

LAND ADJACENT TO TRECARRACK ROAD CAMBORNE CORNWALL

Results of a Cartographic Desk-Based Assessment
&
Walkover Survey



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Land adjacent to Trecarrack Road Camborne Cornwall

Results of a Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment & Walkover Survey

For

Lucie Sominka

Of

Devon and Cornwall Housing Group

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a programme of desk-based research, walkover survey and impact assessment on land adjacent to Trecarrack Road, Camborne, Cornwall, prior to the potential development of the site for residential accommodation.

The desk-based assessment identified that the development area was formerly held by the Bassett family of their Manor of Tehidy, and is located between two major surface components of the mining works known as Dolcoath. It is clear that the eastern part of the site saw direct copper exploitation pre-1840, with a shaft and waste seemingly depicted on the tithe Map and more definitely shown on the c.1888 OS 1st Edition map. An access road for this shaft appears to have been truncated by the construction of the railway line in 1837, which suggests it had fallen out of use by that date.

The field-name evidence strongly suggests the former existence of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosed settlement close to or within the area of the development. No physical traces of this 'round' could be identified on the ground, so the exact location of the site remains unknown; it is likely that any surviving earthworks have been destroyed during the industrial exploitation of the area or in the development of modern housing. It is therefore probable that Prehistoric or Romano-British features or deposits may yet be encountered within the limits of the site, despite the later mining activity.

The walkover survey revealed little of historical or archaeological note within the development area, although a number of 20th century structures and concrete floor surfaces exist within the limits of the proposed development area. These structures appear to be related to post-extractive manufacturing industries.

*The proposed development will have a **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** impact upon the World Heritage Site as a whole, although as part of ongoing developments in this area it can be seen to have a cumulative **negative/moderate** impact.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land adjacent to Trecarrack Road
Parish: Camborne
County: Cornwall

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Lucie Sominka (the Client) to undertake a programme of desk-based research, walkover survey and impact assessment on land adjacent to Trecarrack Road, Camborne, Cornwall (see Figure 1), prior to the potential development of the site for residential accommodation.

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies within a broad zone designated under the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Medieval farmland*. The site is situated within Area 5 (The Camborne and Redruth Mining District) of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The Cornwall HER lists that there are two shafts with associated spoil tips visible on aerial photographs (HER 54488), which fall within the western part of the development area. These shafts are likely to have been part of Dolcoath Mine. Dolcoath was first mentioned in 1738 as a copper mine, and although it closed during the 1780s it was re-opened in 1799 and flourished as a tin mine throughout the 19th century, until its closure in the 1920s.

The development falls within the lands of the settlement at Carn Entral; this is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1390 (HER 18079). The place-name element **Carn* is Cornish meaning tor, pile or rocks or cairn and may refer to a local outcrop of granite, or perhaps a barrow, given that in 1876 an urn and burial were found in this area (HER 35189).

1.3 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is composed of three fields situated on the eastern edge of Camborne, on land that slopes gently down from the south, more steeply at the southern end of the eastern field, from 140m to 119m AOD. The site lies to the west of the settlement of Brea, south of the former Dolcoath mine, and to the south-east of the modern housing developments at Pengegon.

The bedrock is comprised of Hornfelses slates and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation, on the periphery of the Carnmenellis Granite Intrusion (BGS 2013).

1.4 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dr. Bryn Morris and Dr. Samuel Walls and was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments (IfA 2008). The necessary research was conducted at the Cornwall Studies Library and online using the ProMap Online Historic Maps service. The walkover survey was carried out on 15th August 2013 by Deb Laing-Trengove.

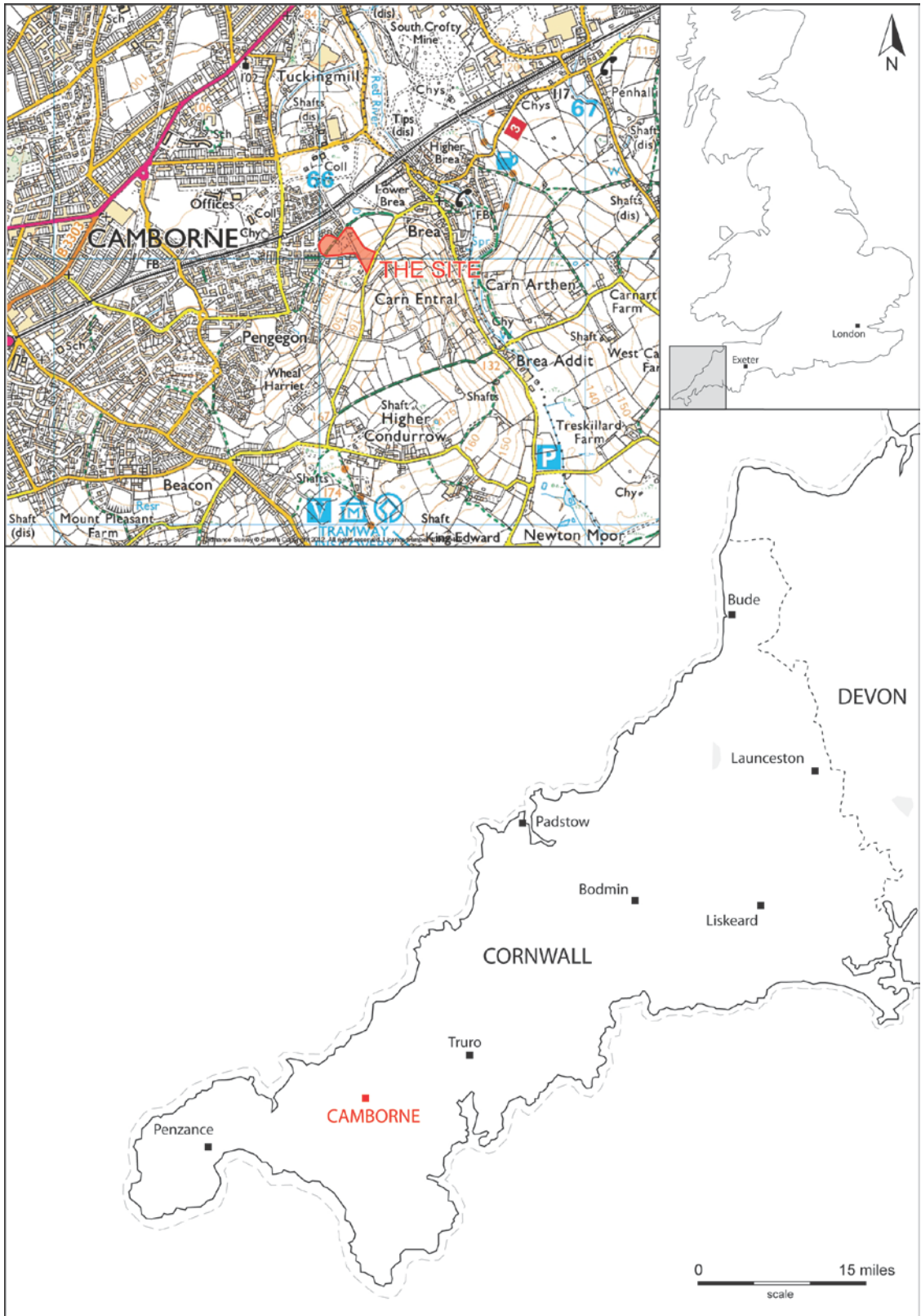


Figure 1: Site location (the area of the development is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment

2.1 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft c.1805

The first map available to this study was the Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's draft map (Figure 2). These maps are not entirely reliable in terms of the detailed layout and morphology of buildings, settlements and fields, but *Dolcoath Mines* are shown to the north of the site; the settlements of Pengegon (marked *Hengigan*) and Carnentrell are also depicted.

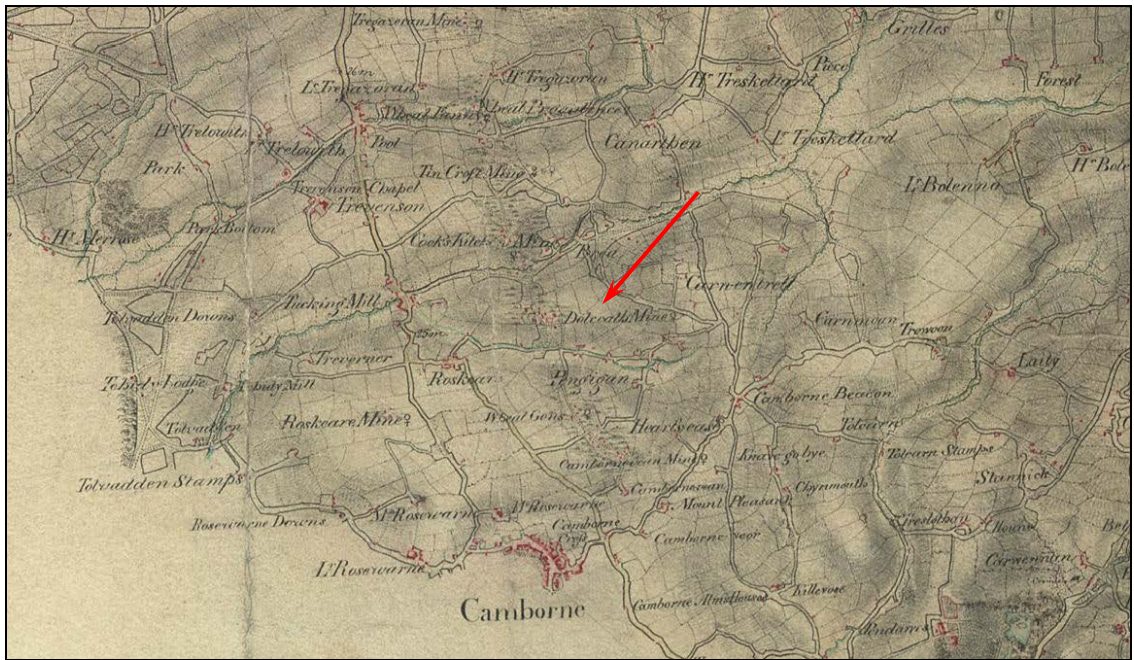


Figure 2: OS Surveyor's draft map (the site is indicated).

2.2 The Camborne Tithe Map and Apportionment 1840

The next available cartographic source consulted was the Camborne tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). There is, however, an 1806 Tehidy estate map (CRO: AD894/7/12); this could not be consulted due to time constraints.

The tithe map shows the area of ground in question as two plots; the extant fields to the east and centre are shown as a single field at this time (numbered 2051), which is listed in the apportionment as *Three Corners*. The field adjacent to the east has a distinctive curving boundary and is named *Park Round*. The western field at this time formed part of plot number 2049, and is delineated by a dashed line; this field is also named *Park Round*, and the field to the north (numbered 2053) is also named *Round Field*. The place-name element 'round' is usually regarded as significant in that often relates to the current or former existence of an Iron Age or Romano British enclosed settlement. The 1806 Tehidy estate map also lists these fields as *Park Round* and *Round Field* (HER 35253).

The development area is depicted as bisected by a watercourse, presumably a leat. The leat appears to have fed rectangular ponds to the north-east of the proposed development area. The field immediately to the north of these ponds (number 2057) is listed as *Launders Field*. It should also be noted that the smaller western part of the development area appears to have

been linked to Dolcoath Mine by a narrow road/track, which had been bisected by the railway line and therefore probably pre-dated the creation of the line in 1837.

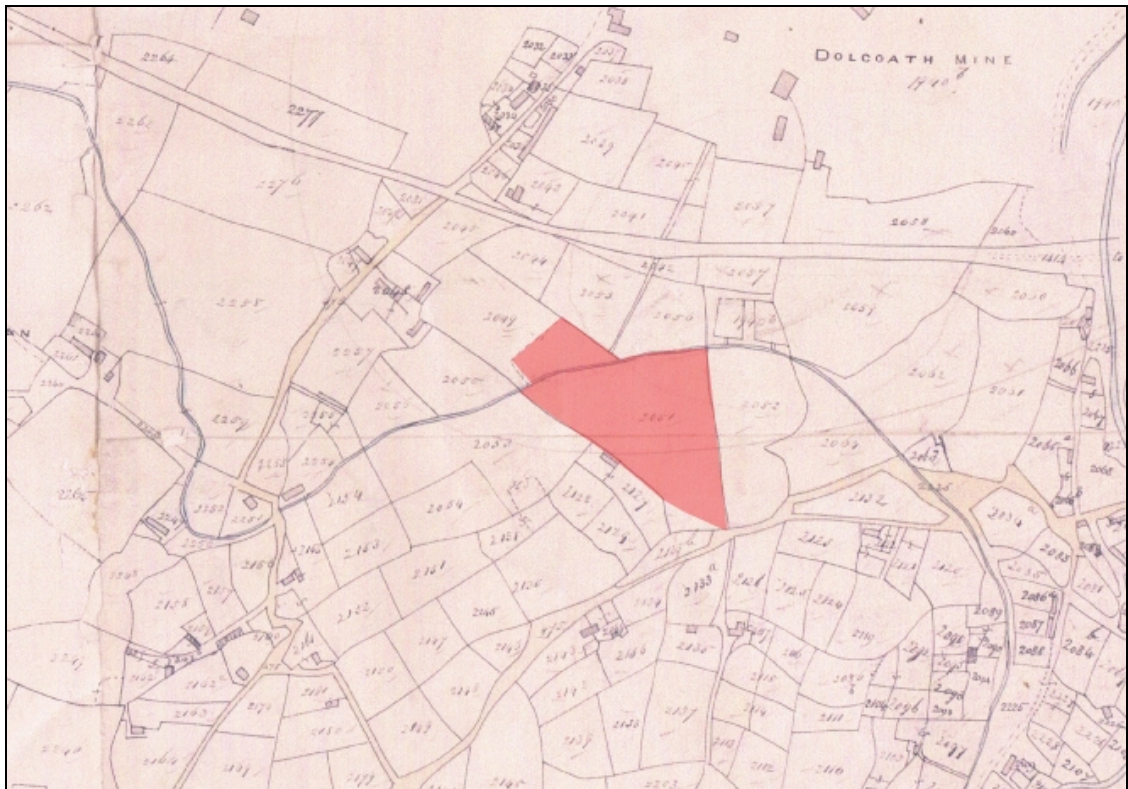


Figure 3: Extract from the Camborne tithe map of 1840 (the approximate area of the site is highlighted).

The fields in question were listed as part of *Carn Entrall* and were owned by The Right Honourable Lady Bassett of Tehidy who leased the land to a Peter Tippet. The Bassett family were one of the largest landowners in Cornwall at this time, and had become very wealthy from the income of their mines, especially the highly productive Dolcoath Mine.

2.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1888

The next available map is the OS 1st Edition map of c.1888 (Figure 4); this shows few changes to the development area or its immediate surroundings, but does provide some additional detail. Most notably, the western part of the watercourse that bisected the proposed development area had become a footpath/track by this date; the watercourse survived to the east and still fed an enlarged pool at this location; an aqueduct is indicated on the map running north into Dolcoath Mine. This aqueduct was probably in place by 1840, as it crossed *Launders Field* (see above). The footpath connects to a road (not shown on the tithe), which extends from the northernmost corner of the site to cross the railway, thereby presumably replacing the old route slightly to the west, which is still visible on the 1st Edition.

The other main detail to note is the stippling over the western part of the development area, which seems to indicate the presence of mining waste. If so, it is located at some distance from the main Dolcoath Mine, which would imply the presence of a disused shaft on the site.

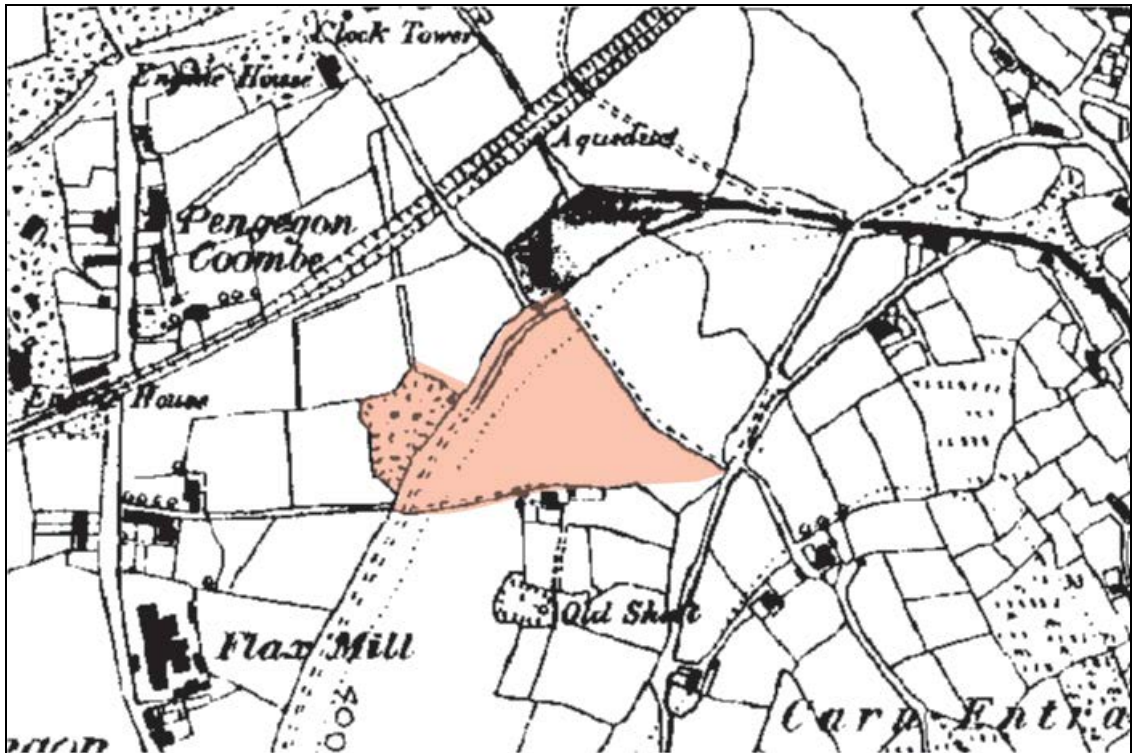


Figure 4: Extract from the First Edition OS map of c.1888 (the approximate area of the development is indicated).

2.4 The 1908 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The 2nd Edition OS Map of 1908 confirms the presence of an 'old shaft' on the western portion of the site, and also indicates the continued use of the old watercourse as a footpath. The other significant development is the resumption of mining to the south of the development area; the area around the 'old shaft' shown on the 1st Edition map now sports a range of buildings and has been re-named *William's Shaft*. William's Shaft was started in 1895 when the Dolcoath Mines were reconstituted as a Limited company, and was completed in 1910. At 3000ft deep, it was the deepest vertical shaft in the West of England at the time. Dolcoath Mine closed in 1921.

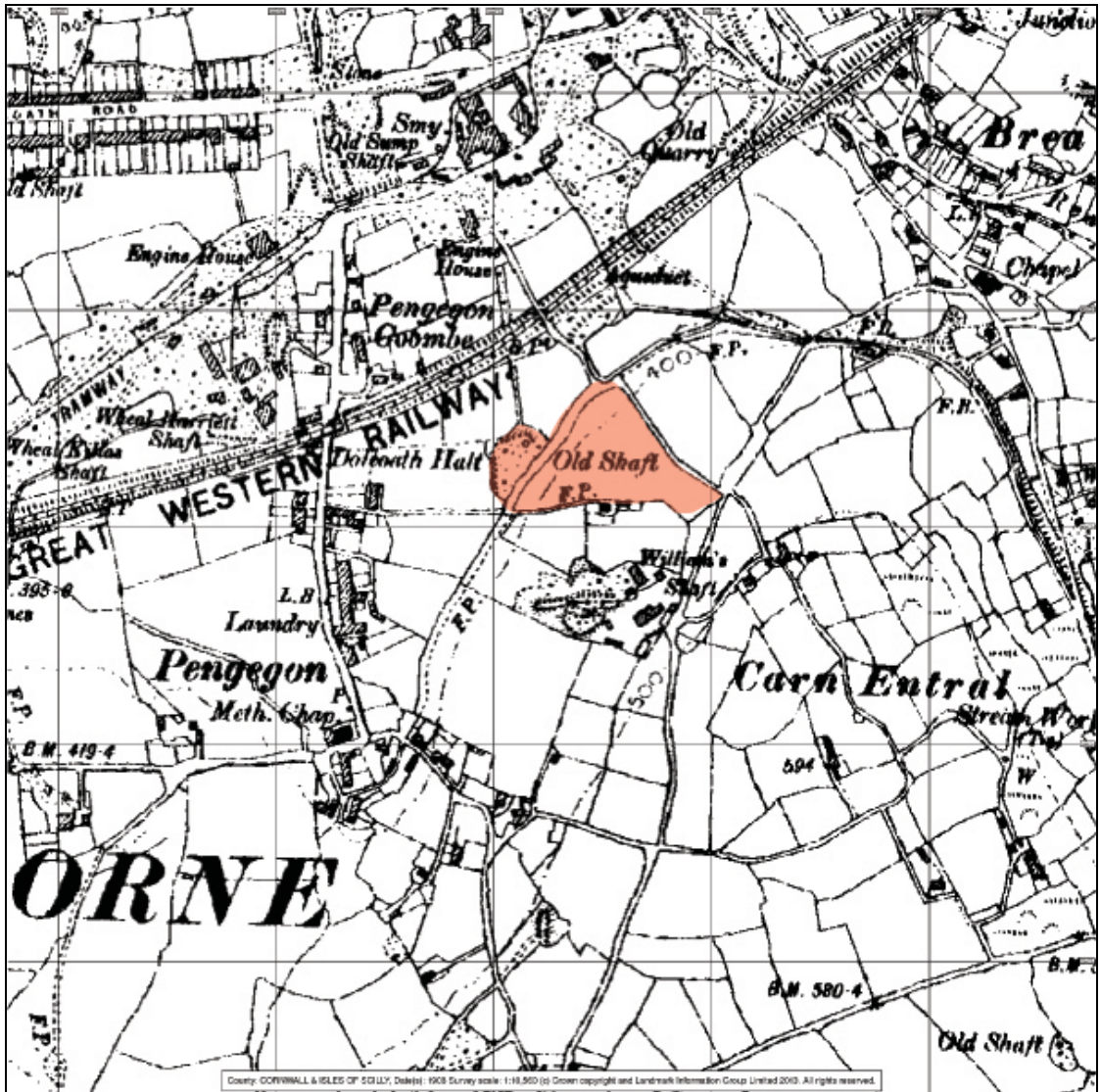


Figure 5: The 1908 Second Edition OS Map (the site is indicated) (original scale 1:10,560).

2.5 Later Development

Following the closure of Dolcoath Mine in 1921 many of its associated structures fell into disrepair and were demolished. The areas to the north and west of the development area have seen significant residential development since 1945. The central part of the site has been used for industrial purposes, and the remains of several buildings survive on the site. The largest structure is labelled as a *sausage skin factory* on post-War maps.

3.0 The Walkover Survey

The site comprises three fields: a small irregular enclosure to the west (west field), a central triangular field (the central field), and a sub-rectangular field to the east (eastern field). To the west the site is bounded by the Trecarrack Road housing development, to the south by a number of detached properties and their access road; to the south-east and north-east the site is bounded by open fields (Figure 6). The site is bisected by a tarmac path that separates the west field from the central field and runs north-eastwards from the south-west corner of the site. The path and area to the north is primarily utilised by dog walkers.



Figure 6: The site from the south-eastern corner of the central field, with views to the housing estates to the north-east and former mine workings of the Dolcoath Mine.

The small irregular field to the west is surrounded by a high and wide continuous bank of stony gravel (sugar granite?), enclosing a central area with a gently undulating surface (Figure 7). The whole area is covered with vegetation, predominantly gorse, and has the appearance of having been grubbed up from the centre and the material dumped around the perimeter to form the large banks. A shaft cap to the north of centre is marked on the ground by three metal stakes. No surface finds were observed or collected. The fact that the central area had been reduced appears to run contrary to the cartographic sources, as both the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps are hachured to suggest the central area functioned as a raised spoil heap.

The central field (Figure 6) is bounded to the west and north-west by an overgrown hedgebank flanking the path, with a metal gate in the north corner. To the east the field is bounded by a stone-faced hedgebank with modern concrete buildings to the north. The southern boundary consists of scrubby evergreen trees; there are a number of modern concrete buildings to the south-west, much overgrown by vegetation. Just north of the houses to the south-east there is an open area for car parking and a garage. Most of the rest of this field was inaccessible due to scrub and gorse growth.



Figure 7: The western field, with the houses of Trecarrack Road in the background; viewed from the south-east.

The accessible part of the central field was limited to the eastern edge and northern corner. From here a number of raised concrete platforms and cement surfaces were noted within the central and north-eastern portions of the field, all heavily overgrown by grass and gorse (Figure 7).

The large concrete shed stands close to the western boundary, but could not be accessed (Figure 9). All observed features and surface finds appeared to be modern.



Figure 8: The eastern edge of the central field, viewed from the north.



Figure 9: The central area and western edge of the central field, showing the disused building on the north-western boundary; viewed from the north-east.

The eastern field is subdivided at the northern end by a timber fence and crude earth bank; the area to the south contained livestock, including goats and horses (Figure 10). The main body of the field to the south is bounded by stone-faced hedgebanks to south, east and west. These are slightly eroded or collapsed to the south-west and east. The only earthwork observed within this portion of the field was a recently-removed straight modern boundary, bisecting the field east-to-west.



Figure 10: The upper south portion of the eastern field, viewed from the north.

The northern part of the east field is overgrown with grass and weeds; the interior of this portion of the field is raised up from the edges where waste from the stables has been dumped on top of earlier waste and rubble (Figure 11). There is a small group of conjoined buildings in the south-west corner of this portion of the field, all of modern concrete block and cement (Figure 12). One part of these buildings – the element projecting to the north – appears to be built up from a rubble stone and cement plinth, suggesting that it could be constructed on the remains of an earlier structure.



Figure 11: The north-western boundary of the north portion of the east field, viewed from the south-east.



Figure 12: The buildings in the south-west corner of the northern portion of the eastern field, viewed from the north-east.

4.0 Impact Assessment

The development site is located within The Camborne and Redruth Mining District (Area 5) of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (see Figure 13).

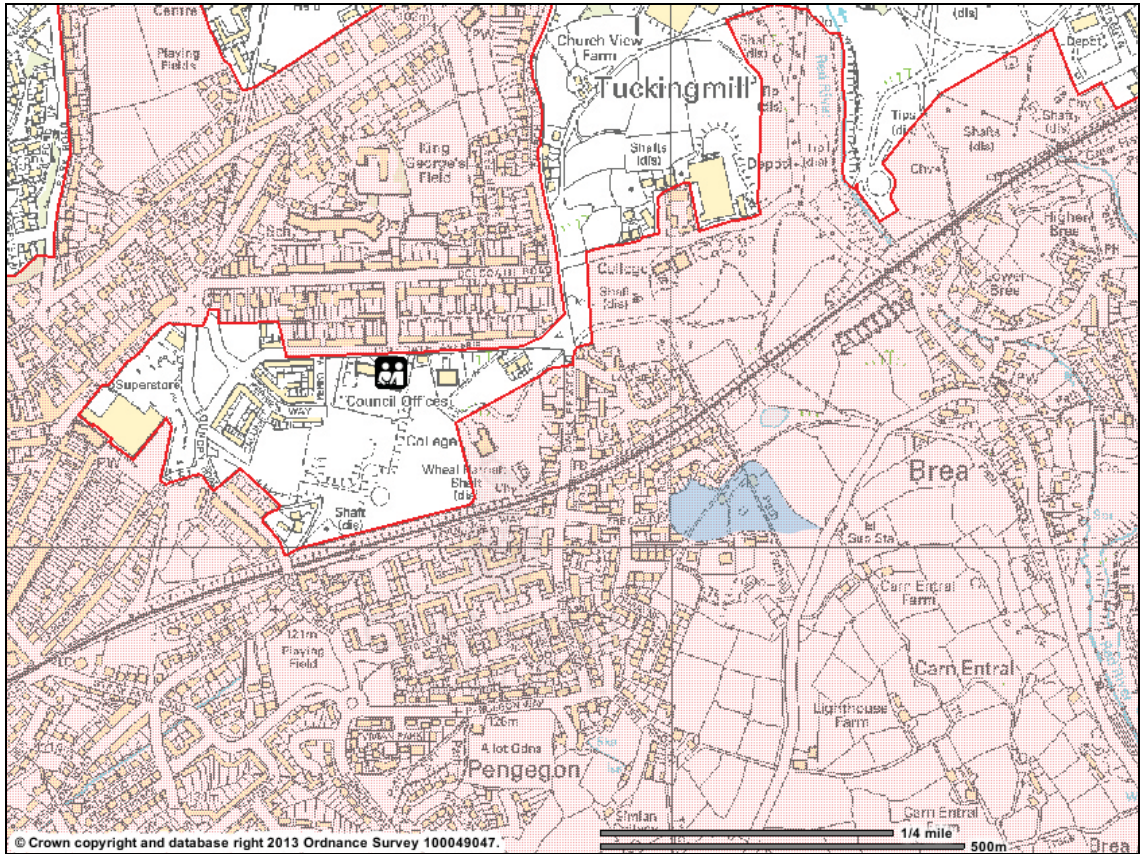


Figure 13: The World Heritage Site, Area 5, shown in pink (Cornwall Council 2013); the site is highlighted in blue.

4.1 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.1.1 Quantifying Scale of Impact

The settings of World Heritage Sites are recognised as making a fundamental contribution to their Outstanding Universal Value and the agreed or draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is an essential reference document when considering development affecting the setting of a World Heritage Site (English Heritage 2011).

The impacts of development on the World Heritage Site may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, developments of any scale are usually inescapably modern intrusive actors within the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of all developments will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the landscape and the surviving heritage assets within its boundaries.

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a four-point scale:

Impact Assessment

Neutral

No impact on the heritage asset.

Negative/minor

Where the development would impact upon the World Heritage site and the settings of heritage assets, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.

Negative/moderate

Where the development would have a pronounced impact upon the World Heritage site and the settings of heritage assets, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.

Negative/substantial

Where the development would have a severe impact upon the World Heritage site and the settings of heritage assets, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of in these instances.

Group Value

Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.

4.1.2 Value of the site to the World Heritage Site

The development site – and indeed most of Camborne – forms part of the World Heritage Site. Its location in relation to the Dolcoath Mining complex means it forms an integral part of the immediate setting of that important heritage asset. In addition, it is clear associated parts of the Dolcoath Mining complex extended across this area.

The only evidence for direct mining works or structures lies within the western field, which retains a capped shaft and banks presumably composed of spoil. There are no surviving associated buildings or structures within this field, and none are shown on the historic maps consulted. This absence might suggest it was simply an abandoned trial shaft, or that it belonged to an earlier phase of exploitation. However, the morphology of the site – particularly with reference to the early OS maps – strongly suggests the spoil on site has been shifted around and/or removed off-site.

The other mining-related feature within the area of the development is a former contour leat; this carried water to a pair of pools south of Dolcoath Mine, and also appears to have carried water to Wheal Killas and/or Camborne Vean Mine to the west. Between 1840 and 1888 the western part of the leat was abandoned and converted into a path/track, and the pools feeding Dolcoath Mine enlarged to form a single sub-rectangular pool.

The course of the leat is now followed by a bridleway and there are no visible traces of the former structure; the bridleway will be retained in the proposed development. Morrison (1983, 11-60) suggests that the Dolcoath Mine was already quite complex by 1780 and had an extensive networks of leats (some in a shallow tunnel system) bringing water to the site over long distances from both the east and west. This extensive and evolving network of leats contributes to the value of this part of the World Heritage Site.

The central part of the Dolcoath Mining complex lies 250m to the north of the proposed development area. This mine was one of the most important copper and tin mines in the Camborne district, and was known as the ‘Queen of Cornish mines’. It was highly profitable for the Bassett family, and was the leading British tin producer until 1914. In addition, the noted Cornish engineer Richard Trevithick worked at the site from 1786, and during his time there developed the emergent steam engine technology. 100m to the south of the site stands the

remains of William's Shaft, sunk in 1895-1910. When it opened, this was the deepest vertical shaft (3000ft) in the world, and was intended to reinvigorate the fortunes of the new limited liability company.

Overall, the observed and known evidence for mining and mining-related activities within the area of the proposed development is limited, and the principal elements that do survive (the west field) appear to have been extensively altered. The site does, however, lie between two major elements within the important Dolcoath Mining complex, and thus the significance of those elements is considerably enhanced. In addition, the setting of these larger heritage assets will be affected by the creeping suburbanisation of their immediate surroundings, a process that has been ongoing for some time.

The management plan for the World Heritage Site states 'there is no presumption against new development with the Site but it should be of high quality, respectful of historic character and not weaken the outstanding universal value' (Thorpe *et al.* 2005, 22). Therefore, the style and character of the development would need to take account of the sensitivity of its immediate setting. Therefore, while the character of much of this semi-derelict and waste ground could be much improved through careful development, the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the more important assets is likely to be **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

4.1.3 Landscape Impact

The proposed development will include a buffer zone at the southern end of the eastern field, in order to minimise the visual impact on the mining buildings at *William's Shaft*.

Extant housing provides local blocking from the north and west; however, the area to the north-east will be visually impacted by the development, but this will be **negative/minor** given the partial blocking offered by the railway embankment, the topography and existing housing (see Figure 6).

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

The desk-based assessment has identified that the area of the development formed part of the Manor of Tehidy, held by the Bassett family, and fell within the group of mining works known as Dolcoath from at least 1738. The western part of the site saw direct exploitation pre-1840, with a shaft and waste seemingly depicted on the tithe map and more definitely on the *c.*1888 OS 1st Edition map. The former road leading to this shaft appears to have been truncated by the construction of the railway line in 1837, which would suggest that it was no longer in use by this date. A contour leat carrying water to the Dolcoath works bisects the site, and fed a large pool to the north; this leat formed part of an extensive network providing motive power to the mines.

The field-name evidence strongly suggests the existence of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosed settlement within the area of the proposed development or in close proximity. No physical traces of this 'round' were identified, so the exact location of the site is unknown and it is likely that any surviving earthworks have been destroyed during the industrial exploitation of the area or during modern housing development.

On this basis it is clear some mining-related features – and in particular the contour leat – survive within the area of the development, and it seems probable feature and deposits of Prehistoric or Romano-British may be encountered, despite the impact of later mining activity.

5.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey revealed little of historical or archaeological note within the area of the development, and identified only a number of 20th century structures and concrete floor surfaces. None of these structures appear to be related to the mining activity, and most are derelict and overgrown.

5.3 Impact Assessment on World Heritage Site

The proposed development will have a **negative/minor to negative/moderate** impact upon the World Heritage Site as a whole, largely due to its proximity to Dolcoath Mine. As part of the ongoing residential developments of this area of Camborne, Pool and Redruth, the cumulative impact can definitely be seen as **negative/moderate**.

6.0 Bibliography and References

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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Appendix 1

Key HER entries

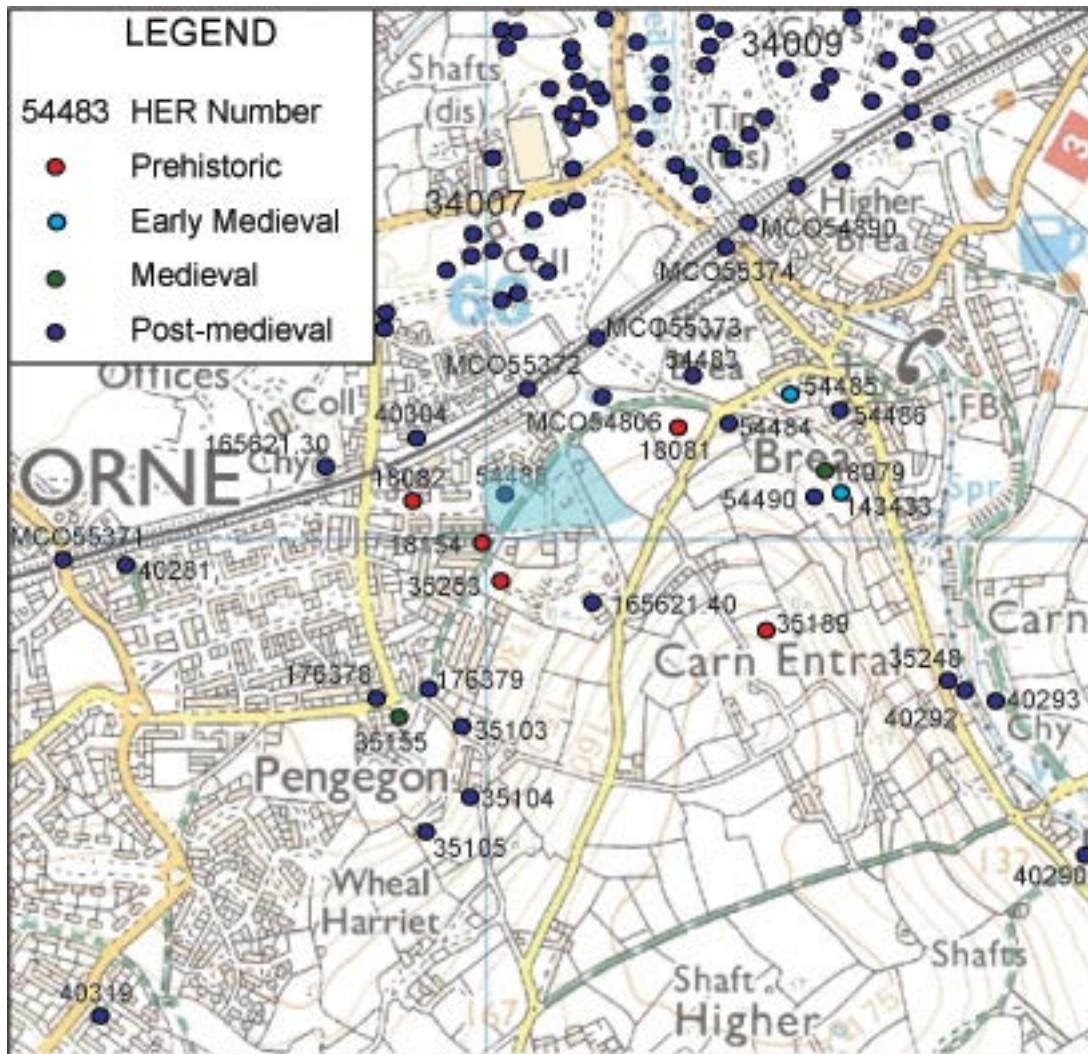


Figure 14: Key HER entries. The site is highlighted in blue.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| HER Number: | 54488 |
| Name: | BREA - Post Medieval shaft |
| Summary: | Two shafts and associated spoil tips are visible on air photographs |
| Grid Reference: | SW 6602 4005 |
| Parish: | Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall |
| Protected Status: | None recorded |
| Other Statuses/Codes: | none recorded |
| Monument Types: | SHAFT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) |
| Full description: | Two shafts and associated spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. They are probably part of Dolcoath mine (34007). SCO13677 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1958. F22/58/2563/017. ABP. |
| Sources Reading: | |
| Associated Finds: | none recorded |
| Associated Events: | none recorded |
| Related records: | none recorded |
| | |
| HER Number: | 165621.40 |
| Name: | DOLCOATH - Post Medieval engine house |
| Summary: | The former Winding engine house to Williams Shaft, Dolcoath Mine. |
| Grid Reference: | SW 6615 3990 |
| Parish: | Carn Brea, Kerrier, Cornwall |

Protected Status: Listed Building (II) 66569: FORMER WINDING ENGINE HOUSE TO WILLIAMS SHAFT, DOLCOATH MINE

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: ENGINE HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description: The former Winding engine house to Williams Shaft, Dolcoath Mine. It is recorded in the 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS map c1907.
The Listed Buildings Online provide the following listing details from when it was first listed in September 1989 "Former winding engine house to Williams Shaft, Dolcoath Mine II Winding engine house built for a Holman horizontal winder which traversed. Probably c1900; for Dolcoath Mine; now derelict and roofless. Sneaked granite with ashlar dressings. Rectangular single-cell plan on NE-SW axis. High single storey raised on a large surface basement; the 3-bay north- west front (facing the former shaft) is symmetrical, with a continuous weathered offset to the basement (which carries round the whole), a large rectangular cable aperture in the centre above this, and a large vertical- rectangular window opening to each side. The south-west gable wall has a round-headed doorway to the basement, with a keystone, a small window to the right, 2 large window openings above, a weathered band to the gable and a small window in the apex; the north-east gable wall is similar but the basement doorway is damaged; both gables now lack their former coping. Interior: the long walls have stumps of closely-spaced steel corbels to former floorbeams. History: the traversing operation of the former engine, necessary to keep the cable in line with the wheel at the shaft head, is said to have been historically unique; and at the time of its construction Dolcoath was one of the world's greatest tin mines".

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 18154
Name: TUCKINGMILL - Neolithic findspot
Summary: A Neolithic axe found at Tuckingmill is now in the Camborne museum.
Grid Reference: SW 66 40
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2501 BC)
Full description: A Neolithic axe found at Tuckingmill is now in the Camborne museum (b1).
Sources: Stone, JFS & Wallis, FS. 1951. Report on Identification of Stone Implements. PPS.17, 109
Associated Finds: FCO1255 - AXEHEAD (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2501 BC)
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 35253
Name: PENEGON - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Summary: The field-names 'Park Round' and 'Round Field' suggests the site of a round. The site is now part of a housing development.
Grid Reference: SW 6600 3995
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: A map of Tehidy Manor in 1806 names fields Nos 20 and 23 - 25 as 'Park Round' and No 26 as 'Round Field' (b1). It has been suggested that the names indicate a round or enclosed settlement at SW 6595 4005 (18082); Thomas however suggests a revised location, at approximately SW 6600 3995 (b2). He notes that housing development was in progress on the site in 1989 and any earthworks would have been destroyed (h1).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO5748 - Unedited Source: MILL, J. 1806. MAP OF TEHIDY.
- [2] SCO8925 - Unedited Source: THOMAS, J. 1989. ROUGH NOTES ON KNOWN AND POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (MS). NO 18

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 18082
Name: PENEGON - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Summary: The field-names 'Park Round', and 'Round Field' suggest the site of a round but there are no remains.
Grid Reference: SW 6595 4005

Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: Maps of the manor of Tehidy in 1806 name fields nos 20 and 23-25 as 'Park Round', and 26 'Round Field', suggesting the possible site of a round or enclosed settlement (b1). The checklist notes no extant remains (b2). A slightly revised location for this round has been suggested (see 30412).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO5750 - Unedited Source: MILL, J. 1806. MAPS OF THE MANOR OF TEHIDY (MS).
 [2] SCO4599 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 138

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 40304
Name: DOLCOATH SIDING - Post Medieval railway siding
Summary: A railway siding of the West Cornwall Railway served Dolcoath mine.
Grid Reference: SW 6590 4011
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: RAILWAY SIDING (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A railway siding of the West Cornwall Railway served Dolcoath mine. It was latterly used solely by milk tank traffic.

Sources: Anthony, GH. 1968. The Hayle, West Cornwall and Helston Railways. 20
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 165621.30
Name: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval engine house
Summary: Harriet pumping engine house that is situated on Dolcoath.
Grid Reference: SW 6579 4010
Parish: Carn Brea, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: Listed Building (II) 66605: HARRIET SHAFT ENGINE HOUSE
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ENGINE HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A Harriet pumping engine house that is situated on Dolcoath. It is recorded in the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map. It is a Listed building.

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 35189
Name: CARN ENTRAL - Bronze Age barrow
Summary: Site of a possible barrow containing a cremation urn, discovered in 1876.
Grid Reference: SW 6635 3988
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: BARROW? (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Full description: A possible barrow containing bones in a pot, perhaps a cremation in an urn, was found in 1876 by a miner digging foundations for buildings at Carn Entral (b1). Tangye quotes a contemporary account from the West Briton, which describes the remains found as "a large earthenware pan or 'bussa' about 25 to 30 inches in diameter, with the mouth down, about three feet from the surface . . . (containing) the remains of a human body . . . (which) was about fifteen or sixteen years of age. No idea could be found how long it had remained there (b3).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4614 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, AC. 1950. Folk-Lore of the Camborne District. 9
 [2] SCO4599 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 137
 [3] SCO8499 - Unedited Source: TANGYE, M. 1979. UNKNOWN. CAS NEWSLETTER. NO 30, 4

Associated Finds: FCO7235 - HUMAN REMAINS and FCO2233 - URN (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

- HER Number:** 35103
Name: PENEGON - Post Medieval hull
Summary: Thomas records an extant hull in the garden of "hillside" at Penegon.
Grid Reference: SW 6597 3977
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: HULL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Thomas records an extant hull in the garden of "hillside" at Penegon (b1). Two other hulls are listed nearby (see prn 35104, 35105).
Sources: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 148
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded
- HER Number:** 35104
Name: PENEGON - Post Medieval hull
Summary: An extant hull in a garden at this location is recorded by Thomas.
Grid Reference: SW 6598 3968
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: HULL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: An extant hull in a garden at this location is recorded by Thomas (1). Two other hulls are listed nearby (see 35103, 35105)
Sources: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 143
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded
- HER Number:** 35105
Name: HIGHER PENEGON - Post Medieval hull
Summary: The extant remains of a hull in a garden lie at this location
Grid Reference: SW 6592 3963
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: HULL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Thomas records extant remains of a hull in a garden at this location (b1). Two other hulls are listed nearby (see prn 35103, 35104).
Sources: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 143
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded
- HER Number:** 176378
Name: PENEGON - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
Summary: Site of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.
Grid Reference: SW 6586 3980
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: The 1st and 2nd Edition 1:2500 1880 and 1907 OS Maps record a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at this location in Penegon. The chapel was extended to the west between 1880 and 1907 but has been demolished to make way for housing some time in the later C20.
Sources: Unpublished document: Berry, E & Lake, J. 2010. Nonconformist Chapel Condition Survey.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: 176379: PENEGON - Post Medieval sunday school (Monument)
- HER Number:** 176379
Name: PENEGON - Post Medieval sunday school
Summary: Site of a Sunday school.
Grid Reference: SW 6592 3981
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: SUNDAY SCHOOL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A Sunday school is recorded on the 1st Edition 1880 OS Map. Likely to be associated with the nonconformist chapel 176378 to the west. It is not shown on the 2nd Edition 1907 OS Map and the site has now been built over by a modern dwelling.
Sources: Unpublished document: Berry, E & Lake, J. 2010. Nonconformist Chapel Condition Survey.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: 176378: PENGEGON - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel (Monument)

HER Number: 35155
Name: PENGEGON - Medieval settlement
Summary: The settlement of Pengegon is first recorded in 1301.
Grid Reference: SW 6588 3979
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: The settlement of Pengegon is first recorded in 1301 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the element pen 'head, top, end, promontory', and kegen 'kitchen' or possibly 'jay' (b3). Pengegon is still occupied; the area around SW 658 397, known as Pengegon, is now part of the town of Camborne (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO3621 - Bibliographic reference: Institute Of Cornish Studies. 1987. Place-Names Index.
- [2] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.
- [3] SCO4064 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1985. Cornish Place-Name Elements. 45, 177-180

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 40281
Name: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval ropewalk
Summary: A ropewalk on Dolcoath sett is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1877.
Grid Reference: SW 6553 3996
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ROPEWALK (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A ropewalk on Dolcoath sett is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1877.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 40319
Name: CARN CAMBORNE - Post Medieval mine
Summary: The remains of Carn Camborne tin and copper mine.
Grid Reference: SW 655 394
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: MINE (19th Century - 1814 AD to 1879 AD)
Full description: The sett consisted of ground taken from the south parts of Stray Park, Camborne Vean and Wheal Francis and from the west end of Wheal Harriett. An engine house was built in 1863 to house a 22" engine. The peak year of copper ore production came in 1866, but the grade was poor, the reserves of copper ore clearly becoming exhausted. However, tin was being discovered in the lower workings, the appearance of which encouraged the management to erect tin dressing plant, including a calciner.
 Following over a decade of calls, the tin crash of 1874 brought the company to a close. It was re-opened in 1880 by a company that was reorganised the following year as the Carn Camborne Tin and Copper Mining Co. Ltd. Little ore was produced and the mine was abandoned in 1884. The sett was acquired by Dolcoath (34007) in 1898 (b11). Carn Camborne is recorded as 'disused' on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map of 1877, including engine houses at SW 6549 3944 and SW 6548 3940, a smithy at SW 6550 3941 and magazine at SW 6554 3936 (b3). The unusual castellated stack was demolished in 1972 and the site is virtually covered with modern housing development.

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4470 - Bibliographic reference: Spargo, T. 1865. The Mines of Cornwall. PT 2, 26

- [2] SCO3768 - Bibliographic reference: Kelly. 1873. Kelly's Directory of Cornwall. 680
- [3] SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.
- [4] SCO4047 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:1250 Map.
- [5] SCO3926 - Bibliographic reference: Melville, E. 1907. Cornish Mining Manual. 13
- [6] SCO3168 - Bibliographic reference: Collins, JH. 1912. Observations on the West of England Mining Region. 441
- [7] SCO3217 - Bibliographic reference: Dines, HG. 1956. The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England. 305
- [8] SCO3635 - Bibliographic reference: Jenkin, AKH. 1961. Mines and Miners of Cornwall. PT 2, 3; PT 10, 11
- [9] SCO3633 - Bibliographic reference: Jenkin, AKH. 19--. Annotated 6-Inch Map. MS At CSL, Redruth.
- [10] SCO8129 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1971. UNKNOWN TITLE. PMMC. 23
- [11] SCO3959 - Bibliographic reference: Morrison, TA. 1983. Cornwall's Central Mines: the Southern District, 1810-1895. 96-100

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 40290
Name: TRESKILLARD - Post Medieval streamworks
Summary: The site of streamworks.
Grid Reference: SW 667 396
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
 Carn Brea, Kerrier, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: STREAMWORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A streamworks on the red river at treskillard is shown in operation, with buildings etc, on the OS map of 1877 (b1).
Sources: SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 35248
Name: CARN ARTHEN - Undated stamping mill
Summary: The approximate location of a stamping mill recorded in 1816.
Grid Reference: SW 6658 3981
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: STAMPING MILL (Unknown date)
Full description: "Cooks Kitchen adventurers Carnarthen stamping mill" is recorded in 1816 (b1). Tange lists this as the approximate location of the stamps (b2). Another stamping mill at Carn Arthen is recorded in the 1816 source (35429).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO5795 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1816. ILLOGAN CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS.
- [2] SCO4531 - Bibliographic reference: Tange, M. 1966. Illogan Checklist. CA No 5. VOL 6, 97

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 40292
Name: ENTRAL - Post Medieval streamworks
Summary: Streamworks on the Red River are recorded at this location in 1877 and the surviving elements of the operations recorded in 1982.

Grid Reference: SW 6659 3980
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: STREAMWORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: The 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map of 1877 records central streamworks on the Red River in operation with buildings and shafts. The streamworks were still in operation in 1895 (b1), and extant remains are recorded in 1982 (b2).
 (b2) - ICS, 1982, Pers Comm, ,

Sources: Barton, DB. 1967. A History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall. 222
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: ECO2139 - Mineral Tramways Consultancy: Betty Adit, Brea

- Related records:** none recorded
- HER Number:** 40293
Name: CARN ARTHEN - Post Medieval streamworks
Summary: An operational streamworks is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map of 1877 along the Red River, Carn Arthen.
Grid Reference: SW 6665 3979
Parish: Carn Brea, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: STREAMWORKS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: The OS map of 1877 records a streamworks in operation on the Red River at Carn Aarthen.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded
- HER Number:** 54490
Name: BREA - Post Medieval extractive pit
Summary: A pit (and suggestions of further ones) is visible on air photographs
Grid Reference: SW 6642 4006
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: EXTRACTIVE PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A pit (and suggestions of further ones) is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.
Sources: SCO13677 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1958. F22/58/2563/017. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded
- HER Number:** 18079
Name: ENTRAL - Medieval settlement
Summary: A settlement named as Entrall in 1380 and Southern Entrall in 1595 may have been at this location as is suggested in the checklist although the source of these place-names is not given in the checklist.
Grid Reference: SW 6642 4008
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: SETTLEMENT? (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description: A settlement named as Entrall in 1380 and Southern Entrall in 1595 may have been at this location as is suggested in the checklist. The source of these place-names is not given in the checklist (b1). A building platform is recorded (see PRN 18079.1).
Sources: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 140
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: 18079.10 Parent of: ENTRAL - Medieval house (Monument)
- HER Number:** 143433
Name: BREA - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system
Summary: The remains of a field system made up of small rectangular fields is visible on air photographs
Grid Reference: SW 6643 4009
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: FIELD SYSTEM (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)
Full description: The remains of a field system made up of small rectangular fields is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. Several of the boundary banks are shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1880 and these were not plotted. The fields are within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin, possibly associated with the settlement of Entrall (18079).
Sources: SCO13675 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1958. F22/540/2563/017. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 18081
Name: ENTRAL - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Summary: The field-name 'Round Field' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.
Grid Reference: SW 6625 4015
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: The Tithe Map names modern fields 2049 and 2052 as 'Round Field', suggesting they may have been the site of a round or enclosed settlement (b1). The checklist records no extant remains (b2).

Sources / Further Reading

- [1] SCO4757 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. Camborne.
 [2] SCO4599 - Bibliographic reference: Thomas, AC. 1970. Camborne Checklist. CA No 9. VOL 9, 138

Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 54483
Name: LOWER BREA - Post Medieval quarry
Summary: A linear oblong quarry is visible on air photographs
Grid Reference: SW 6628 4020
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A linear oblong quarry is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.
Sources: Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1954. F22/540/1266/123-125. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 54484
Name: BREA - Post Medieval leat
Summary: A leat feeding Dolcoath mine (34007) is visible on air photographs
Grid Reference: SW 6630 4016
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: LEAT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A leat feeding Dolcoath mine (34007) is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.
Sources: Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1954. F22/540/1266/123-125. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 54485
Name: BREA - Early Medieval ridge and furrow, Medieval ridge and furrow
Summary: A small area of ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on air photographs
Grid Reference: SW 6639 4018
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: RIDGE AND FURROW (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)
Full description: A small area of ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. It may be associated with the settlement of Entrall (18079).
Sources: Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1958. F22/58/2563/017. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 54486
Name: BREA - Post Medieval shaft, Post Medieval spoil heap
Summary: Two extensive spoil tips are visible on air photographs
Grid Reference: SW 6642 4016

Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: SHAFT and SPOIL HEAP (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Two extensive spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. An old shaft is shown at this location on recent OS maps, and the tips are likely to be associated with this.

Sources: Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1954. F22/540/1266/125. ABP.
Associated Finds: none recorded
Associated Events: none recorded
Related records: none recorded

HER Number: 34007
Name: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval mine
Summary: Dolcoath was in operation for over 170 years, being active before 1758 as a copper mine, and producing tin from 1850, it was the most important mine in Cornwall.

Grid Reference: SW 66 40
Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: MINE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: The early history of the mine - like most others in Cornwall - is obscure. The first documented reference to Dolcoath was in 1738. The mine eventually incorporated a number of early setts - Wheal Gons, Stray Park, Dolcoath, Wheal Bryant, Wheal Killas and Bullen Garden - the last fringing the Red River on the western side (b20). In time it also absorbed North Entral, South Entral and Roskear Broas (to the north). Deep and enormously rich copper lodes were found and worked virtually from surface (as the gunnis exposed during safety works in the Bullen Garden section of the mine in the 1990's showed). Even during the 18th century, this was a deep mine - workings were down to 290m by 1780, and the mine was already complex and extensive at surface, water power being of particular importance for pumping and winding with leats (some in a shallow tunnel system) being brought into the site over long distances from both east and west. Dolcoath was also very early (by 1758) equipped with the new atmospheric steam engines. The collapse of the Copper Standard during the 1780s forced its closure; it was reopened in 1799 and continued to produce copper until the mid 1840s (b17).
Dolcoath weathered the slump in copper prices of the late 18th century brought about by the development of the Parys Mountain sulphide deposit on Anglesey, and continued to develop in depth - reaching 500m below surface by the 1820's. By the 1840's, however, the copper reserves were economically almost depleted, and following the example of the Carn Brea mines to the east, the adventurers extended the mine ever downwards in search of the tin that was likely to lie below. The finding of massive, rich lodes of tin in depth ensured that the second century of activity at Dolcoath was quite as rich as the first, and the mine became a byword for Cornish Mining - a blue chip concern of the first order. It was said of the mine in 1876 "the deeper it goes, the richer it gets" (b19). The engine houses and other buildings of the mine stretched from Valley Shaft in the east to Stray Park Shaft in the west, tramways and leats connecting the dispersed production sites to the massive dressing floors which sprawled down the slopes of the Red River Valley and along its base. Development continued ever downwards. In the 1870's, the Stray Park workings had been re-developed, and in 1895 the mine was re-structured as a limited Liability Company, soon acquiring Carn Camborne, Camborne Vean and Camborne Consols mines (part of Dolcoath West). In 1886 the main lode was at least 18' in width, and showed no signs of bottoming out. It must have seemed at that time that Dolcoath's fortunes would inevitably continue in the same expansive and successful fashion into the foreseeable future. This was not to be the case, however.
Despite the re-development of old production shafts, the sett was dispersed, the shafts were massively deepened versions of those which had been in use for nearly two centuries, much of the surface plant was old fashioned, and Dolcoath, though rich, was poorly-suited to face the challenges of a growing and aggressive international tin market. The sinking of a new vertical production shaft on Carn Entral (William's) to intersect the main lodes 1000m below the surface and some redevelopment of the surface plant in the last years of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century came too late, in the event. With a decline in the quality of the ore grade and almost insuperable difficulties in working such a dispersed deep sett (Dolcoath was the deepest mine in the county, and by 1914 had some 70 miles of underground levels), Dolcoath could not survive, and closed in 1921. An attempt was made to reopen and develop the northern portion of the sett from a new shaft at Roskear in 1923, but this met with little success. The sett was acquired by South Crofty in 1936.

The most prominent features left on the central part of the site are the New East beam winding engine house, somewhat modified from its original form, and the compressor house with its boiler house and stack. These are readily identifiable in historic photographs of Dolcoath, and provide a direct and indispensable link with the past. Both are Listed Buildings (Grade II). Other structures include the foundations of the New Sump engine house (excavated by the Trevithick Society), the foundations of the rock crusher and horizontal steam winder nearby, the foundations of the Old Sump Shaft winding engine to the south, and the embankment which carried a leat into the site.

Williams' Shaft on Carn Entral was last major development on the Dolcoath sett, and was intended to directly intercept the south-dipping main lode at a depth of 3000 feet. Although the shaft was started in 1895, financial and operational difficulties delayed its completion until 1911, when it became the main pumping and haulage shaft for the mine, proving a great success and reducing operating costs considerably. The shaft head and its associated buildings are of great significance in several respects. They represent perhaps the only evidence for the major re-equipment of the mine after 1895; Williams' is Cornwall's first and only 3000 foot vertical shaft; and the traversing winder installed by Holmans in the imposing granite house was unique in the county.

The locations of the mine's copper dressing floors are unknown, though a few early illustrations suggest that they were sited near the central area of the old mine (on the old Bullen Garden sett), just to the south of Old and New Sump Shafts, where they would have been served by the water from ponds to the south. Copper dressing was a very labour-intensive business, mostly carried out in the open air, and using manual transport of materials between processes. Tin dressing, on the other hand, could be readily mechanised, and favoured gently-sloping open sites with access to large volumes of water. There had probably been small water-powered tin dressing floors along the bottom of the Red River since the late medieval period, and Dolcoath probably operated some of these small floors, but with the installation of a 20" stamps engine in 1819, Dolcoath had embarked on a process of building and enlarging their steam-powered tin dressing floors that was not to cease until over eighty years later.

Tin became the most important component of the mine's output from the late 1840's, and a new steam stamping engine was erected in 1846. In 1852-3 another battery of steam stamps was started to keep up with the ever increasing output of tin ore from the mine, followed by yet another in 1857. Two years later, a combined whim/stamps engine was set to work stamps alone. By 1864 there were two stamps engines: a 26" and a 30", but there were also six stamps water-wheels: one of 26', two of 14' and three of 16' diameter, and a 40' water-wheel driving the crushing plant.

The dressing floors were greatly enlarged in 1867, and by 1870 there were 232 heads of stamps at work on the mine. At the end of the decade there was another new stamps engine (a Holman's 28") and the stamps were in three main batteries: of 48 heads (Top Stamps or No 3 stamps, driven by a 36" engine capable of driving 96 heads of stamps), 120 heads (No 1 stamps, driven by the 38" engine) and 60 heads (Bottom Stamps or No 2 stamps). A further 12 heads of stamps were added to this last in 1880, and the following years another 32 heads of stamps were installed on No 2 battery and 8 heads of stamps were worked by a water-wheel. By 1882, the mine was treating about 200 tons of tin ore every day, some of it hauled from 800m below surface and there were 320 people at work on the dressing floors alone (the total workforce of the mine was 1300). The mine was then selling about 17% of all the tin ore produced in Devon and Cornwall combined. At the end of the 1880's, a new 40" stamps engine with 40 heads has been added and in the following years another 8 heads of short-drop stamps worked by a water wheel were installed to treat roughs. The material broken down by this enormous crushing plant was dressed on a site which covered most of the hillside below, indeed, which spread to the opposite hillside as well. In the valley bottom in 1891, there were over 7000 Cornish slime frames (rag frames) and plans to add even more. The final expansion of the dressing floors took place between 1892-5, when a new steam stamps - this time working Californian stamps rather than Cornish stamps - was erected on the eastern side of the Red River, just to the north of Valley Shaft. By this time, most of the dressing floors were electrically lit, so that dressing could continue round the clock, and locomotive-hauled surface railways connected almost all of the widely dispersed production shafts to this vast and powerful dressing capacity.

Only seventy years have passed since the closure of Dolcoath - less than the lifetimes of some of the people of the area - and yet almost every trace of this extensive (and very noisy) scene of industry has been eradicated as if it never existed. William's Winder House (34007.04) (b18, ESSH403) at SW 6615 3990 was constructed c1896 to house two winding engines with 24-inch bore and 60-inch stroke cylinders, and weighing 120 tons. The engine house, an elongated gabled structure measures 19.46m x 12.1m in plan by 8.0m high to the wall heads, 11.0m high to the gable peaks. The 1907 OS map (b7) shows a building constructed to the rear of the engine house which was probably the boiler house, of which only the vestiges of the possible steam pipe hole now exist. The chimney is not extant and

the greater part of the western gable has recently collapsed (h1,b19).

Stray Park Shaft House (34007.02) (b18, E219) at SW 6542 3991 was probably constructed by 1870 to house a pumping engine with a cylinder diameter of 63, 64 or 65 inches. The engine house measures 9.65m x 7.0m in plan by 10.75m high and is situated at the western end of the former Dolcoath sett. The chimney is set almost completely on the rear wall and has suffered badly during recent gales. Nothing remains of the boiler house and its former position can only be sited by the boiler house door, steam pipe hole and flashing line against the offside wall of the engine house. The structure is in danger of collapse if the uncapped and unstable shaft throat expands further, but at present there is no visible cracking of the stonework (h1,b19).

Harriet Shaft Pumping Engine House (34007.01) (b18, E208) at SW 6580 4011 was constructed in 1857 to house a 60-inch cylinder engine, later replaced by one with a 65-inch cylinder diameter. A substantial engine house measuring 9.32m x 6.95m in plan by 12.5m high, this this was one of the last pumping engines to stop work in 1920. The chimney survives but without the brickwork above the drip ring, and the boiler house, set at right angles to the engine house, survives as stonework of up to 3.0m high. The unstable shaft is causing structural damage to all the walls of this house (h1,b19).

New East Whim House (34007.03) (b18, E223) at SW 6609 4043 is a much modified winding engine house measuring 7.7m x 5.7m in plan by 11.2m high. The construction date and engine size are not known. It was used to wind from New East Shaft and New Sump Shaft but was later replaced by separate engines and was eventually converted to other uses. The boiler house has survived almost intact but the stack which stood to the east of the engine house has been completely demolished. The structure is in fair condition generally but there is now serious cracking in the bob wall masonry (h1,b19).

For a detailed account of Dolcoath see Morrison pp11-60 (b17). Extensive remains are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP.

Sources / Further Reading

- p1 SCO13623 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1955. F21/58/1723/097. ABP.
- [1] SCO5026 - Bibliographic reference: Watson, JY. 1843. A Compendium of British Mining. 35
- [2] SCO3974 - Bibliographic reference: Murray, J. 1859. Murray's Handbook for Devon and Cornwall. 146
- [3] SCO3768 - Bibliographic reference: Kelly. 1873. Kelly's Directory of Cornwall. 682
- [4] SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.
- [5] SCO2973 - Bibliographic reference: Burrow, JC. 1893. 'Mongst Mines and Miners: Or Underground Scenes by Flash-Light. 10
- [6] SCO3591 - Bibliographic reference: Hill, J. and MacAlister, D. 1906. The geology of Falmouth and Camborne and of the mining district of Camborne and Redruth. 214
- [7] SCO4050 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 1:2500 Map.
- [8] SCO3935 - Bibliographic reference: Meyerstein, EW. 1907. A Key to Cornish Mining. 27, 118
- [9] SCO3168 - Bibliographic reference: Collins, JH. 1912. Observations on the West of England Mining Region. 434
- [10] SCO3217 - Bibliographic reference: Dines, HG. 1956. The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England. 306, 311
- [11] SCO2785 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, DB. 1961. A History of Copper Mining in Cornwall and Devon. 92
- [12] SCO2783 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, DB. 1963. A Guide to the Mines of West Cornwall. 28
- [13] SCO3299 - Bibliographic reference: Earl, B. 1968. Cornish Mining. 52
- [14] SCO4961 - Bibliographic reference: Trounson, JH. 1968. Historic Mining Scenes at Surface. 13, 38
- [15] SCO3451 - Bibliographic reference: Harris, TR. 1974. Dolcoath: Queen of Cornish Mines. 109
- [16] SCO3316 - Bibliographic reference: Falconer, K. 1980. Guide to England's Industrial Heritage. 62
- [17] SCO3959 - Bibliographic reference: Morrison, TA. 1983. Cornwall's Central Mines: the Southern District, 1810-1895. 11-60
- [18] SCO3717 - Bibliographic reference: Johnson, ND & Sharpe, A. 1991. Mineral Tramways Engine House Assessment.
- [19] SCO4398 - Bibliographic reference: Sharpe, A Et Al. 1991. Mineral Tramways Project, Engine House Survey. 113-119
- [20] SCO3635 - Bibliographic reference: Jenkin, AKH. 1961. Mines and Miners of Cornwall. Vol 10

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records

- MCO54792 Parent of: CIRCULAR STRUCTURE - Post Medieval powder magazine (Monument)
- 66594 Parent of: COMPRESSOR HOUSE - Post Medieval compressor house (Building)
- MCO54812 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Modern spoil heap (Monument)
- MCO54811 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval buddle (Monument)
- MCO54789 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval building (Building)
- MCO54830 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval building (Building)
- MCO54821 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval dressing floor (Building)
- MCO54828 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval dressing floor (Monument)
- MCO54819 Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval hollow (Monument)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| MCO54816 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval magazine (Building) |
| MCO54784 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval pond (Monument) |
| MCO54833 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval quarry (Monument) |
| MCO54814 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval reservoir (Monument) |
| MCO54809 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval settling tank (Monument) |
| MCO54836 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54832 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval spoil heap (Monument) |
| MCO54829 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval tramway (Monument) |
| MCO54831 | Parent of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval tramway (Monument) |
| MCO54798 | Parent of: DOLCOATH COUNT HOUSE - Post Medieval counting house (Building) |
| MCO54803 | Parent of: DOLCOATH LEAT - Post Medieval leat (Monument) |
| MCO54897 | Parent of: DOLCOATH MINE - Post Medieval engine house, Post Medieval stamps, Post Medieval dressing floor (Building) |
| MCO54934 | Parent of: DOLCOATH MINE - Post Medieval spoil heap (Monument) |
| MCO54938 | Parent of: DOLCOATH MINE - Post Medieval spoil heap (Monument) |
| MCO54785 | Parent of: EAST WHEEL - Post Medieval wheel pit (Monument) |
| MCO54786 | Parent of: GOSSAN SHAFT - Post Medieval mine shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54787 | Parent of: MAGORS SHAFT - Post Medieval mine shaft (Monument) |
| 165621.60 | Parent of: NEW EAST ENGINE - Post Medieval engine house (Monument) |
| MCO54788 | Parent of: NEW EAST SHAFT - Post Medieval mine shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54804 | Parent of: NEW SUMP CRUSHER - Post Medieval crushing mill (Monument) |
| MCO54801 | Parent of: NEW SUMP ENGINE - Post Medieval engine house (Monument) |
| MCO54802 | Parent of: NEW SUMP SHAFT - Post Medieval mine shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54805 | Parent of: NEW SUMP WINDER - Post Medieval engine house, Post Medieval shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54818 | Parent of: NORTH SHAFT - Post Medieval horse engine, Post Medieval spoil heap, Post Medieval shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54845 | Parent of: OLD EAST SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54796 | Parent of: OLD SUMP SHAFT - Post Medieval mine shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54795 | Parent of: OLD SUMP WINDER - Post Medieval engine house (Monument) |
| MCO54815 | Parent of: RULES SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument) |
| MCO54797 | Parent of: SMITHY - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop (Monument) |
| MCO54790 | Parent of: SOUTH AQUEDUCT - Post Medieval aqueduct (Monument) |
| MCO54806 | Parent of: SOUTH RESERVOIR - Post Medieval reservoir (Monument) |
| MCO54794 | Parent of: UNIDENTIFIED STRUCTURE - Post Medieval calciner (Monument) |
| MCO54793 | Parent of: UNIDENTIFIED STRUCTURE - Post Medieval capstan (Monument) |
| MCO54800 | Parent of: UNIDENTIFIED STRUCTURE - Post Medieval shaft, Post Medieval building (Monument) |

HER Number: 34009
Name: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval engine house, Post Medieval mine
Summary: Cook's Kitchen mine was worked before 1750 and closed 1848-9
Grid Reference: SW 6646 4060
Parish: Carn Brea, Kerrier, Cornwall
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types: ENGINE HOUSE and MINE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Cook's Kitchen mine was worked before 1750 and closed 1848-9. In 1872 it divided into two with the northern part called New Cook's Kitchen. The mine was bought by Tincroft in 1895 (b7).
A pumping engine house and a whim engine house still survive on site and are Listed Buildings (.1 & .2).
For a detailed account of Cook's Kitchen see Morrison pp 232-251 (b7).
Extensive remains are visible on air photographs (p1&2) and were plotted as part of the NMP.

Sources / Further Reading

- p1 SCO12656 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1947. CPE/UK/2368/3047&8. ABP.
[1] SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.
p2 SCO13635 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1955. F22/58/1723/125. ABP.
[2] SCO3168 - Bibliographic reference: Collins, JH. 1912. Observations on the West of England Mining Region. 457
[3] SCO3217 - Bibliographic reference: Dines, HG. 1956. The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England. 312
[4] SCO3635 - Bibliographic reference: Jenkin, AKH. 1961. Mines and Miners of Cornwall. PT 10, 13, 31
[5] SCO4044 - Bibliographic reference: Ordish, HG. 1967. Cornish Engine Houses. VOL 2, 69
[6] SCO2786 - Bibliographic reference: Barton, DB. 1967. A History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall.
[7] SCO3958 - Bibliographic reference: Morrison, TA. 1980. Cornwall's Central Mines: the Northern District, 1810-1895. 232-251
[8] SCO3717 - Bibliographic reference: Johnson, ND & Sharpe, A. 1991. Mineral Tramways Engine House

Assessment.

[9] SCO4398 - Bibliographic reference: Sharpe, A et al. 1991. Mineral Tramways Project, Engine House Survey. 120-123

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records

MCO54886 Parent of: ALLENS SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54849 Parent of: BLIGHTS SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54898 Parent of: BLIGHTS SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54881 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Modern building (Monument)
 MCO54894 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Modern leat (Monument)
 MCO54880 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Modern tunnel (Monument)
 MCO54870 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval adit (Monument)
 MCO54888 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval chimney (Monument)
 MCO54893 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval counting house, Post Medieval office (Building)
 MCO54848 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval dressing floor (Monument)
 34009.20 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval engine house (Building)
 MCO54889 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval engine house (Building)
 MCO54941 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval engine house (Monument)
 MCO54876 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval flue, Post Medieval calciner (Building)
 MCO54838 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval leat (Monument)
 MCO54839 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval pond (Monument)
 MCO54851 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval pond (Monument)
 MCO54878 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval pond (Monument)
 MCO54885 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval portal (Maritime)
 MCO54842 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54843 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54858 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54859 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54860 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54856 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54863 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54866 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54869 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54872 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54874 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54875 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54877 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54882 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54883 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54887 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54896 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54895 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 34009.10 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval shaft, Post Medieval engine house (Building)
 MCO54942 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval tramway (Monument)
 MCO54867 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval dressing floor (Building)
 MCO54871 Parent of: COOKS KITCHEN - Post Medieval dressing floor (Monument)
 MCO54873 Parent of: DOLCOATH STAMPS ENGINE HOUSE - Post Medieval boiler house, Post Medieval chimney, Post Medieval engine house (Building)
 MCO54837 Parent of: DUNCANS SHAFT - Post Medieval engine house (Building)
 MCO54884 Parent of: DUNCANS SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54844 Parent of: EAST SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft, Post Medieval spoil heap (Monument)
 MCO54841 Parent of: EAST SUMP - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54854 Parent of: EAST VALLEY OR WATER WHIM SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54850 Parent of: FOOTWAY WINZE SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54847 Parent of: HARD SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 MCO54852 Parent of: MIDDLE ENGINE OR HIGHBURROW SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)
 40539 Parent of: TUCKINGMILL - Post Medieval streamworks (Monument)
 MCO54855 Parent of: VALLEY SHAFT - Post Medieval building (Building)
 MCO54879 Parent of: WATER ENGINE SHAFT - Post Medieval shaft (Monument)

HER Number: MCO54806

Name: SOUTH RESERVOIR - Post Medieval reservoir

Summary: A reservoir pond associated with Dolcoath mine.

Grid Reference: SW 6616 4017

Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: RESERVOIR (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description: A large reservoir pond which supplied Dolcoath mine with water, carried across the West Cornwall Railway by an aqueduct.

Sources:

--- SCO2227 - Cornwall Event Report: Smith, JR. 1992. Dolcoath Road: Archaeological Assessment.

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records:

34007 Part of: DOLCOATH - Post Medieval mine (Monument)

HER Number: MCO55371

Name: FOUNDRY ROAD - Post-Medieval railway bridge

Summary: A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the West Cornwall Railway.

Grid Reference: SW 6547 3996

Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: RAILWAY BRIDGE (19th Century to Unknown - 1852 AD)

Full description: A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the West Cornwall Railway (not inspected).

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: MCO55320 - Part of: WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY

HER Number: MCO55372

Name: BETTY ADIT - Post-Medieval railway bridge

Summary: A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the West Cornwall Railway.

Grid Reference: SW 6605 4019

Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: RAILWAY BRIDGE (19th Century to Unknown - 1852 AD)

Full description: A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the West Cornwall Railway at 312m 51c (not inspected).

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: MC055320 Part of: WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY - Post Medieval Railway (Monument)

HER Number: MCO55373

Name: DUNNS ROAD - Post-Medieval railway bridge

Summary: A bridge carrying a lane over the line of the West Cornwall Railway.

Grid Reference: SW 6613 4025

Parish: Camborne, Kerrier, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types: RAILWAY BRIDGE (19th Century to Unknown - 1852 AD)

Full description: A bridge carrying a lane over the line of the West Cornwall Railway at 312m 45c (not inspected).

Associated Finds: none recorded

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records: MC055320 Part of: WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY - Post Medieval Railway (Monument)

Appendix 2

Details from the 1840 Camborne Tithe Apportionment

| Number | Name/Description | Owner | Occupier | Land Use |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Part of Entrall | | | | |
| 2055 | Crazes Field | The Right Honourable Lady Bassett | John Mayne | Arable |
| 2056 | " | " | " | " |
| 2057 | Launders Field | " | " | " |
| 2058 | Three Corners | " | " | " |
| 2059 | " | " | " | " |
| 2060 | Quarry Field | " | " | " |
| 2061 | Hilly Field | " | " | " |
| 2062 | Kinwens Field | " | " | " |
| 2064 | " | " | " | " |
| 2063 | House and Garden | " | " | - |
| Pengigan | | | | |
| 2043 | Plot, House and Garden | " | Athanansian Pryor | Arable |
| 2044 | Part of Crazes Field | " | " | " |
| 2045 | Meadow | " | " | " |
| 2046 | Garden | " | " | " |
| 2034 | Gardens | " | Peter Temby Jnr. | - |
| 2047 | Old Houses & Plot | " | " | - |
| 2048 | Houses& Gardens | " | " | - |
| Carn Entrall | | | | |
| 2127 | Long Meadow | " | " | Arable |
| 2128 | Pump Close | " | " | " |
| 2129 | Rocky Close | " | " | " |
| 2130 | Croft | " | " | " |
| 2131 | Enclosure | " | " | " |
| - | | | | |
| 2132 | Potatoe Ground | " | Stephen Prideaux to James Prideaux | " |
| Entrall | | | | |
| 2133a | Lower Croft | " | Richard Trezona | " |
| 2133b | Piece | " | " | " |
| 2134 | Potatoe Ground | " | " | " |
| 2135 | Downs | " | " | " |
| 2136 | Behind House | " | " | " |
| 2137 | Downs | " | " | Croft |
| 2138 | Top Croft | " | " | Arable |
| Carn Entrall | | | | |
| 2049 | Park Round | " | Peter Tippet | Arable |
| 2049a | Park Round | " | " | Waste |
| 2050 | Meadow | " | " | Arable |
| 2051 | Three Corners | " | " | " |
| 2052 | Park Round | " | " | " |
| 2053 | Round Field | " | " | " |
| 2053a | Round Field | " | " | Waste |
| 2054 | Croft | " | " | Arable |

Fields to be impacted upon by the proposed development are highlighted in red.

Appendix 3

List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the Report

1. The central field, western area, viewed from the south-east.
2. As above, central area, viewed from the south.
3. As above, eastern area, viewed from the south-west.
4. The boundary between the central and the eastern field and the upper (southern) portion of the east field, viewed from the north.
5. As above, with the lower northern portion of the east field, viewed from the south.
6. The south-eastern corner of the central field, with views to the housing estate to the north, viewed from the south-east.
7. The northern end of the eastern field, viewed from the south-west.
8. As above, the east and south boundaries, viewed from the north-west.
9. As above, the north-western boundaries, viewed from the south-east.
10. As above, the buildings in the south-west corner, viewed from the north-east.
11. The upper south portion of the eastern field, viewed from the north.
12. North-east corner of the buildings in the south-west corner of the northern end of the eastern field, showing the cement-bonded rubble stone plinth, viewed from the north-east.
13. The north-east corner of the central field, with the buildings to the right forming the boundary, viewed from the south.
14. The central portion of the central field, viewed from the north-east corner.
15. The western edge of the central field, viewed from the north.
16. As 14 above, showing the disused building on the north-western edge of the field, viewed from the north-east.
17. Raised concreted areas and cement surface in the northern portion of the central field, viewed from the north-west.
18. The western field, viewed from the south-east.
19. The south-western boundary of the western field, viewed from the east.
20. The central portion of the western field, viewed from the south.
21. The north-east corner of the western field, viewed from the north-west.
22. The shaft cap within the western field, viewed from the east.
23. The south-west corner of the central field and the path between it and the western field, viewed from the south-west.
24. The south-west corner and southern boundary of the central field, viewed from the south-west.
25. The south-western portion of the central field, viewed from the west.
26. The path between the western and the central fields, viewed from the north-east.
27. As above, with the west elevation of the building on the western boundary of the central field, viewed from the north.
28. The south-western boundary of the western field, viewed from the south.
29. The south-west corner of the central field, viewed from the south.
30. The central portion of the eastern field, with views to Brea in the distance, viewed from the south-west.
31. The central field with views over Camborne, viewed from the south-east.
32. The site, viewed from the east.
33. The eastern field, viewed from the north-east.
34. The central portion of the eastern field, with Brea in the background, viewed from the south-west.
35. As above.
36. As above



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