

Woodlands Chalets, Repper's Coombe, St Agnes, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment



Historic Environment (Projects)

Woodlands Chalets, Repper's Coombe, St Agnes, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment

Client	The Point Cornwall Ltd
Report Number	2009R083
Date	November 2009
Status	<u>Final</u>
Report author(s)	Jo Sturgess
Checked by	Adam Sharpe
Approved by	Peter Rose

Historic Environment, Environment and Heritage,
Cornwall Council
Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY
tel (01872) 323603 fax (01872) 323811 E-mail hes@cornwall.gov.uk
www.cornwall.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Pat Whymer of Laurence Associates on behalf of The Point Cornwall Ltd and carried out by the projects team of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council.

Within the Historic Environment, the Project Manager was Adam Sharpe.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of the Historic Environment projects team and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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.



Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the
Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

1950s chalets (sites 11 and 12) on site of earlier building (site 50) looking north

© Cornwall Council 2009

No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the publisher.

Contents

1	Summary	7
2	Introduction	9
2.1	Project background	9
2.2	Aims	9
2.3	Methods	9
2.3.1	Desk-based assessment	9
2.3.2	Fieldwork	9
2.4	Previous archaeological work	10
3	Background	10
3.1	Location and setting	10
3.2	Historical Background	10
4	Results	11
4.1	Identified sites (see Fig 13 for site locations)	11
5	Discussion and significance	16
6	Impacts	17
7	Recommendations	17
8	References	18
8.1	Primary sources	18
8.2	Publications	18
9	Project archive	18
10	Appendix 1: Site Inventory	19
11	Appendix 2: Brief for assessment	24
12	Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation	27

List of Figures (at rear of report)

Fig 1 Location map

Fig 2 Assessment area extent

Fig 3 Extract from the Tithe Map for the parish of St. Agnes, c1840

Fig 4 Symons' map of St Agnes mining district, 1870, showing shaft site 7.

Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880 showing the assessment area.

Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907 showing the assessment area.

Fig 7 Plan of Polberro and Wheal Friendly (1889) showing Primrose shaft (site 1) and shaft (site 4) © CRO ref: HB/A41/2/1

Fig 8 Plan of Polberro and Wheal Friendly (c1890) showing Primrose shaft (site 1), shaft (site 4 and buildings sites 40, 50 and 51) © CRO ref: HB/D16/5

Fig 9 National Mapping Programme plot showing possible locations of shafts, pits and dumps of mine waste

Fig 10 View of southern part of site looking north to chalets (sites 11 and 12)

Fig 11 View of southern part of site looking south to chalets (sites 11 and 12) and the terrace where Wheal Primrose was once located

Fig 12 House (site 40) formerly two cottages

Fig 13 Site inventory map (sketch annotation in blue and NMP plot in red)

Fig 14 Proposal plan

Abbreviations

CC Cornwall Council

CRO Cornwall County Record Office

EH English Heritage

GIS Geographical Information System

HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record

HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

NGR National Grid Reference

OS Ordnance Survey

PRN Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER

RIC Royal Institution of Cornwall

1 Summary

HE was commissioned by Laurence Associates on behalf of The Point Cornwall Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of an area of land at Woodland Chalets on the northern side of St Agnes in Cornwall (Figs 1 and 2). The site, centred at NGR SW 71958 31359, lies within the World Heritage Site for Cornish mining and occupies an area that was worked during the late 18th and 19th century as part of Wheal Primrose and Wheal Turnavore mines. These mines subsequently became incorporated into West Pink mine and later Wheal Friendly, Polberro and West Kitty tin mines which were worked until the early years of the 20th century.

The layout of the area set on a steep slope includes small terraced enclosures, hedge boundaries, revetments and paths which have changed very little since 1880 and two 19th century buildings remain *in situ* (sites 40 and 36). Three shafts and areas of dumped mine waste in the southern half of the site are also still visible from the surface.

Fifty-eight sites have been identified by this assessment within the study area. They include the site of Wheal Primrose mine, the potential site of an engine house, three known mine shafts, at least three more potential mine shafts and prospecting pits, the site of a mine building, the site of 19th century cottages, two *in situ* 19th century buildings and a series of 18th or 19th century terraced plots with associated revetment walls and Cornish hedges which are also likely to have been associated with mining activity.

Recommendations for further archaeological work include a watching brief during any geotechnical trenching carried out to assess the mining remains, a watching brief during any shaft capping works and an evaluation of the site once occupied by Wheal Primrose prior to development to determine the presence/absence of the remains of an engine house and locate any remains of the mine building here shown on the Tithe map of 1840. Results of the evaluation will determine the need for any further archaeological work in this area. It is also suggested that existing revetment walls, Cornish hedges and terraced plots shown on the 1880 OS map should be retained wherever possible.

A programme of archaeological mitigation should follow a brief set by Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Planning application PA25/1960/08/M was submitted on the 3rd November 2008 for the redevelopment of existing chalets on the Woodlands Chalets site in Repper's Coombe, St. Agnes to replace them with nine new units. The application was approved subject to a number of conditions including an archaeological recording condition stating:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

A brief for this work was prepared by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Office (HEPAO) and supplied by the client in a letter to HE Projects requesting a quotation for the work. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) with accompanying costs was set out in response to the brief and HE Projects were then commissioned to carry out the archaeological work. This report presents the results of the archaeological assessment.

2.2 Aims

The aim of the study was to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains prior to re-development taking place.

The site-specific aims were to:

- Draw together historical and archaeological information about the site
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains was required
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation of further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains was required

Inform whether palaeoenvironmental sampling would be required.

2.3 Methods

All recording work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*.

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
- Early maps and photographs held by CRO and CC
- Published histories held by CC

2.3.2 Fieldwork

A base map drawing together documented sites and features was drawn up for use during the fieldwork. A walk over survey was undertaken to determine the survival or otherwise of documented and mapped features within the project area. Previously un-mapped features were recorded and described using the pre-prepared base map, field notes and high resolution digital photography. Where the potential for significant buried archaeology could be inferred, or was suspected, this was also noted, as was the potential for any requirement for additional subsequent work.

2.4 Previous archaeological work

No records of a previous field assessment of this area were located. The site was mapped during the data-gathering stage of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site application (held on HER GIS), whilst field detail of mining activity showing on aerial photographs of the area dating from 1946 was plotted by the National Mapping Programme Team and is shown as part of the NMP mapping layer on the HER GIS.

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting

The site is located within part of the area operated as Woodlands Chalets to the west of Trevaunance Coombe in St. Agnes. It lies on the steep northern slopes of Repper's Coombe, St. Agnes and is centred at SW 71958 31359. The site occupies an area which was once part of the Enys estate and which was worked as part of Wheal Primrose mine. In the north and west of the area the site included houses with associated terraced enclosures dating to at least the mid 19th century and probably associated with the mine. Wheal Primrose was later subsumed by both Polberro and Wheal Friendly mines and during the 19th century the site was divided between the two mine setts (Polberro to the north and Wheal Friendly to the south, see Fig 8). Following the final cessation of mining at this location, in the late 1950s (Simon Blackburn pers. comm.), the area was developed with holiday chalets and the former mine dumps became vegetated with deciduous woodland.

The far south of the area contains a significant mine shaft called Primrose or Engine Shaft (site 1), known to connect with the Polberro adit system, together with its associated mine dumps. The site of another shaft lies immediately to the north-west of this just outside the assessment boundary; another shaft lies in the eastern part of the site (site 7) and another lies to the south-west of this (site 4). Plots made by the NMP from 1940s aerial photographs have indicated other possible shaft sites and prospecting pits within the area (sites 54, 55 and 56).

The assessment area lies within the boundaries of Area 7 of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. It is also within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), an area of Heritage Coast and an Area of Great Historic Value.

3.2 Historical Background

Little is known about the early use of this site although early mining activity is known to have taken place in the St Agnes area. The OS Surveyors' drawing for the 1st Edition 1" to the mile mapping dating to c1810 is not detailed enough to show any activity taking place within the site at this date.

The site lies within the former mining lease boundary of Wheal Primrose and Wheal Turnavore both of which were active during the 19th century when they formed part of West Pink mine' (Cornwall Consultants, 2009). Wheal Primrose and Wheal Turnavore are referenced within the area on land belonging to the Enys estate. The Enys estate papers formerly on loan to the CRO have recently been taken back by their owner but they may contain evidence for early land use in this area. The Enys estate papers held in the National Archive refer to Wheal Primrose in 1792 as a tin and copper sett on part of Chytodden (ref EN/1438). Other estate papers reference Turnavore mine in 1782 (ref EN/1740). Wheal Primrose was located within the central and southern part of the site (as shown on Figs 7 and 8). It is recorded in Dines as producing 45 tons of 6½ per cent copper ore in 1822 (Dines, 1956, 471). Dines also lists Wheal Primrose as being part of West Kitty mine during the 19th century and it was also later included as part of the Friendly (formerly West Pink) sett at a date when Wheal Turnavore was included in the Polberro sett

(Figs 7 and 8). The shaft (site 1) located at the southern end of the site is Primrose Shaft which was operated as part of Wheal Friendly during the 19th century.

The Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3) shows that the small terraced plots and cottages in the northern half of the site had already been established by this date. It also shows an elongated building (site 50) to the south of the plots which was presumably also associated with Wheal Primrose mine.

Symon's map of 1870 (Fig 4) is not completely accurate but does show that shaft (site 7) had been sunk by this date (although it can be presumed to have been existence prior to this). This map also shows a different arrangement of buildings and structures at site 50 from the single structure shown on the Tithe map (Fig 3).

The First Edition OS map of c1880 (Fig 5) is a more reliable source, showing the layout of the plots in the north-western part of the site pretty much as they exist today. The cottages (site 40) are shown, as are the cottages (site 51) which have now been replaced by a chalet (site 21). This map also shows the mine shafts (sites 1 and 7) and the elongated long mine building (site 50).

The Second Edition OS map of c1907 (Fig 6) shows only a few minor changes to the structures and layout of the site that existed in 1880. Shaft (site 7) was no longer shown and two out-building relating to the cottages had been demolished by this date (sites 52 and 53).

Two mine plans of Polberro and Wheal Friendly dated 1889 and 1890 (Figs 7 and 8) showed two shafts at this time (sites 1 and 4) along with the division between the two setts of Polberro to the north and Wheal Friendly to the south. The buildings were also shown including sites 40, 50 and 51.

The mine workings within the site were abandoned during the 1940s (Cornwall Consultants, 2009). In the late 1950s the site was developed as a holiday park and two of the 19th century buildings were demolished to make way for the chalets that occupy the site now.

4 Results

A total of 58 sites were identified within the study area. The majority of the sites were related to mining activity and settlement associated with it dating to the late 18th century and 19th century. No earlier sites were identified although they may be present.

The sites include the site of Wheal Primrose mine, the potential site of an engine house, three known mine shafts, at least three more potential mine shafts and prospecting pits, the site of a mine building, the site of 19th century cottages, two *in situ* 19th century buildings and a series of 18th or 19th century terraced plots with associated revetment walls and Cornish hedges which are also likely to have been associated with mining activity.

4.1 Identified sites (see Fig 13 for site locations)

Site 1

This is an open shaft known as Primrose or Engine Shaft, recorded as part of Wheal Friendly mine in the 19th century. It is shown on the c1880, c1907 and modern OS maps (Figs 2, 5, 7 and 8). It is approximately 8m in diameter at ground surface and is fenced off. '*According to the mine plans Primrose Shaft is approximately 70m deep*' (Cornwall Consultants, 2009). The shaft is known to be vertical and open to the Polberro/Wheal Friendly adit system where it is flooded.

Site 2

A levelled area formerly covered by mine waste as shown on the c1880, c1907 OS maps (Figs 5 and 6). It was probably dug out and levelled during landscaping works for the chalets during the late 1950s. The area is now used as a carpark and there are some sections of revetment walling against the edge of the surrounding slope.

Site 3

A 20th century stone structure measuring approximately 2.0m by 1.5m and 0.7m high constructed from killas rubble bonded with cement mortar. There is an opening on the west side.

Site 4

The site of a choked shaft first shown on mine plans of 1889 and 1890 (Figs 7 and 8). The depression is approximately 4.0m in diameter and 1.5m deep.

Site 5

A low killas wall or Cornish hedge measuring approximately 0.5m high by 0.4m wide marking the eastern boundary of the area. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 6

A low Cornish hedge marking the edge of the terrace to the north measuring approximately 0.5m high by 0.4m wide. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 7

A shaft associated with Wheal Primrose mine. It was shown on Symon's map of 1870 (Fig 4) and the c1880 OS map (Fig 5) but not on the c1907 OS map (Fig 6). It is currently in use as a cess pit and has been covered over with corrugated iron sheeting. What appears to be its collar is constructed from unmortared killas rubble, is circular in plan and measures approximately 4.0m or 5.0m in diameter, the collaring being visible to a depth of approximately 3.0m where the shaft is presumed to be capped at bedrock level. Sewage is visible at this depth.

Site 8

A hollowed area immediately east of site 7, measuring approximately 10m² by 1.0m deep. This is possibly the site of Wheal Primrose engine house recorded in this area by Ken Brown and plotted at this location by the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. As an alternative this may be the site of another undocumented shaft.

Site 9

A short section of killas rubble wall measuring approximately 1.0m high by 0.4m wide. This is probably part of the 19th century building that once stood at this location shown on the Tithe map (c1840) and the c1880 and c1907 OS maps (Figs 3, 5, and 6).

Site 10

A small section of revetment walling constructed from killas rubble measuring approximately 0.7m high. Possibly associated with Wheal Primrose mine workings.

Sites 11 and 12

Two c1950s chalet buildings each containing two chalets. These are weather-boarded structures with concrete steps between them and landscaped and revetted flower beds in front to the south.

Site 13

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble up to approximately 3.0m high. It is shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 14

The remains of partially demolished revetment wall constructed from killas rubble and shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 15

A killas rubble revetment wall. Possibly associated with the construction of the 20th century chalets but may form part of the wall of the earlier 19th century building at this location (site 50).

Site 16

A revetment wall on the north side of the path constructed from killas rubble. It measures up to approximately 2.0m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 17

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble. It measures up to approximately 1.5m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 18

A Cornish hedge forming the western boundary of the site measuring approximately 1.0m high by 0.6m wide. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 19

A killas rubble revetment wall measuring approximately 1.0m high. This was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 20

A wall constructed from killas rubble repointed with a cement mortar which measures 0.5m wide by 0.7m high. This is probably a wall surviving from the former building at this location (site 51) shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Sites 21, 22 and 23

Three c1950s chalet buildings each containing two chalets, these being weather-boarded structures set in a terraced enclosure. Site 21 is constructed on the site of an earlier building shown on the c1840 Tithe map (site 51) (Fig 3).

Site 24

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble. It measures up to approximately 1.5m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 25

A c1950s weather-boarded chalet set in a terraced enclosure.

Site 26

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures up to approximately 1.0m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 27

A Cornish hedge measuring 0.4m high by 0.6m wide forming the eastern boundary of the site. This is a continuation of site 5. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 28

A track approximately 3.0m wide leading down to the site of Wheal Primrose. It is revetted on the north side and bound by a hedge (site 29) to the south. This track is not shown on any of the archive maps but is probably associated with the mine workings.

Site 29

A Cornish hedge running along the southern side of track (site 28). It measures approximately 1.0m wide by 0.5m high and forms the top of a revetment on its southern side.

Site 30

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 2.0m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 31

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 1.0m high. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 32

A track leading to the house (site 40). It is approximately 3.0m wide and has a low revetment on the southern side. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 33

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble on the northern side of the track (site 32) to the house. It is approximately 1.0m to 2.0m high and was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 34

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 1.0m to 2.0m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 35

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 1.5m high. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 36

A lean-to out-building (probably a former coal shed) to the rear of the house (site 40). It has painted killas rubble walls and an original slate roof. This building was first shown on the 1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 37

A path to the house (site 40) from the north-east. It measures approximately 2.0m wide and was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 38

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 1.0m high. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 39

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 2.0m high. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 40

A house which was originally two adjoining cottages. It is constructed from killas rubble and has a slate roof. The window lintels are brick and the sash windows on the frontage have horns. The building was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3) and depicted on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5) as two cottages.

Site 41

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 2.0m to 3.0m high. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 42

20th century revetment walling and paths from the house (site 40) leading to two terraces to the west.

Site 43

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 2.0m high. It was first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 44

A terrace cut into the slope and first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 45

A terrace cut into the slope and first shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5).

Site 46

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 0.5m high and is not shown on any of the historic maps.

Site 47

A revetment wall constructed from killas rubble which measures approximately 2.0m high. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 48

A wall constructed from killas rubble measuring approximately 1.0m high and 0.4m wide. It was first shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 49

An area possibly originally siting a former mine building taking the form of a terraced platform with a revetment wall constructed from killas rubble on its northern side. It is possibly part of the building shown at this location on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3).

Site 50

An elongated building/structure was shown at this location on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3), the c1880 OS map (Fig 5) and the c1907 OS map (Fig 6). It was probably demolished when the chalets were constructed on the same site in the late 1950s. It is likely that the building was associated with the workings of Wheal Primrose.

Site 51

This is the site of a building shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3), the c1880 OS map (Fig 5) and the c1907 OS map (Fig 6). On the c1880 OS map and the c1907 OS map it was shown as two adjoining cottages.

Site 52

This is the site of an out-building associated with the western cottage of site 51, and was shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5). By 1907 (Fig 6) the out building had been demolished.

Site 53

This is the site of an out building associated with the cottages (site 40). It is shown on the c1880 OS map (Fig 5) but had been demolished by c1907 (Fig 6).

Site 54

A site plotted by the NMP indicating the presence of a possible shaft with surrounding mine waste and two prospecting pits. The possible shaft lies between the two chalet buildings (sites 11 and 12).

Site 55

A site plotted by the NMP showing the location of a shaft (site 1) surrounded by mine waste and indicating the presence of three prospecting pits to the west of the shaft.

Site 56

A site plotted by the NMP indicating the presence of two possible shafts or prospecting pits with surrounding mine waste. One of the shafts/pits is located between sites 16 and 17 and the other is located at site 23.

Site 57

The site of Wheal Primrose which was first mentioned during the late 18th century.

Site 58

The approximate site of an engine house associated with Wheal Primrose which was recorded by Ken Brown and plotted by the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. Ken Brown listed the sale of a 46" Boulton and Watt engine in September 1834 from this site when it was part of West Pink mine.

5 Discussion and significance

There are no Scheduled Monuments in the area of study, thus no sites are deemed of national importance. The entire area, however, lies with the World Heritage Site for Cornish mining and during this assessment 50 sites have been recorded within the study area which are of local importance, the majority being associated either directly or indirectly with late 18th and 19th century mining activity. The remaining 8 sites are 20th century in date and relate to the later use of the site as a holiday park.

The major significant sites identified include:

- Mine shafts- Sites 1, 4 and 7
- Possible mine shafts and prospecting pits- Sites 54, 55 and 56
- Site of Wheal Primrose mine, engine house and mine building- Sites 50 and 57, 58
- 19th century cottages and out buildings- Sites 36, 40, 51, 52 and 53

These contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site as elements of components C1 (Mines) and C4 (Settlements) and are associated with related sites nearby. The numerous 19th century revetment walls with terraces across the site also contribute to this value and are a strong visual link to earlier use of the site. The potential

below-ground remains of both the engine house and mine building may contribute information about the workings of this mine.

6 Impacts

The proposed development (see proposal plan Fig 14) includes the demolition of the existing chalets sites 11, 12, 21, 22, 23 and 25 and the creation of eleven new holiday homes located on the existing terraces. Four of the new buildings will be located on the terrace formerly occupied by Wheal Primrose. One of these buildings is proposed to occupy the possible site of the engine house (site 58), another the site of the shaft (site 7) and another two on the site of the former mine buildings (site 50) and possible shaft and pits (site 54). The other proposed buildings occupy the terraces to the north and will impact on sites including track (sites 28, 29), two possible shafts or prospecting pits with surrounding mine waste (site 56), cottages (site 51) and various 18th /19th century revetment walls relating to the early terraces.

7 Recommendations

Following the completion of this assessment a programme of archaeological mitigation will need to be agreed with Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer and put in place prior to any development of the site. The following recommendations are made as guidance only:

- An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken of the area potentially containing Wheal Primrose engine house (sites 8 and 58). Depending upon the results of this work further mitigation may be required.
- An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken of the area containing a former mine building (site 50). Depending upon the results of this work further mitigation may be required.
- A watching brief should be undertaken during any trenching or pitting to provide geotechnical information.
- A watching brief should be undertaken during any groundworks involved in the capping or other safety works to mine shafts.
- Efforts should be made to preserve the layout, revetment walls and Cornish hedges associated with the 18th/19th century plots within the site.
- Wheal Primrose Shaft should be retained as an open feature should any safety works be proposed to this feature. The shaft provides a rare access point to the Polberro/Wheal Friendly adit system, and provides a potential connection between surface and underground for roosting bats which have been observed within the workings (pers. comm. Adam Sharpe). To this end, if the shaft is to be capped, the capping should incorporate access provision suitable for Greater horseshoe bats, for whom underground workings are the principal roost sites in Cornwall. Maintaining the shaft as a potentially accessible point on the adit system would also allow for the inspection of underground conditions, would help to ventilate the system maintaining conditions underground, could provide an important access point for future research, and would provide a potential access point for rescue services, if required.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

- Ordnance Survey, c1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HES)
- Ordnance Survey, c1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HES)
- Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*
- Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. *Parish of St Agnes* (microfiche copy at HES)
- Symons' map of St Agnes mining district, 1870
- Plan of Polberro and Wheal Friendly (1889) CRO ref: HB/A41/2/1
- Plan of Polberro and Wheal Friendly (c1890) CRO ref: HB/D16/5

8.2 Publications

- Dines, H G, 1956. *The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England*. Reprinted 1988 by HMSO
- Rogers, CJD, 2009. *Mining Search, Woodlands, West Polberro, St Agnes, Cornwall TR5 OSS*. Cornwall Consultants report
- Sharpe, A, 1990. *Woodland Chalets, Repper's Coombe, St Agnes, Project Design for Archaeological Assessment* HE document

9 Project archive

The HES project number is **2009084**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 697).
3. Electronic drawings stored in the directory L:\Historic environment (data)\HE Projects\Sites S\St Agnes Woodlands chalets 2009084
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites Q-T\ St Agnes Woodlands chalets 2009084

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites S\ St Agnes Woodlands chalets 2009084\report 2009084

10 Appendix 1: Site Inventory

Gazetteer	Cornwall HER ID	OS Prefix	Eastings	Northings	Importance	Period	Site Type	Description
1	-	SW	71973	51299	Local	Pre-1880	Shaft	An open mine shaft called Primrose Shaft recorded as part of Wheal Friendly.
2	-	SW	71975	51324	-	C19	Mine waste	An area once covered in mine waste and levelled during the mid 20 th century.
3	-	SW	71984	51313	-	c1950s	Structure	A stone built structure.
4	-	SW	71984	51351	Local	Pre-1870	Shaft	A choked shaft now visible as a depression 4.0m in diameter.
5	-	SW	72013	51394	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A low killas wall or Cornish hedge marking the eastern boundary of the area
6	-	SW	72009	51373	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A low Cornish hedge marking the edge of a terrace.
7	-	SW	72001	51378	Local	Pre-1870	Shaft	A shaft associated with Wheal Primrose. Presumably capped at bedrock level below the surviving collar.
8	-	SW	72008	51389	Local	C19	Hollow	A hollow are to the east of shaft site 7. Possibly the site of Wheal Primrose engine house.
9	-	SW	71986	51366	Local	Pre-1840	Wall	A short section of killas rubble wall. Probably part of the 19 th century building that once stood at this location shown on the Tithe map (c1840)
10	-	SW	71984	51375	Local	C19	Wall	A small section of revetment walling.
11	-	SW	71976	51367	-	c1950s	Building	A weather-boarded chalet building.
12	-	SW	71966	51360	-	c1950s	Building	A weather-boarded chalet building.
13	-	SW	71963	51371	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
14	-	SW	71970	51375	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
15	-	SW	71961	51355	Local	C19?	Boundary	A revetment wall.

Gazetteer	Cornwall HER ID	OS Prefix	Eastings	Northings	Importance	Period	Site Type	Description
16	-	SW	71956	51370	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
17	-	SW	71943	51373	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
18	-	SW	71930	51362	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A Cornish hedge forming the western boundary of the site.
19	-	SW	71959	51378	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
20	-	SW	71941	51380	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
21	-	SW	71934	51376	-	c1950s	Building	A weather-boarded chalet building.
22	-	SW	71951	51382	-	c1950s	Building	A weather-boarded chalet building.
23	-	SW	71964	51388	-	c1950s	Building	A weather-boarded chalet building.
24	-	SW	71961	51390	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
25	-	SW	71930	51382	-	c1950s	Building	A weather-boarded chalet building.
26	-	SW	71971	51397	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
27	-	SW	72003	51407	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A Cornish hedge forming the western boundary of the site.
28	-	SW	71996	51403	Local	C19	Track	A track revetted on the north side and bound by a Cornish hedge on the south side.
29	-	SW	71992	51397	Local	C19	Boundary	A Cornish hedge running along the southern side of track (site 28).
30	-	SW	71990	51405	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
31	-	SW	71981	51408	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.

Gazetteer	Cornwall HER ID	OS Prefix	Eastings	Northings	Importance	Period	Site Type	Description
32	-	SW	71962	51407	Local	Pre-1880	Track	A track leading to a house (site 40)
33	-	SW	71975	51409	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
34	-	SW	71957	51394	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
35	-	SW	71942	51397	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
36	-	SW	71946	51412	Local	Pre-1880	Building	An out-building to the rear of house (site 40). It has killas rubble walls and a slate roof covering.
37	-	SW	71958	51417	Local	Pre-1880	Path	A path to the house (site 40) from the north-east.
38	-	SW	71958	51415	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
39	-	SW	71953	51415	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
40	-	SW	71942	51406	Local	Pre-1840	Building	A house which was originally two adjoining cottages. It is constructed from killas rubble and has a slate roof.
41	-	SW	71925	51393	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
42	-	SW	71935	51397	Local	C20	Boundary	Revetment walling and paths from the garden of the house to two terraced plots to the west.
43	-	SW	71931	51401	Local	Pre-1880	Boundary	A revetment wall.
44	-	SW	71926	51397	Local	Pre-1840	Terrace	A terrace to the west of house (site 40).
45	-	SW	71922	51400	Local	Pre-1880	Terrace	A terrace to the west of house (site 40).

Gazetteer	Cornwall HER ID	OS Prefix	Eastings	Northings	Importance	Period	Site Type	Description
46	-	SW	71924	51404	Local	C19?	Boundary	A revetment wall.
47	-	SW	71920	51414	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A revetment wall.
48	-	SW	71929	51413	Local	Pre-1840	Boundary	A boundary wall.
49	-	SW	71958	51354	Local	C19	Possible building platform	An area possibly siting a former building contained by revetment wall on the northern side. Possibly part of the building shown here on the Tithe map of c1840.
50	-	SW	71974	51361	Local	Pre-1840	Building	The site of a elongated building/structure shown at this location on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3), the c1880 OS map (Fig 4) and the c1907 OS map (Fig 5).
51	-	SW	71938	51377	Local	Pre-1840	Building	The site of a building shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 3)
52	-	SW	71929	51369	Local	Pre-1880	Building	The site of a former out-building associated with the western cottage of site 51
53	-	SW	71950	51413	Local	Pre-1880	Building	The site of a former out-building associated with the cottages (site 40)
54	-	SW	71970	51366	Local	C18-C19	Shaft, pits and mine waste	A site plotted by the NMP indicating the presence of a possible shaft with surrounding mine waste and two prospecting pits at this location
55	-	SW	71968	51306	Local	C18-C19	Pits and mine waste	A site plotted by the NMP showing the location of shaft (site 1) surrounded by mine waste and indicating the presence of three prospecting pits at this location to the west of the shaft
56	-	SW	71946	51372	Local	C18-C19	Shafts/pits and mine waste	A site plotted by the NMP indicating the presence of a two possible shafts or prospecting pits with surrounding mine waste at this location.
57	41349	SW	72002	51383	Local	C18-C19	Mine	The site of Wheal Primrose

Gazetteer	Cornwall HER ID	OS Prefix	Eastings	Northings	Importance	Period	Site Type	Description
58	-	SW	72010	51386	Local	C18-C19	Building	The site of an engine house belonging to Wheal Primrose recorded by Ken Brown and plotted by the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Team.

11 Appendix 2: Brief for assessment

Date: 27th July 2009

Address: Woodlands Chalets, Rocky Lane, St Agnes TR5 0PR

Planning Application: PA25/1960/08/M

Applicant: The Point Cornwall Ltd, Bonks Hill House, High Wych Road, Sawbridgeworth, Herts

Agent: Pat Whymer, Lemon House, Lemon Street, Truro

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Philip Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY. Tel. 01872 322546 E-mail. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Nigel Brabyn, Cornwall Council, Planning Central 1, Circuit House, St Clements Street, Truro TR1 1GT

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum initial requirements for archaeological recording at the above site to discharge the archaeological recording condition placed on the planning consent.

Site Location and Description

The site is fairly wooded and located north-west of St Agnes on the north coast of Cornwall at Ordnance Survey grid reference SW 71970 51370. The site is located in a narrow valley sloping north-east at an approximate height of 50m Ordnance Datum. The soil is recorded as being Manod (Loam over Shale) overlying a geology of the Gramscatho Group (Mudstone and Sandstone).

Planning Background

Planning application PA25/1960/08/M was submitted on the 3rd November 2008 and was for the redevelopment of existing chalets with nine new holiday units. This application appears to have been approved subject to a number of conditions. It is understood that the archaeological recording condition states:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site, the Cornwall AONB, the Heritage Coast and an Area of Great Historic Value. The HER also records the following for Wheal Primrose: *Wheal Primrose is shown at this location on Hamilton Jenkin's map. The mine amalgamated with Wheal*

Friendly, Polbreen and West Kitty. Shafts, prospecting pits, and an extensive spoil tip are visible on air photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP.

Requirement for Work

Ground works may disturb extant and buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an assessment is required. This would involve a desk based assessment including a map regression plus a walk over survey of the extant remains of the site. This would provide evidence for any recommendations for archaeological recording.

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.

General Guidance

The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

Results

The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

The report must contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
- A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

Archive Deposition

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall County Record Office and with the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.

Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.

A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

Only on completion of 8.1 to 8.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

Monitoring

The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

12 Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: The Point Cornwall Ltd.
Client contact: Pat Whymer, Laurence Associates, Lemon House, Lemon Street, Truro, TR1 2LS
Client tel: 01872 225259
Client email: hello@latp.co.uk

Site history

The site lies on the northern slopes of Repper's Coombe, St. Agnes and is centred at SW 71958 31359, occupying an area formerly worked as part of Wheal Primrose, the mine subsequently being incorporated into Wheal Friendly, Polbreen and West Kitty tin mines. Following the final cessation of mining at this location during the early years of the 20th century the area was developed with a series of small cottages and subsequently with holiday chalets, the former mine dumps becoming vegetated with deciduous woodland.

The area contains one significant mine shaft thought to connect with the Polberro adit system, together with its associated mine dumps; the site of another lies immediately to the west of this just outside the assessment boundary. The 1st Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey County Series mapping shows a series of small buildings on the valley side to the north of the shaft; these may be associated with the operation of the mine. The National Mapping Programme (NMP) recorded this area as containing mine shafts, prospecting pits and an extensive spoil dump.

The assessment area lies within the boundaries of Area 7 of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, the Cornwall AONB, an area of Heritage Coast and an Area of Great Historic Value.

Project Background

Planning application PA25/1960/08/M was submitted on the 3rd November 2008 for the redevelopment of existing chalets on the site to replace them with nine new units. The application was approved subject to a number of conditions, an archaeological recording condition stating:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

A brief for this work was prepared by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Office (HEPAO) and supplied by the client in a letter requesting a quotation for the work dated 7 August 2009. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) and accompanying costs have been prepared in response to that brief.

Project extent

The site is located within part of the area operated as Woodlands Chalets, St. Agnes, as set out on a marked up map (drawing no 08069.001) which accompanied the request for costs.

Previous archaeological work

No records of a previous field assessment of this area were located. The site was mapped during the data-gathering stage of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site application, whilst field detail showing on aerial photographs of the area dating from 1946 was plotted by the National Mapping Programme Team.

Project aims and objectives

As set out in the Brief, the aim of the study is to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains prior to re-development taking place.

The site-specific aims are to:

- Draw together historical and archaeological information about the site
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation of further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required
- Inform whether paleo-environmental sampling would be required.

Working methods

All recording work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording*. Staff will follow 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.

Desk-based assessment

Publicly-available documents, records, maps, photographs relating to the site within publicly-available archives and collections will be examined to create a background history of the site, map regression being used to demonstrate to the evolution of the site where possible. A base map drawing together documented sites and features will be drawn up for use during the walk-over survey.

Fieldwork

A walk over survey will be undertaken to determine the survival or otherwise of documented and mapped features within the project area. Previously un-mapped features will be recorded and described utilising a pre-prepared base map, field notes and high resolution digital photography. Where the potential for significant buried archaeology can be inferred, or is suspected, this will also be noted, as will the potential for any requirement for additional subsequent work. Where appropriate, archive quality black and white photographs will be taken of significant site detail or structures.

Post-fieldwork tasks

All project materials will be archived to HE standards and, where appropriate, incorporated into the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR).

Report

A report summarising the findings of the assessment, together with any recommendations for additional work will be produced, and will contain the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction/background/terms of reference
- A short statement of archaeological significance, in terms of importance, rarity, local character, educational and academic value.
- A record of any past archaeological interventions, surveys or historical studies, with the location of any resulting archives.
- A descriptive record of the historic fabric.

- An analysis of the development of the site from its origins to the present day.
- Any recommendations for further work, either prior to or during the development phase.
- Relevant historic maps, plans and illustrations, and other supporting material.
- A full and properly referenced bibliography.

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

Copies of the report will be distributed to the client, to local archives and national archaeological record centres, including the National Monuments Record (NMP), Swindon.

Archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* on completion of the project. Requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the appropriate repository. Project archives which do not include artefacts are normally prepared for medium-term deposition in an archive repository used by Cornwall Council, Pound and Co at Penryn, for final deposition in due course at the Cornwall Record Office.

The project archaeologist will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to Historic Environment, Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required. Use of the material will be granted to the client.

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.

HE 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 HE may need to disclose any information it holds, unless it is excluded from disclosure under the Act.

Timetable

The study is anticipated to be commenced during the Autumn of 2009. HE CC will require at least three weeks notice before commencement of work, in order to allow to allocate field staff time and arrange other logistics.

Monitoring and discharge of archaeological recording condition

The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be regularly kept abreast of progress. Notification of the start of work will be supplied to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of the start of works. Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance and in writing with the HEPAO prior to enactment. On completion of fieldwork, dispersal and lodgement of the report and deposition of the archive the HEPAO will recommend discharge of the appropriate planning condition.

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council

Historic Environment (Projects) is the contracting arm of Historic Environment of Cornwall Council (HE). HE employs some 20 project staff with a broad range of expertise, undertaking around 80 projects each year.

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

Project staff

The project will be carried out by HE field staff and will be managed by a nominated Senior Archaeologist (Adam Sharpe BA MiFA) who will:

- Discuss and agree the detailed objectives and programme of each stage of the project with the field officers, including arrangements for health and safety.
- Monitor progress and results for each stage.
- Edit the project report.

Contract

The HE projects team is part of the Historic Environment, 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 the Historic Environment projects team and will be presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Standards

HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct.

As part of Cornwall Council, HE has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

Health and safety statement

HE follows the Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*. For more specific policy and guidelines HE uses the manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002) endorsed by the Standing

Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers and also the Council for British Archaeology's Handbook No. 6 *Safety in Archaeological Field Work* (1989).

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

Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE is covered by Public and Employers Liability Insurance.

Adam Sharpe BA MiFA

Senior Archaeologist

Monday, 17 August 2009

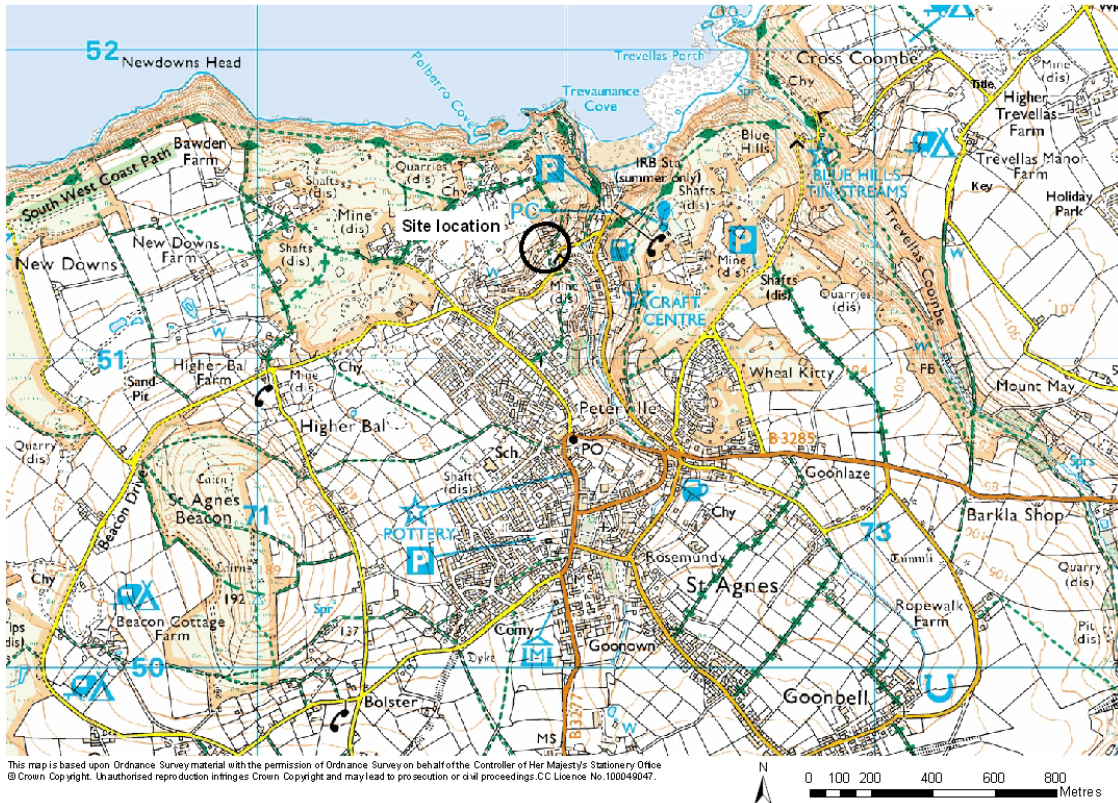


Fig 1 Location map

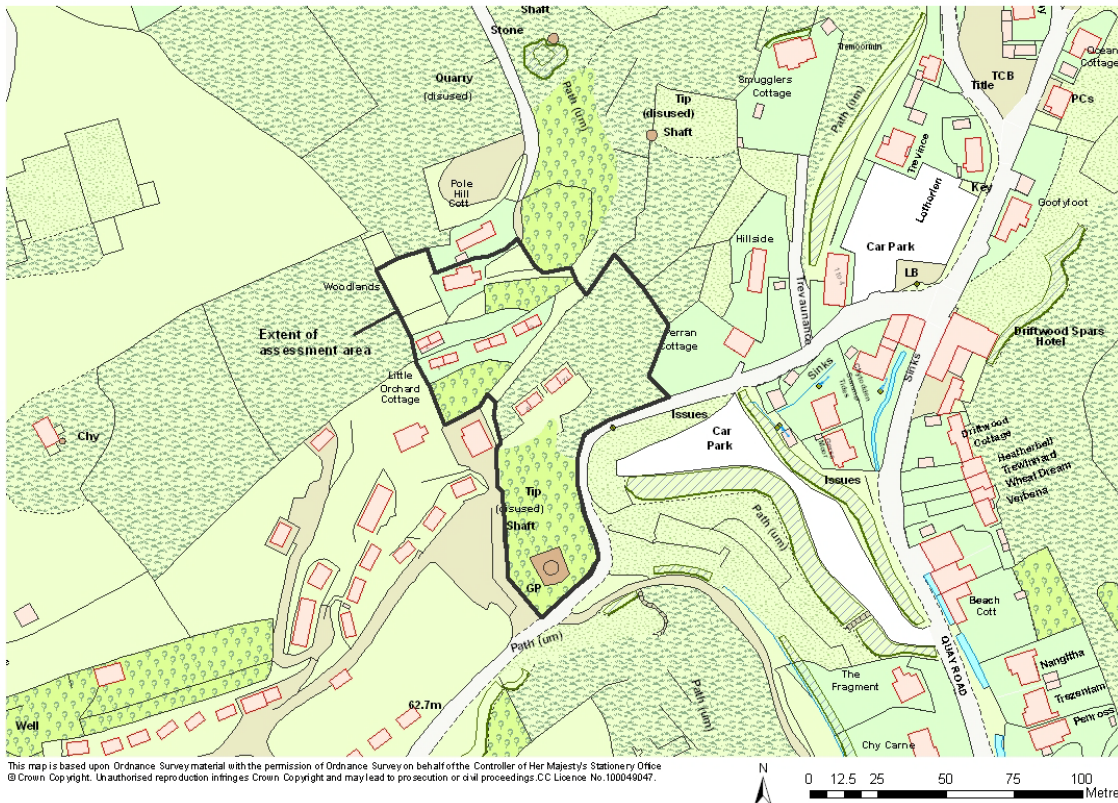


Fig 2 Assessment area extent

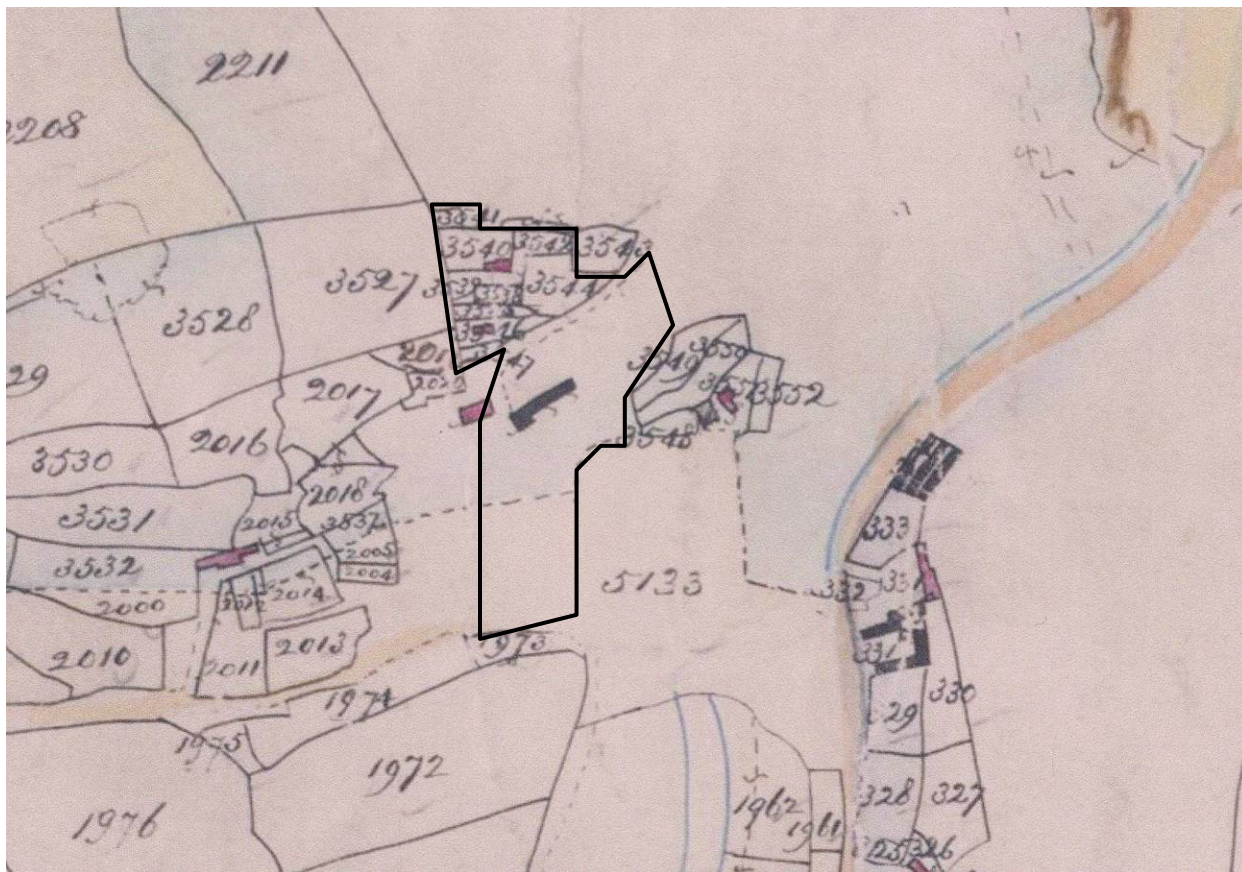


Fig 3 Extract from the Tithe Map for the parish of St. Agnes, c1840



Fig 4 Symons' map of St Agnes mining district, 1870, showing shaft site 7.

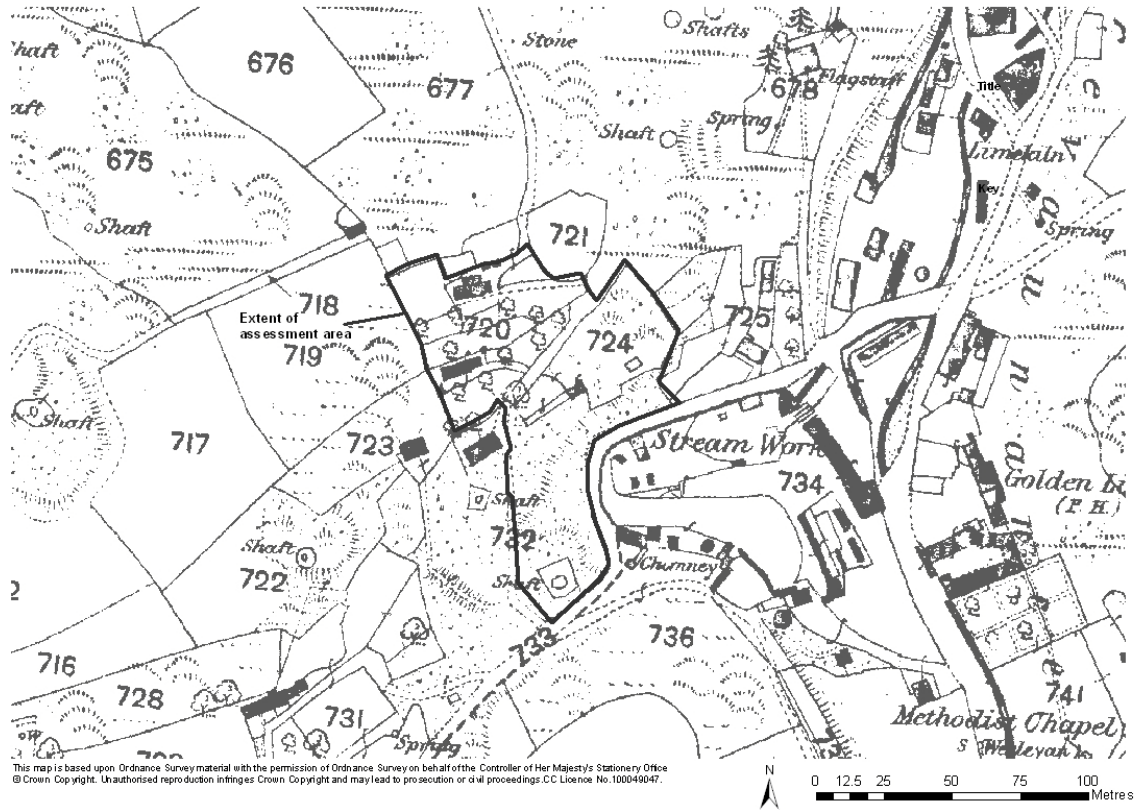


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880 showing the assessment area.

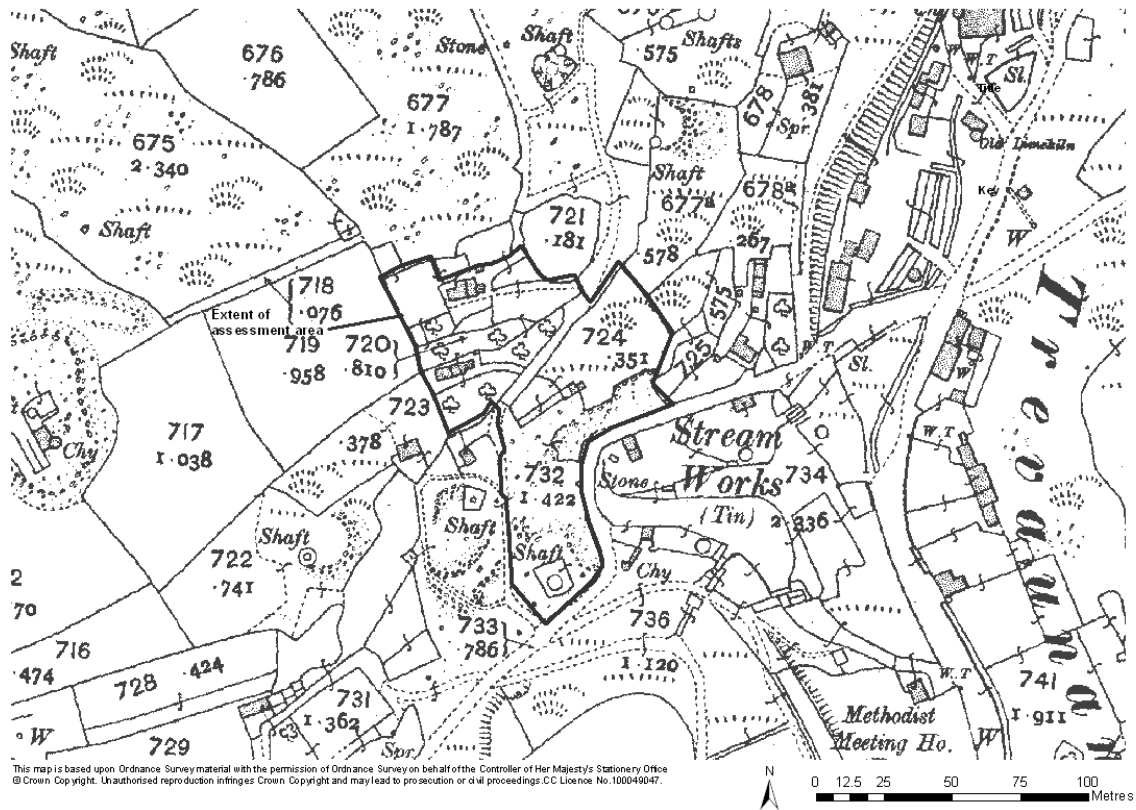


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907 showing the assessment area.



Fig 7 Plan of Polberro and Wheal Friendly (1889) showing Primrose shaft (site 1) and shaft (site 4) © CRO ref: HB/A41/2/1



Fig 8 Plan of Polberro and Wheal Friendly (c1890) showing Primrose shaft (site 1), shaft (site 4 and buildings sites 40, 50 and 51) © CRO ref: HB/D16/5

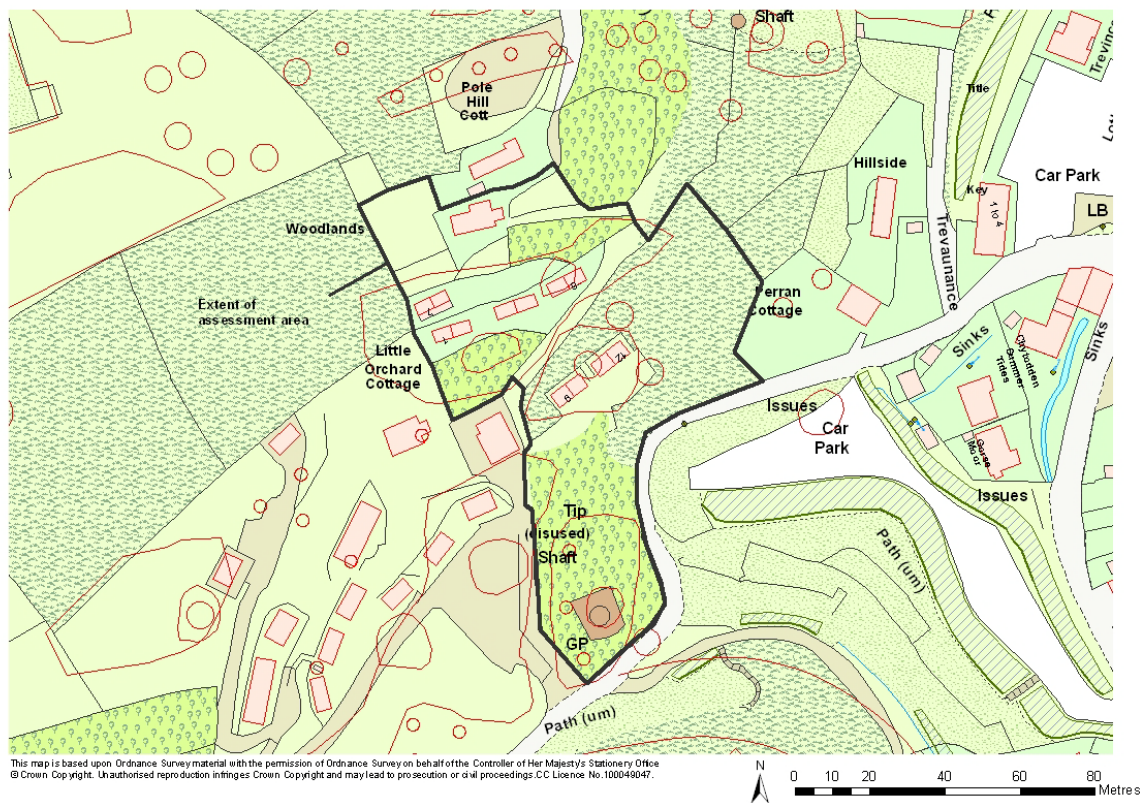


Fig 9 National Mapping Programme plot showing possible locations of shafts, pits and dumps of mine waste



Fig 10 View of southern part of site looking north to chalets (sites 11 and 12)

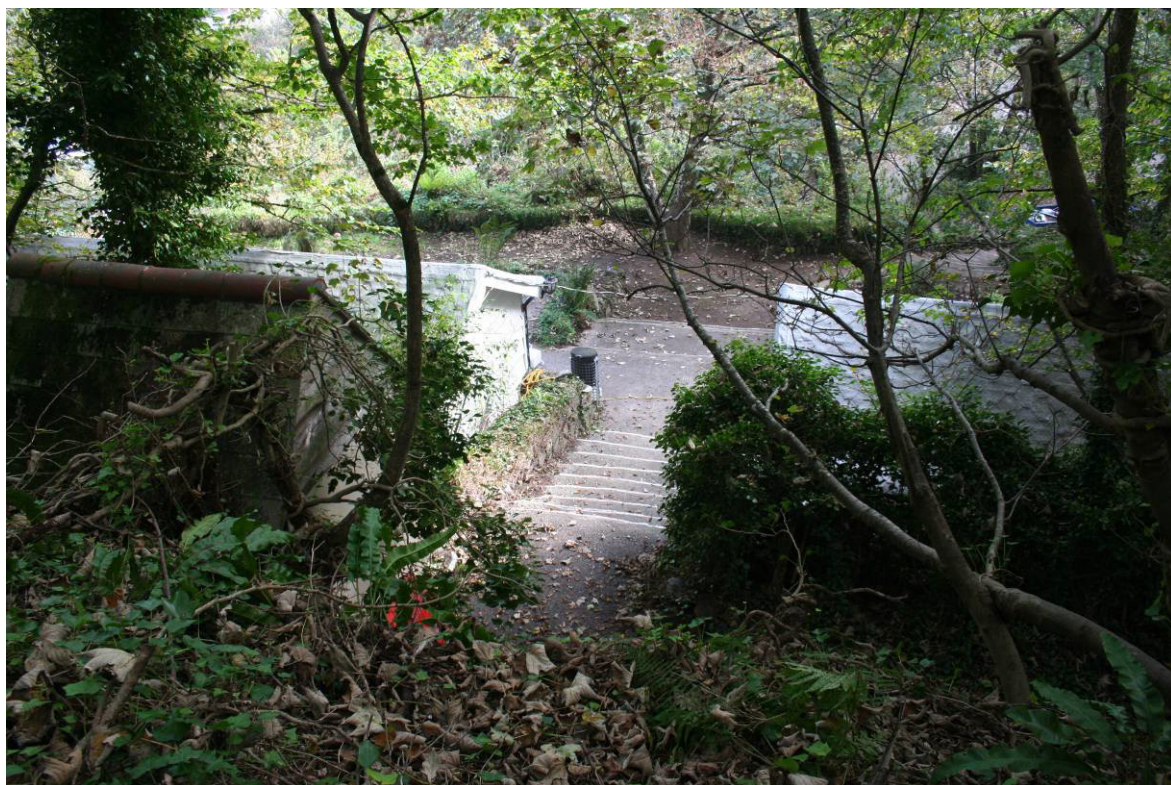


Fig 11 View of southern part of site looking south to chalets (sites 11 and 12) and the terrace where Wheel Primrose was once located



Fig 12 House (site 40) formerly two cottages

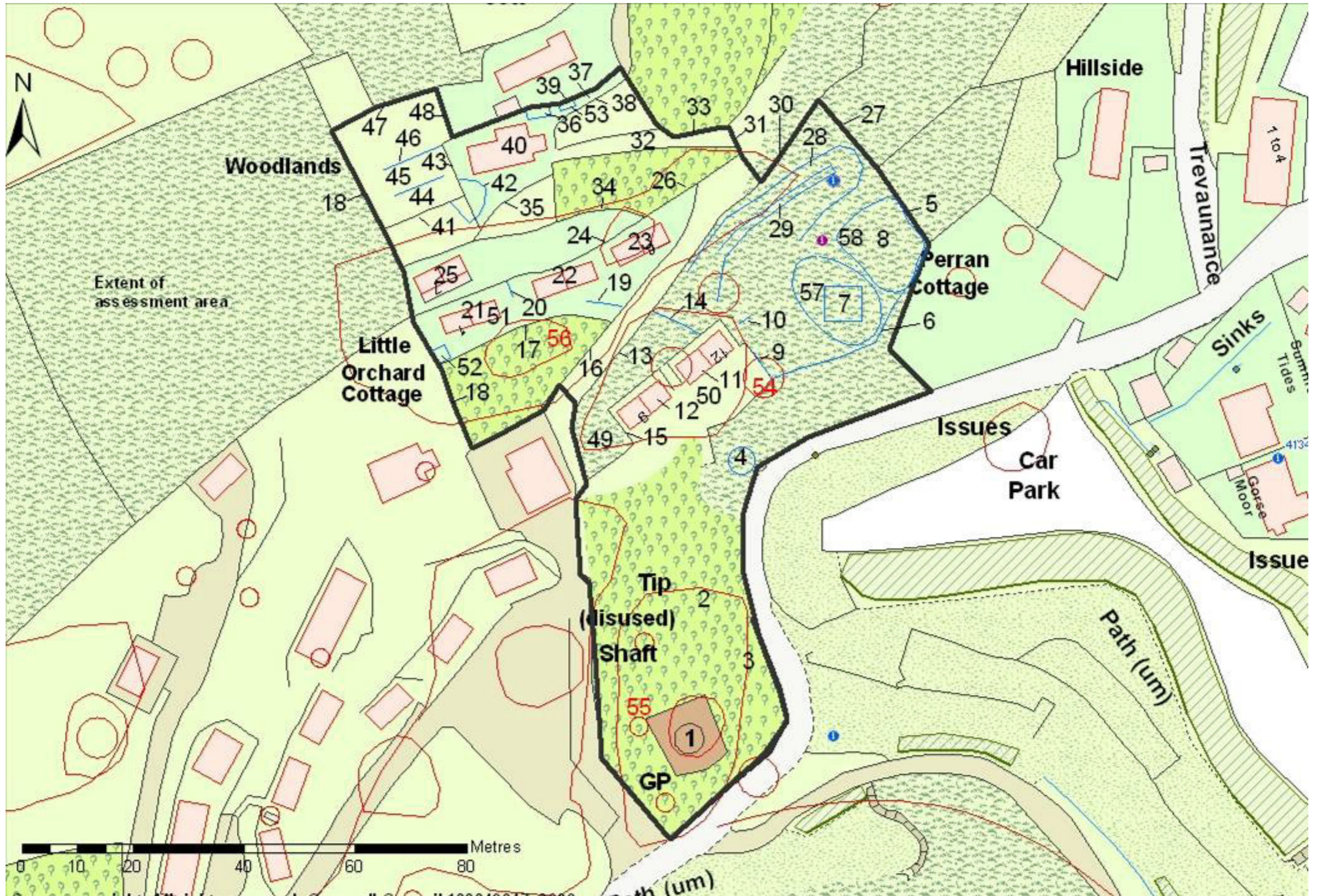


Fig 13 Site inventory map (sketch annotation in blue and NMP plot in red)

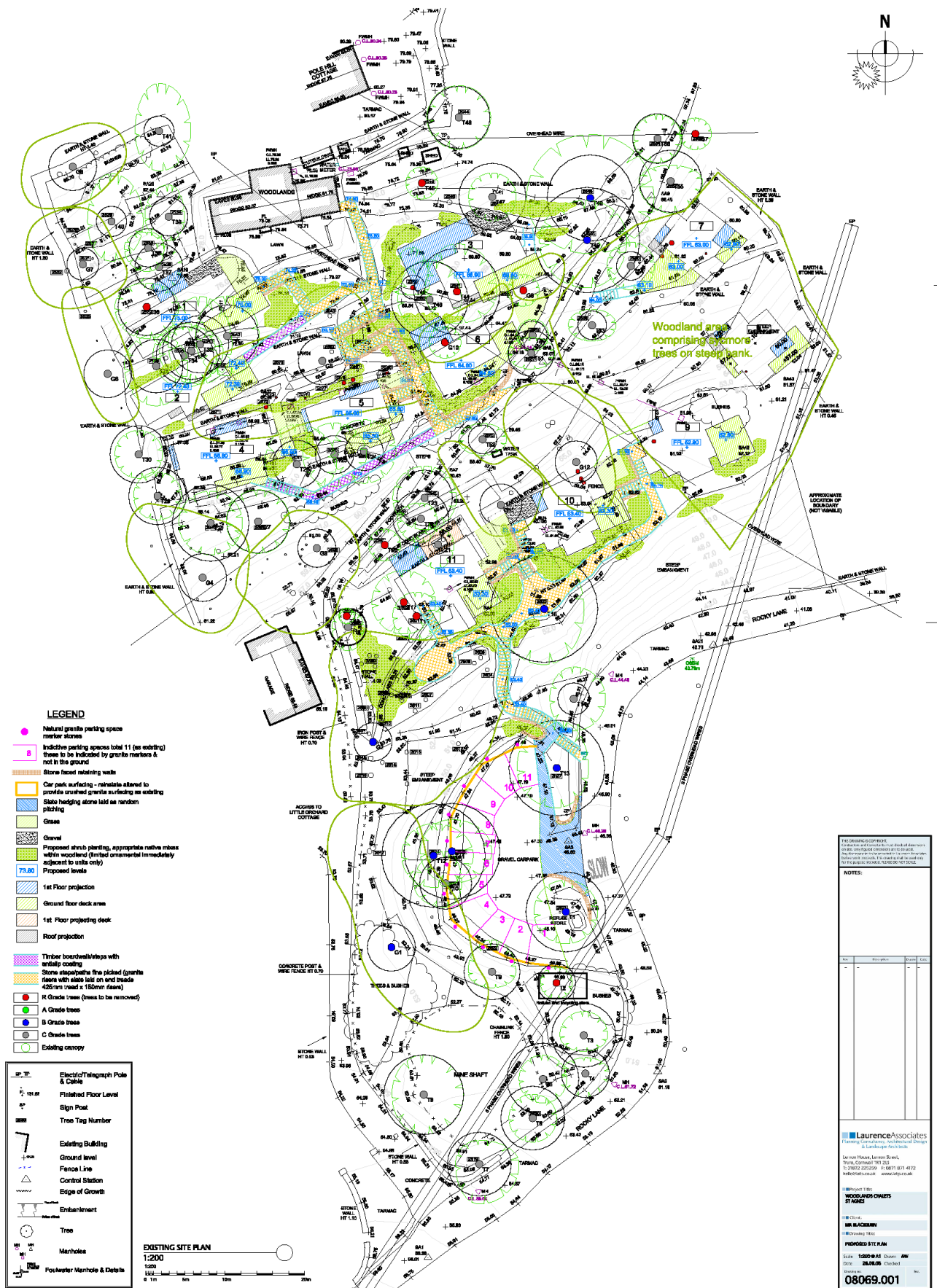


Fig 14 Proposal plan