

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe,
Cornwall
Historic Building Record



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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:

Section L west elevation

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit were commissioned by Cormac Solutions Ltd to carry out a historic building record prior to the repair and partial rebuilding of parapet and retaining walls along the west side of Shutta Road in East Looe (Figs 1 and 2). The walls stretch for a distance of approximately 320m from Trelyn Cottage at the south end (NGR: SX 25516 53498) to Tregërtha Court at the north end (NGR: SX 25493 53809). Shutta Road is a historic highway traversing the steep hillslope of East Looe and providing access from Shutta to the centre of East Looe. Large houses are located both above the road to the east and below the road to the west. The high retaining walls supporting the road on its western side form the rear garden walls of the properties fronting Fore Street and Station Road below and are topped by individual, but adjoining, parapet walls belonging to each property.

The retaining and parapet walls are multi-phased, but the earliest parts are likely to date from when the road was first constructed. The first detailed map to show the road is the OS survey drawing of 1803 (British Library OSD 16 10) so it is likely that the wall dates from at least the 18th century, but parts of it may have earlier origins.

The proposals are to rebuild sections of the upper, parapet part of the retaining wall where there is threat of collapse, and to repair, repoint and re-cap the historic sections of walling where needed. As part of the scheme, some of these works have already been undertaken including taking down and replacing some sections of the parapet walls and repairing, repointing and re-capping others.

Planning permission for the repair and partial rebuilding of the walls is now being sort. The SDOHE (Phil Copleston) has advised that a historic building record (Level 2/3) is undertaken before any further works commence.

A total of three major construction phases have been identified as a result of this study.

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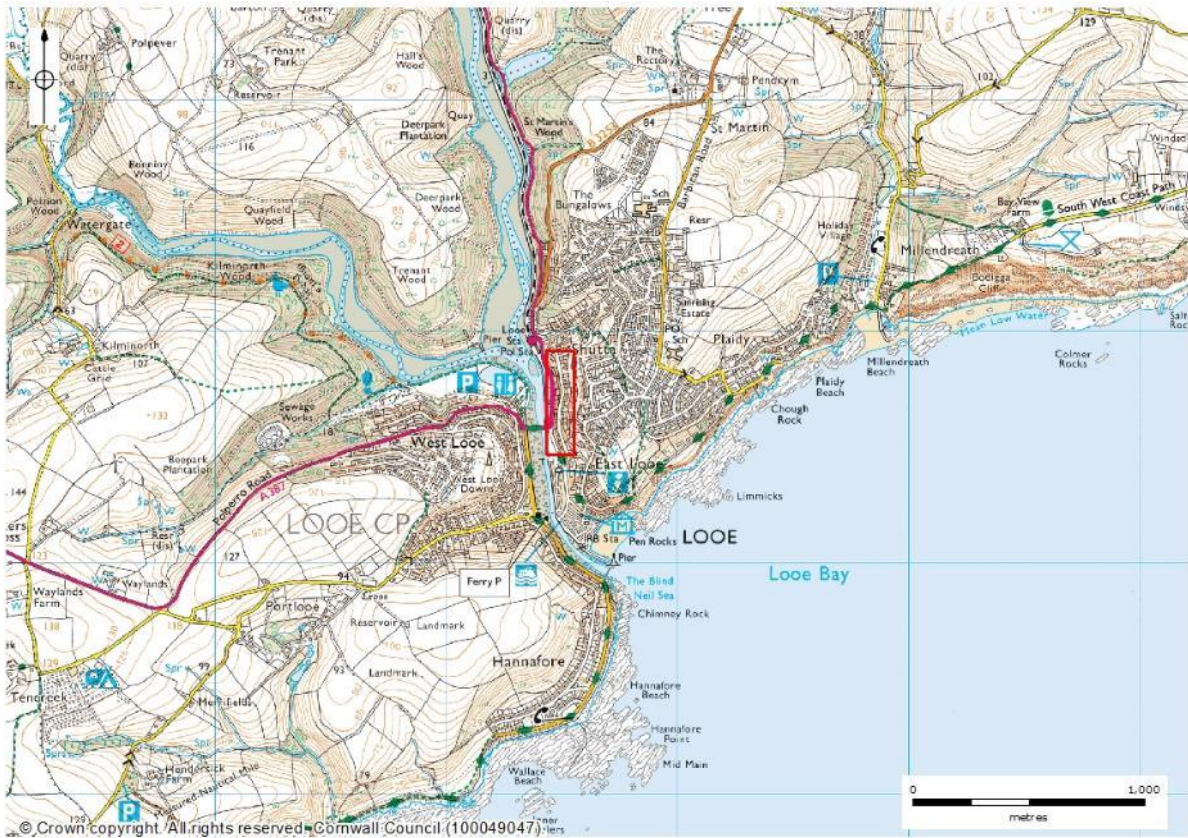


Fig 1 Location map (Shutta Road wall lies within the red rectangle).



Fig 2 Site Location (wall highlighted in red, Listed buildings in yellow, the Conservation Area shown in light blue).

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Following some rebuilding of sections of the parapet walls and some repointing and recapping works on other sections of the walls undertaken in 2020 by Cormac Solutions Ltd, consultation with Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment, Cornwall Council) (SDOHE) led to the request for a heritage impact assessment which was undertaken by CAU in March 2021 (Motley and Sturgess 2021). As an outcome of the HIA the requirements for historic building recording prior to any further works were determined by the SDOHE and are outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAU (Appendix 2).

The historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 building survey) has been undertaken as a mitigation measure for the impacts of the works on the historic walls.

Records supplied by Cormac Solutions Ltd which were made prior to any of the works taking place, have been used as part of this record for sections of walling that had already been repaired/replaced prior the historic building record taking place.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study is to create a detailed record and gain a better understanding of the sections of walling.

The objectives were to:

- Produce an accurate record of the wall along with its fabric, fixtures and fittings (Level 2 or 3 as appropriate and as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the wall.
- Outline any features and fittings which are of high significance.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (CIfA 2014) 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 accessible via the Heritage Gateway.
- Images of England online listed buildings database.
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 9.1)
- Published histories (see Section 9.2)
- Websites (see Section 9.3)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

The equivalent of a Level 2/3 Building Survey (as defined by Historic England 2016) was produced. Recording included:

- Photogrammetry to record the historic sections of the roadside parapet wall.
- Photographs of other elevations were annotated where appropriate to show changes in build and architectural detail.
- Colour photographs of all surfaces along with architectural details and contextual images were taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 8 million pixels or higher). Photographs included a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations make this impractical.

Descriptions of the individual sections of walling were made in note form and by annotation of plans and photographs to record their fabric and construction, phased development through time and architectural details.

During the survey there was limited access the west elevations belonging to individual properties, and only a few sections were accessible. Where possible photographic records were made from afar.

Records supplied by Cormac Solutions Ltd which were made prior to any of the works taking place, have been used as part of this record for sections of walling that had already been repaired/replaced prior the historic building record taking place and for sections that were inaccessible during the survey.

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

The photo record comprised:

- General views.
- All elevations where visible.
- Examples of structural and architectural detail.

The photographic record from the fieldwork is listed in Appendix 1 (see also Fig 98).

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

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

- Finalisation of annotated images.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Filing of digital colour photographs and limited image editing (eg, composition, lighting) where appropriate. Colour digital images taken as part of the site archive have been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- Creation of an archive report.
- Completion of the Historic England OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations).
- Preparation of CAU archive.

3 Location and setting

The parapet and retaining walls are located within the Conservation Area of East Looe running along the west side of Shutta Road, on the downhill side (Figs 1 and 2). The walls stretch for a distance of approximately 320m from Trelyn Cottage at the south end (NGR: SX 25516 53498) to Tregertha Court at the north end (NGR: SX 25493 53809). Shutta Road is a narrow, historic highway traversing the steep hillslope of East Looe and providing access from Shutta to the centre of East Looe. Large houses are located both above the road to the east and below the road to the west. The high retaining walls supporting the road on its western side form the rear garden walls of the properties fronting Fore Street and Station Road below and are topped by individual, but adjoining, parapet walls belonging to each property.

The walls lie at a height of 18-24m OD and are clearly visible from many parts of Looe, in particular from West Looe and from the main road bridge connecting East and West Looe.

4 Designations

The entire length of the retaining and parapet walls lies within the East Looe Conservation Area. The southern end of the wall (Section A) is situated within the Looe Historic Settlement and the adjoining Section B lies within the curtilage of a Grade II Listed

Building: 'Black Horse Agencies Looe Bakery', two former town houses (List Entry Number: 1280892) (see Figs 2 and 7).

The wall is visible across the river from the Conservation Area in West Looe and also from a number of listed buildings within the West Looe Conservation Area. It is also clearly visible along most of its length from the road bridge across the river which is a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry Number: 1201093).

5 Non-designated heritage assets

The retaining and parapet walls themselves are non-designated heritage assets along with all the associated 19th and early 20th century properties which lie directly below to the west fronting Fore Street and Station Road and also to the above to the east along Shutta Road. Close by and to the southeast of the southern section of wall is a probable medieval holy well ('St Mary's Well' or 'Lady Well', MCO23335), comprising a small well house located within the retaining wall on the east side of Shutta Road. The well is unusually deep and cuts through the bedrock. The retaining wall around the well has been rebuilt with concrete blockwork within the last couple of months. However, this work was undertaken by the owner of the adjoining house on Shutta Road and not as part of the recent works by Cormac.

6 Site history

The retaining wall is likely to be as old as the road which it is retaining. The first available map to show the road is the OS Surveyor's drawing of 1803 (British Library OSD 16 10, Fig 3), so it is likely that the wall dates from at least the 18th century, but may have earlier origins, being the main route connecting the two medieval settlements of Shutta and East Looe. The southern end of Shutta Road incorporates a probable medieval holy well.

During the medieval period Shutta (located at the north end of Shutta Road) existed as a town in its own right and its origins may precede those of East and West Looe. It is thought that the plots along Shutta Road (many of which now contain mid 19th century houses) and Barbican Hill may be the site of the earlier medieval town (Cahill 2002, 14). This suggests that Shutta Road may have been established during the medieval period.

A new wave of development on the hillsides above the river began in the mid 19th century in Barbican Road, Shutta Road and Shutta (still within the ancient borough boundaries). This was mostly middle class housing (Cahill 2002, 11).

The Tithe map for the parish of St Martin by Looe of c1840 (Fig 4) shows Shutta Road with formally laid out plots located on either side of it. The plots associated with the retaining wall to the west are mainly listed as garden plots on the accompanying Tithe Apportionment, apart from a few at the southern end which contained houses at this date.

The c1880 OS map (Fig 5) shows that by this date many more of the plots on the western side of Shutta Road had been developed with the houses that survive today. The c1907 OS map (Fig 6) shows that more houses and hotels had been added within the earlier garden plots in the late 19th or early 20th century.

The parapet walls are individually built and relate to each of the properties on Fore Street and Station Road. Many of them appear to post-date the retaining walls on which they sit. Some have been added to heighten an earlier, low parapet wall. They range in date from the 18th or 19th century (or possibly earlier) through to the present day.

7 Historic development of the walls

The locations of the lettered wall sections and phases of the parapet walls are shown on Figure 7. Phasing for each individual wall section is described in **Section 8**.

Phase 1: 18th/19th century

All the retaining walls from and including sections A-U date to phase 1.

Sections which have surviving Phase 1 parapet walls are: A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, T and U (see Fig 7 for locations).

The initial phase of building is likely to be as old as the road it retains, which is shown on the OS survey of 1803 (Fig 3), and therefore the first phase of walling is likely to date from this period. There are several sub-phases within this phase, some of which have sequences that cannot be distinguished, for example Sections O and P are both of a similar age but are not contemporary. Sections of the parapet walls have also been heightened at a later date in places, such as in Section A. Phasing for individual sections are discussed below in the building description for each individual section of wall (**Section 8**). Phase 1a and Phase 1b have been used to distinguish different construction dates within the phase 1 walling (Phase 1a being the earliest).

Phase 2: 20th century replacements

Sections which have Phase 2 parapet walls are: B, H, J, K, O, Q, R and S (see Fig 7 for locations).

There are several replacement parapet wall sections which appear to date from the early/mid and mid/late 20th century. These are constructed from slatestone bonded with cement mortar.

Phase 3: 2020 replacement parapet walls and repairs carried out as part of the present works

Sections which have Phase 3 parapet walls that have been constructed as part of the present works are: D, L and T.

The parapet wall of section F has been demolished as part of the Phase 3 works but has not yet been rebuilt.

Sections that have been repointed and/or have new Phase 3 capping are: C, E, G, H, K, M, N and U.

The parapet walls of sections L and T have been replaced as part of the recent works with concrete blockwork walls faced with pinkish stone. Section D remains as a concrete blockwork wall which has not yet been faced with stone.

8 Building description

The roadside parapet wall forms the top part of a high retaining wall which runs along the length of Shutta Road for a distance of approximately 320m. The retaining wall faces west and forms the rear boundaries of the properties fronting Fore Street and Station Road to the west. The wall is multi-phased and may date from the 18th century or earlier. The retaining walls are generally constructed from randomly coursed local slatestone rubble but some sections also contain granite blocks and there are several different phases of build. The parapet walls are made up of different adjoining sections relating to the different properties fronting Fore Street and Station Road. These sections comprise a variety of different materials, building styles and dimensions and appear to date from the 18th or 19th century onwards. There are a number of gate openings in the parapet walls giving access via steps down into the garden plots of the properties below. Several of these gate openings have been blocked with concrete blockwork in the past, and some had granite lintels.

Work carried out as part of the present scheme has meant that some whole sections of the parapet wall have already been replaced with a concrete block-built wall, faced with small, squared light pinkish coloured stone with no pointing and other sections of the wall have had new lime and cement hybrid mortar copings added and have undergone patch

repointing with the same mortar. The individual sections of wall which are subject to changes have been described below in their present condition and each section is illustrated in a photograph. The locations of the individual wall sections are shown on Fig 7.

8.1 Section A

(Figs 7-11, 70 and 85).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble pointed with lime mortar. Two phases of walling are visible in the parapet; the earlier wall (phase 1a) only extended to a height of approximately 0.7m above the present road surface and is topped with a course of vertically set 'soldier' coping stones. The later phase of the parapet (phase 1b) is approximately 0.7m high and has been built directly on top of the soldier course coping of the earlier wall in order to heighten it, presumably for safety reasons. The original coping on top of this later parapet wall does not survive, but there are remnants of a 20th century (phase 2) half-round, cement capping. The later (phase 1b) parapet wall is also constructed from slatestone rubble and is pointed with lime mortar. At the north end of this section of wall there is a pedestrian gate opening with protruding, flanking slatestone walls on either side which appear to have been constructed when the wall was heightened (phase 1b). The right hand jamb is rounded on the inner face and there is a modern timber door set in the opening.

This section of parapet wall measures approximately 10.53m long, 1.7m high and 0.4m wide. The height from the road to the top of the earlier 'soldier' coping stones is 1.0m at the south end and 0.6m at the north end.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall below the parapet is heavily overgrown and was therefore not visible during the survey. The assessment from 2006 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2006a) described the wall as random rubble mudstone masonry laid on mortar.

8.2 Section B

(Figs 7 and 12).

There are no proposed works for this section of wall.

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a late 20th century (phase 2) replacement of the historic (phase 1) parapet wall. It is constructed from randomly coursed orangey brown slatestone rubble bonded with a cement mortar and has a jagged, cock and hen slatestone coping.

8.3 Section C

(Figs 7, 13-18, 71 and 86-87).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall is constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar. Two phases of walling are visible in the parapet; the earlier wall (phase 1a) only extended to a height of approximately 0.5m above the present road surface and it has vertically set 'soldier' coping stones. The later (phase 1b) parapet is approximately 0.7m high and has been built directly on top of the coping of the earlier wall in order to heighten it, presumably for safety reasons. At the south end of this section of wall there is a blocked pedestrian gate opening which appears to have been inserted during phase 1b when the wall was heightened. It is blocked with concrete blockwork but the steps leading down to the garden still exist behind it. At the top of the wall is a new (phase 3) half-round, light grey cement/lime hybrid mortar capping, and along the length of the wall there are areas of phase 3 patch repointing using the same light grey mortar. The capping and repointing were undertaken as part of the present works.

The parapet wall measures approximately 16.46m long, 1.20m high and 0.32m wide.

Retaining wall: This is a historic, phase 1a, wall comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar. Stone

steps (inserted during phase 1b) lead down from the blocked opening at the south end into the garden of the property. At the time of the survey, access into the garden to view the west elevation was not possible. However, photographs taken in 2003 show a horizontal scar of cement mortar on the wall just to the north of the steps, indicating the position of a former lean-to built up against the wall (Fig 16-17). The photographs also show an east-west aligned, stone boundary wall abutting approximately the central point of the retaining wall (Fig 18). The vertically set 'soldier' coping stones of the phase 1a parapet wall are clearly visible in the west elevation with the later phase 1b parapet wall on top (Fig 15).

8.4 Section D

(Figs 7, 19-21, 72 and 86-88).

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a recent (phase 3) replacement of the historic parapet wall undertaken as part of the present works. It is constructed from concrete blockwork bonded with a cement mortar (Fig 19). The wall measures approximately 4.2m long, 1.32m high and 0.21m wide. A photograph of the east elevation of the parapet, taken in 2003 (Fig 20) shows that prior to rebuilding, it was constructed from randomly coursed slatestone rubble with a flat cement capping. At the southern end of the wall there was a gate opening blocked with concrete blockwork.

Retaining wall: At the time of the survey the retaining wall below was completely obscured by overgrown scaffolding. The assessment undertaken in 2008 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2008, 9) states that the wall *'is constructed from mudstone, the general quality of the construction is of a poor standard and the mortar joints are poor'*. A photograph taken in 2008 (Fig 21) shows the west elevation of the historic (phase 1) retaining wall where it joins Section E to the north. It appears to comprise randomly coursed slatestone rubble and at the north end there is a slatestone rubble buttress abutting the retaining and parapet wall where it joins Section E.

8.5 Section E

(Figs 7, 22-24, 73 and 88).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar. At the top of the wall there is a new (phase 3) half-round, light grey cement/lime hybrid mortar capping, and along the length of the wall there are areas of phase 3 patch repointing using the same light grey mortar. The capping and repointing were undertaken as part of the present works.

The wall measures approximately 14.96m long, 1.4m high and 0.36m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall consists of two phases of construction; to the south is an earlier area of retaining wall (phase 1a) comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble with heavy repointing in cement mortar. The northern half of the retaining wall is contemporary with the parapet wall (phase 1b) and is constructed from the same material, bonded with lime mortar and has later cement mortar repointing. A straight joint running vertically down the central part of the wall defines the two phases.

8.6 Section F

(Figs 7, 25-32 and 88).

Parapet wall: This section of phase 1 wall has recently been demolished to a low level just above the road surface. The remains of a randomly coursed slatestone parapet wall with lime mortar survive to a height of 0.4m above the road surface. Towards the north end of the wall there is a 19th century cast iron gas lamp fitting which still remains *in situ*. The wall is heavily overgrown, obscuring the entirety of the remaining parapet and retaining wall below. The parapet wall measures approximately 12.52m long, 0.4m high and 0.45m wide. The wall was seen and photographed (Figs 26-29) prior to demolition on a previous site visit for the HIA in March 2021, and was described then as follows:

Historic parapet wall comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded and pointed with lime mortar. It has a lime mortar and stone rubble half-round

copings with later cement layer covering it. This section of historic walling is leaning substantially over the road. At the south end of this section of wall there is a very low pedestrian gate opening with granite lintel which is only 1.2m high, indicating that the road level has been raised substantially since the parapet wall was first built. At the north end of this section of wall there are the remains of a 19th century cast iron gas lamp including its housing and gas pipe which have been built into the centre of the wall. East Looe was lit by gas from 1866 (Cahill and Cornwall Archaeological Unit 2002) and it is likely that this is a surviving example of one of the original gas lamps in the town.

Retaining wall: The phase 1 retaining wall at the time of the survey was entirely obscured by overgrown scaffolding. The assessment from 2008 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2008, 9) described the wall as *'constructed from siltstone... laid on lime mortar... there is extensive mortar loss... no evidence of repointing with cement mortar'*. Photographs taken in 2008 show the wall as described, with a slatestone rubble buttress abutting it at the north end (Fig 31) and ruinous slatestone rubble steps at the south end leading down from the granite lintelled gate opening on Shutta Road (Fig 32).

8.7 Section G

(Figs 7, 29, 33-36, 74 and 88).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar. At the south end of this section of wall there is a phase 1 pedestrian gate opening (Fig 29) which has iron pintles surviving in the south jamb and a granite lintel. None of the historic coping on the wall survives and there is now a new (phase 3) half-round, light beige cement/lime hybrid mortar capping along most of the length of the wall (except at the south end).

The parapet wall measures approximately 15.57m long, 1.62m high and 0.4m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall is continuous and contemporary with the phase 1 parapet wall. It is constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and has been repointed with cement mortar. There are several weepholes within the wall. At the north end there is a buttress which abuts the phase 1 wall constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar (Fig 35), and at the south end the phase 1 slatestone rubble steps lead down from the gate opening on Shutta Road (Fig 36).

8.8 Section H

(Figs 7, 37-39, 75 and 89-90).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. None of the historic coping survives. In the centre of this section of wall there is a pedestrian gate opening which has been inserted at a later date (probably in the 20th century- phase 2) and the jambs are built from brick and granite. The original gate does not survive and there is now a steel plate covering the opening. There are iron pintles surviving in the north jamb and an iron latch on the south jamb. At the top of the wall there is a new (phase 3) half-round, light beige cement/lime hybrid mortar capping along the whole length of the wall, and also areas of patch repointing using the same light beige mortar which have been undertaken as part of the present phase of works.

The parapet wall measures approximately 14.94m long, 1.35m high and 0.4m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall appears to be contemporary with the phase 1 parapet wall, comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. There are several weepholes within the wall. The timber, phase 2, stairs that once existed behind the gate leading down into the garden have been removed. These were supported on a concrete block and steel structure, as shown in a photograph taken in 2006 (Fig 39).

8.9 Section I

(Figs 7 and 40).

There are no proposed works for this section of wall.

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. None of the historic coping survives and it has been replaced by the owners of the property with square, modern concrete paving slabs used as coping stones. The first few courses of the masonry below the coping have been repointed by the owners very recently with a light grey cement mortar.

8.10 Section J

(Figs 7 and 41).

There are no proposed works for this section of wall.

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a mid/late 20th century (phase 2) replacement of the historic parapet wall. It is constructed from randomly coursed orangey brown faced slatestone rubble bonded with a cement mortar and has a flat cement mortar capping. At the south end there is a contemporary gate opening.

8.11 Section K

(Figs 7, 42-45, 76 and 91).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. At the south end of this section of wall there is a pedestrian gate opening which has been blocked with concrete blockwork. The north jamb is contemporary with the parapet wall has been constructed with brickwork and the south jamb is a later (phase 2) alteration constructed from granite blocks bonded with cement mortar. None of the historic coping survives on the parapet wall. At the top of the wall there is a new (phase 3) half-round, light beige cement/lime hybrid mortar capping along the whole length of the wall, and also areas of patch repointing on the east elevation using the same light beige mortar. The west elevation of the parapet and top part of the retaining wall has been heavily repointed using the same beige cement/lime hybrid mortar as part of the present works.

The wall measures approximately 11m long, 1.3m high and 0.37m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall appears to be continuous and contemporary with the phase 1 parapet wall, comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. The contemporary slatestone rubble steps leading down to the garden from the gate opening at the south end are built from slatestone rubble and have been cement rendered at a later date (Fig 45). There is a large late 20th century (phase 2) concrete buttress structure built up against the centre part of the retaining wall, and a modern shed obscures the northern end (Fig 44).

8.12 Section L

(Figs 7, 46-49, 77, 84 and 92-93).

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a recent (phase 3) replacement of the historic parapet wall undertaken as part of the present works. It is constructed from concrete blockwork bonded with a cement mortar, faced with small, squared light pinkish coloured stone with no pointing (Fig 46). The wall measures approximately 16.33m long, 1.4m high and 0.3m wide. A photograph of the east elevation of the parapet, taken in 2003 (Fig 47) shows that prior to rebuilding, the wall was constructed from randomly coursed slatestone rubble with a capping of small slatestones.

Retaining wall: The phase 1 retaining wall comprises randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble with the remains of lime pointing. There is recent cement repointing and steel anchors have newly been inserted through into the bedrock behind with steel discs on the external face (Fig 48). A third of the way up the wall are three rough courses of granite blocks which possibly represent a different build phase.

8.13 Section M

(Figs 7, 50-52, 78, 84 and 92-93).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. None of the historic coping survives. At the top of the wall there is a new (phase 3) half-round, light beige cement/lime hybrid mortar capping along the whole length, and also areas of patch repointing on the east elevation using the same light beige mortar. At the north end of this section of wall there is a pedestrian gate opening which has an iron pintle in the south jamb and modern replacement timber ledged and braced gate. The wall measures approximately 19.23m long, 1.35m high and 0.3m wide.

Retaining wall: The phase 1 retaining wall contains two phases of construction (phases 1a and 1b, see Fig 84). There is an area of large slatestone rubble walling with the remains of lime mortar pointing to the north (phase 1a) which predates the parapet and remaining area of retaining wall to the south (both phase 1b). The phase 1b retaining wall is constructed from smaller slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. At the north end of the wall there is a flight of steps constructed from slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar which appear to be contemporary with the phase 1b walling. The original treads have been covered/replaced with modern slate treads.

8.14 Section N

(Figs 7, 53-55, 79 and 94).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1b, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It has an original pitched stone coping set in lime mortar. At the south end of this section of wall there is a pedestrian gate opening (see Section M above for details). There are new areas of patch repointing using a light grey cement/lime hybrid mortar. The wall measures approximately 9.11m long, 1.25m high and 0.3m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall (phase 1a) predates the parapet and comprises randomly coursed, large granite blocks with occasional areas of local slatestone rubble. Sections N, O and P were described in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003, 5) as '*a mortared masonry structure using a mixture of granite and mudstone in lime mortar*'.

8.15 Section O

(Figs 7, 56-57, 60, 80 and 94).

Parapet wall: This is a historic parapet wall that is likely to date to the early/mid 20th century (phase 2). It has been rebuilt to match section N (phase 1b) and is constructed from randomly coursed, orangey brown slatestone rubble with a few granite blocks towards the base and bonded with a hard lime or cement mortar. It has a pitched stone coping covered with a cement mortar. The wall measures approximately 8.6m long, 1.25m high and 0.3m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall is now obscured by overgrown scaffolding but clearly predates the parapet wall. However, when photographed in January 2021 (Fig 60), two construction phases could clearly be seen; the lower half of the retaining wall (phase 1a) being constructed from randomly coursed slatestone with occasional granite rubble, and the upper part (phase 1b) being constructed from randomly coursed, squared granite blocks with some slatestone rubble. Sections N, O and P were described in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003, 5) as '*a mortared masonry structure using a mixture of granite and mudstone in lime mortar*'.

8.16 Section P

(Figs 7, 58-60, 81 and 94).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1b, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble and occasional granite blocks bonded with lime mortar. It has an original half-round coping constructed from small pieces of granite and

slatestone bonded with lime mortar (Fig 58). At the north end of this section of wall there is a contemporary pedestrian gate opening which contains a modern replacement timber gate. Behind the gate opening the phase 1b stone-built steps survive leading down to the garden below. The wall measures approximately 4.77m long, 1.25m high and 0.3m wide.

Retaining wall: The retaining wall is now obscured by overgrown scaffolding. However, when photographed in January 2021 (Fig 60), two construction phases could clearly be seen; the lower half of the retaining wall (phase 1a) being constructed from randomly coursed slatestone with occasional granite rubble, and the upper part (phase 1b) being constructed from randomly coursed, squared granite blocks with some slatestone rubble. Sections N, O and P were described in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003, 5) as '*a mortared masonry structure using a mixture of granite and mudstone in lime mortar*'.

8.17 Section Q

(Figs 7 and 61).

There are no proposed works for this section of wall.

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a phase 2 mid/late 20th century replacement of the historic parapet wall. It is constructed from randomly coursed orangey brown faced slatestone rubble bonded with a cement mortar and has a flat cement mortar coping with vertically set cock and hen slatestones along both edges of the top. Approximately 4m from the north end there is a contemporary pedestrian gate opening.

8.18 Section R

(Figs 7 and 62).

There are no proposed works for this section of wall.

Parapet wall: This is a very short section of historic, phase 1, parapet wall (approximately 1m long). It is constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. It has a pitched lime mortar capping. At the south end of this section of wall there is a pedestrian gate opening which has been blocked with phase 2 concrete blockwork.

8.19 Section S

(Figs 7 and 63).

There are no proposed works for this section of wall.

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a mid/late 20th century (Phase 2) replacement of the historic parapet wall. It is constructed from randomly coursed orangey brown faced slatestone rubble bonded with a cement mortar and has vertically set cock and hen slatestone coping along both edges of the top.

8.20 Section T

(Figs 7, 64-67, 82 and 95-97).

Parapet wall: This section of wall is a recent (phase 3) replacement of the historic parapet wall undertaken as part of the present works. It is constructed from concrete blockwork bonded with a cement mortar, faced with small, squared light pinkish coloured stone with no pointing. The wall measures approximately 25.43m long, 1.5m high and 0.29m wide. A photograph of the east elevation of the parapet, taken in 2011 (Fig 65) shows that prior to rebuilding, the phase 1b wall was constructed from randomly coursed slatestone rubble with a half round capping.

Retaining wall: This is a historic, phase 1a, wall comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar. The wall is built directly on top of the natural bedrock, and there are weep holes which have been inserted randomly throughout. At the time of the survey, access into the garden to view the west elevation was not possible. However, viewed from the road, a course of vertically set 'soldier' coping stones indicating the top of the phase 1a parapet wall were clearly

visible, remaining *in situ*. Above this course of earlier coping stones there are two or three courses of the later phase 1b parapet wall remaining *in situ* directly below the rebuilt, phase 3, parapet wall (Fig 67). The height of the phase 1a coping stones below the present parapet wall is evidence of how dramatically the road level has risen here over time.

8.21 Section U

(Figs 7, 68-69 and 83).

Parapet wall: This is a historic, phase 1, parapet wall constructed from randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. None of the historic coping survives. At the top of the wall there is a new (phase 3) half-round, light beige cement/lime hybrid mortar capping along the whole length, and also areas of patch repointing on the east elevation using the same light beige mortar. The parapet wall may have been heightened as there is a different pointing mortar in the lower half. It measures approximately 31.19m long, 1.5m high and 0.3m wide.

Retaining wall: This is a historic, phase 1a, wall comprising randomly coursed, grey slatestone rubble bonded with lime mortar and repointed with cement mortar (Fig 69). The wall is built directly on top of the natural bedrock. At the time of the survey, access into the garden to view the west elevation was not possible.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

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

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

Ordnance Survey, MasterMap Topography

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of St Martin by Looe (licensed digital copy at Kresen Kernow)

9.2 Publications

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Gover, JEB, 1948. *Place-Names of Cornwall*

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

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Padel, O J, 1985. *Cornish Place-Name Elements*

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2006a, Trelyne Cottage, Shutta Road, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2006b, Bridgeside, Shutta Road, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2006c, Tregether Court (North), Shutta Road, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2003a, Wesley Terrace (North), Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2003b, Glencairn, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2003c, Rivercroft Hotel, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2003d, Dolphin Hotel, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

The Design & Maintenance Consultancy, 2008, War Memorial, Shutta Road, Looe, Retaining Wall Assessment Report.

Total Access (UK) Ltd., 2011, Principal Inspection Report, Tregërtha Court Retaining Wall, Looe.

9.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings



Fig 3 Extract from the OS Surveyor's Drawing of 1803 with Shutta Road shown leading southwards from Shutta.

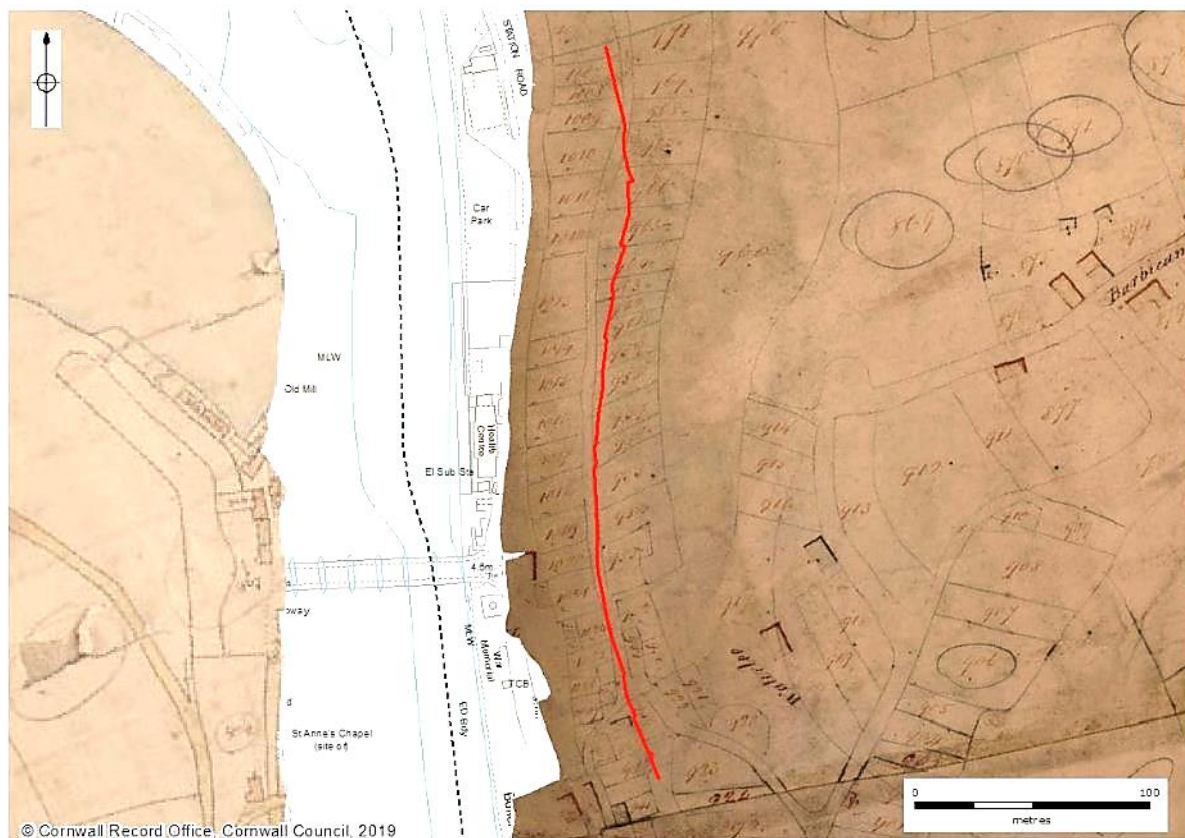


Fig 4 Extract from the Parish of St Martin by Looe Tithe Map c1840 with the wall along Shutta Road in red.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record

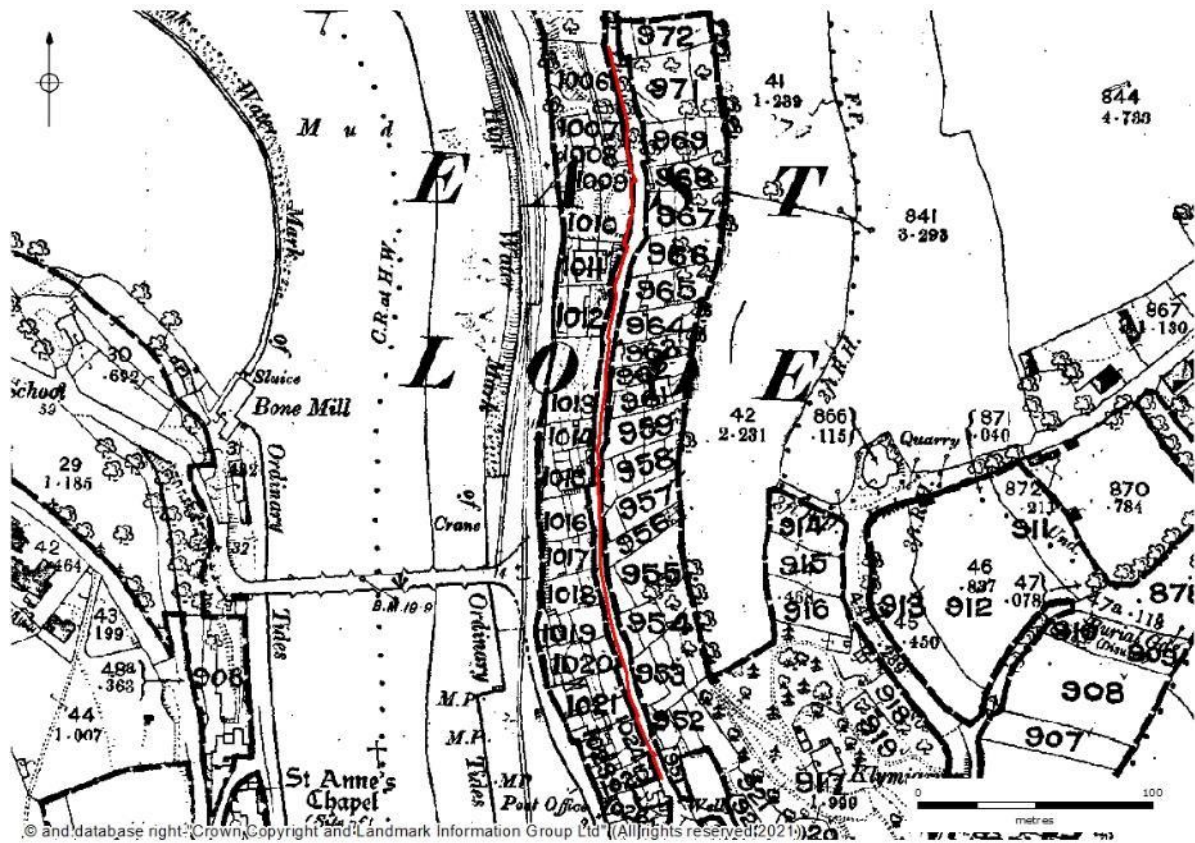


Fig 5 Extract from the OS First Edition 25 Inch Map c1880 with the wall along Shutta Road in red.

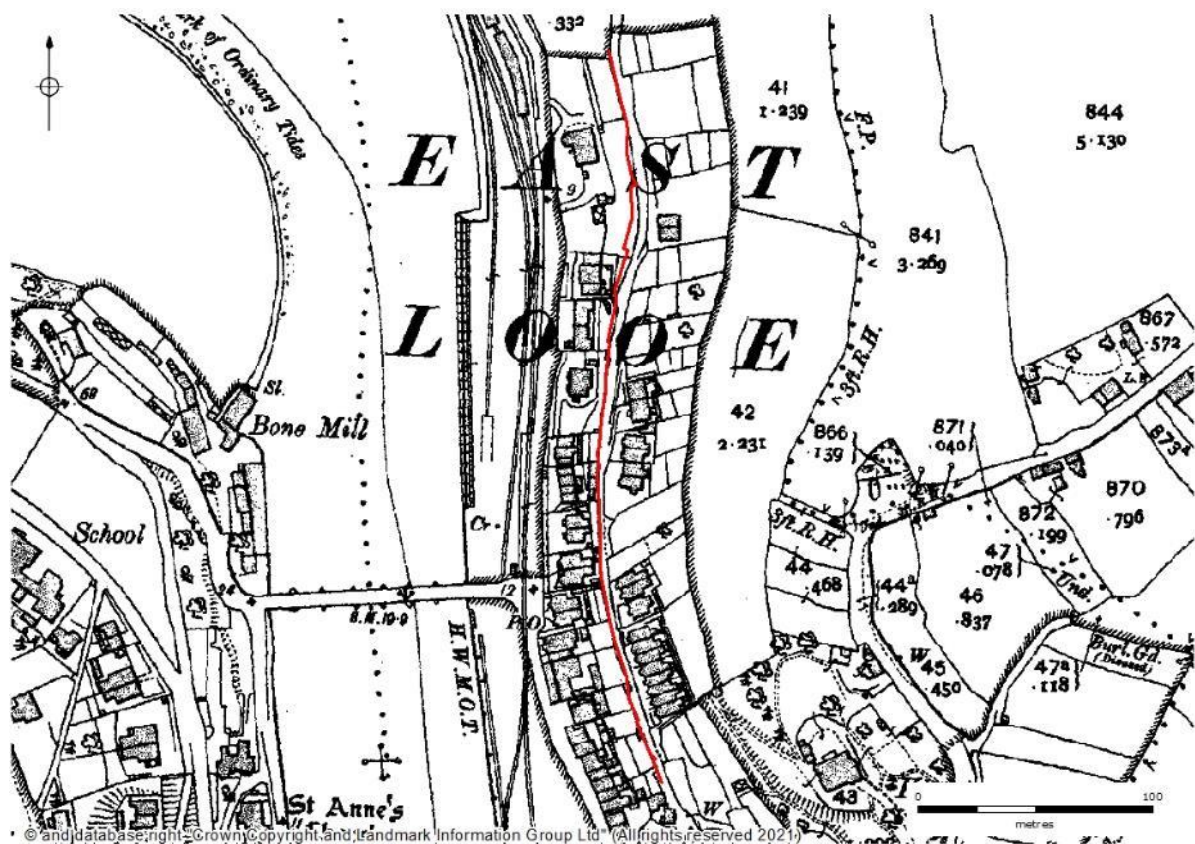


Fig 6 Extract from the OS Second Edition 25 Inch Map c1907 with the wall along Shutta Road in red.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record

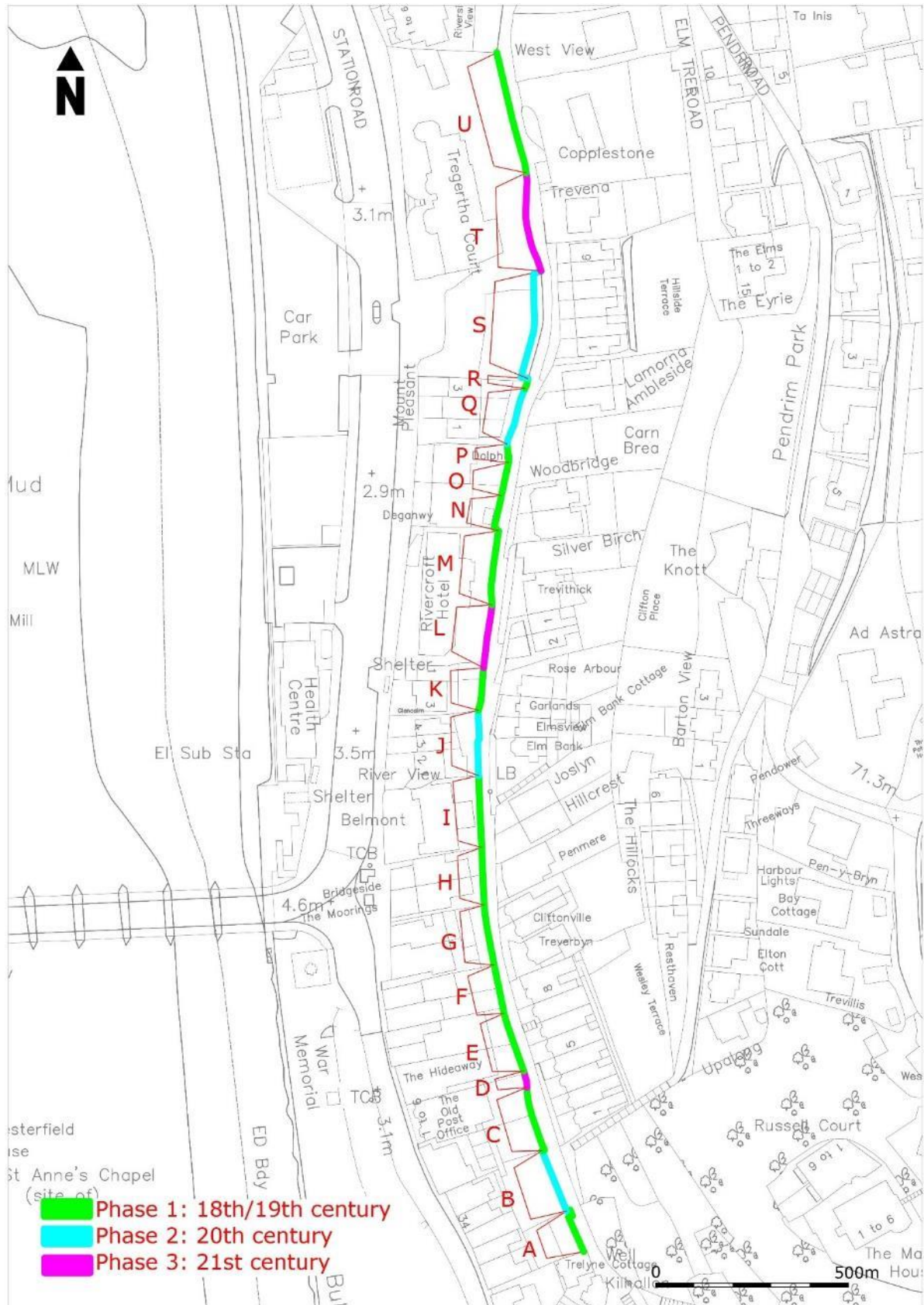


Fig 7 Wall section locations and phase plan of parapets.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 8 Section A east elevation.



Fig 9 Section A, gateway at north end.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 10 Section A west elevation.



Fig 11 Section A west elevation in 2006 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 12 Section B east elevation in March 2021. No proposed works.



Fig 13 Section C east elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 14 Section C east elevation in March 2021.



Fig 15 Section C west elevation.



Fig 16 Section C west elevation in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003a) showing steps.



Fig 17 Section C west elevation in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003a) showing position of former building.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 18 Section C west elevation in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003a).



Fig 19 Section D east elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 20 Section D prior to demolition, taken in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003a).



Fig 21 Section D west elevation before demolition, taken in 2008 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 22 Section E east elevation.



Fig 23 Section E west elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 24 Section E west elevation in 2008 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).



Fig 25 Section F east elevation (parapet wall now demolished).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 26 Section F east elevation of south end in March 2021 prior to demolition.



Fig 27 Section F in March 2021 prior to demolition,



Fig 28 Section F east elevation in March 2021 prior to demolition.



Fig 29 Section F north end and Section G south end of east elevation in March 2021 prior to demolition, showing iron gas lamp fitting.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 30 Section F west elevation completely covered by vegetation.



Fig 31 Section F west elevation in 2008 showing buttress (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).



Fig 32 Section F west elevation in 2008 showing remains of steps up to Shutta Road (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 33 Section G east elevation.



Fig 34 Section G west elevation.



Fig 35 Section G west elevation in 2008 showing buttress (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).



Fig 36 Section G west elevation showing steps in 2008 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 37 Section H east elevation.



Fig 38 Section H west elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 39 Section H west elevation in 2006 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2006b).



Fig 40 Section I east elevation in March 2021. No proposed works.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 41 Section J east elevation in March 2021. No proposed works.



Fig 42 Section K east elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 43 Section K blocked opening at south end.

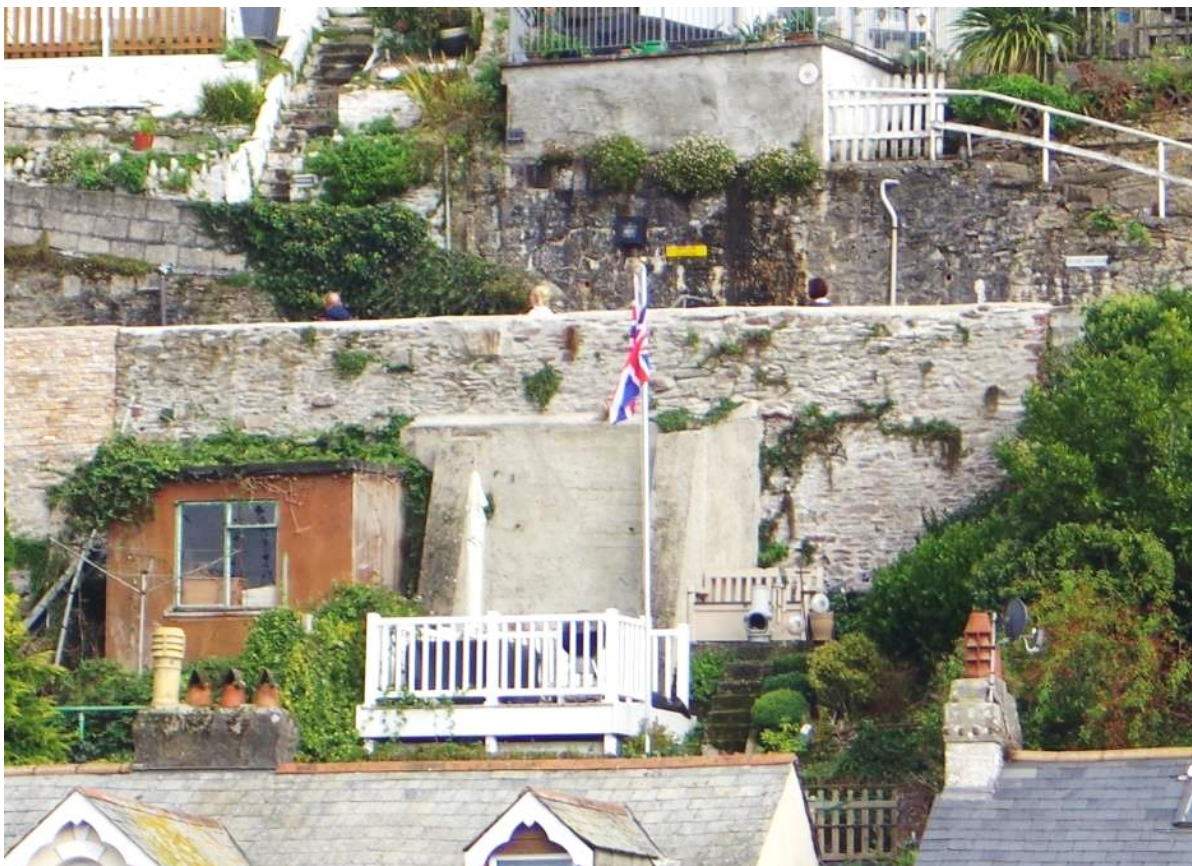


Fig 44 Section K west elevation.



Fig 45 Section K west elevation, steps up to blocked gate opening to Shutta Road in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003b).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 46 Section L east elevation.



Fig 47 Section L in 2003 prior to demolition (The Design and Maintenance Consultancy 2003c).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 48 Section L west elevation.



Fig 49 Section L west elevation.

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Fig 50 Section M east elevation.



Fig 51 Section M west elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 52 Section M west elevation.



Fig 53 Section N east elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 54 Section N west elevation.



Fig 55 Section N west elevation in 2003 (The Design & Maintenance Consultancy 2003d).

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 56 Section O east elevation.



Fig 57 Section O west elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 58 Section P east elevation.



Fig 59 Section P west elevation.



Fig 60 Sections O (right) and P (left), west elevations in January 2021 prior to erection of scaffolding.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 61 Section Q east elevation in March 2021. No proposed works.



Fig 62 Section R east elevation in March 2021. No proposed works.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 63 Section S east elevation in March 2021. No proposed works.



Fig 64 Section T east elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 65 Section T east elevation in 2011 prior to demolition (Total Access 2011).



Fig 66 Section T west elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 67 Section T west elevation showing historic 'soldier' coping and bedrock.



Fig 68 Section U east elevation.

Roadside Wall, Shutta Road, Looe, Cornwall, Historic Building Record



Fig 69 Section U west elevation.



Fig 70 Orthophoto of Section A east elevation.



Fig 71 Orthophoto of Section C east elevation.



Fig 72 Orthophoto of Section D east elevation.



Fig 73 Orthophoto of Section E east elevation.



Fig 74 Orthophoto of Section G east elevation.



Fig 75 Orthophoto of Section H east elevation.



Fig 76 Orthophoto of Section K east elevation.



Fig 77 Orthophoto of Section L east elevation.



Fig 78 Orthophoto of Section M east elevation.



Fig 79 Orthophoto of Section N east elevation.



Fig 80 Orthophoto of Section O east elevation.



Fig 81 Orthophoto of Section P east elevation.



Fig 82 Orthophoto of Section T east elevation.



Fig 83 Orthophoto of Section U east elevation.



Fig 84 Orthophoto of Sections L and M west elevation.

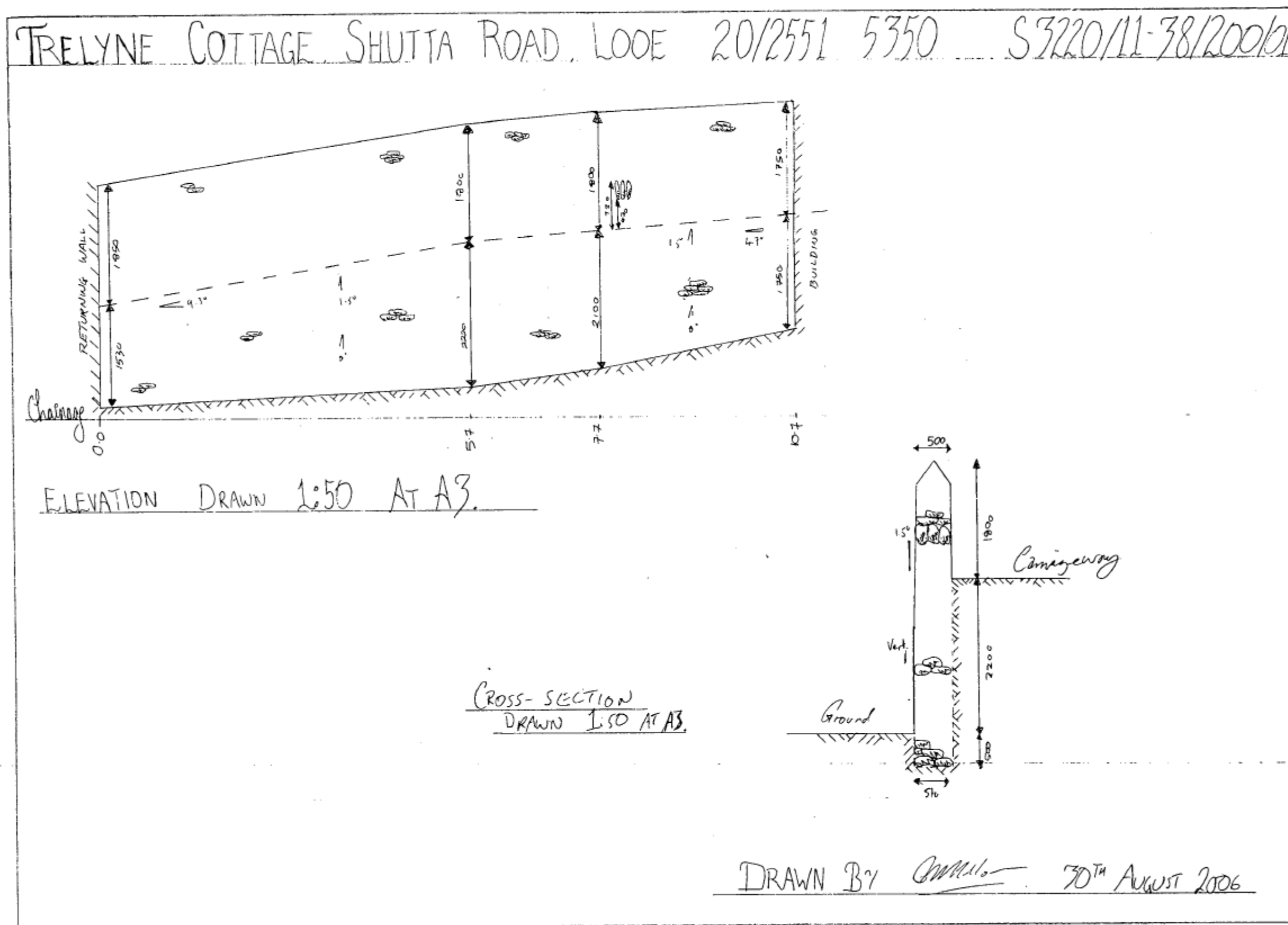


Fig 85 Section A sketch of west elevation (2006a).

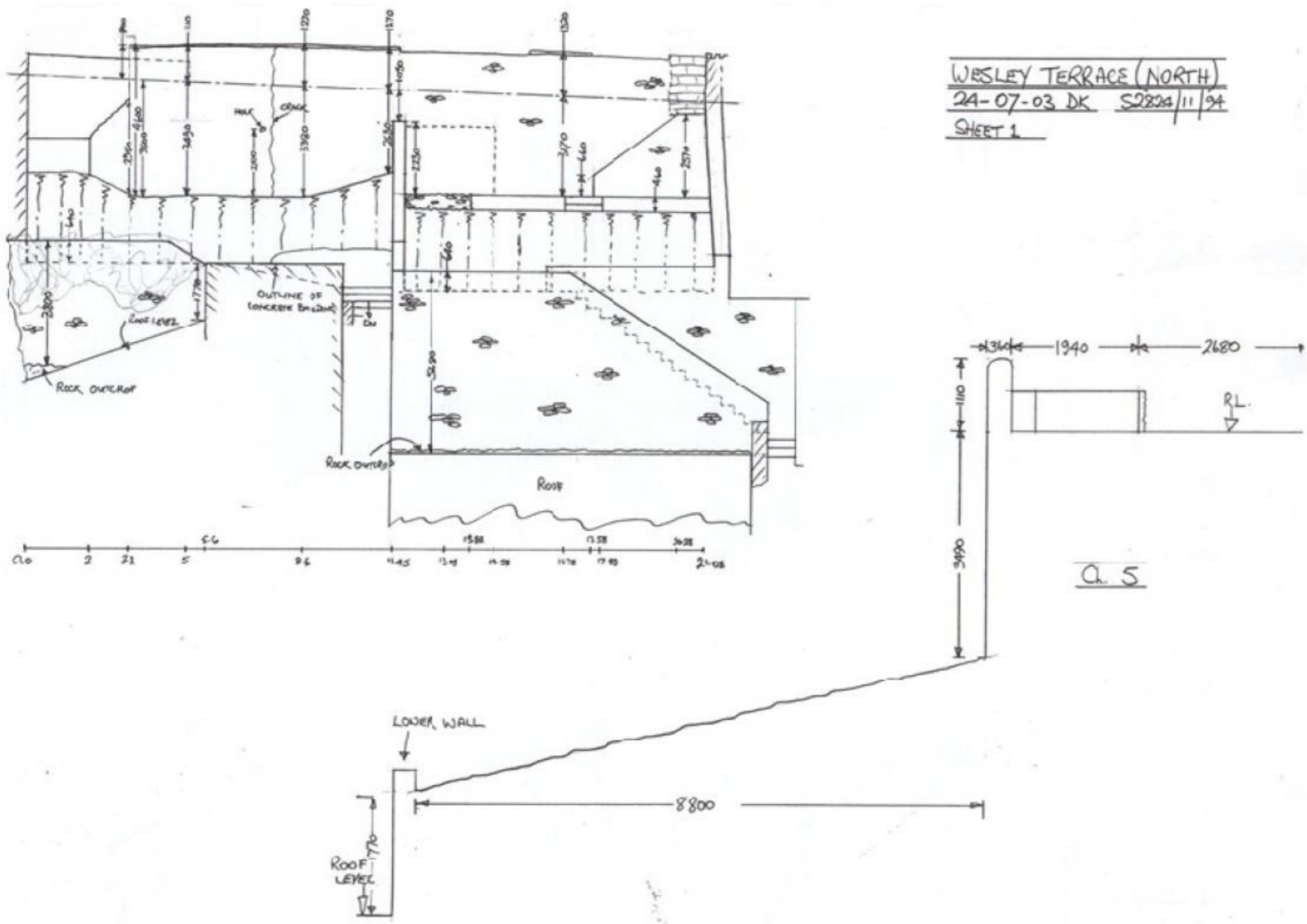


Fig 86 Sections C & D, sketch of west elevation (2003a).

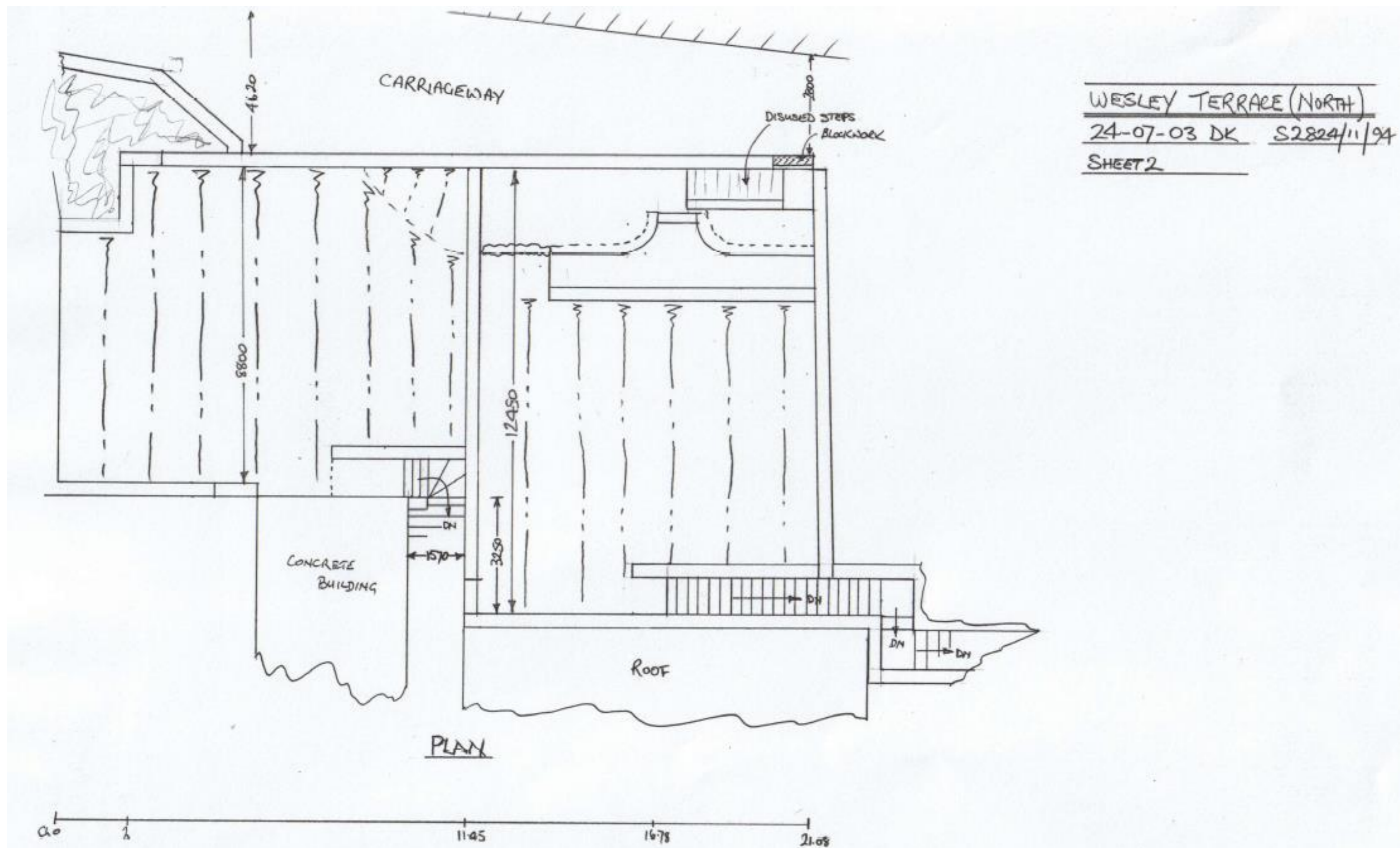


Fig 87 Sections C & D sketch plan (2003a).

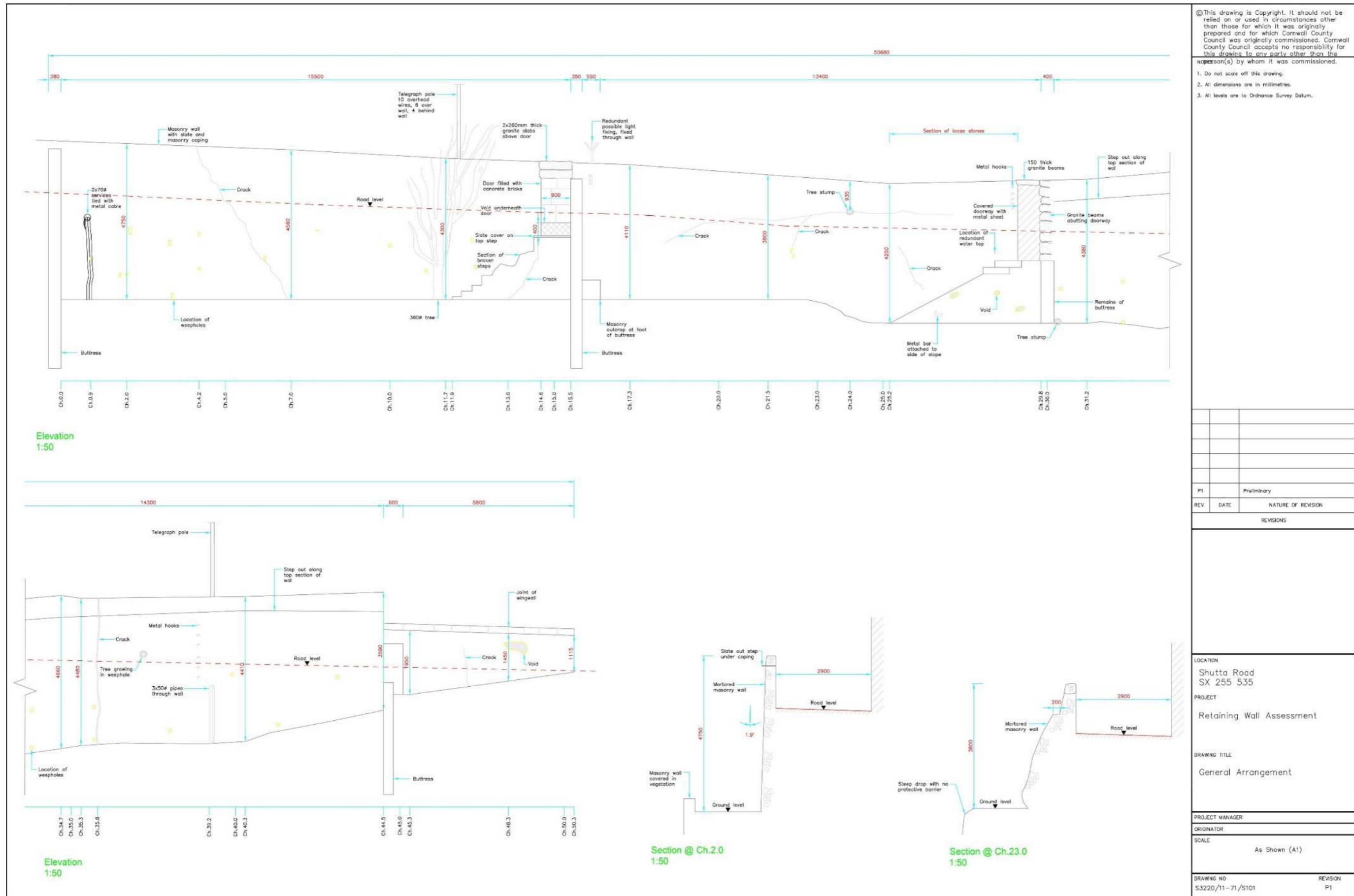


Fig 88 Sections D, E, F and G west elevation and section.

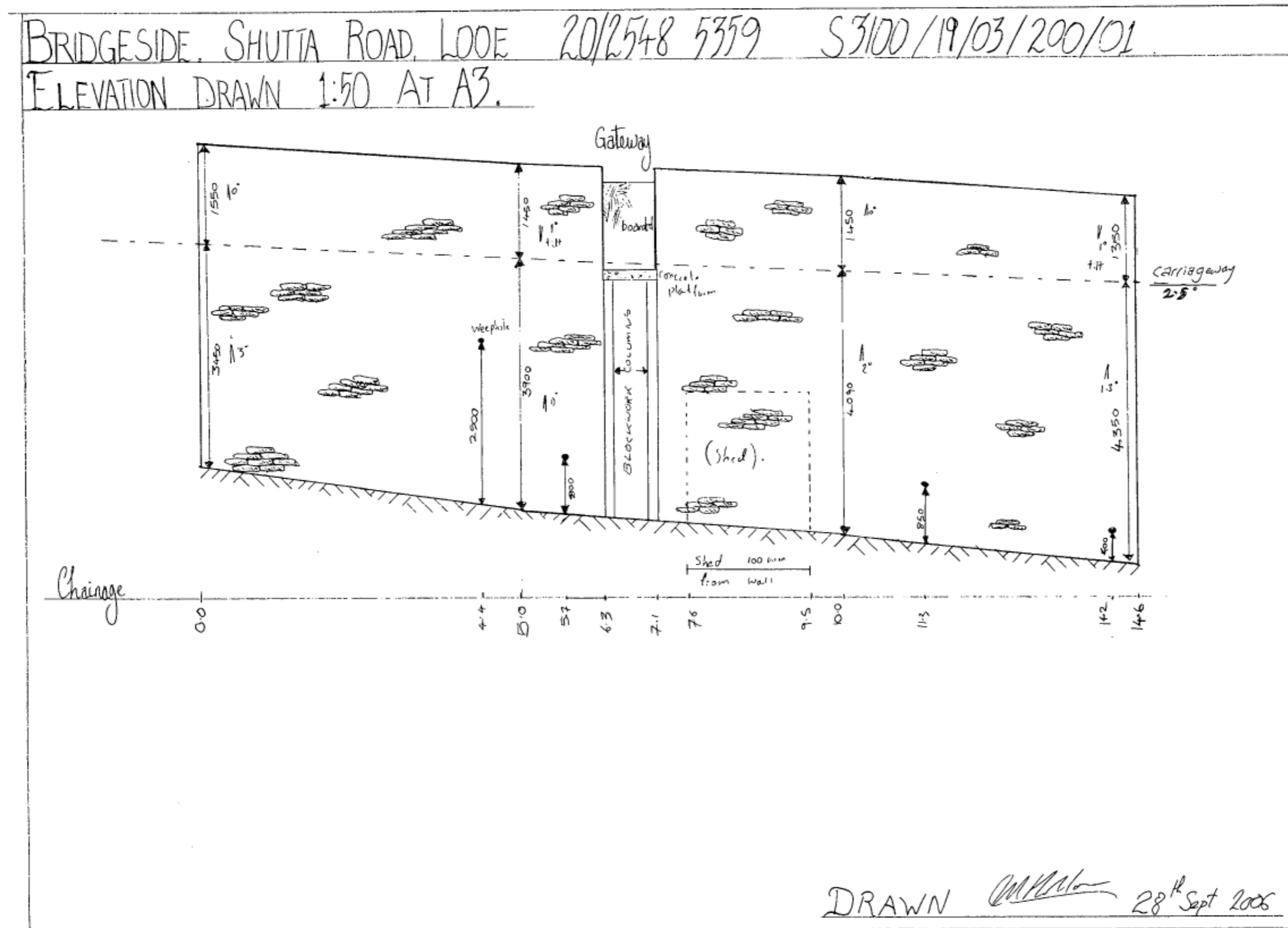


Fig 89 Section H sketch of west elevation (2006b).

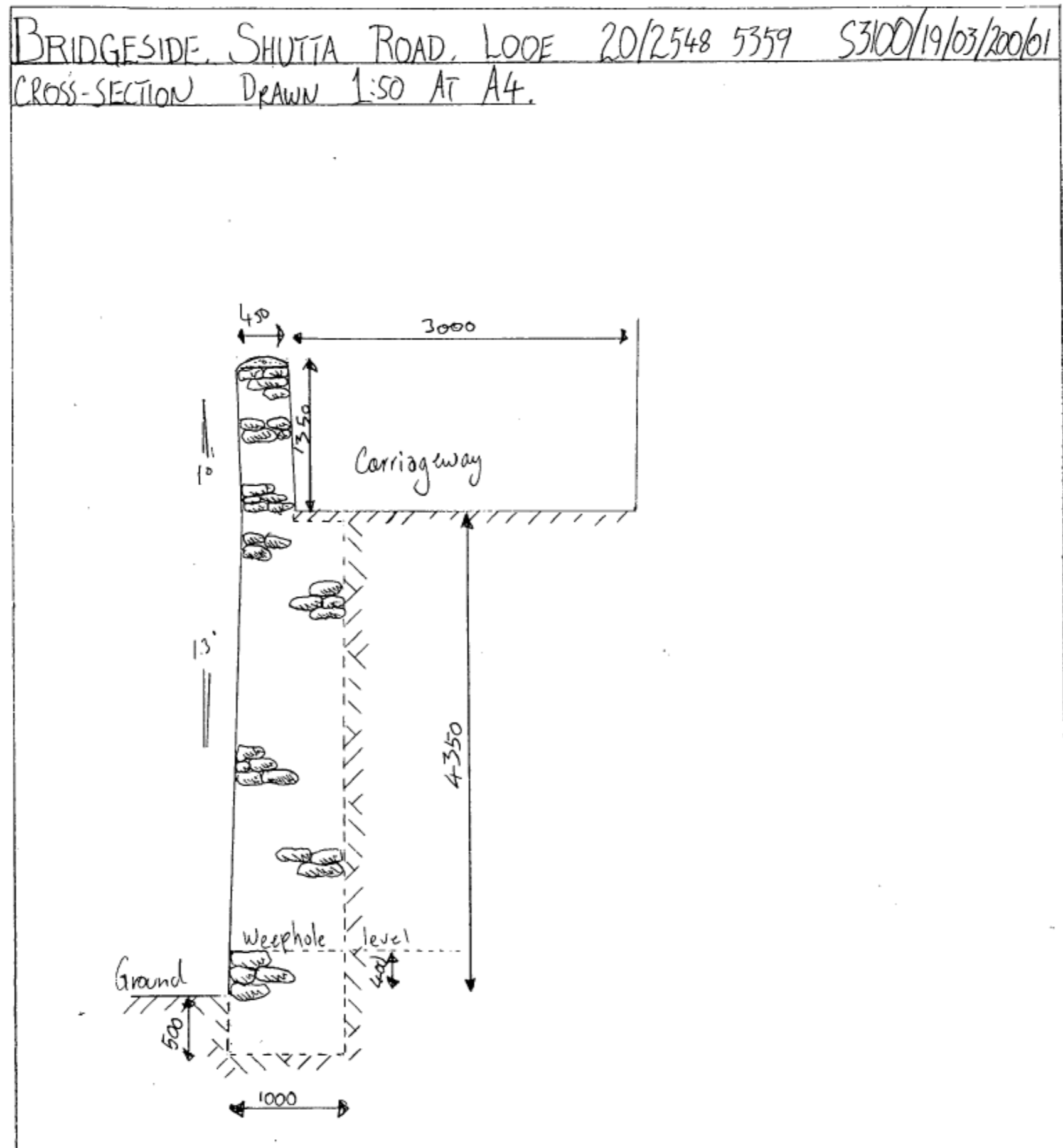


Fig 90 Section H section of wall (2006b).

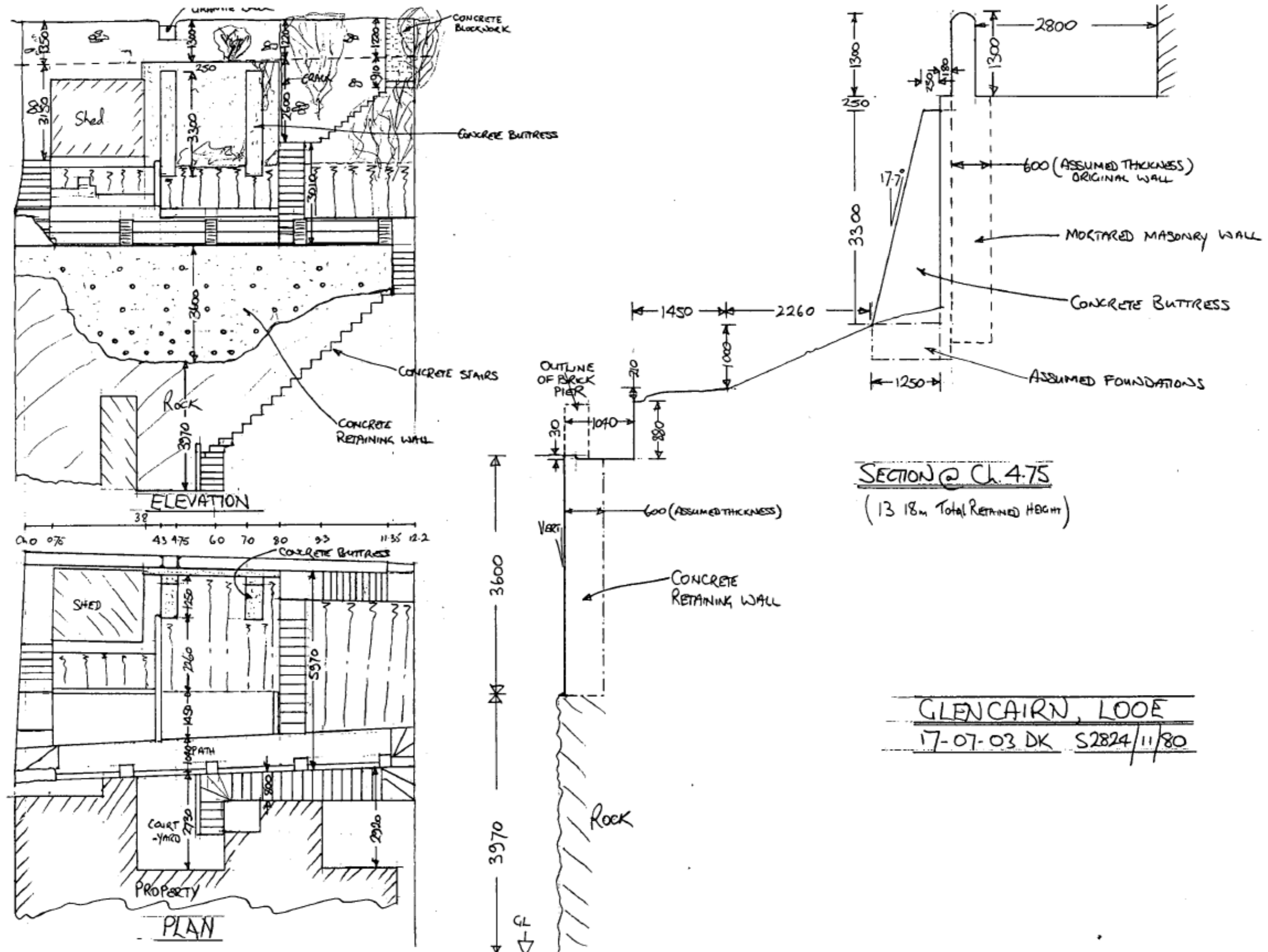


Fig 91 Section K elevation, plan and section (2006b).

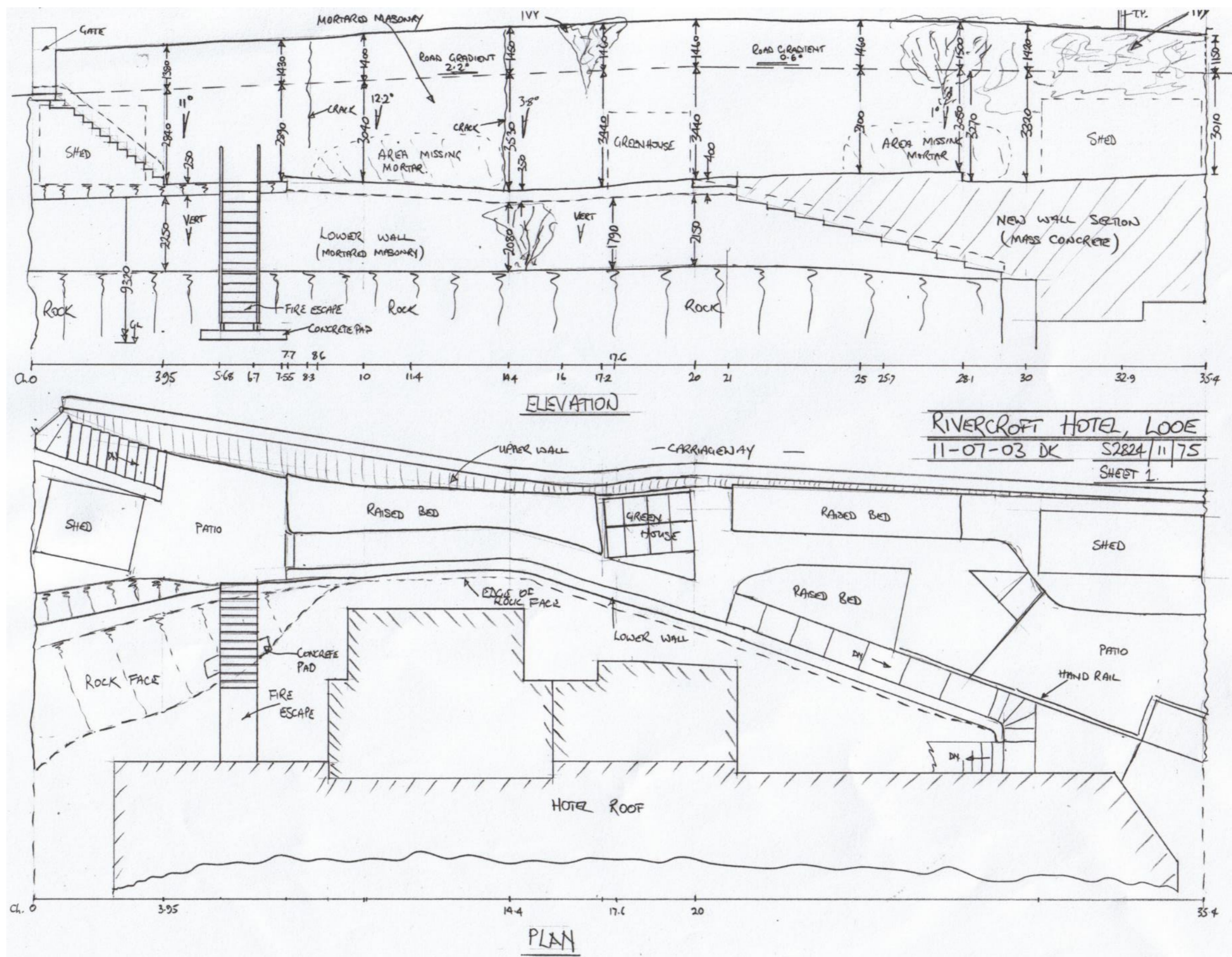


Fig 92 Sections L and M west elevation drawing and plan (2003c).

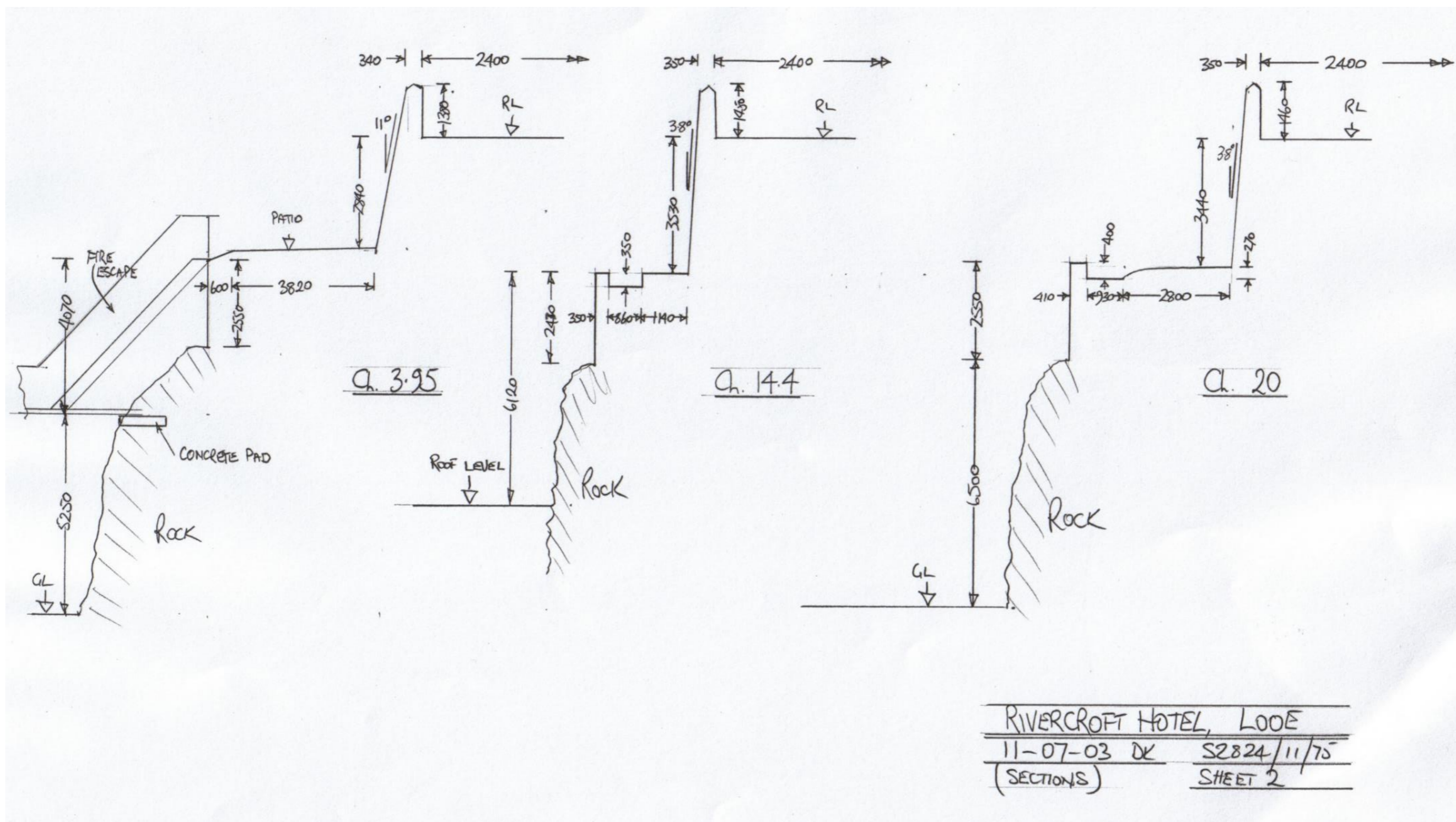


Fig 93 Sections L and M section drawings (2003c).

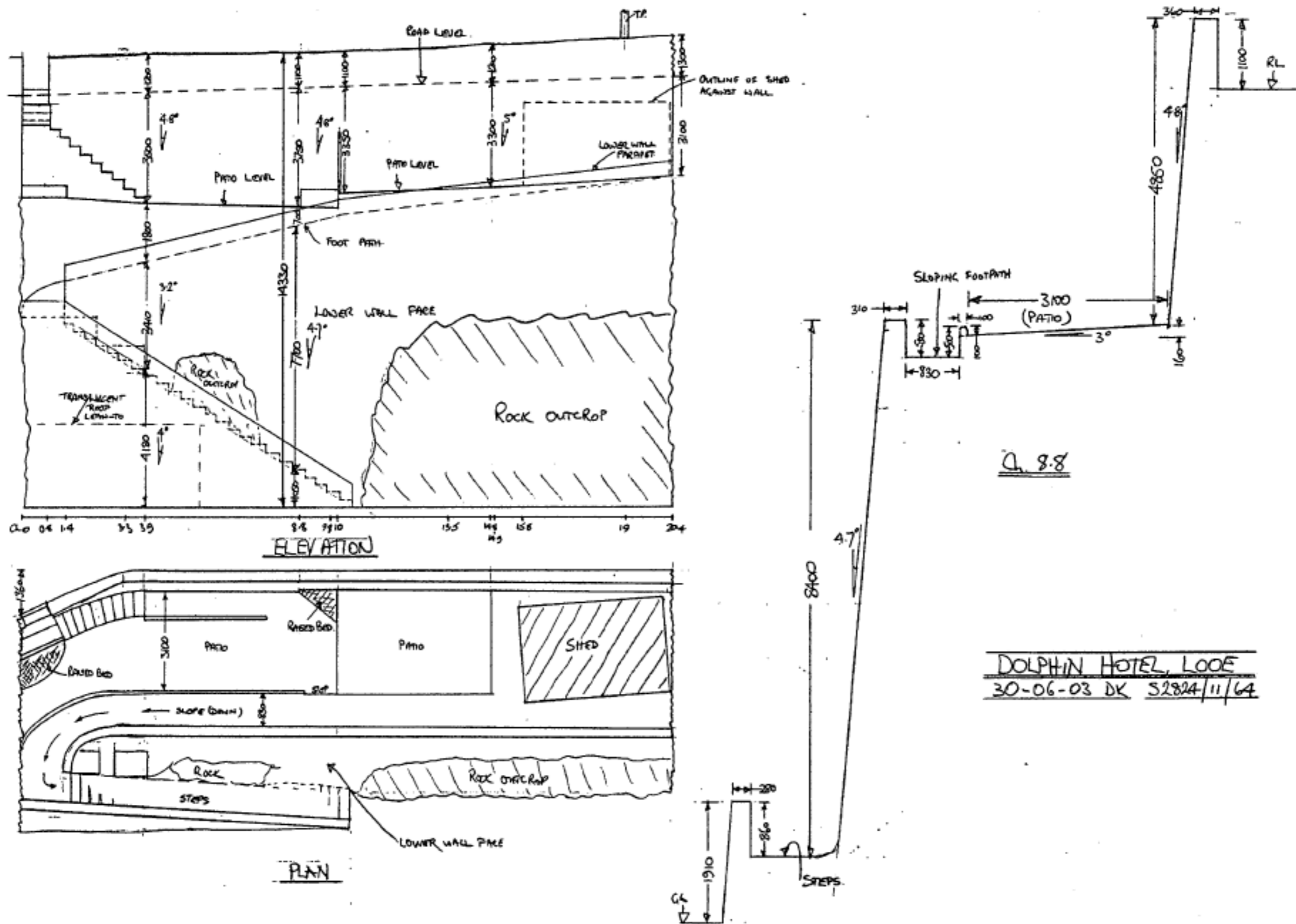


Fig 94 Sections N, O and P west elevation drawing, plan and section (2003d).

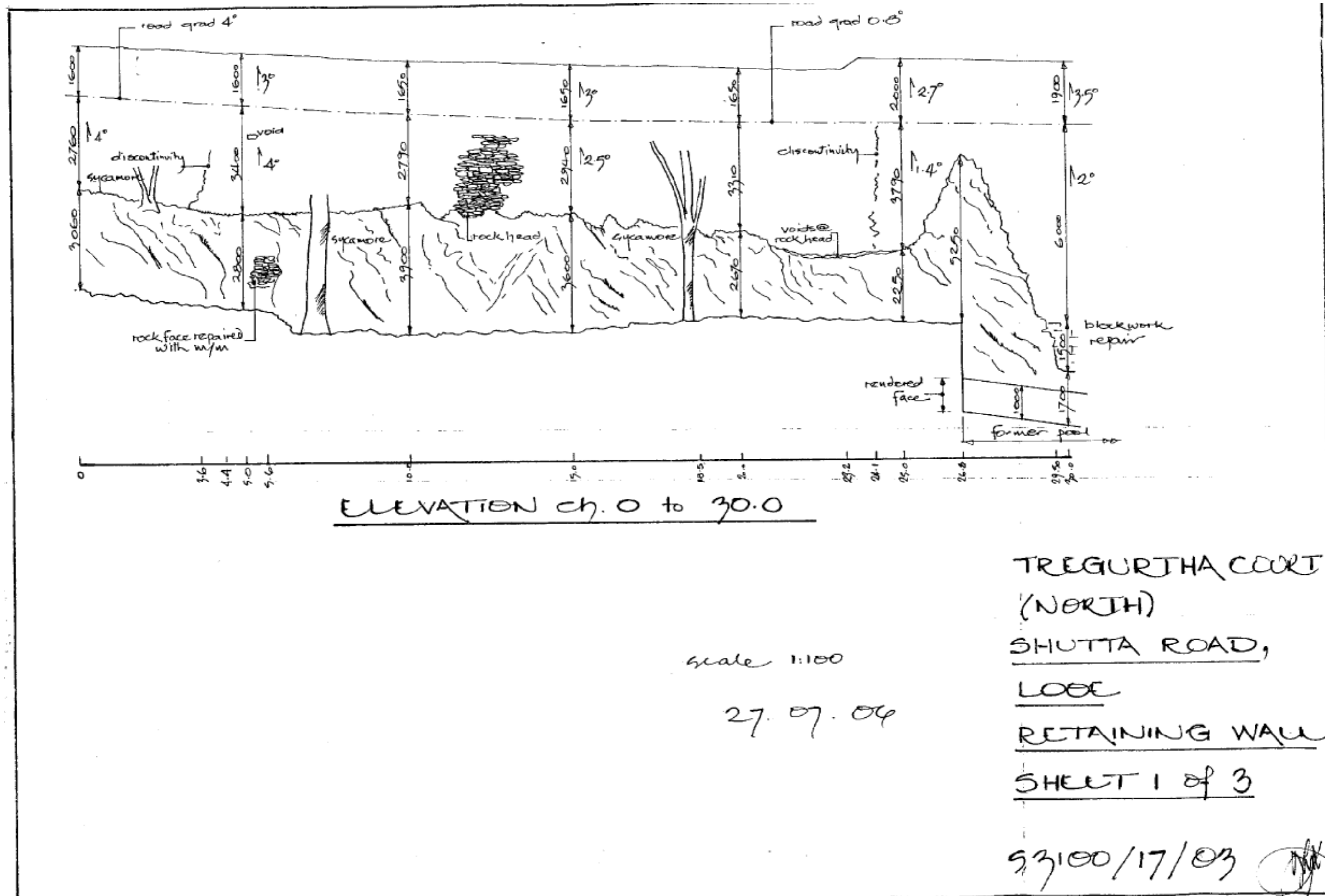


Fig 95 Section T west elevation drawing.

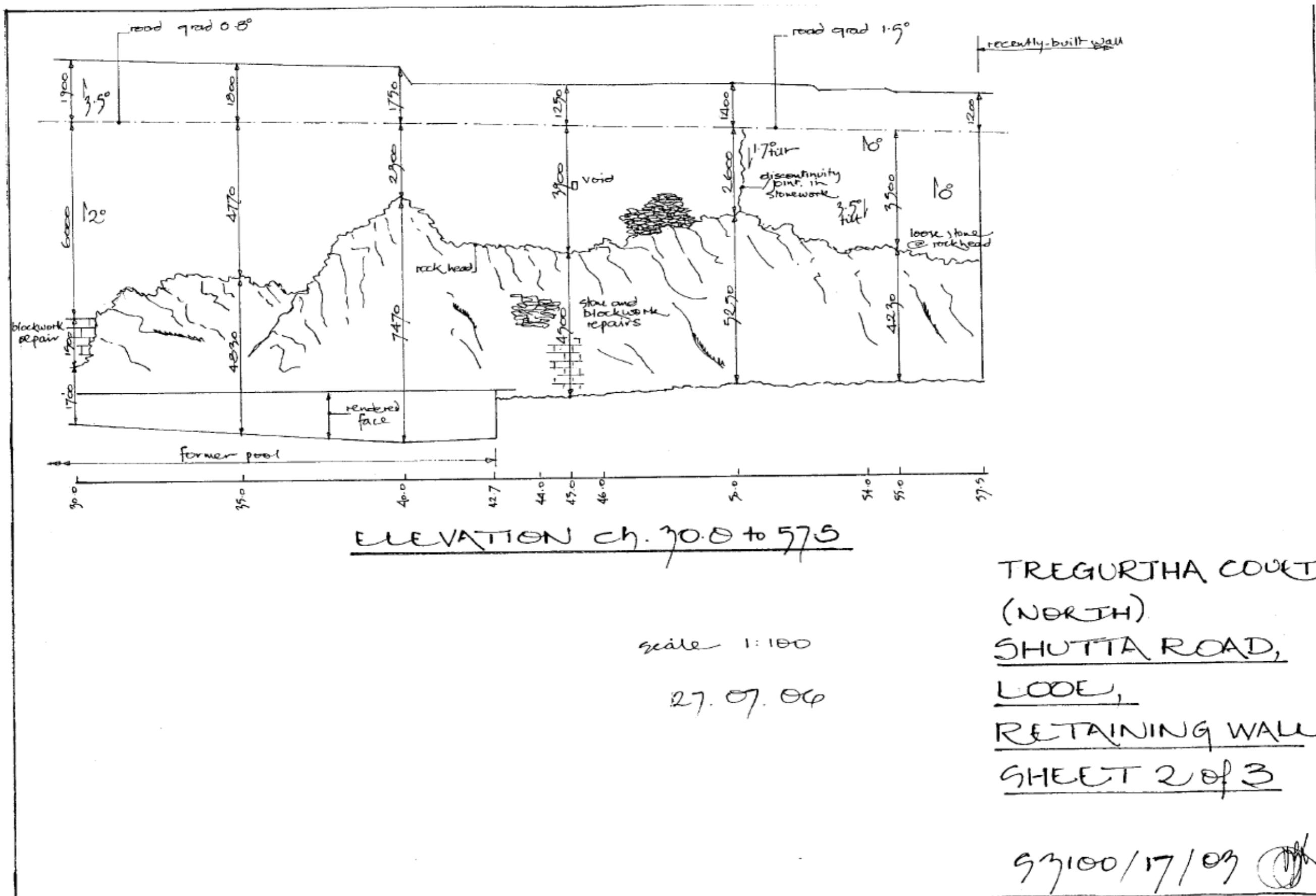


Fig 96 Section T west elevation drawing.

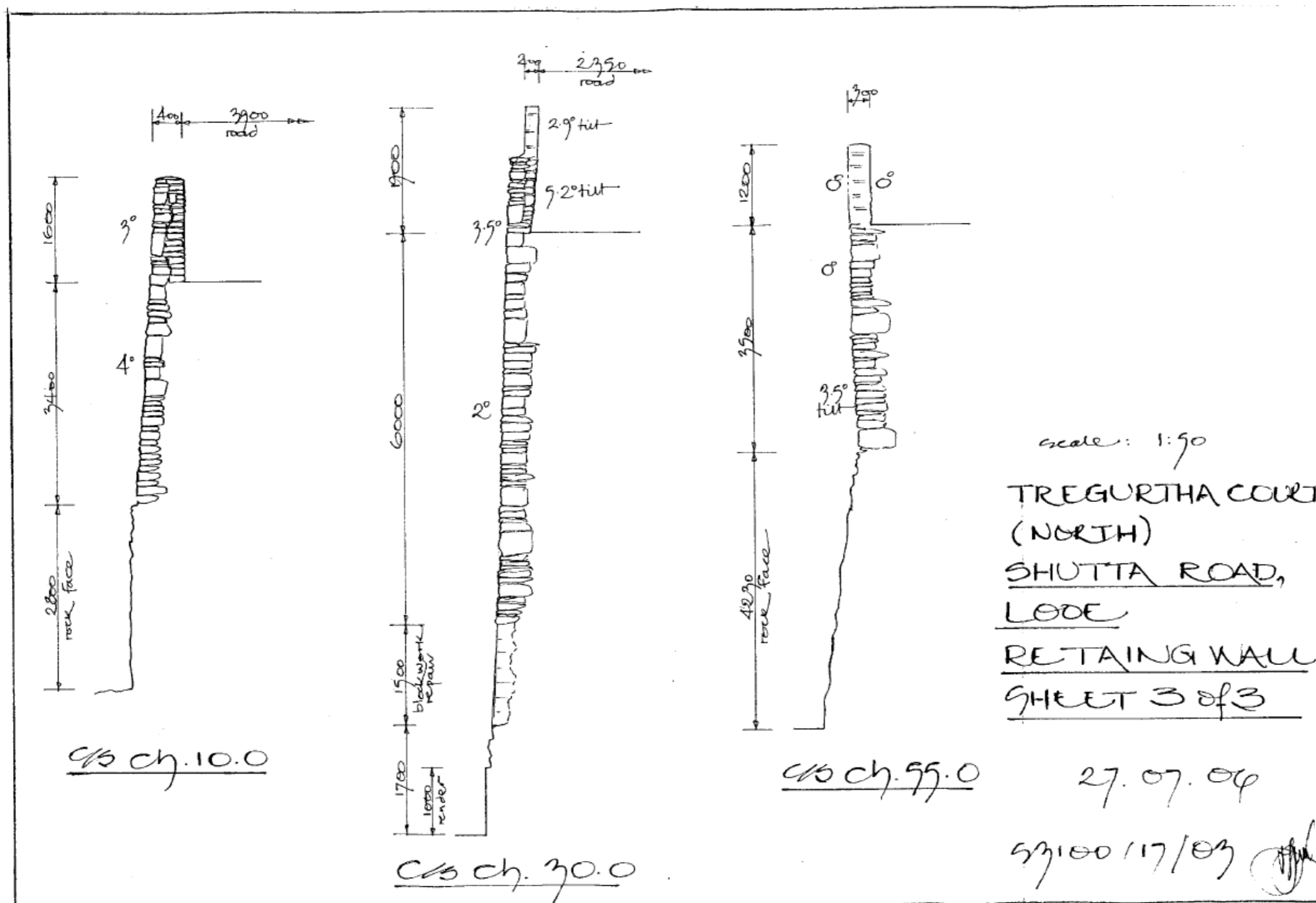


Fig 97 Section T wall section drawing.

Appendix 1: Photographic Archive

(Held by the Archaeology Data Service - ADS).

A 1m scale was used in all photographs wherever possible. Photograph locations shown on Figure 98.

Filename	Caption	Subject Keyword 1	Copyright Holder Organisation	Creation Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
AE1.JPG	Section A gateway to north, east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
AE2.JPG	Section A east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
AE3.JPG	Section A east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
AN1.JPG	Section A gateway to north, north elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
AO.JPG	Orthophoto of section A	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
AS1.JPG	Section A gateway to north, south elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
AW1.JPG	Section A west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
CE1.JPG	Section C east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
CE2.JPG	Section C east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
CO.JPG	Section C orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
CW1.JPG	Section C west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
CW3.JPG	Section C west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
DE1.JPG	Section D east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
DO.JPG	Section D orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021

Roadside wall, Shutta Road, East Looe, Cornwall, WSI, Rev00, JS, 10/08/2021

EE1.JPG	Section E east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
EE2.JPG	Section E orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
EO.JPG	Detail of granite setts	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
EW7.JPG	Section E west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
FE1.JPG	Section F east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
FE2.JPG	Section F east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
FE3.JPG	Section F east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
FW1.JPG	Section F west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
GE1.JPG	Section G east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
GHW1.JPG	Sections G and H west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
GO.JPG	Section G orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
HE1.JPG	Section H east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
HE2.JPG	Section H east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
HO.JPG	Section H orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
KE1.JPG	Section K east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
KE2.JPG	Section K east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
KO.JPG	Section K orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021

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KW1.JPG	Section K west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
KW2.JPG	Section K west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
KW3.JPG	Section K west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
LE1.JPG	Section L east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
LMO.JPG	Section L and M orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
LO.JPG	Section L orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
LW1.JPG	Section L west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
LW2.JPG	Section L west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
LW3.JPG	Section L west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
ME1.JPG	Section M east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
ME2.JPG	Section M east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
MO.JPG	Section M orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
MW1.JPG	Section M west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
MW2.JPG	Section M west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
NE1.JPG	Section N east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
NE2.JPG	Section N east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
NO.JPG	Section N orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021

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NOPW1.JPG	Section N, O and P west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
NOPW2.JPG	Section N, O and P west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
NW1.JPG	Section N west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
OE1.JPG	Section O east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
OE2.JPG	Section O east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
OO.JPG	Section O orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
OW1.JPG	Section O west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
PE1.JPG	Section P east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
PO.JPG	Section P orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
PW1.JPG	Section P west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
PW2.JPG	Section P west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
TE1.JPG	Section T east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
TO.JPG	Section T orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
TW1.JPG	Section T west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
TW3.JPG	Section T west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
TW7.JPG	Section T west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
UE1.JPG	Section U east elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021

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UO.JPG	Section U orthophoto	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021
UW1.JPG	Section U west elevation	Elevation	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council	07/10/2021

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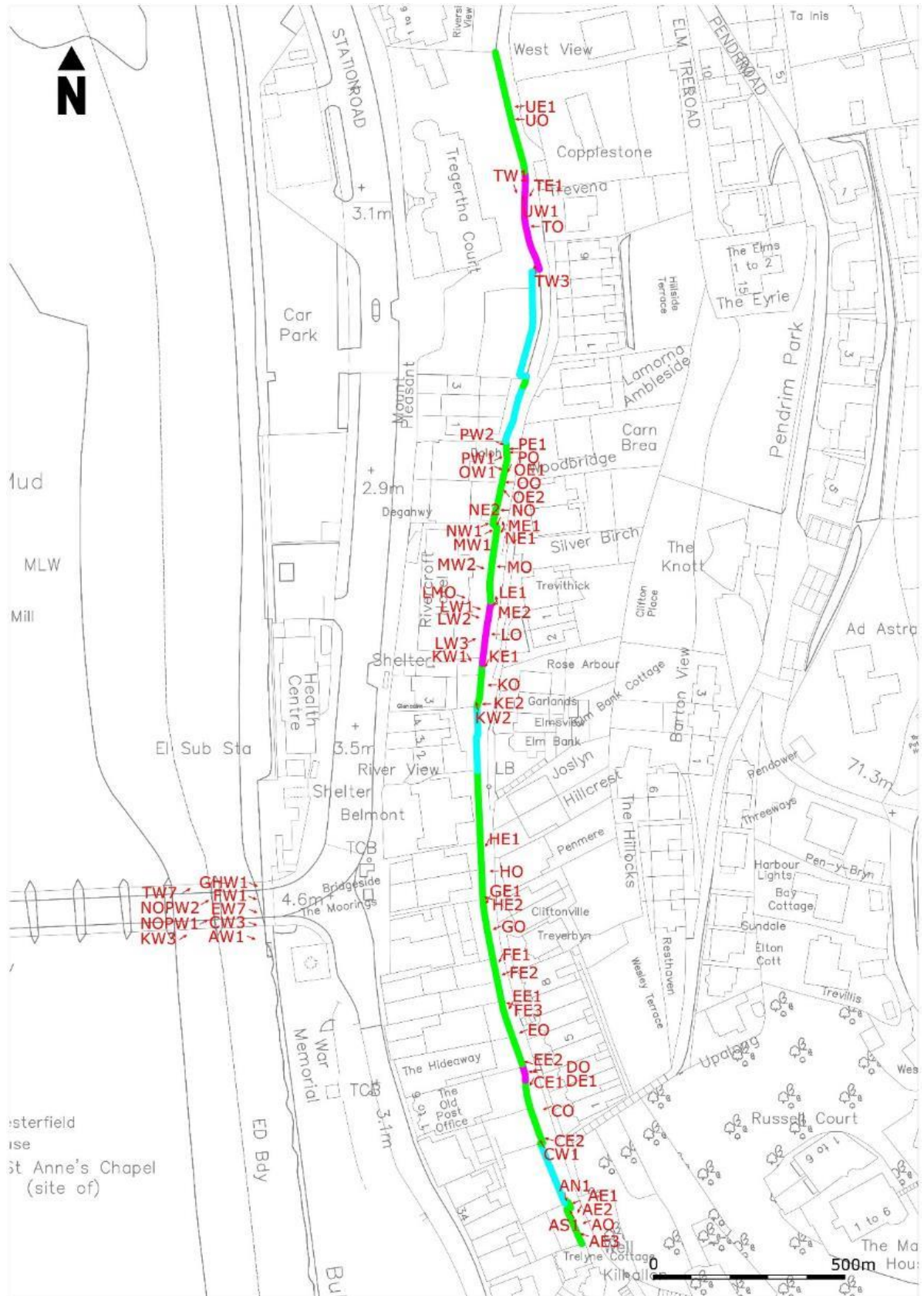


Fig 98 Photo plan.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

Roadside wall, Shutta Road, East Looe, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building record

Client: Cormac Solutions Ltd
Client Contact: Andy Bartle
Planning Application No: PA21/05278

Project background and site history

The roadside wall is located in East Looe at SX 25494 53553 on the west side of Shutta Road, on the downhill side (Figs 1 and 2). It is a high retaining wall topped with parapet walls at road level and runs behind a row of 19th century buildings, forming the rear, retaining walls of their gardens. The work being undertaken involves replacement and repairs to some areas of the retaining wall and the upper parapet walls. Some of the repairs and rebuilding works have already been undertaken. The Historic Building Record follows on from a Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by CAU in July 2021 (Motley and Sturgess 2021).

The retaining wall is multi-phased but is likely to be as old as the road which it is retaining. The first detailed map to show the road is the OS survey drawing of 1803 (British Library OSD 16 10) so it is likely that the wall dates from at least the 18th century, but parts of it may have much earlier origins. The southern end of Shutta Road incorporates a probable medieval holy well.

During the medieval period Shutta (located at the north end of Shutta Road) existed as a town in its own right and its origins may precede those of East and West Looe. It is thought that the plots along Shutta Road (many of which now contain mid 19th century houses) and Barbican Hill may contain the site of the earlier medieval town (Cahill 2002, 14). This suggests that Shutta Road may have been established during the medieval period. Much of the upper, parapet part of the wall is likely to date to the 19th century.

The SDOHE (Phil Copleston) has advised that a historic building record (Level 2/3) is undertaken before any further works commence.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit have now been commissioned by Cormac Solutions to carry out the Historic Building Survey.

Roadside wall, Shutta Road, East Looe, Cornwall, WSI, Rev00, JS, 10/08/2021

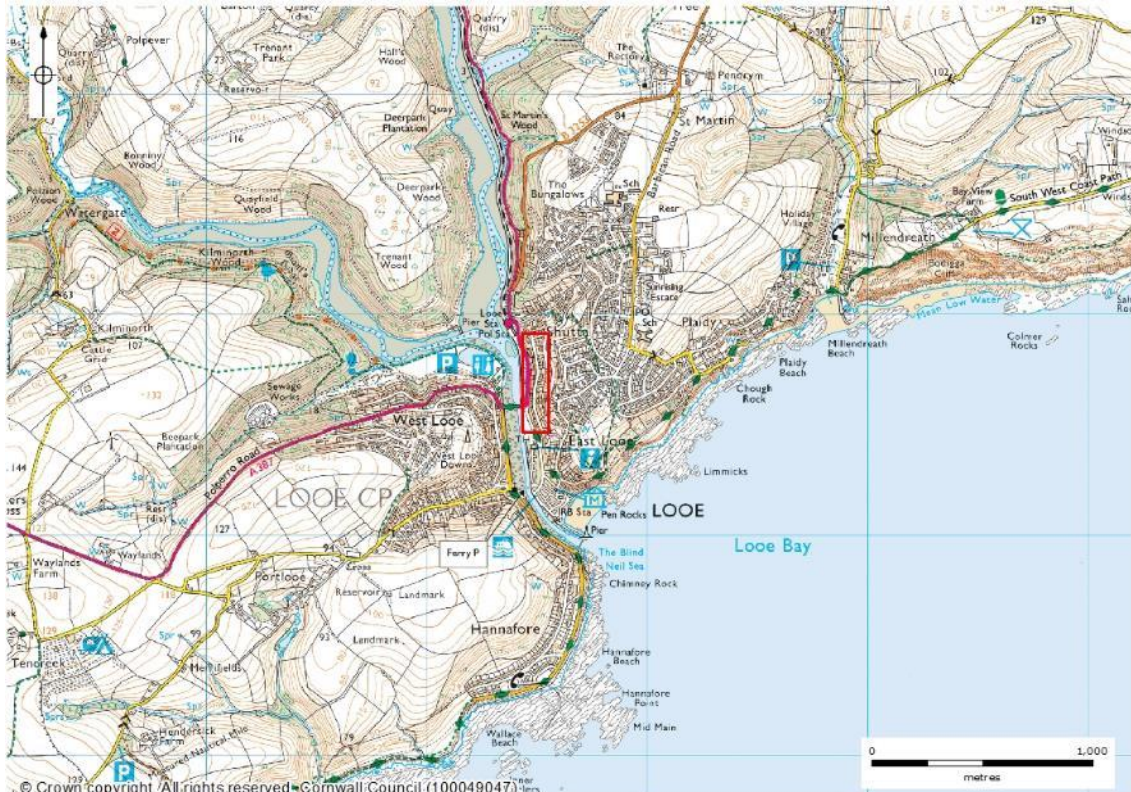


Fig 4 Location map (Shutta Road wall lies within the red rectangle).



Fig 5 Site location (wall highlighted in red, Listed buildings in yellow, the Conservation Area shown in light blue).

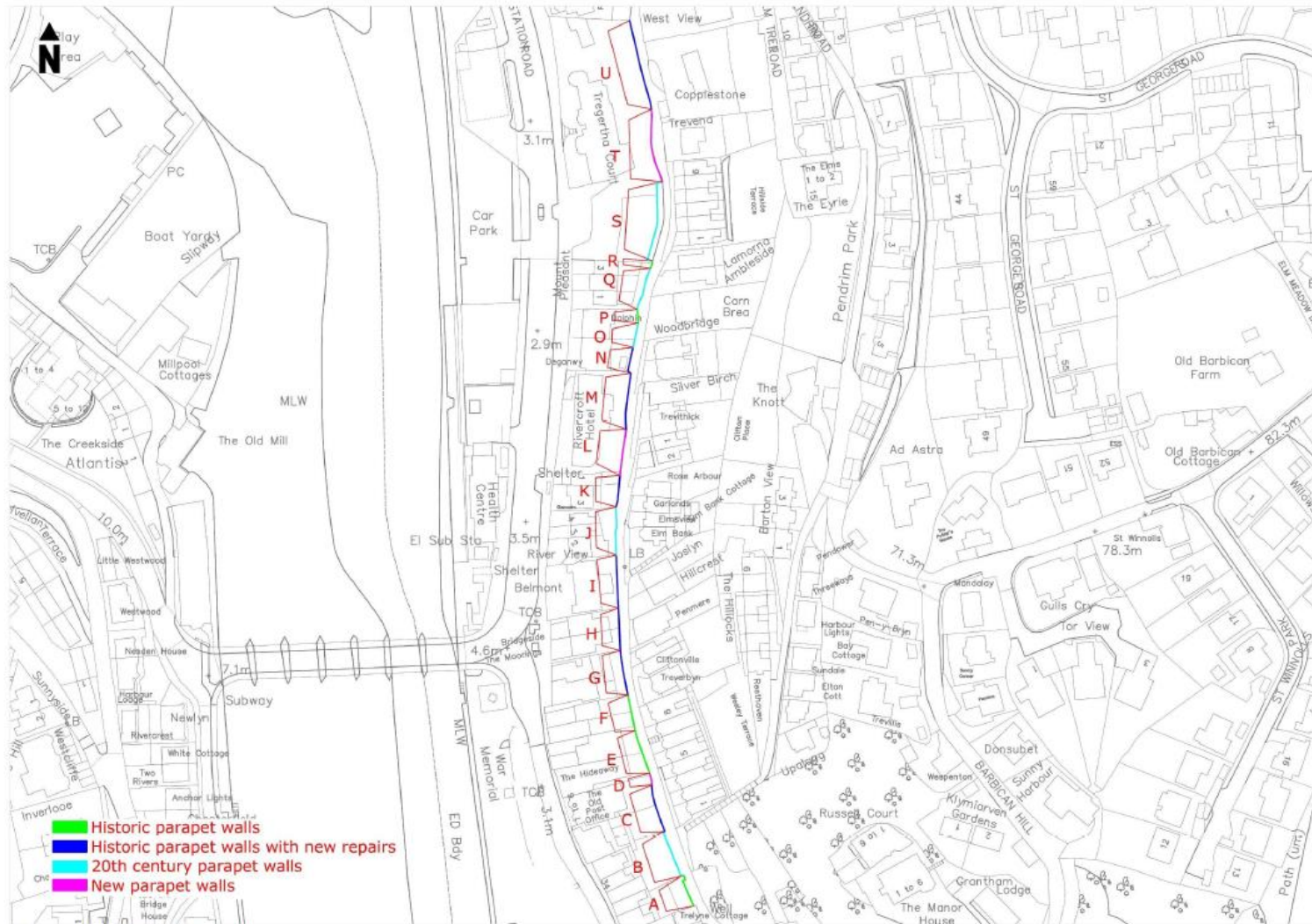


Fig 51 Location plan of Sections A-U.

Fig 3 Location plan showing different sections of the parapet wall.

Project extent

A historic building record will be made of the retaining and parapet walls where work is being undertaken. Access to the west elevation of the wall is limited, however this will be recorded where possible. The west elevation of sections which are being repaired or replaced will be recorded (see Fig 3). An attempt will also be made to create a record of the sections which have already been replaced using photographs taken prior to demolition.

Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to create a detailed record and gain a better understanding of the sections of walling.

The objectives are to:

- Produce an accurate record of the wall along with its fabric, fixtures and fittings (Level 2 or 3 as appropriate and as defined by Historic England 2016).
- Create a phased historic development for the wall.
- Outline any features and fittings which are of high significance.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance (CIfA 2014, 2019, 2020a, 2020b). Staff will follow the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2019). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is the professional body for archaeologists working in the UK.

9.4 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.

Copies of maps from each historic period will be used where available and copyright permits.

Fieldwork: Historic Building record

A historic building record (equivalent to a Historic England level 2/3 survey) will be undertaken.

- Photogrammetry will be used to record the historic sections of the roadside parapet wall so that detailed measured and annotated elevations can be created.
- Photographs of other elevations will be annotated to show changes in build and architectural detail.
- Colour photographs of all surfaces along with architectural details and contextual images will be taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 8 million pixels or higher). Photographs will include a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations make this impractical.
- Descriptions of the structure will be made in note form and by annotation of plans and photographs to record their 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.

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- 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 phase drawings will be created.
- Completion of the Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index.
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, 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 in due course deposited with a suitable archive repository.
- Digital data (CAU reports, external reports, survey data, geophysics data, digital photographs, etc) will be stored on the Cornwall Council network which is regularly and frequently backed up.

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
- Designations
- Site history
- Phased historic development
- Building description and results
- References
- Project archive index
- Supporting illustrations: location map, historic maps, plans, elevations, sections, photographs

Timetable

The study is anticipated to commence during August 2021. CAU will require as much notice as possible before commencement of work, in order to allocate field staff and arrange other logistics.

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The archive report will be completed within 4 months of the end of the fieldwork. The deposition of the archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the archive report.

Monitoring and Signing Off Condition

Monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) (SDOHE). Where the SDOHE is satisfied with the archive report and the deposition of the archive, written discharge of the planning condition will be expected.

- The SDOHE will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- Notification of the start of work shall be given to the SDOHE.
- Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SDOHE, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- If significant detail is discovered, all works must cease, and a meeting convened with the client and the SDOHE to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

Monitoring points during the study will include:

- Approval of the WSI
- Completion of fieldwork
- Completion of archive report
- Deposition of the archive

References

Cahill, N, & Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2002. *Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative Looe*. Cornwall County Council: Truro.

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2014d. *Code of Conduct*, CIfA, Reading

CIfA, 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, CIfA, Reading

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

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

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/online-planning-register/> Online Planning Register – Cornwall Council

Ordnance Survey. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Motley, C. and Sturgess, J, 2021. *Parapet Wall, Shutta Road, East Looe, Cornwall Updated Heritage Impact Assessment* CAU report

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit is part of Cornwall Council. CAU employs 12 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. If accepted, 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, the SDOHE and other field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Liaise with the client, the SDOHE 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 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) 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 Trevesa 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) PCIfA

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 using software such as GIS and AutoCAD.

Report distribution

Paper copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

A digital copy of the report, illustrations and any other files will be held in the Cornwall HER and also supplied to the client.

Copyright

Copyright of this Written Scheme of Investigation 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 tailored to follow Covid-19 restrictions.

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.

Roadside wall, Shutta Road, East Looe, Cornwall, WSI, Rev00, JS, 10/08/2021

Jo Sturgess

Senior Archaeologist

11/08/2021

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

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