of the phase 3 remodelling and extension of the kennels. It was built as a yard to serve the dogs in room 5 only.

Northwest wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement coping and iron railings on top of the wall (Fig 75). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the two yards associated with rooms 4 and 5. It has been shortened to the southwest at some point in the 20th century and this end has been rebuilt. Originally it would have extended further southwest with a gate opening at its southwest end. There is a granite threshold where the gate was once located.

Northeast wall

This is the rear wall of Building D. See southwest elevation of Building D (section 8.9.1).

Southeast wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar constructed as part of the phase 3 works (Fig 76). It was damaged several years ago when a large tree fell on it destroying the south western end and knocking off the phase 3 railings and cement capping and exposing the perforated bricks (Fig 77). At the southwest end of the wall there was originally a gate opening. The granite threshold survives but the gate has been removed.

Southwest wall

This is the front wall of Building A (see section 8.1.1, northeast elevation of Building A).

Yard surface

There is a concrete yard surface (probably phase 4) containing a phase 3 brick lined surface gully running northwest-southeast under both walls. In the north corner of the yard there is an original phase 3 concrete water trough. The gate openings into the yard on both sides have granite thresholds.

8.5 Building B – Crib room

(For building and room locations see Fig 134).

This building was first constructed during phase 1 when it formed a northern annex attached to the C-shaped building shown on the estate map drafted by George Cartwright in the 1850s (see Fig 9). Both the annex and the northern range of the C-shaped building were originally terraced into the hillslope to the northwest.

As part of the phase 2 works to create John Francis Basset's kennels, the phase 1 building was mostly demolished, leaving only the northern annex (Building B) and part of the rear wall of the northern range, now forming the northwest wall of the phase 2 yard and part of the northwest wall of Building A.

As part of the phase 2 works a new frontage was added on the southeast side of the annex (Building B) to create the small building which exists today.

During phase 3 the yard on the northeast side of the building was extended north westwards which involved cutting into the slope to reduce the ground level here. This work resulted in exposing the lower half of the northeast wall of Building B which had been constructed as a retaining wall. The rough walling was then repaired to make it weather resistant.

It is unclear whether the phase 1 building was designed as a kennel or as an estate building with a different function. However, the fireplace is part of the phase 1 design which suggests that this building was used as a crib room in both phase 1 and phase 2.

8.5.1 Exterior

(See Fig 136 for elevation drawings and Figs 78-81).

The walls are all constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and have been repointed in places with modern cement mortar. The original external walls facing away from the yard were once painted a dark maroon colour like those of Building A. This paint scheme is likely to date to phase 2 but may have been introduced in phase 3.

Southeast elevation

(Fig 78 and 136).

This is the front elevation of the building. It was added as part of the phase 2 work in *c*1860. The lower southwest end of the elevation contains surviving phase 1 walling along with the yard wall to the southwest. There is a ragged joint where the two phases of walling meet.

This face of the wall has clearly been whitewashed in the past which may have occurred either during phase 3 or at some point in the 20th century. The door opening set centrally in the wall contains a phase 2 *c*1860 ledged door painted light blue which appears to be the phase 3 colour scheme for doors and windows throughout the complex. There are two granite steps up to the door and a timber lintel above. To the northeast of the door

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there is a vertical scar and timber fittings in the wall where the adjoining phase 3 yard gate and frame has been removed. The roof was replaced in the 1990s which is evident at the top of the wall where the ends of the new roof timbers are exposed, and the surrounding walling has been heavily rendered with cement mortar.

Southwest elevation

(Fig 79 and 136).

This elevation was constructed during phase 1 in the 1850s as part of the northern annex of the C-shaped building, but the southeast end was constructed when a new frontage was added to the southeast during phase 2 in *c*1860. Towards the southeast end of the elevation there is a straight joint where the two phases of building meet. The wall is terraced into the adjoining slope so that only the upper half of the wall is exposed. There is a centrally set window opening which has a granite lintel but neither the window nor its frame survives. The original roof was removed in the 1990s and replaced with new timbers and a corrugated metal covering.

Northwest elevation

(Fig 80 and 136).

This elevation was constructed during phase 1 in the 1850s as part of the northern annex of the C-shaped building. The wall is terraced into the adjoining slope so that only the upper half of it is exposed. The exposed face bears traces of maroon coloured paint indicating that it was once painted this colour (probably during phase 2 or possibly phase 3) along with Building A. The chimney stack is constructed from brick and may have been rebuilt at some point. The cement render at the top of the gable wall was added in the 1990s when the roof was replaced.

Northeast elevation

(Fig 81and 136).

This elevation was constructed during phase 1 in the 1850s as part of the northern annex of the C-shaped building. However, the southeast end was constructed when a new frontage was added to the southeast during phase 2 in *c*1860. A straight joint towards the southeast end indicates where the phase 2 frontage has been added.

During phase 3 the yard on the northeast side of the building was extended north westwards which involved cutting into the slope to reduce the ground level here. This work resulted in exposing the lower half of the northeast wall which had formerly been terraced into the slope and constructed as a retaining wall. The lower part of this elevation, although made weather tight and repaired after being exposed during phase 3, still has a rough face and bulges outwards.

The corrugated metal roof is a 1990s replacement. The top of the wall under the eaves was either repointed of rebuilt when the new roof was added.

8.5.2 Interior (Room 6)

(Figs 82-88 and 134).

The wall surfaces are all lime plastered and whitewashed, although plaster is now missing in places. There was originally a lath and plaster ceiling which appears to have been removed when the roof was replaced in the 1990s. Unsympathetic cement mortar repairs have also been undertaken around the tops of the walls at this time.

It seems most likely, due to the fact that the room was heated, and the wall surfaces have all been plastered, that it served as a crib room. It also contains a decorative fireplace inset and has evidence for a removed ceiling, bench seating and shelving, all indications that it was designed for human, rather than animal use.

Northwest wall

This wall is part of the phase 1 building (Fig 82). It appears to have originally been plastered, and much of the original lime plaster containing animal hair remains *in situ*. There is a horizontal scar in the wall just above eaves level where the former ceiling has been removed and the walling above this is plastered and whitewashed suggesting that the ceiling was probably added during phase 3. In the walling below there is a centrally

set original fireplace with brick sides, a granite lintel and original decorative cast iron inset and grate (Fig 83). The decoration on the inset appears to be hearts and foliage.

Northeast wall

This wall is part of the phase 1 building (Fig 84). It appears to have originally been plastered, and much of the original lime plaster containing animal hair remains *in situ*.

Southeast wall

This wall was added to the building during phase 2 (Fig 85). It appears to have originally been plastered, and much of the original lime plaster remains *in situ* but is different in its make-up to the plaster remaining on the other walls. In the centre of the wall there is a phase 2 ledged door with spearhead strap hinges. The latch and lock fittings are also original. The opening has a timber lintel and retains its original frame. There is a horizontal scar in the wall just above eaves level where the former ceiling has been removed and the walling above this is plastered and whitewashed suggesting that the ceiling was probably added during phase 3.

Southwest wall

This wall is part of the phase 1 building (Fig 86). It appears to have originally been plastered, and some of the original lime plaster containing animal hair remains *in situ* towards the top of the wall. In the centre of this wall there is a window opening with a timber lintel, but the frame and window itself are now missing. Just below the window There are a row of three square sockets along the length of the wall indicating that there was once bench seating here. At the same level as the window lintel there is a horizontal scar running the length of the wall suggesting that there was once a shelf above the bench.

Floor

A phase 2 brick floor survives (Fig 87). The bricks are identical to those used in the yard to the southeast and also to those used in Room 1 of Building A (marked R. Ashton and Co., Buckley, Flintshire). R Ashton and Co were an old-established brickworks in Flintshire, Wales, working from *c*1790 to 1902. There is a granite threshold with external granite step leading down into the yard.

Roof

The roof was removed and replaced in the 1990s (Fig 88). In the yard to the northeast of the building there is a pile black glazed triple Roman roof tiles which are almost certainly the tiles that were removed from Building B. These tiles appear to be the phase 1 roof covering and they are stamped 'Browne and Co. Bridgwater Patent'. John Browne was active from 1830 and his company produced bricks throughout the 19th century (Bridgewater Town Council). Some of Building B's roof tiles have been used to replace a section of the roof over Building A.

The modern roof comprises new roof timbers and a corrugated metal covering.

8.6 Building C – Kennels

(For building and room locations see Fig 134).

This building was first constructed during phase 3 (*c*1894) as part of Arthur Basset's remodelling and extension of the kennels complex. At this time the building was constructed adjoining, and on top of the northeast wall of the phase 2 stone-built yard, and the northernmost phase 2 yard was enlarged and rebuilt to serve this new building.

It is a single-storey structure designed to house a single lodging room for dogs and given the large size of the adjoining exercise yard they were presumably either a larger breed of dogs or there were a greater number of them housed in this building.

8.6.1 Exterior

(See Fig 137 for elevation drawings).

The building is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar with the walls laid in English bond. All walls have traces of whitewash on them. The rear wall (northwest elevation) is built on top of the earlier stone-built phase 2 yard wall.

Northeast elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has been whitewashed (Fig 89). In the centre of the wall there is a door opening. The lower half of the original stable door survives, however the upper half is missing. At the southeast end of the wall there is a vertical scar showing the location of a removed yard gate. To the northwest of this part of an original cast iron downpipe survives. The roof is covered with phase 3 double Roman tiles marked 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust imitating a coin. John Browne was active from 1830 and his company produced bricks throughout the 19th century (Bridgewater Town Council). There are two ceramic ridge tiles with integral short round ventilators.

Southeast elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has been whitewashed (Fig 89). There is a centrally set slit ventilator towards the top of the wall which is now missing its timber louvres. The ends of the two purlins are visible at the top of the wall either side of the ventilator. Under the roof there is the remains of slate flashing attached to timbers running along the tops of the wall.

The southwestern end of the wall has been built on top of the phase 2 stone-built yard wall which runs at right angles to the elevation. Attached to the brick face above the phase 2 yard wall is a piece of timber which was used to fix the phase 3 yard wall iron railings which are now missing.

Southwest elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has been whitewashed (Fig 89) but the brick wall is built directly on top of the earlier phase 2 slatestone yard wall which is incorporated as part of the building. At the northwest end the brickwork fills the former phase 2 gateway which originally gave access between the two yards and a new phase 3 gateway was made adjoining the northwest end of the brick building.

The roof is covered with phase 3 double Roman tiles marked 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust imitating a coin. John Browne was active from 1830 and his company produced bricks throughout the 19th century (Bridgewater Town Council). There are two ceramic ridge tiles with integral short round ventilators.

Northwest elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has been whitewashed (Fig 92). There is a centrally set slit ventilator towards the top of the wall which retains its timber louvres. The ends of the two purlins are visible at the top of the wall either side of the ventilator. Under the roof there is the remains of slate flashing attached to timbers running along the tops of the wall.

At the southwest end of the elevation there is a vertical scar where the phase 3 yard gate has been removed.

8.6.2 Interior (Room 7)

(Figs 93-99 and 134).

The wall faces inside the room are exposed brickwork which have been whitewashed. A timber rail runs around all of the walls at a height of approximately 1m from the floor. This originally had matchboard panelling fixed to it covering the lower part of the walls, remnant of which survive on the rear southwest wall.

Northwest wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 93). It contains a slit ventilator with timber louvres centrally set at the top of the wall. There are two horizontally set rails running the length of the wall; one is 20cm above the floor and the other is approximately 1m above the floor. These were for fixing matchboard panelling on the lower half of the wall.

Northeast wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 94). It contains a door opening which is slightly off-centre with a surviving lower half of a ledged phase 3 stable door with strap

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

hinges (Fig 95). The upper half of the door is missing. There are two horizontal rails set into the wall on either side of the door; one is 20cm above the floor and the other is approximately 1m above the floor. These were for fixing matchboard panelling on the lower half of the wall.

Southeast wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 96). It contains a slit ventilator, which is missing its timber louvres, centrally set at the top of the wall. There are sockets for two horizontal rails set into the wall; one is 40cm above the floor and the other is approximately 1m above the floor. These were for fixing matchboard panelling on the lower half of the wall.

Southwest wall

The upper half of this wall is part of the phase 3 brick-built construction, but the lower part incorporates the earlier (phase 2) stone-built yard wall (Fig 97). There is a horizontal slot which runs along the top of the yard wall for fixing matchboard panelling below. Remains of blue painted vertically set matchboard timber panelling survives at the southeast end of this wall.

Floor

The concrete floor appears to be an original phase 3 floor. It slopes down towards the northeast for ease of cleaning out. There is a granite threshold in the door opening.

Roof

There are no roof trusses, instead, rafters support the battens holding the roof tiles. Fixed directly to the underside of the rafters is a lath and plaster covering which has been whitewashed. There is one purlin supporting each roof slope and a ventilator running the length of the ridge (Fig 99).

8.7 Yard serving Building C

(Figs 100-102 and 134).

This yard is located at the northern corner of the complex. It was first constructed as part of the phase 2 complex but was extended to the northwest and altered during phase 3 when new brick-built yard walls with railings on top were added.

Northwest wall

This phase 3 wall is a retaining wall cut into the slope to the north-west (Fig 100). It is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar up to a height of approximately 0.6m. On the top of the wall there is cement capping which secures the surviving cast iron railings. The total height of wall and railings is approximately 1.7m.

Northeast wall

This phase 3 wall is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar up to a height of approximately 0.6m (Fig 101). On the top of the wall there is cement capping which secures the surviving cast iron railings. The total height of wall and railings is approximately 1.7m. Toward the southeast end of the wall there is a phase 3 gate opening which has a granite threshold, but the gate itself does not survive.

Southeast wall

This phase 3 wall is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar up to a height of approximately 0.6m (Fig 102). On the top of the wall there is cement capping which secures the surviving cast iron railings. The railings at the southwest end are missing. The total height of wall and railings is approximately 1.7m. At the southwest end of the wall there is a phase 3 gate opening which has a granite threshold, but the gate itself does not survive.

Southwest wall

The southwest side of the yard is formed by Buildings B and C (see descriptions for northeast elevations of Buildings B and C). Between the two buildings there is a phase 3 gate opening which has a granite threshold but is now missing its gate.

Yard surface

Only a small part of the yard surface was visible at the time of the survey. This appeared to be concrete and may be contemporary with the phase 3 yard. It should be noted that an earlier phase 2 yard surface may survive below along with structural elements associated with the phase 1 building.

There is a phase 3 cement rendered trough in the east corner of the yard and all three yard gate openings have granite thresholds.

8.8 Central yard between Buildings C and D

(Figs 103-106 and 134).

This yard is located directly to the south of the yard serving Building C and northwest of the yards serving Building D. It was first constructed as part of the phase 2 complex but was extended to the northwest and altered during phase 3 when new brick-built yard walls with railings on top were added.

Northwest wall

This phase 3 wall is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar up to a height of approximately 0.6m (Fig 103). On the top of the wall there is cement capping which secures the surviving cast iron railings. The railings at the southwest end are missing. The total height of wall and railings is approximately 1.7m. At the southwest end of the wall there is a phase 3 gate opening which has a granite threshold, but the gate itself does not survive. To the southwest of this the edge of the yard is formed by the southeast gable wall of Building C.

Northeast wall

This phase 3 wall is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar up to a height of approximately 0.6m (Fig 104). On the top of the wall there is cement capping which secures the surviving cast iron railings. The total height of wall and railings is approximately 1.7m. In the centre of the wall there is a phase 3 gate opening which has a granite threshold, but the gate itself does not survive.

Southeast elevation

This phase 3 wall is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar up to a height of approximately 0.6m (Fig 105). On the top of the wall there is cement capping which secures the surviving cast iron railings. The total height of wall and railings is approximately 1.7m. The wall is contiguous with the northwest elevation of Building D.

Southwest elevation

This is the stone-built northeast wall of the phase 2 yard (Fig 106). It is constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It has a phase 3 capping of cement mortar on top of it, which bears to indents of removed railings. Towards the southeast end there is a gate opening with a granite threshold, but the gate does not survive.

Floor

Only a small part of the yard surface was visible at the time of the survey. This appeared to be concrete which may be contemporary with the phase 3 yard. It should be noted that an earlier phase 2 yard surface may survive below, along with structural elements associated with the phase 1 building.

There is a phase 3 cement rendered trough in the west corner of the yard and gate openings have granite thresholds.

8.9 Building D – Kennels

(For building and room locations see Fig 134).

This building was first constructed during phase 3 (*c*1894) as part of Arthur Basset's remodelling and extension of the kennels complex.

It is a single-storey structure designed to accommodate two small lodging rooms for dogs, with two small adjoining yards, one serving each room. It seems likely that either breading pairs or dogs in season were kept in this building.

In the mid-late 20th century, the two rooms were reused as stabling for ponies.

8.9.1 Exterior

(See Fig 137 for elevation drawings).

The building is constructed from brick bonded with lime/cement mortar with the walls laid in English bond. All wall faces have remnants of whitewash on them.

Northeast elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has remnants of whitewash on it (Fig 107). At right angles to the elevation and adjoining it at the northwest end is the phase 3 northwest brick-built yard wall with railings on top. At the centre of the elevation there are two door openings: the one to the northwest giving access to Room 8 and the one to the southeast giving access to Room 9. The southeast opening to Room 9 is missing the lower part of its stable door but the upper, phase 3 part survives. The lower part of the northwest door to Room 8 is modern and has the name plate of a pony on it 'Leonora', but the upper part of the door is original.

There are remains of the original iron guttering surviving at the northwest end of the wall under the eaves with an original timber soffit behind it.

The roof is covered with phase 3 double Roman tiles marked 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust imitating a coin. John Browne was active from 1830 and his company produced bricks throughout the 19th century (Bridgewater Town Council). There are three ceramic ridge tiles with integral short round ventilators.

Southeast elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has been whitewashed (Fig 108). There is a centrally set slit ventilator towards the top of the wall which is now missing its timber louvres. The ends of the two purlins are visible at the top of the wall either side of the ventilator. Under the roof there is the remains of slate flashing attached to timbers running along the tops of the wall.

The phase 3 yard wall associated with Building A Room 5 extends from the building to the southwest.

Southwest elevation

This is the rear phase 3 brick wall which has remnants of whitewash on it (Fig 109). There are three yard walls leading out at right angles from this wall which form 2 exercise yards to the southwest. The two brick walls are contemporary with the elevation, but the stone-built wall to the northwest is part of the phase two yard.

There is a phase 3 cement rendered trough adjoining the elevation in the northwest yard associated with Room 4 and another adjoining the elevation in the southeast yard associated with Room 5. Railings survive on the central yard wall only.

There is part of a chamfered timber soffit surviving under the eaves. The roof is covered with phase 3 double Roman tiles marked 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust imitating a coin. John Browne was active from 1830 and his company produced bricks throughout the 19th century (Bridgewater Town Council). There are three ceramic ridge tiles with integral short round ventilators.

Northwest elevation

This is a phase 3 brick wall which has been whitewashed (Fig 110). There is a centrally set slit ventilator towards the top of the wall which is now missing its timber louvres. The ends of the two purlins are visible at the top of the wall either side of the ventilator. Under the roof there is the remains of slate flashing attached to timbers running along the tops of the wall.

The southwestern end of the wall has been built on top of the phase 2 stone-built yard wall which runs at right angles to the elevation.

8.9.2 Room 8

(Figs 111-115 and 134).

This room is part of Building D constructed in *c*1894 and was originally designed as a lodging room for dogs and had its own exercise yard adjoining it to the northeast.

The wall faces inside the room are exposed brickwork which have been whitewashed. Horizontal timber rails run around the lower half of all the walls except the southeast wall. These rails were used for attaching matchboard panelling to keep the dogs away from the damp walls.

Northwest wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 111). It contains a slit ventilator, which is missing its timber louvres, centrally set at the top of the wall. There are sockets for two horizontal rails set into the wall; one is 50cm above the floor and the other is approximately 1m above the floor. These were for fixing matchboard panelling on the lower half of the wall.

Northeast wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 112). It contains a door opening at the southeast end with a surviving upper half of a ledged phase 3 stable door with strap hinges. The lower half of the door is a late 20th century replacement and has a name plate reading 'Leonora' from its reuse as a stable. There are two horizontal rails set into the wall to the northwest of the door; one is 25cm above the floor and the other is approximately 1m above the floor. These were for fixing matchboard panelling on the lower half of the wall. At lintel level over the door a narrow timber runs along the full length of the wall.

Southeast wall

The southeast wall divides the two phase 3 lodging rooms (Fig 113). Towards the top of the wall there is a timber plate, and the area above would originally have been open to Room 9 but has been blocked with brickwork in the late 20th century. There are no horizontal timbers in the lower half of the wall indicating that there was no panelling originally on this wall.

Southwest wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction. There are two horizontal rails set into the wall to the northwest of the door; one is 50cm above the floor and the other is approximately 1m above the floor. These were for fixing matchboard panelling on the lower half of the wall. At the top of the wall a narrow timber runs along the full length.

Floor

The concrete floor which appears to be part of the phase 3 design slopes down towards the northeast for ease of cleaning out (Fig 114), and there is a granite threshold in the doorway.

Roof

There are no roof trusses, instead, rafters support the battens holding the roof tiles. Fixed directly to the underside of the rafters is a lath and plaster covering which has been whitewashed. There is one purlin supporting each roof slope and a ventilator running the length of the ridge (Fig 115).

8.9.3 Room 9

(Figs 116-121 and 134).

This room is part of Building D constructed in *c*1894 and was originally designed as a lodging room for dogs and had its own exercise yard adjoining it to the northeast.

The wall faces inside the room are exposed brickwork in the upper halves which have been whitewashed. The lower halves of all the walls have been heavily rendered with thick cement in the late 20th century when this room was converted for use as a stable. It is likely that the render conceals the horizontal timber rails used for attaching matchboard panelling.

Northwest wall

The northwest wall divides the two phase 3 lodging rooms (Fig 116). Towards the top of the wall there is a timber plate, and the area above would originally have been open to Room 8 but has been blocked with brickwork in the late 20th century.

There is a hook in the wall to hold the top stable door open.

Northeast wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 117). It contains a door opening at the northwest end with a surviving upper half of a ledged phase 3 stable door with strap hinges. The lower half of the door is missing. At lintel level over the door a narrow timber runs along the full length of the wall.

Adjoining the wall to the southeast is a 20th century brick and concrete low level wall, enclosing a small space in the corner of the room. This was presumably used as a feeding trough for a pony.

Southeast wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 118). It contains a slit ventilator, which is missing its timber louvres, centrally set at the top of the wall.

Southwest wall

This wall is part of the phase 3 construction (Fig 119). At the top of the wall are the remains a narrow horizontal timber.

Floor

The concrete floor which appears to be part of the phase 3 design slopes down towards the northeast for ease of cleaning out (Fig 120), and there is a phase 3 granite threshold in the doorway. A phase 4, late 20th century brick and concrete built trough has been inserted in the east corner of the room.

Roof

The roof and ceiling are in a poor state of repair. There are no roof trusses, instead, rafters support the battens holding the roof tiles. Fixed directly to the underside of the rafters is a lath and plaster covering which has been whitewashed. There is one purlin supporting each roof slope and a ventilator running the length of the ridge (Fig 121).

8.10 Yard serving Building D Room 8

(Figs 122 and 134).

This small exercise yard was added in the 1890s as part of the phase 3 remodelling and extension of the kennels. It was built as a yard to serve the dogs in Building D room 8 only. The walls are all brick bonded with lime/cement mortar with iron railings on top.

Northwest wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement capping and iron railings on top of the wall (Fig 122). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the central yard from the yard serving room 8.

Northeast wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement capping and iron railings on top of the wall (Fig 122). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the passage to the northeast from the yard serving room 8. There is a gate opening at the southeast end which has a granite threshold now covered with concrete and the gate itself has been removed.

Southeast wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement capping and iron railings on top of the wall (Fig 122). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the yard serving room 8 from that serving room 9. There is a gate opening at the southwest end, which is now missing its gate, but the granite threshold is still *in situ*.

Southwest wall

See northeast elevation of Building D.

Yard surface

Only a small part of the yard surface was visible at the time of the survey. This appeared to be concrete and may be contemporary with the phase 3 yard.

There is a phase 3 cement rendered trough in the north corner of the yard and both yard gate openings have granite thresholds.

8.11 Yard serving Building D Room 9

This small exercise yard was added in the 1890s as part of the phase 3 remodelling and extension of the kennels. It was built as a yard to serve the dogs Building D room 9 only. The walls are all brick bonded with lime/cement mortar with some iron railings surviving on top.

Northwest wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement capping and iron railings on top of the wall (Fig 122). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the yard serving room 9 from that serving room 8. There is a gate opening at the southwest end, which is now missing its gate, but the granite threshold is still *in situ*.

Northeast wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar with cement capping but is now missing its iron railings (Fig 122). It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the passage to the northeast from the yard serving room 9. There is a gate opening at the northwest end which has a granite threshold but the gate itself has been removed.

Southeast wall

This is a phase 3 brick wall built on top of an earlier (phase 2) granite block-built retaining wall (visible from outside the yard, Fig 123). The phase 3 brick wall is bonded with cement mortar and has a cement capping but is now missing its iron railings (Fig 122). There is a gate opening at the southwest end giving access form the yard into the phase 3 passage which runs along the southeast side of the complex This gate opening has a granite threshold but the gate itself has been removed.

Southwest wall

See northeast elevation of Building D.

Yard surface

Only a small part of the yard surface was visible at the time of the survey. This appeared to be concrete and may be contemporary with the phase 3 yard.

There is a phase 3 cement rendered trough in the east corner of the yard and another two narrow rectangular troughs along the northwest wall which are probably related to a later (phase 4) use of the yard. Both yard gate openings have granite thresholds.

8.12 Northeast passage

(Figs 124-127 and 134).

This passage is located along the northeast side of the complex. The passage was first created as part of the phase 3 remodelling and extensions, but the northeast brick-built wall has been constructed on top of the earlier stone-built boundary wall of the phase 2 north eastern yards.

The phase 3 passage comprises two low, parallel brick-built walls both topped with railings which have been tied together at the top with occasional arched iron braces (Figs 124 and 125). There are also iron props supporting the railings on the northeast, external face of the passage (Fig 126).

Northwest wall

There is no northwest wall, the passage leads uphill at this end, opening out onto the estate drive which runs east-west just to the northwest of the complex.

Northeast wall

This is a phase 3 brick wall built on top of an earlier (phase 2) granite block-built retaining wall at the southeast end (visible from outside the yard, Fig 127). The phase 3 brick wall is bonded with cement mortar and has iron railings on top, propped with iron bars to the northeast (Fig 126).

Southeast wall

This is a phase 3 brick wall built on top of an earlier (phase 2) granite block-built retaining wall at the southeast end (visible from outside the yard, Fig 127). The phase 3 brick wall is bonded with cement mortar and is now missing its iron railings.

Southwest wall

This is a brick wall bonded with cement mortar, with cement capping and surviving iron railings. It was constructed as part of the phase 3 works to divide the passage to the northeast from the yards to the southwest. There are four gate openings in the wall giving access to the yards serving Building C (room 7), Building D (rooms 8 and 9) and the central yard. Each of the gate openings have surviving granite thresholds but all the gates have been removed.

Floor

The passage surface was not visible at the time of the survey. The gate openings to the yards all retain granite thresholds and a granite step is visible towards the northwest end of the passage. It is likely that other steps survive at this end of the passage, currently hidden by earth and leaves.

8.13 Southeast passage

(Figs 128 and 134).

This passage is located along the southeast side of the complex leading from the south corner of the complex to a gate opening to the yard associated with room 9. The passage was first created as part of the phase 3 remodelling and extensions, and the northeast end of the brick-built walling has been constructed on top of a stone-built retaining wall.

The phase 3 passage comprises low, brick-built walls which are now in a ruinous state. (Figs 128). The northeast and southeast walls may never have had iron railings attached since there is evidence that they had a brick coping with no perforations for railings.

Northwest wall

This wall is formed by the gable ends of Buildings A and D and the south eastern wall of the yard serving room 5. It contains two gate openings: one giving assess to the yard serving room 5 and the other giving access to the yard serving room 9. Both have surviving granite thresholds. The yard wall serving room 5 is a brick-built wall bonded with cement. The capping and railings have been broken off as the result of a falling tree, exposing perforated bricks. At the southwest end there may originally have been a wide gate opening between the south corner of Building A and the existing granite gatepost to the southwest indicated by an iron pintle on the side of the post facing Building A.

Northeast wall

This wall forms the end of the passage to the northeast. The brick-built wall has now fallen from the top of the granite block-built retaining wall in one piece and lies beside it. It is constructed from brick bonded with cement mortar and has brick coping indicating that railings were probably never attached.

Southeast wall

The southeast wall only survives at a very low level and is built on top of a granite block retaining wall at the northeast end. The upper part is constructed from brick bonded with cement mortar.

Southwest wall

It is unclear if a wall ever existed at the southwest end. Further clearance my reveal evidence for this.

Floor

The passage surface was not visible at the time of the survey. The gate openings to the two exercise yards have surviving granite thresholds.

9 Recommendations

At the time of the survey many of the yard and floor surfaces in and around the complex were not visible. If any clearance of these areas is undertaken, it is recommended that further archaeological recording is undertaken.

Any future works including removal of any concrete surfaces or groundworks of any description in and around the complex should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief to allow for recording of any earlier fabric exposed during these works.

10 References

10.1 Primary sources

10.1.1 Maps

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https://houseandheritage.org/2019/04/05/tehidy/ TEHIDY | HOUSE AND HERITAGE

https://www.brocross.com/Bricks/Penmorfa/Pages/england20.htm Old Bricks: England 20: S

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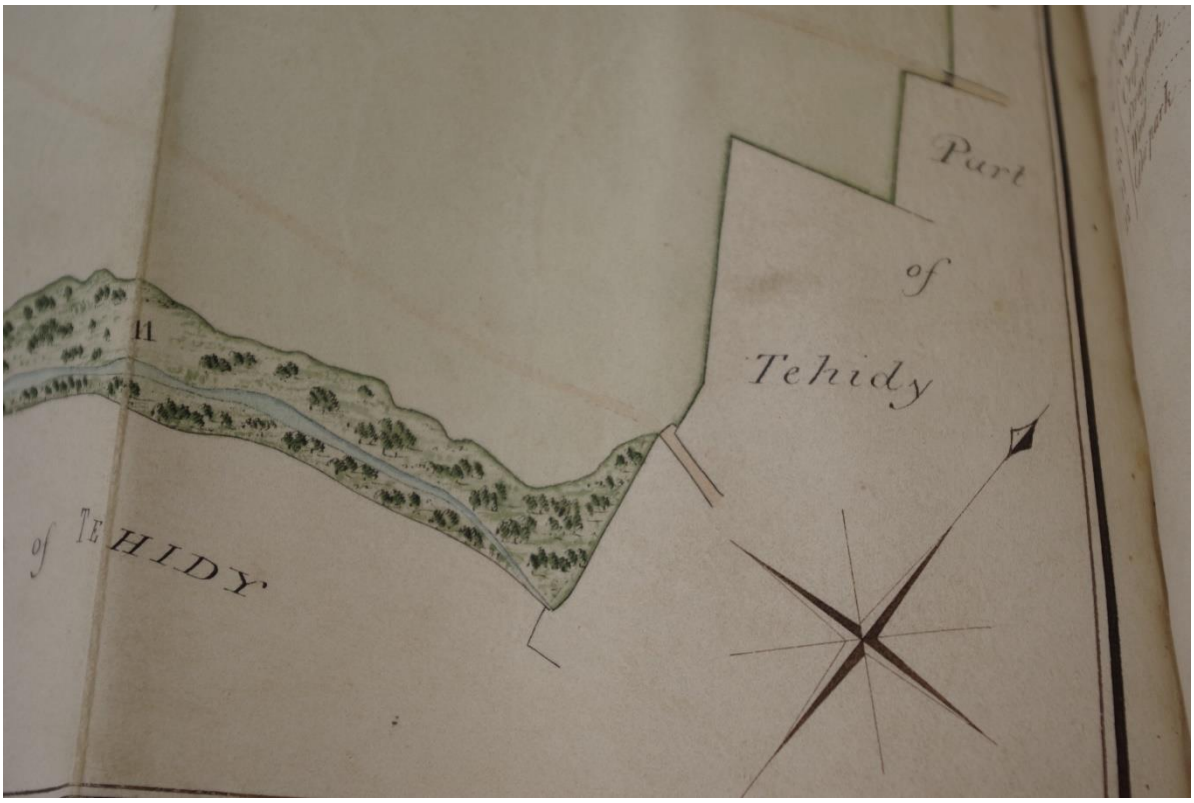


Fig 6 Extract from the 1806 estate map (ACSS AD894/7/11).



Fig 7 Extract from the 1809 Land's End OS Drawing with site of the kennels circled in red.



Fig 8 Extract from the 1839 Illogan Tithe Map showing the site of the kennels in red.



Fig 9 Extract from an estate map drafted by George Kendall Cartwright, Camborne Veor in the 1850s (ACSS AD894/7/24) showing the layout of the Phase 1 building.

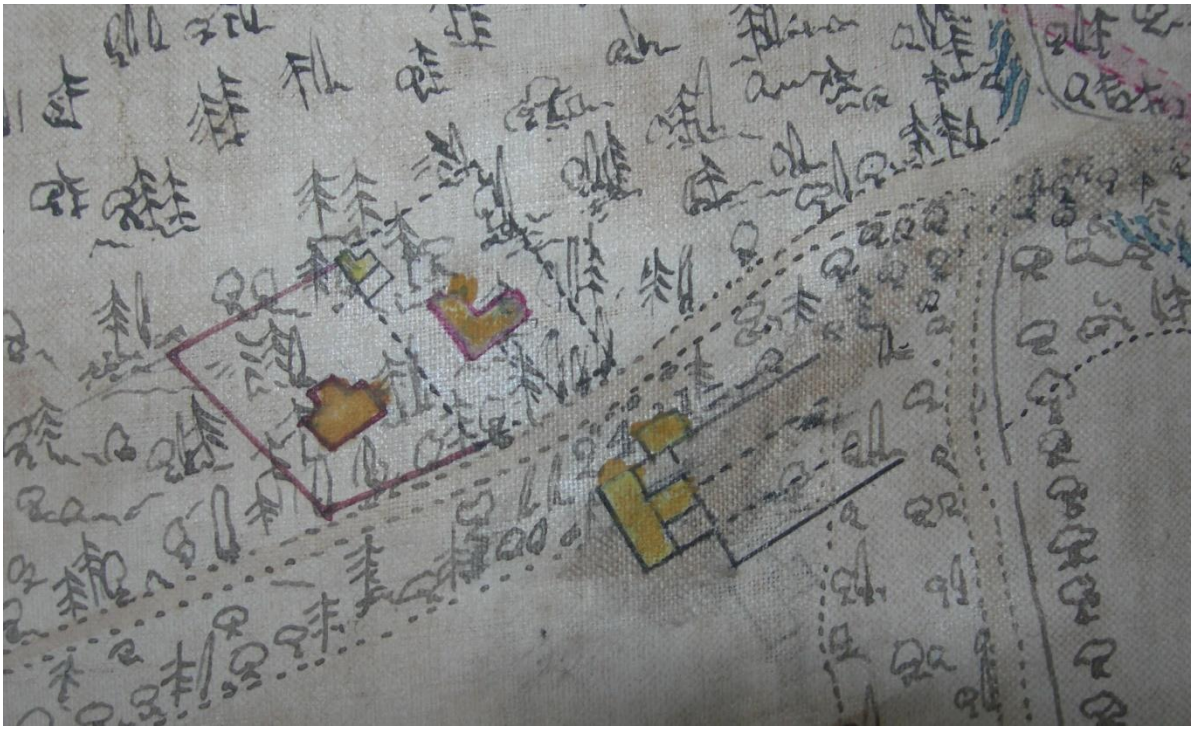


Fig 10 Extract from the Whitley estate map 1851 with later annotations including the kennels complex added in 1859 (ACSS FS/2/88/3).

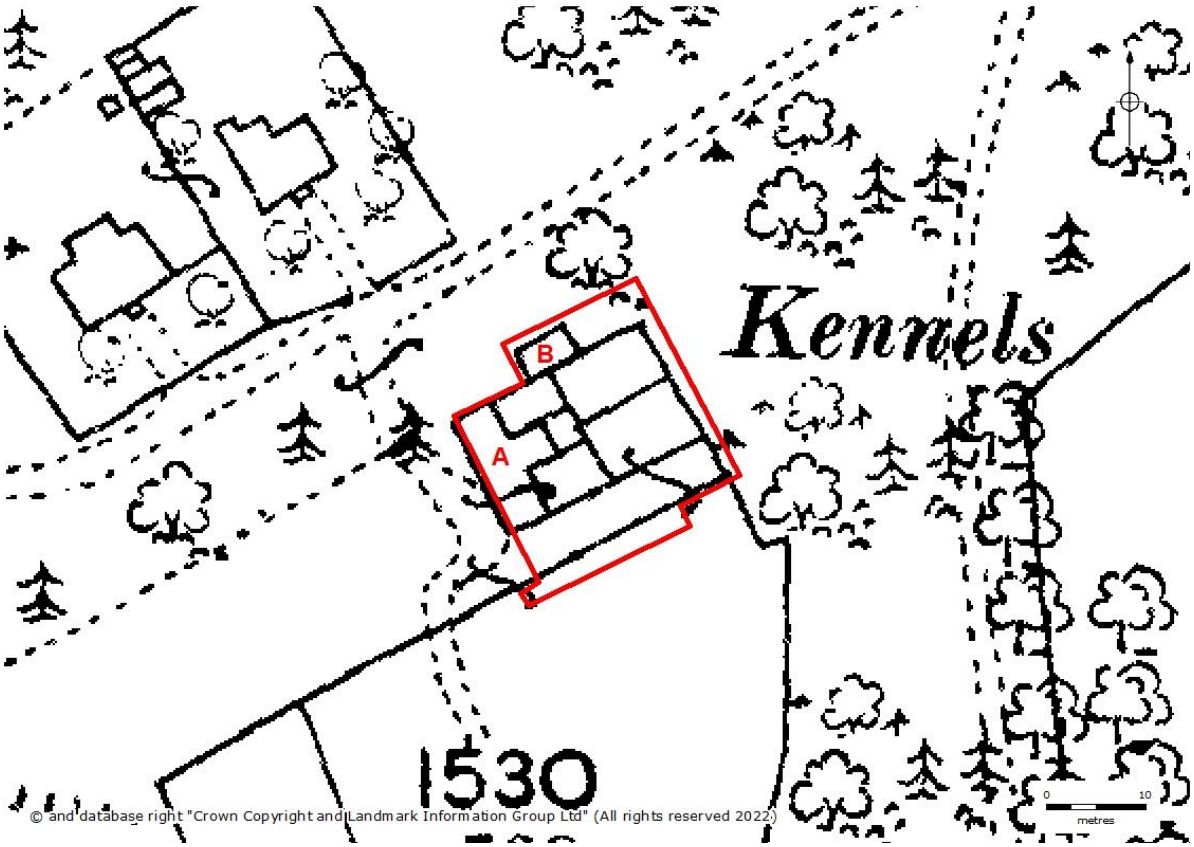


Fig 11 First Edition 25" OS Map surveyed in 1876-7, published in 1880.

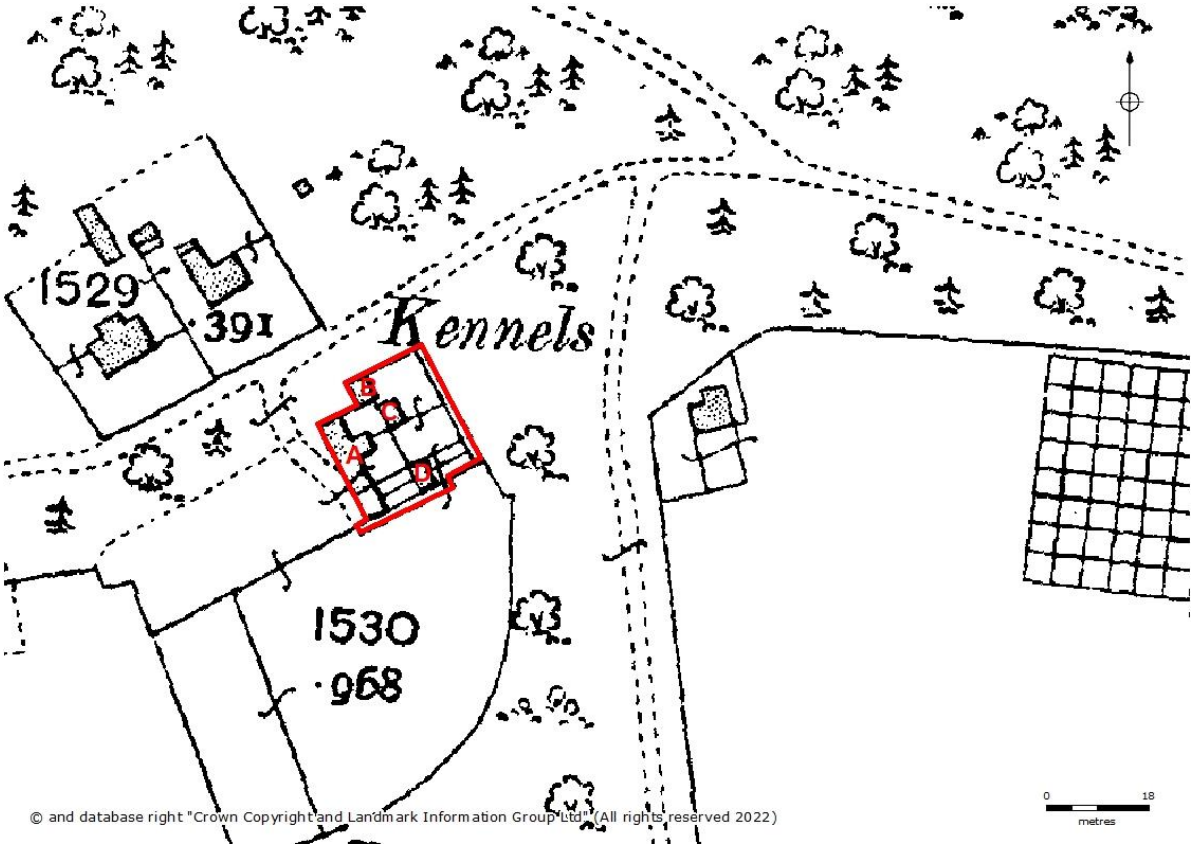


Fig 12 Second Edition 25" OS Map surveyed 1906 and published 1908.



Fig 13 Building A: northeast elevation of the Phase 2 building.



Fig 14 Building A: Window opening in northeast elevation lighting lodging room (Room 1) with phase 2 iron stanchions and timber shutters.



Fig 15 Building A: dog bath adjoining northeast elevation outside lodging room 1.



Fig 16 Building A: northeast elevation, phase 2 lead pipes leading from the well to the dog bath outside room 1 and into the boiler room (room 2).



Fig 17 Building A: northeast elevation, chimney stack serving the boiler and food preparation room (Room 2).

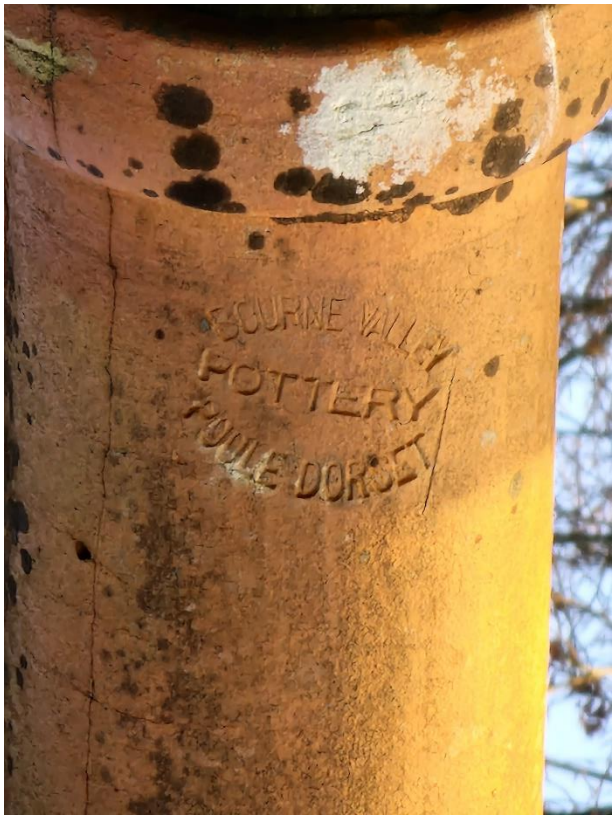


Fig 18 Building A: maker's mark for Bourne Valley Pottery, Poole, Dorset on chimney pot.



Fig 19 Building A: maker's mark for Hexter Humphreyson & Co. Ltd., Newton Abbott on chimney pot.



Fig 20 Building A: dog bath adjoining northeast elevation outside lodging room 3.



Fig 21 Building A: northeast elevation phase 2 door to Room 3 with spearhead hinges.



Fig 22 Building A: Window opening in northeast elevation serving lodging room (Room 3) with phase 2 iron stanchions and timber shutters.



Fig 23 Building A: northeast elevation, phase 3 brick-built extension at southeast end.



Fig 24 Phase 3 roof tile (double Roman tile) stamped 'Browne & Co Bridgwater V.R.' surrounding a young Queen Victoria's bust.



Fig 25 Building A: southeast elevation.



Fig 26 Building A: Southwest elevation.



Fig 27 Building A: Phase 2 door in the southwest elevation giving access to the boiler and food preparation room (Room 2).



Fig 28 Building A: northwest elevation.



Fig 29 Building A: Room 1, northwest wall.



Fig 30 Building A: Room 1, northeast wall.

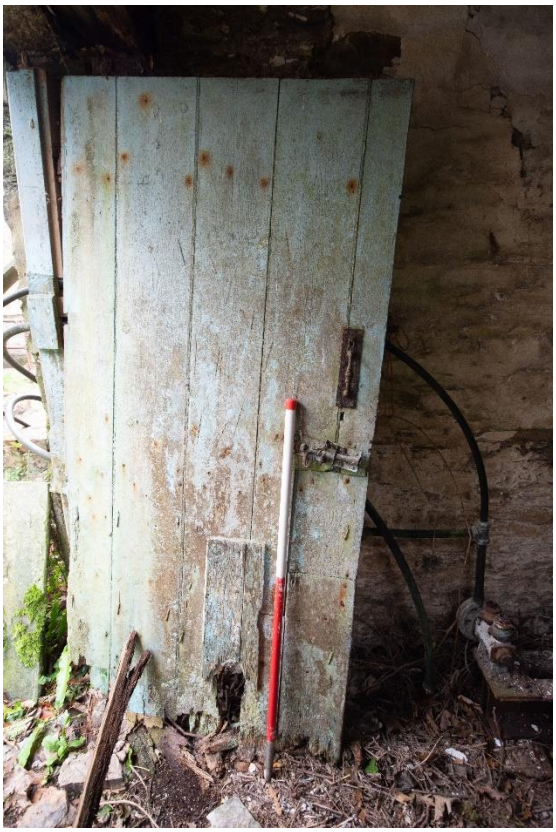


Fig 31 Building A: Room 1, door in northeast wall.



Fig 32 Building A: Room 1, southeast wall.



Fig 33 Building A: Room 1, southwest wall.



Fig 34 Building A: Room 1, brick floor surface. Bricks are marked 'R Ashton & Co. Buckley Flintshire'.



Fig 35 Building A: Room 1, roof structure looking northwest.



Fig 36 Building A: Room 2, northwest wall showing boilers with associated furnaces.



Fig 37 Building A: Room 2, cast iron boilers.



Fig 38 Building A: Room 2, lead tap for filling boilers now broken off.



Fig 39 Building A: Room 2, northeast wall.



Fig 40 Building A: Room 2, southeast wall.



Fig 41 Building A: Room 2, southwest wall.



Fig 42 Building A: Room 2, inserted four-pane window in the southwest wall.

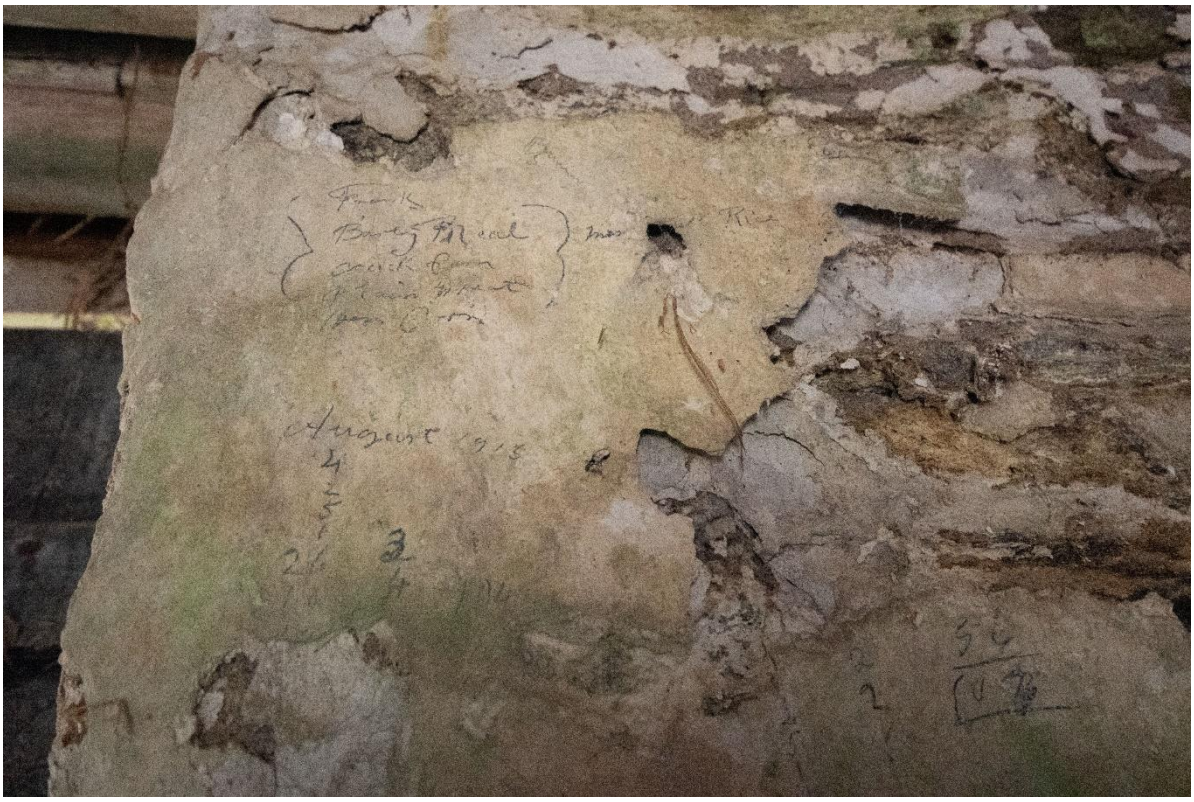


Fig 43 Building A: Room 2, Graffiti on the southwest wall listing barley meal, rice etc and dated August 1913 or 1915.



Fig 44 Building A: Room 2, 20th century concrete floor surface.



Fig 45 Building A: Room 2, roof structure looking northwest.



Fig 46 Building A: Room 2, timber-lined steam ventilator in the roof over the boilers.



Fig 47 Building A: Room 3, northwest wall.



Fig 48 Building A: Room 3, northeast wall.



Fig 49 Building A: Room 3, southeast wall.



Fig 50 Building A: Room 3, southwest wall.



Fig 51 Building A: Room 3, slate flagstone floor surface.



Fig 52 Building A: Room 3, roof structure looking northwest.



Fig 53 Building A: Room 4, northwest wall (phase 2 exterior gable end).



Fig 54 Building A: Room 4, northeast wall.



Fig 55 Building A: Room 4, southeast wall.



Fig 56 Building A: Room 4, southwest wall.



Fig 57 Building A: Room 4, phase 3 concrete floor surface.



Fig 58 Building A: Room 4, ceiling and roof structure showing ventilation opening along the ridge.



Fig 59 Building A: Room 5, northwest wall.



Fig 60 Building A: Room 5, northeast wall.



Fig 61 Building A: Room 5, southeast wall.



Fig 62 Building A: Room 5, phase 3 concrete floor surface.



Fig 63 Building A: Room 5, ceiling and roof structure showing ventilator along the ridge.



Fig 64 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Northwest wall of the yard.



Fig 65 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Northeast wall of the yard.



Fig 66 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Southeast wall of the yard.



Fig 67 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Phase 2 brick yard surface with central drainage gully.



Fig 68 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Maker's mark on the bricks in the yard; R. Ashton and Co., Buckley, Flintshire.



Fig 69 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Phase 3 inserted concrete water trough in the east corner of the yard associated with the Room 3 lodgings.



Fig 70 Stone-walled yard serving Building A, Rooms 1-3. Phase 2 chamfered granite post bases to support fenced, covered area around the well. The well beyond the post bases now has a mid/late 20th century concrete slab covering.



Fig 71 Remains of the cast iron hand pump for the well with crank and drive shaft still attached to drive rods in the well.



Fig 72 View down the well shaft showing drive rods and lead pipe still in situ.



Fig 73 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 4. Northwest yard wall.



Fig 74 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 4. Phase 3 southeast yard wall shortened during phase 4.



Fig 75 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 5. Phase 3 northwest yard wall shortened during phase 4.



Fig 76 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 5. Phase 3 southeast yard wall with railings now missing and damage at the southwest end.



Fig 77 Yard serving Building A, lodging Room 5. Phase 3 southeast yard wall showing exposed perforated bricks.



Fig 78 Building B: southeast elevation.



Fig 79 Building B: southwest elevation.



Fig 80 Building B: northwest elevation.



Fig 81 Building B: northeast elevation.



Fig 82 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room) northwest wall.



Fig 83 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room) fireplace with cast iron decorative panels on either side of the grate in northwest wall.



Fig 84 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room), northeast wall. The stored fire surrounds are presumed to have been removed from the eastern keeper's cottage when it was converted for use as offices.



Fig 85 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room), southeast wall rebuilt during phase 2.



Fig 86 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room), southwest wall.



Fig 87 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room), brick floor surface inserted during phase 2 (bricks made by R. Ashton and Co., Buckley, Flintshire).



Fig 88 Building B: Room 6 (crib/croust room), replacement 1990s roof.



Fig 89 Building C: northeast elevation.



Fig 90 Building C: southeast elevation.



Fig 91 Building C: southwest elevation.



Fig 92 Building C: northwest elevation.



Fig 93 Building C: Room 7, northwest wall.



Fig 94 Building C: Room 7, northeast wall.



Fig 95 Building C: Room 7, Remains of ledged stable door in northeast wall.



Fig 96 Building C: Room 7, southeast wall.



Fig 97 Building C: Room 7, southwest wall showing phase 3 brickwork on top of phase 2 stone yard wall.



Fig 98 Building C: Room 7, phase 3 concrete floor surface.



Fig 99 Building C: Room 7, lath and plaster ceiling with ridge ventilator.



Fig 100 Yard serving building C: phase 3 northwest wall with railings.



Fig 101 Yard serving building C: phase 3 northeast wall with railings.



Fig 102 Yard serving building C: phase 3 southeast wall with railings partially missing.



Fig 103 Central yard between buildings C and D: phase 3 northwest wall with partially missing railings.



Fig 104 Central yard between buildings C and D: phase 3 northeast wall with railings.



Fig 105 Central yard between buildings C and D: phase 3 southeast wall with railings.



Fig 106 Central yard between buildings C and D: phase 2 southwest wall without railings.



Fig 107 Building D: northeast wall.



Fig 108 Building D: southeast wall.



Fig 109 Building D: southwest wall.



Fig 110 Building D: northwest wall.



Fig 111 Building D: Room 8, northwest wall.



Fig 112 Building D: Room 8, northeast wall.



Fig 113 Building D: Room 8, southeast wall.



Fig 114 Building D: Room 8, phase 3 concrete floor.



Fig 115 Building D: Room 8, lath and plaster ceiling with ridge ventilator.



Fig 116 Building D: Room 9, northwest wall.



Fig 117 Building D: Room 9, northeast wall.



Fig 118 Building D: Room 9, southeast wall.



Fig 119 Building D: Room 9, southwest wall.



Fig 120 Building D: Room 9, phase 3 concrete floor.



Fig 121 Building D: Room 9, lath and plaster ceiling and exposed roof structure with ridge ventilator.



Fig 122 Yards serving Building D.



Fig 123 Yard serving Building D, southeast yard wall showing phase 3 brick wall on top of earlier phase 2 stone-built yard wall.



Fig 124 Northeast passage looking northwest.



Fig 125 Northeast passage looking southeast.



Fig 126 View of the kennels complex looking southwest.



Fig 127 Southeast corner of the kennels boundary showing the phase 2 stone walling topped with phase 3 brick walling and railings.



Fig 128 southwest passage looking northwest.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Fig 129 View of photogrammetry model from the east.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Fig 130 View of photogrammetry model from the north.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED
Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Fig 131 View of photogrammetry model from the southwest.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Fig 132 View of photogrammetry model from above.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED
Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Fig 133 View of photogrammetry model of the phase 2, stone-walled yard from above.

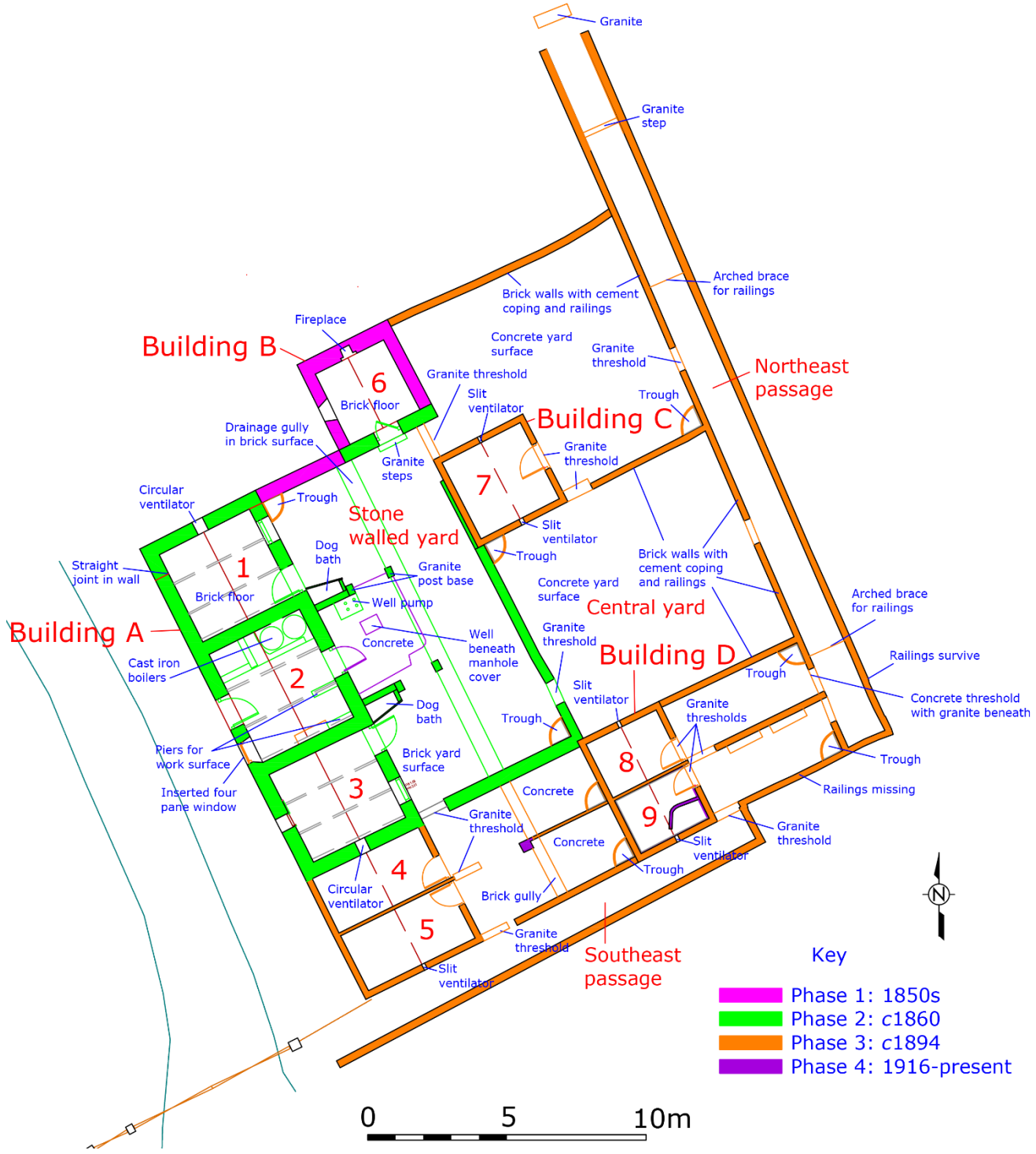


Fig 134 Phase plan with annotations and building and room locations.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED
Information Classification: CONTROLLED

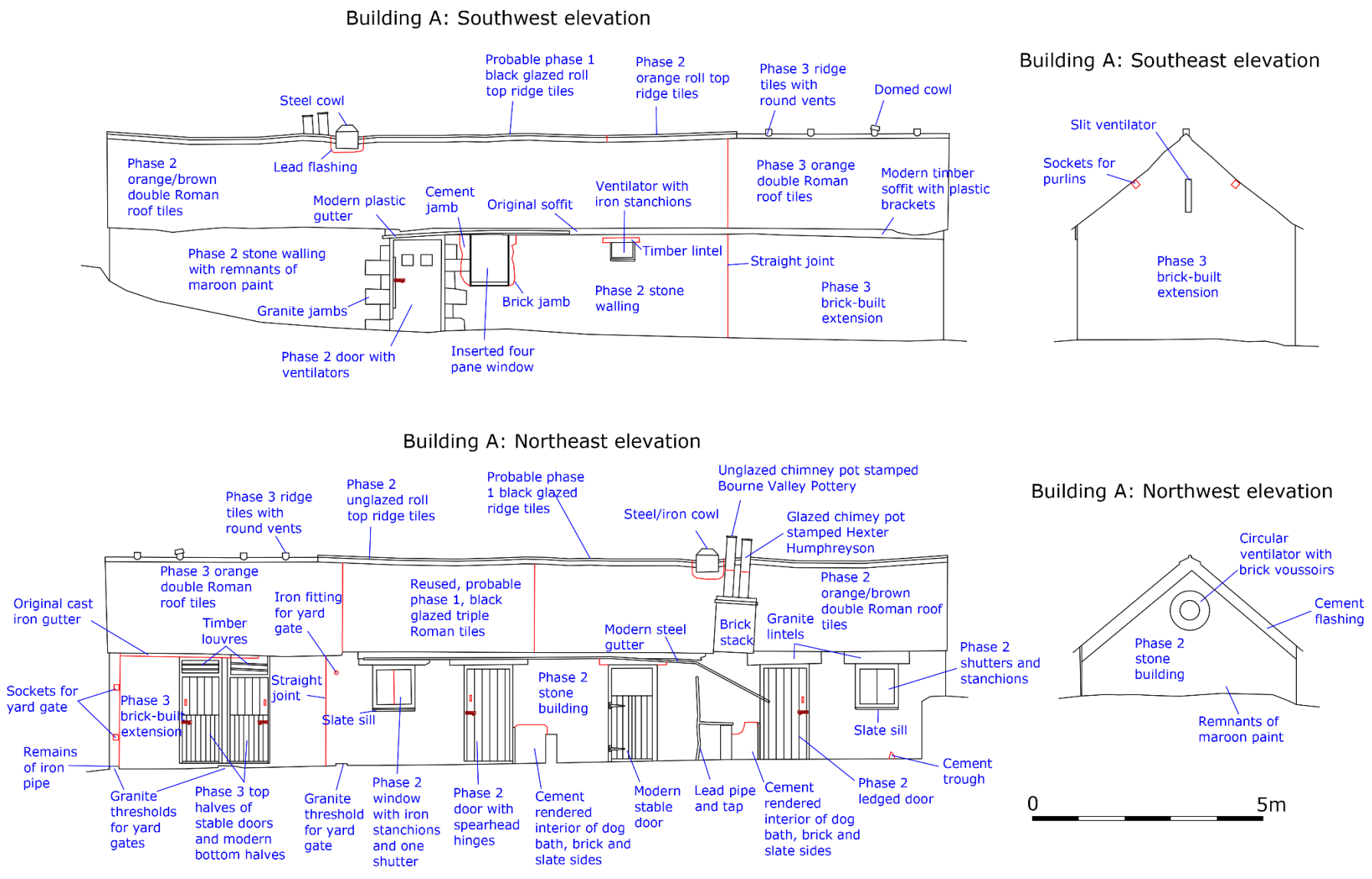


Fig 135 Building A: elevations.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

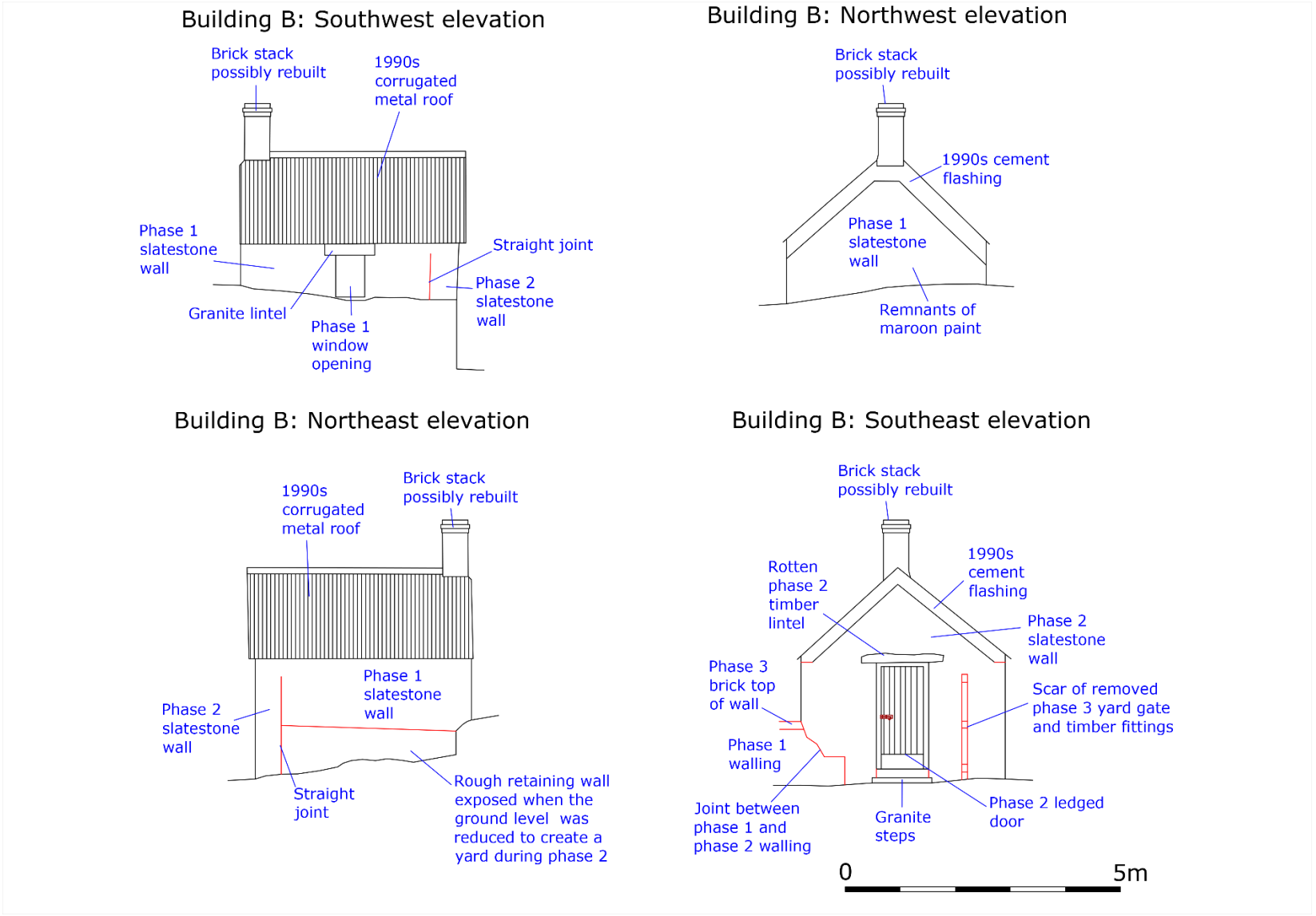


Fig 136 Building B: elevations.

Information Classification: CONTROLLED
Information Classification: CONTROLLED

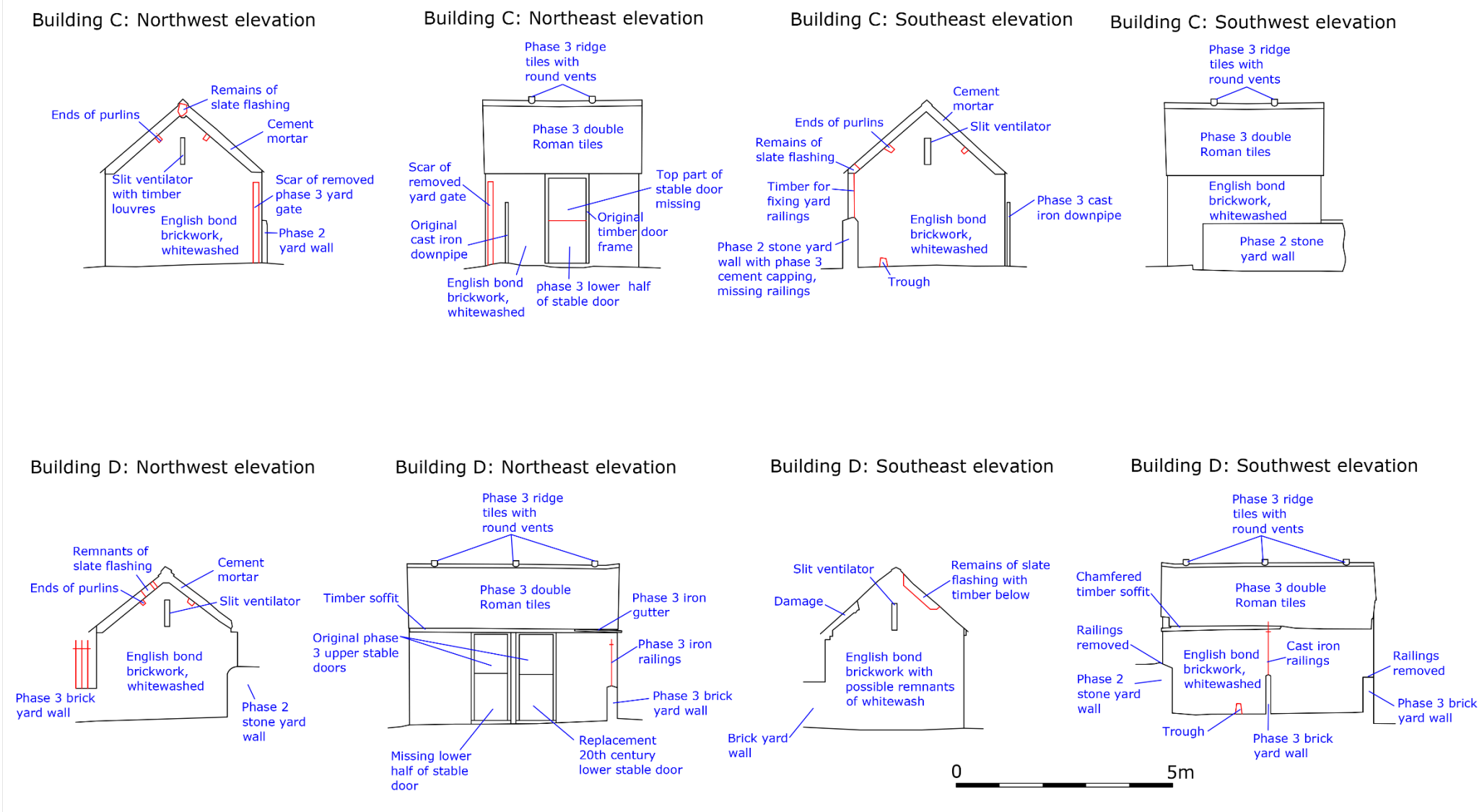


Fig 137 Buildings C and D: elevations.



Fig 138 Archive photographs: direction plan.

Appendix 1: Extant kennels recorded in the Cornwall & Scilly HER

Name	Date	MCO	Grid ref	Listed Building Entry No
LEMARNE – (North Hill) Post Medieval kennels	Late 19th/ early 20th century	MCO22166	SX 2574 7755	Not listed
MOUNT EDGCUMBE – (Maker with Rame) C19 kennels	Mid 19th century	MCO56659	SX 4464 5212	1140627
CRUGMEER – (Padstow) Post Medieval rocket house; later modern kennel	20th century	MCO66438	SW 9027 7629	Not listed
HIGHER GIMBLE – (St Cleer but location unclear) Post Medieval kennels	Late 19th century	MCO22225	SX 2461 7008	Not listed
TREGOTHNAN – (St Michael Penkivel) Post Medieval kennels	Mid-late 19th century, but previously a deer house	MCO59381	SW 8552 4178	Not listed
STEWARTS – (St Gennys) Post Medieval kennel	Before 1880	MCO66319	SX 1431 9617	Not listed
TEHIDY – (Illogan) C19 kennels	Mid 19th century	MCO56583	SW 6416 4336	Not listed
BITTLEFORD – (Landulph) Post Medieval kennels	Before 1880	MCO47932	SX 4072 6406	Not listed
TREWORGEY (Liskeard) Kennels	19th century	MCO58899	SX 2402 6682	Not listed
LANGFORD HILL – (Marhamchurch) Post Medieval kennels	Before 1840	MCO46603	SS 2379 0134	Not listed
BOSAHAN – (Manaccan) Late C19/Early C20 kennels	Late 19th/ early 20th century	MCO66898	SW 7649 2637	1328580

Appendix 2: Photographic archive

Filename	Caption	Copyright Holder Organisation	Creation Date
1764.DNG	Building A northwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1765.DNG	Building A southwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1766.DNG	Building A southwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1767.DNG	Building A southwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1768.DNG	Building A southwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1769.DNG	Building A door to southwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1771.DNG	Building A view from the south	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1773.DNG	Southeast feeding passage wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1774.DNG	Building A northeast elevation, southeast end	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1775.DNG	Building A southeasternmost door to northeast elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1776.DNG	Building A northeast elevation, northwest end	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1777.DNG	Building A window to Room 3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1778.DNG	Building A door to Room 3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1779.DNG	Building A southeast dog bath	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1780.DNG	Building A, lead tap and pipe next to central door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1781.DNG	Building A northwest dog bath	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1782.DNG	Building A chimney	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1783.DNG	Building A window to Room 1	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1784.DNG	Northwest wall of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3 / Southeast elevation of Building B	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1785.DNG	Northeast wall of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3 / Southwest elevation of Building C	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

1786.DNG	Northeast wall of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1787.DNG	Southeast wall of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1788.DNG	Brick surface of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1789.DNG	Concrete surface of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1790.DNG	Remains of the pump	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1791.DNG	Remains of the pump	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1792.DNG	Remains of the pump	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1793.DNG	Remains of the pump	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1794.DNG	Looking down the well shaft	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1797.DNG	Looking down the well shaft	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1798.DNG	Looking down the well shaft	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1802.DNG	Looking down the well shaft	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1804.DNG	Concrete trough in east corner of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1805.DNG	Concrete trough in west corner of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1806.DNG	Granite threshold, southeast end of Yard in front of Building A Rooms 1-3	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1807.DNG	Northwest wall of Yard in front of Building A Room 4	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1808.DNG	Southwest elevation of Building D	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1810.DNG	Southeast wall of Yard in front of Building A Room 4	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1811.DNG	Northwest wall of Yard in front of Building A Room 5	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1812.DNG	Southeast wall of Yard in front of Building A Room 5	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1813.DNG	Southeast wall of Yard in front of Building A Room 5	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1814.DNG	Building C northwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1815.DNG	Building C northeast elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1816.DNG	Building C southeast elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

1817.DNG	Building B northeast elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1818.DNG	Northwest wall of Yard in front of Building C	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1820.DNG	Northeast wall of Yard in front of Building C	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1821.DNG	Southeast wall of Yard in front of Building C	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1822.DNG	Northwest wall of central Yard	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1823.DNG	Northeast wall of central Yard	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1824.DNG	Southeast wall of central Yard	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1825.DNG	Building D northwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1826.DNG	Southwest wall of central Yard	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1827.DNG	Building D northeast elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1828.DNG	Building D northeast elevation door to Room 8	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1829.DNG	Building D northeast elevation door to Room 8	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1830.DNG	Yard in front of Building D	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1831.DNG	Southeast elevation of Building D	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1832.DNG	Southeast yard wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1833.DNG	Southeast yard wall and feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1834.DNG	View southwest down southeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1835.DNG	Northwest wall of southeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1836.DNG	Building B northwest elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1840.DNG	View southeast down northeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1841.DNG	View southeast down northeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1842.DNG	View southeast down northeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1843.DNG	View southeast down northeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

1844.DNG	View northwest up northeast feeding passage	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1845.DNG	The kennels from the northeast	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1847.DNG	The kennels from the southeast	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1848.DNG	Room 5 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1849.DNG	Room 5 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1850.DNG	Room 5 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1851.DNG	Room 5 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1852.DNG	Room 5 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1853.DNG	Room 5 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1854.DNG	Room 5 latch to door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1856.DNG	Room 4 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1857.DNG	Room 4 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1858.DNG	Room 4 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1859.DNG	Room 4 door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1860.DNG	Room 4 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1862.DNG	Room 4 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1864.DNG	Room 4 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1865.DNG	Room 3 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1866.DNG	Room 3 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1867.DNG	Room 3 door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1868.DNG	Room 3 window	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1869.DNG	Room 3 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1870.DNG	Room 3 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

1871.DNG	Room 3 sliding shutter over opening	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1872.DNG	Room 3 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1874.DNG	Room 3 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1875.DNG	Room 3 latch	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1876.DNG	Room 2 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1877.DNG	Room 2 boilers to northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1878.DNG	Room 2 boilers to northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1880.DNG	Room 2 boilers to northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1881.DNG	Room 2 boilers to northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1882.DNG	Room 2 broken tap for boiler	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1883.DNG	Room 2 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1884.DNG	Room 2 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1885.DNG	Room 2 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1886.DNG	Room 2 window	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1888.DNG	Room 2 door to southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1889.DNG	Room 2 top of cupboard to northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1890.DNG	Room 2 graffiti to southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1891.DNG	Room 2 graffiti to southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1892.DNG	Room 2 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1894.DNG	Room 2 roof vent	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1896.DNG	Room 2 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1897.DNG	Room 1 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1898.DNG	Room 1 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

1899.DNG	Room 1 window	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1900.DNG	Room 1 door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1901.DNG	Room 1 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1902.DNG	Room 1 pump	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1903.DNG	Room 1 pump	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1904.DNG	Room 1 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1905.DNG	Room 1 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1906.DNG	Room 1 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1907.DNG	Room 6 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1908.DNG	Room 6 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1909.DNG	Room 6 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1910.DNG	Room 6 door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1911.DNG	Room 6 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1912.DNG	Room 6 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1913.DNG	Room 6 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1914.DNG	Room 7 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1915.DNG	Room 7 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1916.DNG	Room 7 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1917.DNG	Room 7 door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1918.DNG	Room 7 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1919.DNG	Room 7 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1920.DNG	Room 7 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1921.DNG	Room 9 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

1922.DNG	Room 9 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1923.DNG	Room 9 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1924.DNG	Room 9 southwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1925.DNG	Room 9 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1926.DNG	Room 9 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1927.DNG	Room 8 northwest wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1928.DNG	Room 8 northeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1929.DNG	Room 8 door	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1930.DNG	Room 8 southeast wall	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1931.DNG	Room 8 roof	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1932.DNG	Room 8 floor	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1934.DNG	Stamping to pantile	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022
1935.DNG	Stamping to pantile	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	10/11/2022

Appendix 3: Project Design

Kennels at Tehidy Country Park, Cornwall, Project design for photogrammetry, measured building survey and historic building recording

Client: [redacted]

Client Contact: [redacted]

Project background and site history

This document sets out a project design by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) for measured building survey, photogrammetry survey and historic building recording at the kennels in Tehidy Country Park, Camborne located at NGR: SW 6416 4336 (Figs 1 and 2). Tehidy Country Park along with the kennels is owned and managed by Cornwall Council.

The former dog kennels were originally built in the mid 19th century, for the Basset family of Tehidy, to provide housing for their hunting dogs. The complex comprises several buildings with associated yards set within a square walled enclosure. It is a complete example of a 19th century hunting dog kennel, and one of only a very small

number that survive in Cornwall. As such the kennel complex at Tehidy should be classed as a highly significant non-designated heritage asset.

The kennel yards and buildings have been sadly neglected for several decades and are presently in a state of disrepair with several roofs in imminent danger of collapse.

A previous effort to restore and reuse the buildings was made in 1995 when planning permission was granted for the conversion of the buildings to craft workshops, camping barns and associated facilities. However, this project was not pursued, but an archaeological record of the complex which had been requested as a condition attached to the Planning Consent was undertaken a few years after in 1998 (Thomas 1998). A review of the archaeological record of the kennel site was later requested as part of the brief for a Country Park management plan in 2010. As a result of this the archaeological record undertaken in 1998 was updated (Thomas 2011)

Recently, due to the threat of imminent loss of roofs, a decision was made by Cornwall Council's Countryside team to establish a new project to address any further deterioration and find a new use for the complex.

In response to the initial phase of this project CAU have been commissioned by [redacted] on behalf of [redacted] to carry out a historic building record of the kennels (equivalent to a Historic England level 3 survey) which will also include a measured building survey (undertaken by [redacted]) and photogrammetry survey (undertaken by 3deep Media).

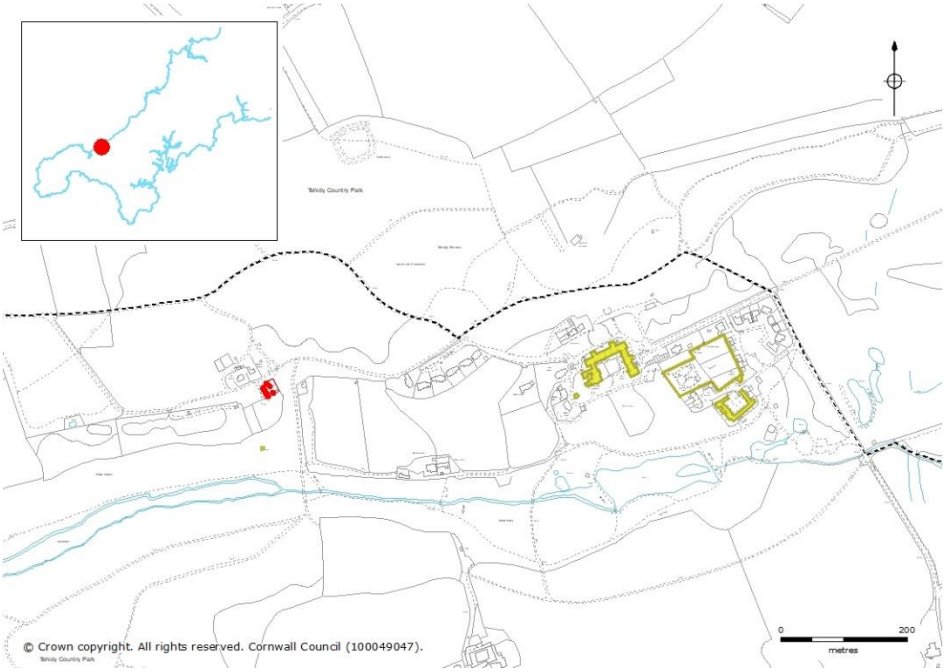


Fig 1 Location of the kennels shown in red with Tehidy House and other Listed Buildings to the east shown in yellow.



Fig 2 Extent of the Kennels complex.

Project extent

The extent of the project area includes the whole of the kennels complex and its immediate environs.

Aims and objectives

The principal aims of the work are to undertake a photogrammetry survey, a measured building survey and a historic building record of the existing kennels complex.

The objectives are to:

- Produce a photogrammetry model of the existing site.
- Produce a measured building survey including plans, elevations and sections.
- Produce an accurate record of the existing complex including its fabric, features and fittings (Level 3 as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the existing complex.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2020; 2020a; 2020b; 2020c; 2020d; 2018). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2019). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

11 Archive research

This stage of the project will assemble information from existing archives and records and carry out research on other accessible and relevant primary and secondary documentary and map sources.

Archives to be consulted for documentary sources, including maps and pictorial material, will be limited to those that are directly relevant and available. A search of the Basset archive held at Kresen Kernow will be included.

Copies of maps from each historic period will be used where available and copyright permits to show the evolution of the building.

Pre-fieldwork

In advance of the fieldwork CAU, will discuss and agree with the client:

- Working methods and programme.
- Health and Safety issues and requirements.

Fieldwork: Photogrammetry

(Undertaken by 3deep Media).

A photogrammetry survey will be undertaken prior to any repairs/alterations to include:

- Production of a baseline photographic survey and 3D model.
- Low-level aerial photography of the existing structure and surroundings.
- An overall vertical view (orthomosaic) of the site.
- Oblique views of the site and surrounding landscape context.
- The production of a 3D model of the site using Structure from Motion.

Fieldwork: Measured building survey

(Undertaken by [redacted]).

A measured building survey will be undertaken using a 3D laser scanner prior to any repairs/alterations to include:

- Survey control being related to The National Grid and Ordnance Datum.
- Full survey to enable the creation of floor plans, elevations (x8) sections (x2) and a roof plan.

Fieldwork: Historic building record

A Historic building record of the existing complex (equivalent to a Historic England level 3 survey) will be undertaken.

- The floor plans and elevations created as part of the measured building survey will be used. Measured detail will be added to the drawings along with annotations to provide information of both historic development and fabric.
- Colour photographs of all elevations along with architectural details will be taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 10 million pixels or higher). These will form the archive. Photographs will include a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations make this impractical.
- Descriptions of the complex will be made in note form and by annotation of the plan and elevation drawings to record all exteriors and interiors, fabric and construction, phased development through time and architectural details.

Creation of the physical and digital archive

The results from the fieldwork will be collated as an archive.

This will involve the following.

- All records (drawings, photographs, etc.) will be ordered, catalogued and stored in an appropriate manner (according to CAU guidelines).
- Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Measured and annotated drawings will be created.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the project design, and a single paper copy of the report, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box.
- Drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings).
- Additional digital data (survey, external reports, etc).

Archive deposition

An index to the site archive will be created and the archive contents prepared for long term storage, in accordance with CAU standards.

- The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and at CAU premises until a suitable repository is found.
- Digital data will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, digital photographs, etc) forming part of the site archive will be deposited with the ADS.
- A 3D model of the kennels complex will be made available to view on Sketchfab.

CAU uses the following file formats for stored digital data:

DOCX	Word processed documents
XLSX	Spreadsheets
PDF	Exports of completed documents/reports/graphics
JPG	Site graphics and scanned information
DNG or TIF	Digital photographs
DWG	AutoCAD drawings, measured surveys
MXD	ArcView GIS (electronic mapping) data
AI	Adobe Illustrator graphics

Reporting

The results from the project will be drawn together and presented in a report. The scope of the report will be dependent on the scale and significance of the results from the project.

The report will include the following elements:

- Summary
- Project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Location and setting

- Statement of significance
- Site history
- Phased historic development
- Historic building record description and results
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations, sections, photographs, photo direction plan for the historic building record
- The project design will be added to the archive report as the final appendix.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during October 2022. CAU will require at least 2 weeks' notice before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

The archive report will be completed in January 2023. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

References

CAU 2019. *Managing Health and Safety within Cornwall Archaeological Unit*. Truro, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council

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CIfA, 2020a. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2020b. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2020c. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2020d. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2018. *Policy Statements*. Reading, CIfA

CIfA, 2019. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, CIfA

Cornwall Council 2021. *Health and Safety Policy Statement – PLY001*. Truro, Cornwall Council

Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice. Historic England*, Swindon

Historic England 2015. *Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. Historic England, Swindon

Ordnance Survey. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Thomas, N, 1998. *Field Officer's report: Former Kennel complex, Tehidy,* CAU report

Thomas, N, 2011. *Tehidy Kennels, Cornwall, Historic building record report*, CAU report

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 10 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 120 projects each year.

CAU is committed to conserving and enhancing the distinctiveness of the historic environment and heritage of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by providing clients with a number of services including:

- Conservation works to sites and monuments
- Conservation surveys and management plans
- Historic landscape characterisation
- Town surveys for conservation and regeneration
- Historic building surveys and analysis
- Heritage Impact Assessments/Heritage Statements

- Maritime and coastal zone assessments
- Air photo mapping
- Excavations and watching briefs
- Assessments and evaluations
- Post-excavation analysis and publication
- Outreach: exhibitions, publication, presentations

Standards

CAU is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and follows their Standards and Code of Conduct.

http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa

Terms and conditions

Contract

CAU is part of Cornwall Council. The contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed will be those of CAU and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Project staff

The project will be managed by Jo Sturgess who will:

- Discuss and agree the objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the client and other field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Liaise with the client and parties involved regarding related issues.

Work will be carried out by CAU field staff. All staff will follow CAU's Health and Safety Policy and work in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment.

The project team is expected to include:

Jo Sturgess BA, MCIfA

Senior Archaeologist and head of historic buildings work at CAU, with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation, post-excavation and characterisation. Past historic building works have included Lanhydrock House (Cornwall), Port Eliot (Cornwall), Arlington Court (Devon), Bradley Manor (Devon), Buckland Abbey (Devon), Cutmadoc Farmhouse (Cornwall), the Piggery and Cider House at Godolphin (Cornwall), Poltesco Mill House (Cornwall), Molenick Farmhouse (Tideford), City Wharf (Truro), Harvey's Foundry (Hayle), Boswednack Serpentine works; Porthmeor farm; Bartle's Foundry (Pool), Manor Tannery (Grampound) Duchy Palace (Lostwithiel), Worthyvale Manor and variety of mine buildings, farm buildings and industrial buildings. Other projects include Devon Extensive Urban Survey, Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Trevessa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes use of Total Station, CAD software and GIS. Holder of a CSCS card and qualified first aider.

Connor Motley BA (Hons)

Assistant Archaeologist Connor joined the team in 2019 after graduating from the University of York with BA (Hons) in Archaeology. Connor is experienced in archival research and has a good working knowledge of architectural and building history. He has

a wide range of archaeological experience having partaken in surveys, excavations and post-excavation in England, Wales and Cornwall. Since joining he has been assisting with historic building projects, excavations and watching briefs and using software such as GIS and AutoCAD.

Report distribution

A digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. A paper copy can be supplied on request.

Once verified by Cornwall HER, a digital copy of the report will also be publicly available online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library.

Copyright

Copyright of this project design will be reserved to Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council. It may only be used/reproduced with permission from Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Freedom of Information Act

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

CAU will ensure that all information arising from the project shall be held in strict confidence to the extent permitted under the Act. However, the Act permits information to be released under a public right of access (a "Request"). If such a Request is received CAU may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Health and safety statement

CAU follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out on-site work CAU will carry out a site-specific Risk Assessment.

Insurance

CAU is covered by Cornwall Council's Public and Employers Liability Insurance, with a policy value of £50m. The Council also has Professional Negligence insurance with a policy value of £10m.

Jo Sturgess

Senior Archaeologist

27/10/2022

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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