



Hayle School Sports Hub, Hayle, Cornwall

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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Report author	Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PIfA
Checked by	Colin Buck/Andy Jones
Approved by	Andrew Young

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Council

Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

Tel: (01872) 323603

Email: hes@cornwall.gov.uk Web: www.cornwall.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Hayle School and carried out by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly Historic Environment, Projects), Cornwall Council.

The Project Manager was Colin Buck.

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

A 2005 Cornwall Council aerial photograph of Hayle School and the proposed development area showing its current use as a sports field.

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Abbreviations

CRO	Cornwall County Record Office
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

The Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly HE Projects) was commissioned to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed Sports Hub and housing development at Hayle Community School, High Lanes, Hayle. The development area currently comprises a school playing field and netball court. The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a hybrid planning application for a new Sports Hub in place of the existing netball court and an outline planning application for a small housing estate at the western end of the playing fields. This report will ascertain the likely archaeological implications of both developments.

Hayle School is located on a historically rural site that appears not to contain sites of historic interest. However, this undeveloped history and proximity to prehistoric sites may mean that such evidence survives below the surface and may be impacted by the proposed development. Further archaeological work, such as a geophysical survey, may be able to inform or mitigate these impacts.

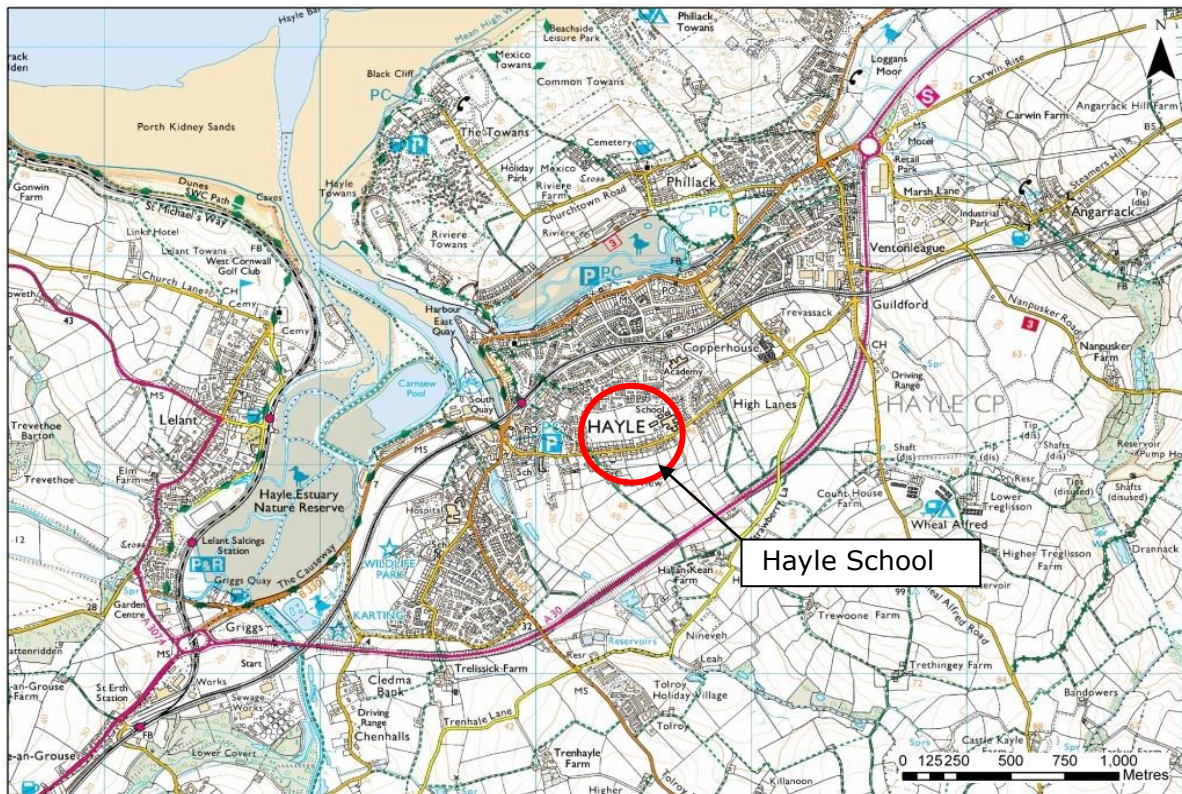


Figure 1: Location of Hayle School.

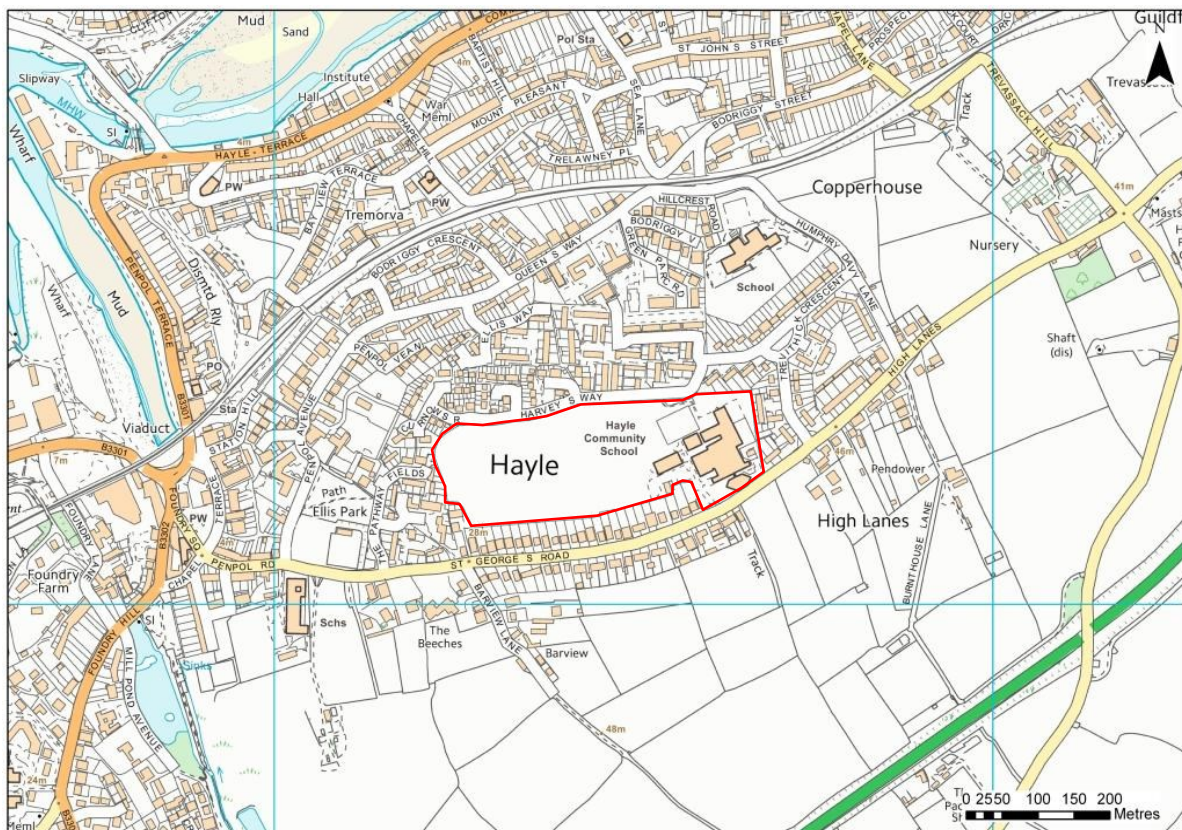


Figure 2: The location of the Hayle School site within Hayle, highlighted by the red outline.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly HE Projects) was commissioned by Poynton Bradbury Wynter Cole Architects Ltd (Carl Fowler) to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed Sports Hub development at Hayle School, Hayle (Figure 1). The development area currently comprises a school playing field and netball court. A hybrid planning application is likely to consist of a two-part development of a sports hub building on the site of the existing netball court and new housing on the western part of the playing field (Figure 2). The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the planning application in order to ascertain the likely archaeological implications of the development.

2.2 Aims

The aim of the project was to gain a better understanding of the history of the site.

The site specific aims were:

- To research historic maps, records and other reports pertaining to the site.
- To extract site specific information from historic maps, records and reports to create a written history of the site.
- Where possible determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological and historic assets studied.
- To highlight archaeological and historic assets likely to be affected by the scheme.
- To disseminate the results appropriately.

Given the topographical setting of the development area, it has the potential to contain important buried archaeological sites. The key objective of the archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an opportunity to better understand the character and potential of this area by highlighting archaeological and historic assets potentially affected by the development including potential buried archaeological remains.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff followed the IfA *Code of Conduct and Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology*. The Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

Historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and its surroundings, and the structures and features recorded within the site boundaries. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Published sources available in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.
- Historic maps including:
 - Norden's Map of Cornwall (printed in 1728 but mapped *circa* 1600)
 - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699)
 - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748)
 - OS 1 inch survey (*circa* 1803)
 - Phillack Tithe Map (*circa* 1840)
 - 1st and 2nd Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (*circa* 1880 and *circa* 1907).
- Modern maps.

- National Mapping Programme transcripts from aerial photographs.
- Other aerial photographs in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.
- Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping.
- Cornwall and Scilly Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR).
- Information held as GIS themes as part of the Cornwall and Scilly HER.

The historical and landscape context of the site was also considered during this stage of the assessment in order to establish the nature of the heritage assets which are located within the area surrounding the proposed wind turbine.

2.3.2 Creation of site archive and report

To include:

- A detailed site description (from desk based resources).
- Completion of the English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- Collation of paperwork pertaining to the project.
- An archive report outlining the project results (this report).

3 Location and setting

Hayle School is located at approximately 45m OD at OS grid reference SW 56413 37202 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Hayle is approximately 32km west of Truro and the school located less than a kilometre from the centre of the town on its southern periphery. Topographically the school is situated on a north facing slope overlooking Hayle just below the crest of the hill. The site consists of the school building at the eastern end and a large sub-rectangular playing field to the west. It is surrounded on all sides by housing of varying dates. Historic Landscape Characterisation designates the site as within an urban area but formerly Recently Enclosed Land. This character type has the potential to contain prehistoric monuments and other archaeological remains.

4 Designations

4.1 National

There are no nationally designated heritage assets within the development site.

4.2 Regional/county

There are no regionally designated heritage assets within the development site.

4.3 Local

There are two heritage assets of local importance recorded by the HER within the development site. These are:

HER Number	Site Name
MCO33976	High Lanes – Modern mound (possibly related to a WW2 Anti-aircraft battery or possibly prehistoric in origin).
MCO35215	Hayle – Modern school (c 1950s).

Table 1: Locally designated heritage assets within the site boundary.

5 Historical background

Isolated findspots and enclosures characterise the prehistoric remains in and around the modern town of Hayle. The findspots include a Mesolithic scatter of domestic flint tools at Phillack, a Neolithic stone axe at Trevassack and Bronze Age finds comprising a ceramic vessel and copper alloy socketed axe head in Hayle and a possible barrow at Trevassack. An apparently prehistoric cemetery consisting of several graves, although

no remains other than teeth were found below 1.8-2.4m depth of sand within a private garden at Phillack Churchtown was recorded in the 19th century (Crofts 1906).

Iron Age remains are more substantial, consisting of the Scheduled Monuments of Carnsew hillfort, west of the site, and Castle Kayle to the southeast, whilst there are potential remains of a round at Phillack. Carnsew is a small multivallate hillfort with an entrance to the northwest and formerly significant ramparts. It overlooks and protects the Hayle estuary to the north and a prehistoric trackway to the south. Subsequent farming, the construction of the railway cutting and the setting out of parkland has destroyed large parts of the ramparts and internal space. Castle Kayle is an Iron Age to Romano-British round located on a northeast facing slope overlooking a tributary of the River Hayle. Approximately 60m in diameter, the ramparts partially survive to a height of 2m though the interior is now occupied by a farm (www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/).

In the medieval period Hayle and surrounding areas are most likely to have been included within the holdings of the Domesday manor of Connerton. This exceptionally large and wealthy manor was held directly by the King and included thirty villagers and twenty smallholders, a mill and 300 sheep amongst other livestock (Thorn and Thorn 1979).

Throughout the medieval period the area would have been occupied by small dispersed farming settlements. Furthest north from the study area, Phillack was one of the earliest and largest and the Church of St Felicitas, a Grade II* Listed Building, has a 12th century font, 15th century tower and re-sited Norman altar all of which indicate its medieval origins. The remainder of the church was rebuilt in 1856-57 though in an Early English style. Trevassack, to the east, is a Cornish name indicating a farmstead, and is first recorded in 1284. Another of the earliest, Bodriggy, was first recorded in 1181 and at another of these settlements, Trelissick, the manor has survived and is now a Grade II* Listed Building. This medieval building is on a pre-Conquest site and was remodelled in 1668 for the Paynter family, of whom James Paynter was the individual who declared James II as king. The house was extended again in the 18th and 19th centuries though it retained its granite rubble construction and some 17th century mouldings, dado rails and doors. Penpol is the closest to the study area and is a Cornish name meaning 'head of creek' that was first recorded in 1259 (Padel 1985, 182). The present Penpol House dates to the 16th century with many later alterations and was once owned by the Godolphins and Robartes, principal families in Cornwall. In 1863 the owner, Dr Richard Millet, was accused by his brother-in-law Dr Edmonds of trying to poison his brother Jacob Millet though he was found not guilty at the inquest and trial (www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/).

The settlement of Hayle only developed in the post medieval period and this was growth derived from the industrial activities that grew on the river estuary. According to Padel (1988, 95) in 1813 only one dwelling, called 'Heyl,' is recorded at the causeway of the present town. Industrial activities are recorded as beginning in 1721 when a copper smelting house was erected in the area of Copperhouse Creek. This was taken over by the Cornish Copper Company who moved to Hayle in 1758 to smelt copper and followed by the foundation, by John, a blacksmith, of Harvey's Foundry in 1779 (Noall 1984, 39-42). These two companies were regularly in conflict, particularly when Harvey's began supplying additional goods for mines and the Cornish Copper Company became Copperhouse Foundry in 1819. The foundry industry encouraged other trades as copper was exported to Wales for smelting and coal imports and other maritime trades operated from the expanding docks. These activities are set against an economic boom in mining and heavy industry and associated rapid technological progress. This is typified by the diversification of the foundries, and in particular Harvey's into rope-making, grocery provision, coal merchant and machine repairing along with their early partnership with Richard Trevithick on steam locomotion development and by the high quantity of large detached villas built around Hayle. Copperhouse Foundry brought in their workforce and provided housing and is thus

responsible for many of the terraces in the northeast part of Hayle. Harvey's, however, sourced their workforce from surrounding villages, although there are associated terraces of housing, but many of the villas built at this time belonged to their more highly paid staff or family members (Buck and Smith 2005, 14; www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/).

These villas, including Netherleigh, Trepennol and The Beeches, are all Grade II Listed Buildings and located immediately southwest of the school site, are first shown on the 1840 Tithe Map but are more clearly depicted on the 1875 OS map (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Longer established villages and their associated principal houses are depicted on the c1803 OS map and on the Phillack Tithe Map of 1840 representing a more medieval landscape than the present industrial town (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The Tithe map illustrates dense development around the industries along the river bank but open farmland around Penpol and Bodriggy. The Tithe Apportionment shows that lands now occupied by the site, parcels 1397-1399, were arable fields owned by the Rev. TC Millett and William Praed esq. and occupied by William Millett. Parcel 1400 was a plantation also owned by TC Millett and Praed but occupied by the Rev. JC Millett. The hamlet of High Lanes, to the southeast, where terraced cottages were built from the 1870s and which were shown on the 1875 OS map, has a Bible Christian chapel (Figure 6). By 1907 the OS map shows two of these fields had been merged but there is still little development immediately surrounding the site with the exception of more terraced houses along the street at High Lanes and the addition of a Sunday school adjacent to the chapel (Figure 7). Even in the 1930s the area beyond the centre of Hayle is still relatively rural with only the addition of a short row of detached houses along 'St George's Road' which still stand adjacent to the school and study area (Figure 8).

The maps of the area show a remarkable progression and detail the development of the town; from the earliest, Gascoyne's 1699 (Figure 3), Norden's 17th century and Martyn's 1748 maps showing only Phillack, the river and the small isolated 'Medieval' settlements along with the 1801 OS map, to the Tithe and later OS maps reveal the growth of the industrial and domestic areas. These also show the associated wealth with large villas and an increase in social amenities. Of note are the addition of the railway, initially built in 1837 and extended in 1846 (Buck and Smith 2005; 11), which transformed industry and communication, and the creation of The Downes, now a Registered Park and Garden. This was built as a combined house and garden scheme for William John Rawlings, an antiquarian, c1880 on undeveloped land. It was built to designs by Edmund and John Dando Sedding. The house was purchased in 1901 by Frances Ellis, whose family later also bought Penpol House, and was extended for use as a convent. St Theresa's Convent was founded in 1913 and subsequently founded St Michael's hospital on adjacent land (www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/).

Following the decline of the mining industry and the closure of the foundries, the remaining Hayle industries also reduced, though the dockyard, a ship breaking yard and an explosives works continued in operation through the first half of the 20th century, much supported by the requirements of both world wars. Hayle was quite well defended to protect these with a World War II anti-aircraft battery of four guns adjacent to the northeast boundary of the school site amongst other defensive installations such as pillboxes, road blocks and a minefield outside the estuary (Defence of Britain Archive). Within the school site a mound of 10m diameter is documented on the Historic Environment Record (Figure 9). Although its function is uncertain, it may relate to the anti-aircraft battery as other similar features are recorded outside the school boundary (www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/). Post war housing has largely filled in the remaining rural areas around Hayle and the school, built in the 1950s, is indicative of this growth (Figure 11).

6 Results of desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment has indicated that the proposed development site contains two known heritage assets, neither of which have statutory designations. These are the school building and a mound of unknown function.

The assessment has also highlighted the high quantity of highly significant heritage assets within Hayle and its environs (Figure 9 and Figure 10). These range from the earliest prehistoric occupation evidence of domestic flint tools and burials through to the industrial revolution and modern wartime defences. Although of high importance and statutorily protected, they are all located outside the development area.

7 Discussion

With the exception of the school itself and the mound of unknown function, none of the above identified heritage assets are within the school site boundaries and will not be physically impacted upon by the proposed development although visual setting impacts could occur (Figure 9 and Figure 10). The school and mound are not designated, both are likely to be physically impacted, but their immediate settings are modern with considerable inclusion of more recent infrastructure already (Figure 11). The likely impacts upon them are considered to be no greater than minor, although the visual impact of a new housing estate is yet to be determined by the planning process.

However, despite the probable levelling work undertaken to create the playing field, as yet unknown and unrecorded subsurface archaeology, particularly prehistoric evidence given the site's proximity to such heritage assets and its topographical setting, may well survive. Should sub-surface archaeology exist within the development area the impacts are likely to be direct, physical and irreversible and could be considered at least moderately negative depending on the extent, survival and importance of any artefacts and features.

8 Recommendations

Given the unknown sub-surface archaeological potential of the proposed development area, it is recommended that:

- A geophysical survey is undertaken prior to any development taking place at both the Sports Hub site and the proposed housing development, to further investigate this potential and inform or allow the mitigation of the impacts of the proposed development.
- Other archaeological works such as an evaluation, a watching brief or excavation are possible, particularly in response to the results of the geophysical survey.

9 Site inventory

The following heritage assets are located within the proposed development site boundaries:

HER Number	Site Name
MCO33976	High Lanes – Modern mound of unknown function.
MCO35215	Hayle – Modern school.

Table 2: Heritage assets within the site boundaries.

10 References

10.1 Primary sources

Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall

Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 1 inch mapping First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1930. 25 Inch Map Third Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map c1840 and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of Phillack (digital copy available from CRO)

10.2 Publications

Buck, C. and Smith, J. 1995. *Hayle Town Survey and Historic Audit*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

Noall, C. 1984. *The book of Hayle*. Barracuda Books, Abingdon.

Norden, J. 1724, *Map of Cornwall*, reprinted University of Exeter 1972

Padel, O.J. 1985, *Cornish Place-name Elements*, Penzance

Padel, O.J. 1988, *Cornish place-names*, Penzance

Thorn, C. and Thorn, F. (eds.) 1979, *Domesday Book*, 10: Cornwall, Chichester

10.3 Websites

<http://www.cornish-mining.org.uk> Cornish World Heritage Site

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob/> Defence of Britain Archive

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/> English Heritage designation information

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications> English Heritage guidance

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings.

<http://whc.unesco.org/> World Heritage Site information

11 Project archive

The HE project number is 146393

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-185456
- 3 This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites H\Hayle School High Lanes



Figure 3: Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall showing Phillack and Penpol but not Hayle, which developed later.



Figure 4: The c1803 OS map showing how undeveloped the Hayle estuary was, despite the presence of the foundries.

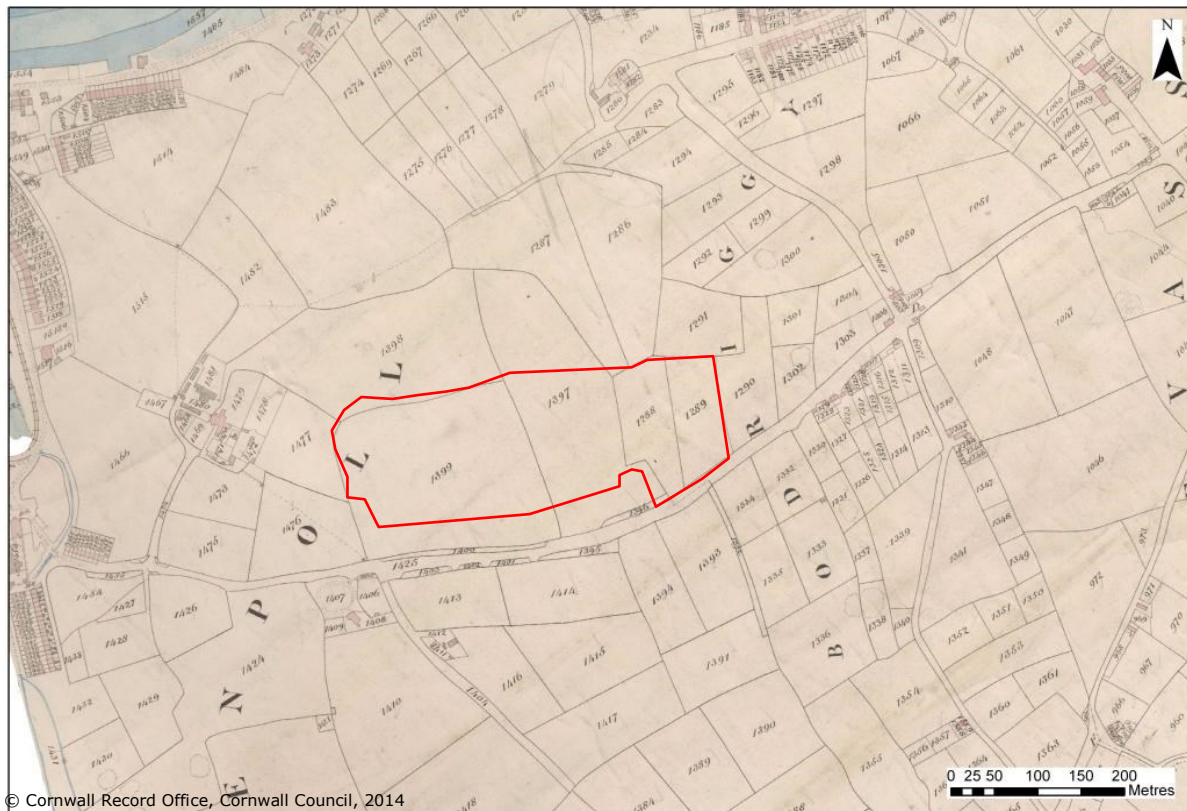


Figure 5: The 1840 Tithe Map for Phillack parish showing the small rural settlements and early industrial development along the river. The overlaid red outline is the approximate position of the school site taken from modern mapping.

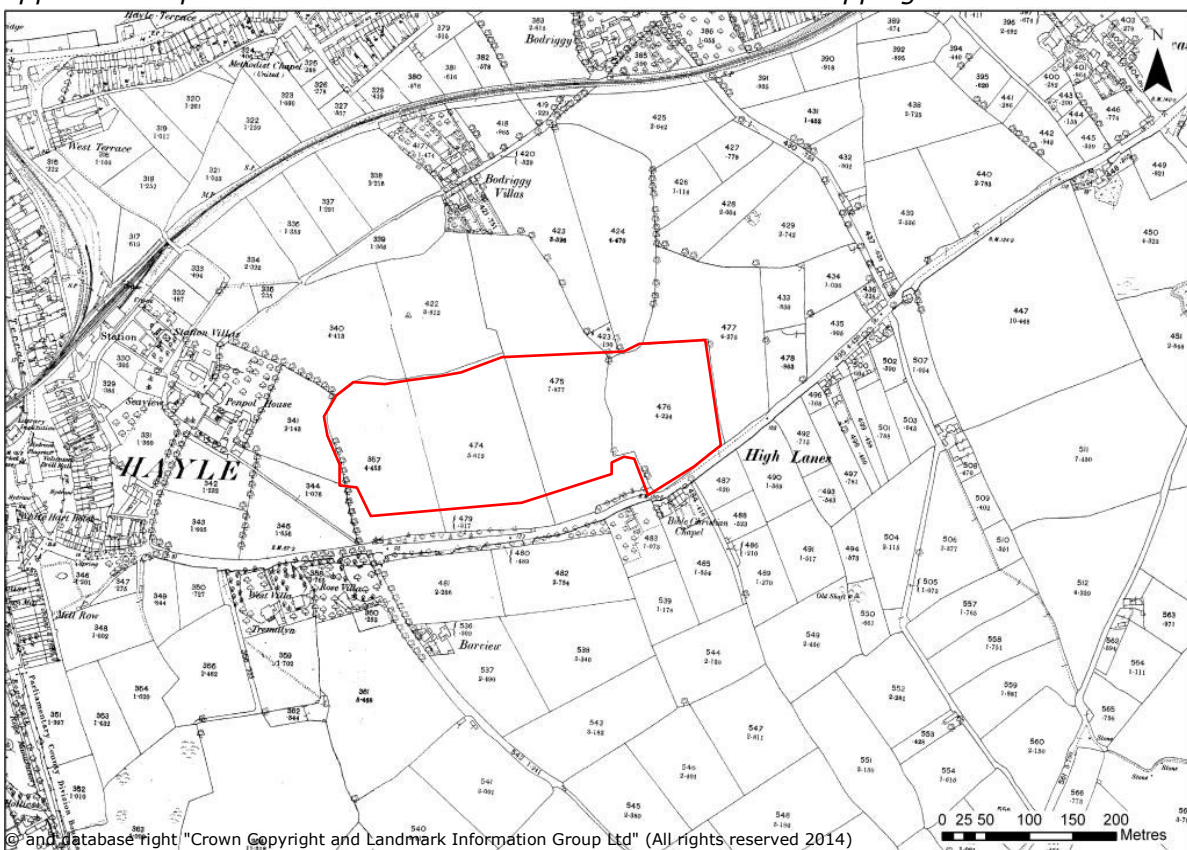


Figure 6: The 1875 OS map highlighting the rural landscape and more developed areas close to the river to the north and east of the image. The overlaid red outline shows the approximate school boundary.

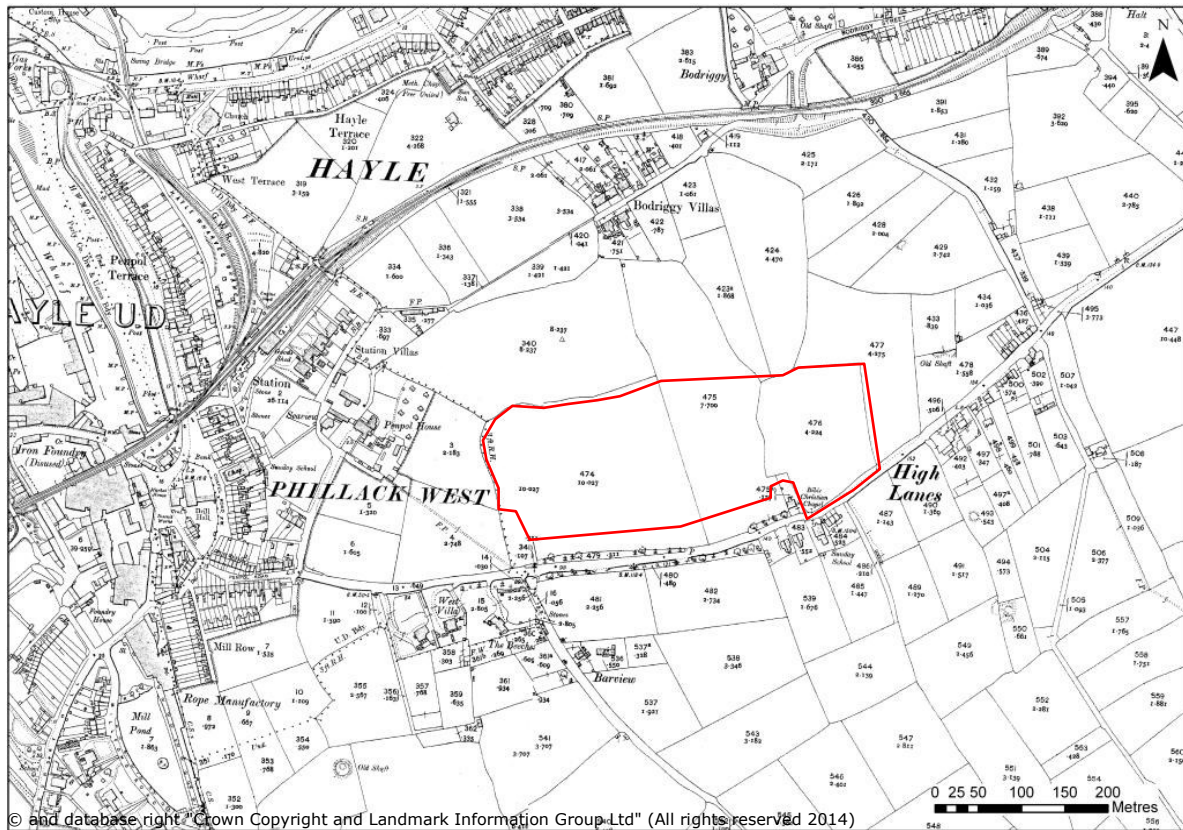


Figure 7: The 1907 OS map which shows minimal changes to field boundaries and to the rural site location from the 1875 extract above.

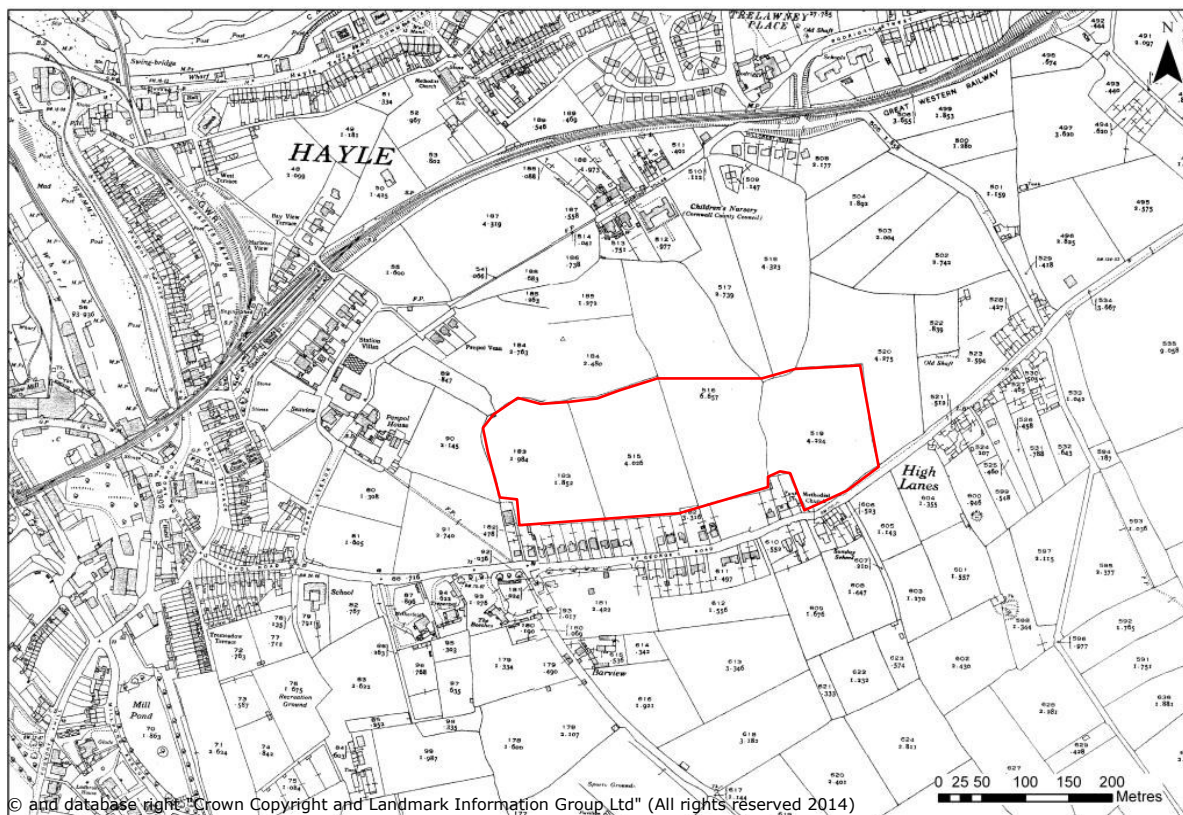


Figure 8: The 1932 OS map showing a still relatively rural landscape but with considerable development around the centre of Hayle. Note also the row of houses to the south of the school site, indicated by a red outline.

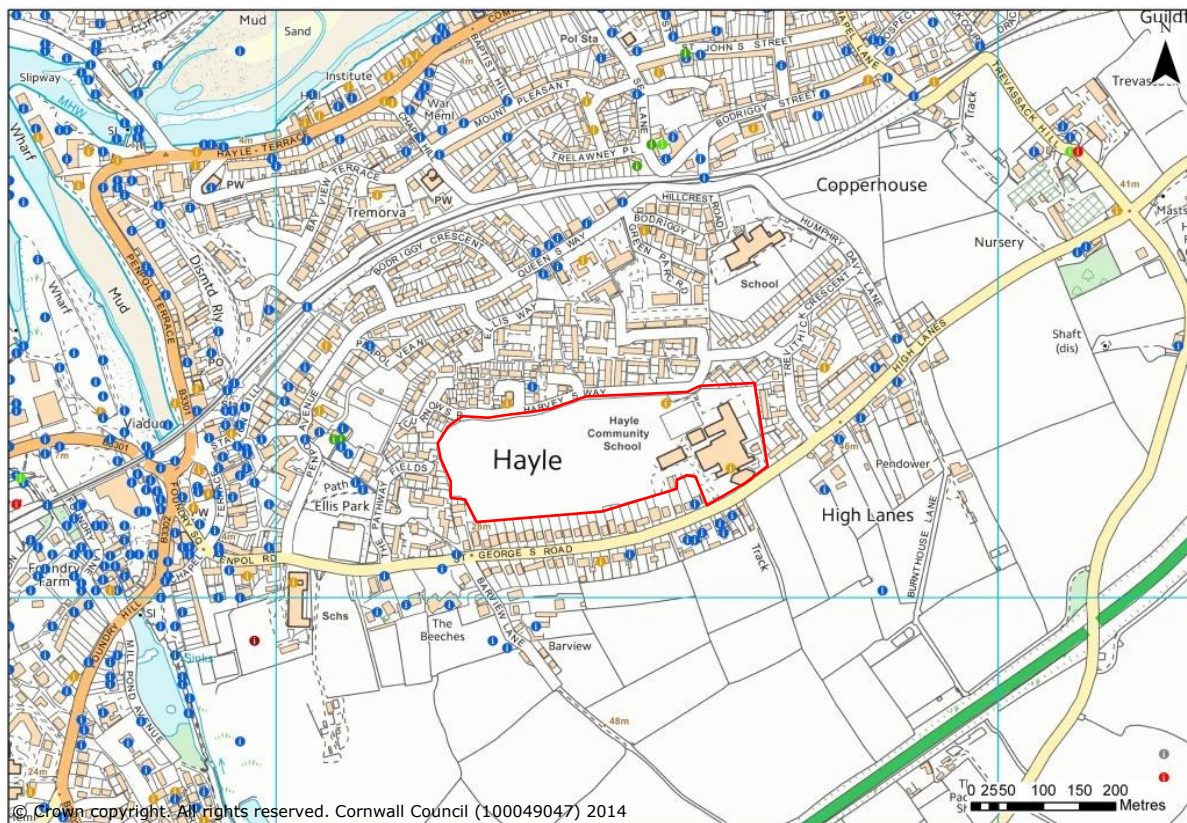


Figure 9: A modern map showing the high quantity of monuments documented on the HER. Note the blue dots referring to post medieval sites, generally relating to the foundries and the yellow dots highlighting the WWII site close to the northern boundary of the school.

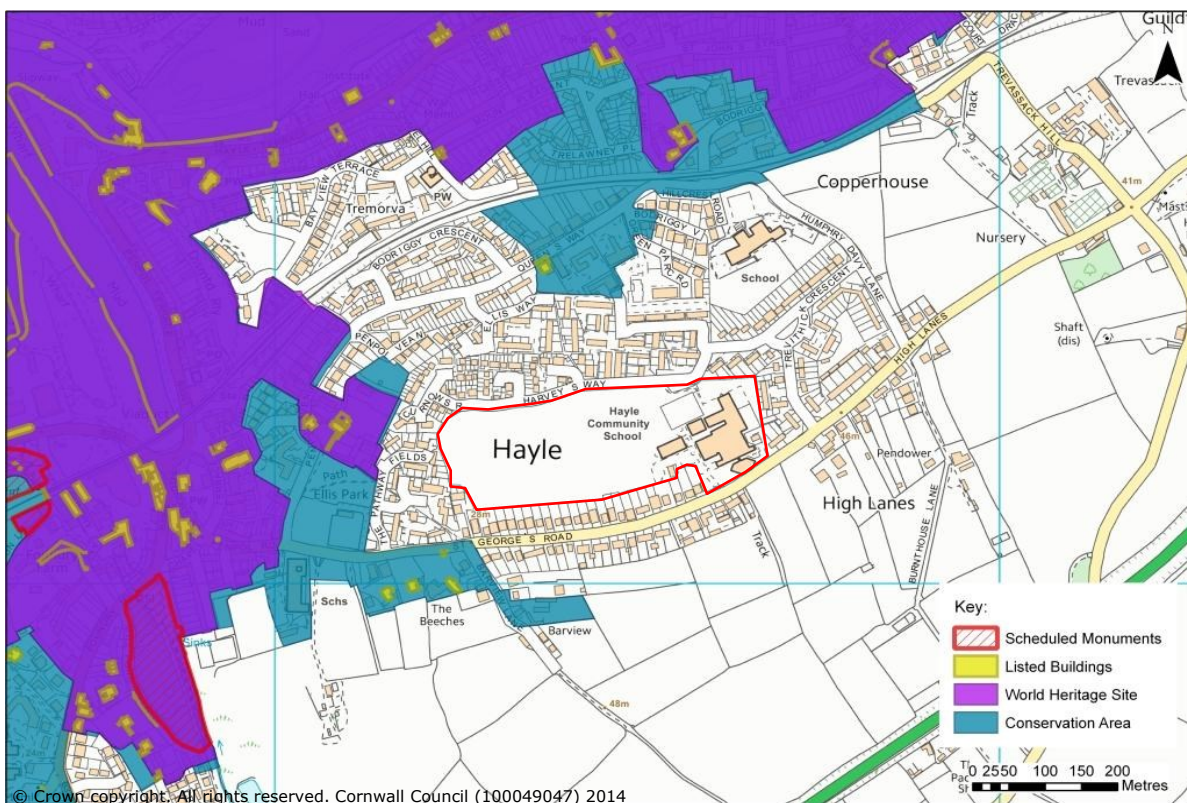


Figure 10: Modern map overlaid with the extents of the World Heritage Site, Conservation Area and closest Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings to the school site.



Figure 11: Hayle School the town in 2000. Note that the area known as High Lanes is still on the periphery of the town and despite modernisation and infrastructure such as roads, the foundry terraces can still be seen.