

LAND at PENPOL HAYLE CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Walkover Survey & Impact Assessment



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Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

Land at Penpol, Hayle, Cornwall

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, & Walkover Survey

For

Matthew Stead

of

Linden Homes South West

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on Land off Penpol Road, Hayle, Cornwall, in advance of the proposed construction of 222 houses.

The proposed development would be installed on land belonging to the farm at Penpol(I); the cartographic analysis indicates this fieldscape has changed very little since 1840, although the surrounding area has changed dramatically. The proposed development would be located in an area which has potential for mining remains as well as being within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, which suggests a high potential for Prehistoric and or Romano-British remains.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on a west facing slope overlooking the Hayle Estuary. There is significant local blocking, particularly to the south, where the landscaping and sheltering of the A30 block any views of the proposed development. There is also significant development to the east and north which already impinge on the historic landscape and should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. A number of designated and un-designated heritage assets were considered as part of this HVIA; and the overall impact on these assets is adjudged as **negative/minor**.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **negative/substantial** and **permanent/irreversible**. The cumulative impact of housing developments within the town should also be considered.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Penpol
Parish: Hayle
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW56093672

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and restricted impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) on land off Penpol Road, Hayle, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Matthew Stead of Linden Homes (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the proposed development of 222 houses.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed development is a group of six fields approximately 250m south of Hayle Railway Station and 200m north-west of the A30 (see Figure 1). It sits on the edge of the historic town on a gentle west facing slope above the River Hayle, at about 28m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the slate and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation with Porthtowan Formation Mudstones and Sandstones to the northern edge of the site (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies near the southern edge of the parish of Phillack (now Hayle parish); this parish lies in the Hundred and Deanery of Penwith. Penpol(l) is first recorded in 1259 and its name means head of the pool (Gover 1948; Padel 1985). It is likely that Penpol was one of a series of bartons, most likely established by the Arundells in the 13th century for their various descendants within the once sizeable Manor of Conerton. The manor of *Conarditone* is listed in Domesday and is a large and powerful estate which included the entire parish of Phillack and much of the surrounding area. The manor was centred on Churchtown, Gwithian and had passed to the Arundells through marriage to the Lanherne's. The rest of the Conerton manor, excluding Penpol and the other annexed bartons, was purchased in the 18th century by Sir Christopher Hawkins, a partner in the Cornish Copper Company (based on Lysons and Lysons 1814).

Much of the area around the development area is classified as *medieval farmland* on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation; this forms part of the designation *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). These areas are the core agricultural heartlands of Cornwall, with a high probability of Prehistoric and Romano-British remains. The site itself is classified as a mixture of AEL and recreational.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological *fieldwork* has taken place in the immediate area of the proposal site, but the Hayle Historical Assessment (2000) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) and the Hayle Historic Characterisation for Regeneration (2005) by the Cornwall Historic Environment Service (CHES) outline the high archaeological potential for the town. There have also been a high number of stray finds particularly of Roman Coins, but also flints and other prehistoric finds (see Figure 7). In addition there is significant post-medieval mining works and features identified within the immediate proximity of the proposed development.

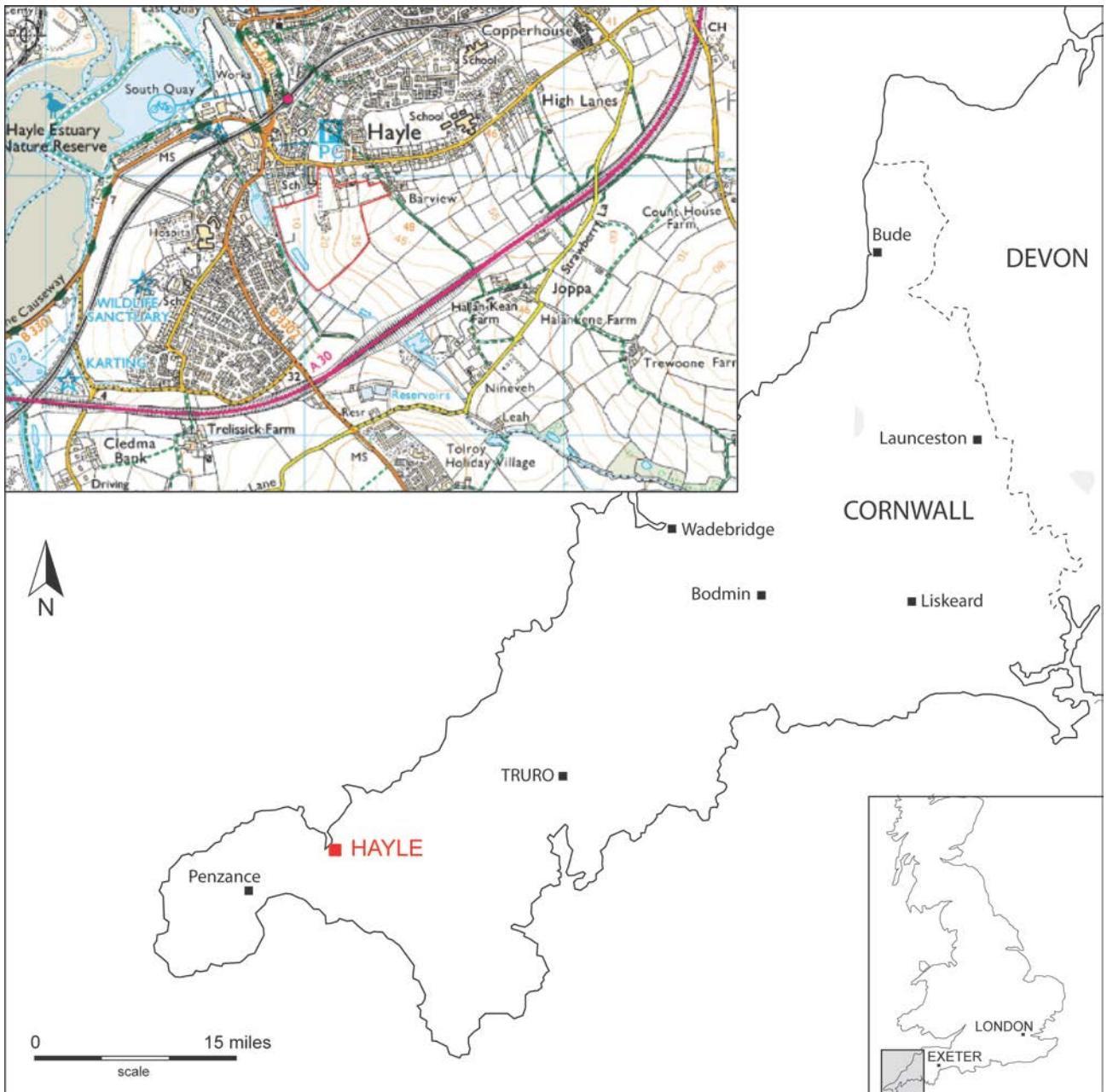


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed development area is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments and utilises existing information in order to establish, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact of any proposed development on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated which will reduce this impact.

It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen as a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area, but rather as an indicator of the potential of an area based on existing information. Further investigations such as geophysical survey and or machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

In drawing up this assessment, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Cornwall Record Office were consulted, as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Cornwall County Council. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases investigated. These included: The English Heritage Listed Buildings online database, The Defence of Britain Project, and The English Heritage NMR Excavation Index and National Inventory.

The development site was visited and a walkover survey and impact assessment was undertaken by E. Wapshott on 17th April 2014.

This report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011).

2.2 A 1809 map of Lands End by John Hewitt

The earliest map available to this study is an 1809 map of the Land's End area by John Hewitt (Figure 2). This depicts the developing industrial landscape around Penpol in the early 19th century. Copper House had already been established as an industrial centre by this date, and to the south and east of the proposal site are the extant mining setts of Wheal Ann and Wheal Alfred. There is no apparent trace of mining related activity within the immediate vicinity of the proposal site.

2.3 The 1842 Phillack Tithe Map

The Phillack tithe map of 1842 shows the proposed development site and its immediate surroundings as still relatively free of development, with little domestic or industrial activity nearby (Figure 3). The noted exceptions are the house and gardens (*The Beeches*) shown outside the proposal boundary in the north-east corner, and a further house to the east of the road bordering this part of the site.



Figure 3: Extract from the Phillack tithe map of 1842. The approximate site location is indicated.

There are however three round markings within the proposal area in the western part of the site (Nos. 1424 & 1430) which are not clearly identified (see Figure 4), and are seemingly listed as waste within the accompanying apportionment (see Table 1). The fact many of the fields include 'waste' within them suggests that they may have been partially despoiled by earlier mining activity. This is perhaps to be expected given that the majority of these lands are owned by the Millets of Penpol, who for several generations were partners within the Cornish Copper Company.



Figure 4: Close up of the site area with field numbers.

Owner	Leasee	Tenant/Occupier	Year	Field Name	Landuse	
Rev. T. Curnow Millet (5/6ths) and W. Blackwell Praed (1/6 th)	n/a	William Millett	1410	Sheep's house Downs	Arable	
			1424	Homer Downs & waste in do	Arable	
			1420	Nettle Downs & waste in do	Arable	
			1421	Cottage & garden		
			1422	Old orchard	Arable	
			Rev. J. C. Millett (holding includes Mansion & Lawn at 1469)	1426	Little Well Close	Arable
	The Cornish Copper Company	William Crotch	1433	garden		
			1432	Part of Well Close	Arable	
			1429	Part of Well Close	Arable	
			1430	Part of Well Close & waste in do	Arable	
1431			Plot of waste	Waste		

Table 1: Tithe Apportionment details.

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps demonstrate that the landscape of the site changed little between 1840 and 1908 (see Figure 5). A number of field boundaries did disappear however, and this process has continued during the 20th century with the town to the north and west growing increasingly developed and built up.

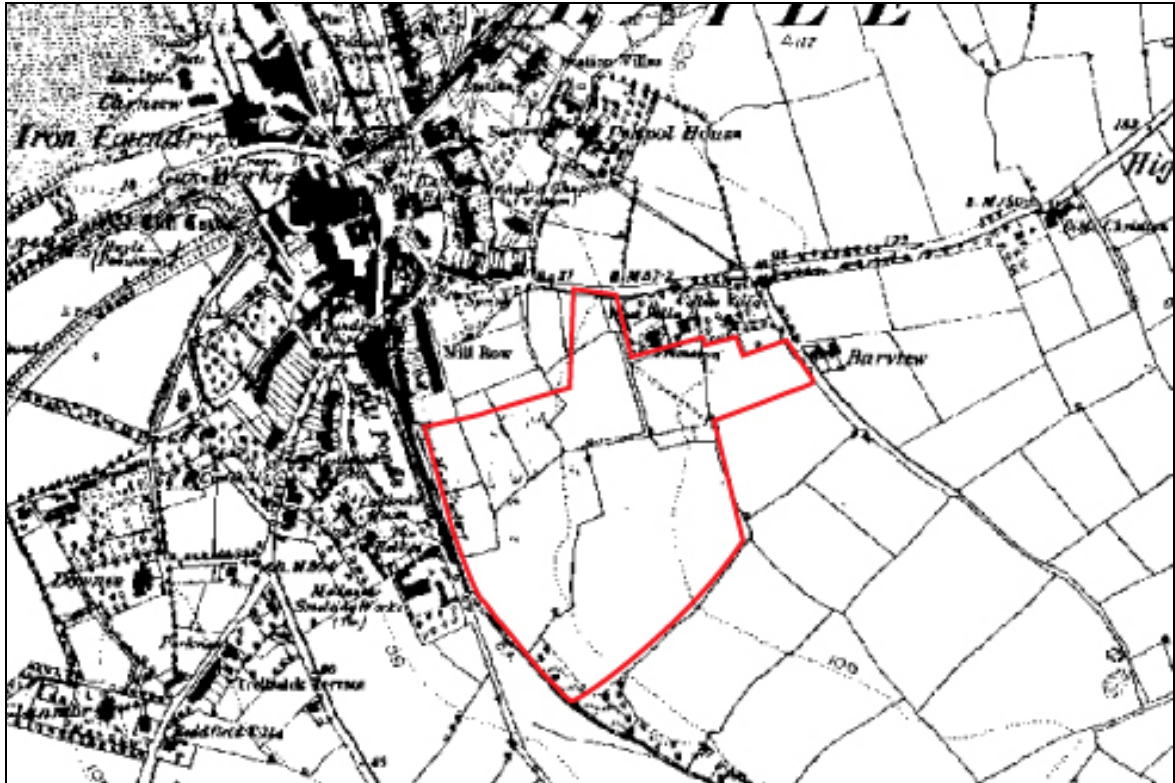


Figure 5: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. The site is outlined.

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The development site at Hayle covers a number of former agricultural fields. The site lies between Millpond Avenue and Barview Lane and runs down to the A30 road to the south. The site is on a west-facing slope, dropping to the shallow valley to the west. The western side of the site is very overgrown and contains a number of water features which are associated with the water management for the former mill and ropeworks site to the north-west, which is now a scheduled monument. There appear to be a number of leats and possible structures within this overgrown area and these would actively benefit from some attention if cleared and tidied as an added benefit of any development. The development plans show a buffer zone of green space would be created along the length of this scheduled area in order to protect the industrial archaeology.

The proposal site is accessed via a wooden five-bar gate in a hedgebank to the north and a track runs through the first narrow field into the more regular field pattern to the south. The track terminates in an area of former cinder and concrete block buildings, which have been built up against the former hedgebank. The buildings may be associated with an undesignated mining heritage asset, which takes the form of a long mound and is marked in the HER (53602) as a post-medieval shaft. The buildings are modern or appear to be so, having formerly had timber structures and corrugated iron roofs, however this is not to say that they were not associated with or replacing earlier mine buildings related to this asset; although they are not shown on any historic maps. The buildings are very overgrown, delapidated and structurally unsound. These buildings are set in the largest field within the proposed development, which is L-shape in plan and was formerly divided into three fields. There are surviving earthworks suggestive of hedgebanks running south from the derelict building complex to the southern boundary and another running from the building complex to the west, creating two smaller fields to the western side.

A very good quality stone-faced bank topped with a hedge runs to the east away from the track and buildings and encloses a heavily overgrown area to the north located immediately behind the buildings on St George's Road. This area appears to conform to two narrow plots which roughly match the boundaries between Netherleigh and Trepennopol and between Trepennopol and The Beeches. These large 19th century houses were built in the c1850s by the Harvey and Co. Corporation and have direct association with the industrial history of Hayle. The stone-faced hedgebank to the south of these houses which encloses the overgrown area is punctuated with gateways framed by granite and stone gateposts matching those on St George's Road which serve the three houses. There are a number of very overgrown, now wild decorative shrubs within these overgrown plots and more than one 19th century specimen tree, including a Laburnum. The plot to the east, has a building in its south-east corner and appears to possibly have another structure to its northern end. The plot to the west is too overgrown to gain any details other than the entrance, which links with a straight drive direct to St George's Road and has curving flanking walls which match, gatepiers which match and a further entrance into the plot of ground to the east, inside the gates. The boundaries of these plots match those of the houses, stone-faced banks with herringbone detail and the decorative use of quartz stones.

To the east of these two overgrown plots another entrance leads into a small field behind the Beeches. This field is accessed through a wide gateway which also has a large stone gate pier, although in bad condition. The hedgebank to the east of this entrance has been moved and relieved in a curve to allow maximum room for swing into the gate and this appears to possibly have been a rear drive to the main house. Built along the boundary to the west of this field are a

number of ruined outbuildings. These appear to comprise animal housing, possibly a linnhay or open cartshed and another small building. They are built of brick and possibly rubble stone, with timber roof structures and corrugated iron roofs. Timber stalls survive in the largest building to the south, which has a loft over. There is a large stone garden wall which encloses The Beeches and its gardens. There are some breaks in this wall however, with disturbance to the east and west ends of the main run. It appears that the grounds of The Beeches ran all the way east to Barview Lane and ran south into this field, although there is now 20th century housing on the eastern edge of the plot, inserted in the 1960s or 70s. There is a large service wing which runs back from the main house to the south-west which almost abuts the stone garden wall. This tall garden wall is of stone and appears to be of some age (it is seemingly shown on the tithe map), and it runs very tight to the back of the house, which appears unusual considering that these were purpose built houses which could easily have been positioned centrally within the plot. This wall effectively cuts the house off from part of its former amenity land to the south.

The fields to the south, south-east and south-west which run out to the A30 are fairly regular in shape, all bounded by stone-faced banks, in good condition topped with hedges, with straight sides and these appear to be the typical square or rectangular fields of late enclosure or rationalisation. The hedgebanks all conform to the same style, with herringbone stonework. Several of these are going to be removed as part of the development, but the majority will be retained. The fields are currently all arable, either ploughed or being used to grow daffodils. Gates are all positioned at the ends of sides of the fields and often in corners, relating to each other, showing the fields are all part of a contemporary and intentionally laid out landscape associated with a single holding which has been little altered. The four fields to the south will all remain as agricultural fields retaining the field buffer between the town and the countryside beyond the A30. Since the fields were ploughed and planted with crop a brief field walking exercise was undertaken in the largest of the fields, the L-shaped plot which wraps around the primary school. Lots of 19th century pottery was collected, including stonewares, white refined earthenwares and redwares. A single flint was also recovered, which tentatively hints at the potential for archaeological deposits or features from a much earlier period.

The fields are fairly level, sloping to the west, and apart from the usual geological undulations within the slope no other indicative earthworks or obvious below ground archaeological features were noted. There is potential for 19th century below ground features within the overgrown plots and where tractor tracks had cut deep grooves in the track which runs behind the overgrown area a possible cobbled or stone track surface was viewed which may again suggest there was more activity associated with rear entrances or service areas to the rear of these grand 19th century villas.

Views were confirmed from the site out to the Hayle estuary and across to Lelant, to the tall hospital buildings to the west and the overgrown wooded site of the scheduled industrial monuments also to the west. Views to the houses along St George's Road were obviously confirmed, but views to the undesignated mining assets in the valley to the west, along Millpond Avenue, were not confirmed due to local blocking from the trees and overgrowth around the ponds and reservoir. Views to the east were more restricted as the land continues to rise, and the A30 heavily distracts from any views to the south.



Figure 6: View of the Grade II Listed Beeches, from the ruined buildings to the southwest.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, but there are a high number of undesignated and designated assets within close proximity to the proposed development. These include two undesignated assets contained within the proposal site, a findspot of a Roman coin (HER No.139301) and a post-medieval mining shaft (HER No.53602). The boundaries of the Hayle Conservation Area and the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, Area 2: The port of Hayle run up to the north and eastern edges of the proposal area.

Very little archaeological *fieldwork* has taken place in the immediate area of the proposal site, but the Hayle Historical Assessment (2000) by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) and the Hayle Historic Characterisation for Regeneration (2005) by the Cornwall Historic Environment Service (CHES) outline the high archaeological potential for the town. There have also been a high number of stray finds particularly of Roman Coins, but also flints and other prehistoric finds (see Figure 7). In addition there are significant post-medieval mining works and features identified within the immediate proximity of the proposed development.

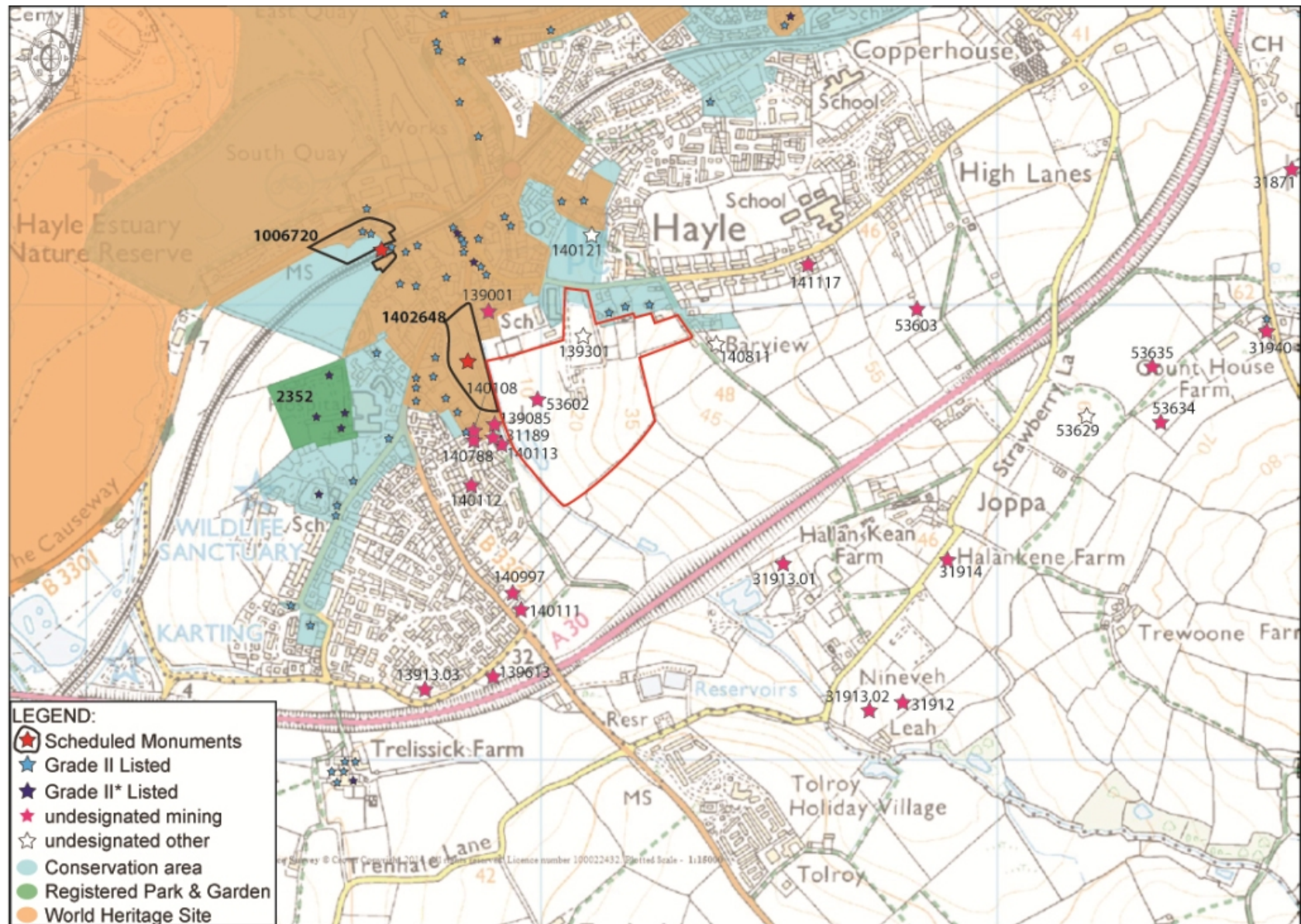


Figure 7: Map of nearby heritage assets including both designated and undesignated.

ID	UID	Name	NGR
SAM	1402648	Late C18-C19 mill complex, ropeworks and associated water management system immediately east of Millpond Avenue, Foundry	SW5585536881
SAM	1006720	Small multivallate hillfort, early Christian memorial stone and C19 landscaped paths at Carnsew	SW5566637095
GII*	70266	Downs (Roman Catholic Convent, Part Of St Michaels Hospital)	SW5556036730
GII*	70267	Terrace Walls Immediately North Of The Downs	SW5552936744
GII*	70268	Summerhouse At Approximately 20 Metres North East Of The Downs	SW5557736760
GII*	70270	Summerhouse At Approximately 120 Metres North Of The Downs	SW5553336849
GII	70262	Netherliegh	SW5619237040
GII	70263	Trepenpol	SW5619237040
GII	70264	The Beeches	SW5624736996
GII	70265	Gate-Piers, Gates And Flanking Walls At Approximately 60 Metres North Of The Beeches	SW5627737030
GII	70271	Statue Of St Michael	SW5567936708
GII	70272	The Bird In Hand	SW5559036611
GII	70273	Roddfield House	SW5555236559
GII	70274	Glanmor House	SW5551036579
GII	70275	Gate-Piers, Walls And Railings At Approximately 60 Metres South East Of Glanmor House	SW5555336535
GII	70276	Meadowside Cottage	SW5546336338
GII	70277	Meadowside House	SW5549936296
GII	70193	Charlotte House	SW5564336896
GII	70192	The Laurels	SW5573036796
GII	70190	Former Foundry School	SW5573236833
GII	70191	7, Foundry Hill	SW5573636817
GII	70242	Lane End, 16-22, Millpond Avenue	SW5582236768
GII	70241	Ladbrooke House, Including Garden Walls And Gate Piers At Approximately 25 Metres North East	SW5579336802
GII	70240	The Glade	SW5577336846
GII	70239	7,8 And 9, Mill Pond Avenue	SW5577736881
GII	70186	Triumphal Arch	SW5573937021
GII	70187	Walls And Foundry Remains At Sw557370	SW5571337048
GII	456871	Building At Harveys Foundry At Sw 5578 3706	SW5579737062
GII	70188	Former Foundry At Sw557370	SW5571937113
GII	70189	Former Pattern Shop At Sw557371	SW5573337131
GII	70216	Railway Bridge At Sw556371	SW5568237130
GII	70215	The Cunaide Memoria	SW5565437163
GII	70214	Memorial Arch, King George Vi Memorial Plantation	SW5564137172
GII	70196	Freemasons' Hall	SW5587537085
GII	70195	7, Foundry Square	SW5588937076
GII	70197	The White Hart Hotel	SW5586137095
GII	70194	Lloyds Bank, 3 And 4, Foundry Square	SW5587237147
GII	70202	Premises Occupied By Whites, 25, Foundry Square	SW5580837173
GII	70201	Former Offices And Remains Of Foundry Of Harvey And Company, 24, Foundry Square	SW5582237164
GII	70200	Barclays Bank, 22 And 23, Foundry Square	SW5583637151
GII	70199	Premises Occupied By R.M. Munday, 21, Foundry Square	SW5584137139
GII	70198	Premises Occupied By Homestead And Cornish Linen Service, 18,19 And 20, Foundry Square	SW5584437125
GII	70166	No 8,Including Front Garden Walls And Gate Piers, 8, Chapel Terrace	SW5592537194
GII	70167	Pratt's Hayle Market, 12, Chapel Terrace	SW5595037175
GII	70245	Penmeneth House Including Front Garden Walls And Gateway, 16, Penpol Avenue	SW5604937231
GII	70244	Penpol House Including Garden Walls And Gate Piers And Gates To South West And Those To North Including Pump, 12,14,18 And 20, Penpol Avenue	SW5609537224

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

GII	70257	Bodriggy Villa Including Front Garden Walls And Gate Piers, 54, Queens Way	SW5637337452
GII	70261	Ansley Villa, 25, Sea Lane	SW5655037616
GII	70260	Bodriggy House (No.21) Sea Lane And No.42 Bodriggy Street, Including Front Garden Walls	SW5656037636
U/D	53602	BOSPOWES - Post Medieval shaft	SW 5595 3680
U/D	140113	HAYLE - Modern building	SW 5590 3669
U/D	31889	MELLANEAR - Post Medieval smelting house	SW 5588 3670
U/D	139085	HAYLE - Post Medieval wall	SW 5590 3673
U/D	140788	HAYLE - Post Medieval house	SW 5586 3672
U/D	140108	HAYLE - Modern house	SW 5586 3673
U/D	140112	HAYLE - Post Medieval road	SW 5584 3660
U/D	140997	HAYLE - Post Medieval house	SW 5595 3633
U/D	140111	HAYLE - Post Medieval house	SW 5594 3635
U/D	139613	HAYLE - Post Medieval house	SW 5589 3618
U/D	31913.03	MELLANEAR - Post Medieval mine	SW 558 361
U/D	31914	TREWOONE - Post Medieval clay pit	SW 5686 3640
U/D	31913.01	WHEAL ANN - Post Medieval mine	SW 5657 3642
U/D	31913.02	SOUTH WHEAL ANN - Post Medieval mine	SW 5672 3611
U/D	31912	LEAH - Post Medieval mine	SW 5679 3612
U/D	53635	WHEAL ALFRED - Undated linear earthwork	SW 574 368
U/D	53634	WHEAL ALFRED - Undated linear earthwork	SW 5745 3666
U/D	31940	WHEAL ALFRED - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	SW 5759 3694
U/D	31871	WHEAL ALFRED - Post Medieval mine	SW 578 371
U/D	141117	HAYLE - Post Medieval house	SW 5658 3708
U/D	53603	BURNTHOUSE LANE - Post Medieval shaft	SW 5684 3701
U/D	139001	HAYLE - Post Medieval terrace	SW 5587 3698
U/D	139301	HAYLE - Romano British findspot	SW 5597 3694
U/D	53629	GREEN ACRES - Prehistoric round	SW 5723 3675
U/D	140811	BARVIEW FARMHOUSE, BARVIEW LANE - Post Medieval house	SW 5632 3693
RP&G	2352	THE DOWNES (ST MICHAEL'S CONVENT)	SW55563673

Table 2: Table of nearby designated and undesignated heritage assets.

4.0 Impact Assessment

4.1 International and National Policy

The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system.

National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment are now contained within *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 128

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, **including the contribution made by their setting**. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129

*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (**including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset**) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

Further national guidance on World Heritage Sites is contained within (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF WHS

Paragraph 12

Policies should reflect the fact that all these sites have been designated for their outstanding universal value, and those policies should place due weight on the need to protect World Heritage Sites for the benefit of future generations as well as our own. Effective management of World Heritage Sites is therefore concerned with identification and promotion of change that will conserve and enhance their outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity and with the modification or mitigation of changes that might change those values. World Heritage Site status is a key material consideration and in developing such policies to protect and enhance World Heritage Sites local planning authorities should aim to satisfy the following principles:

- *protecting the World Heritage Site and its setting, including any buffer zone, from inappropriate development*
- *striking a balance between the needs of conservation, biodiversity, access, the interests of the local community and the sustainable economic use of the World Heritage Site in its setting*
- *protecting a World Heritage Site from the effect of changes which are relatively minor but which, on a cumulative basis, could have a significant effect*
- *enhancing the World Heritage Site where appropriate and possible through positive management*
- *protecting World Heritage Sites from climate change but ensuring that mitigation is not at the expense of authenticity or integrity*

Further policies to protect, promote, conserve and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can also be found in regional plans and in local authority plans and frameworks, including.

4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with all developments have been identified as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the foundations, services and roads. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Occupational phase – A housing development will have a permanent visual impact on the settings of some heritage assets within its viewshed. Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The occupation also brings with it increased traffic, etc, which can also be considered to have detrimental impacts upon heritage assets.

4.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a development on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, any scale of housing development is inescapably a modern intrusive visual and physical actor in the historic landscape. The impact of a housing development will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of heritage assets.

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

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the development would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	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.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

Condition Assessment

Excellent	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
Good	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
Fair	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
Poor	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
Trace	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedge banks around a cropmark enclosure.
Not applicable	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

4.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered as part of the Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; which are outlined below:

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument, is considered, a historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation etc. are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

A Listed Building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed Buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the

collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

<i>Grade I</i>	buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important (forming only 2.5% of Listed Buildings).
<i>Grade II*</i>	buildings of particular importance, nationally important , possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed Buildings).
<i>Grade II</i>	buildings which are also nationally important , of special interest (92% of all Listed Buildings).

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have 'group value' or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed Buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of 'conservation area', which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

Culturally and historically important 'man-made' or 'designed' landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently "listed" on a non-statutory basis, included on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by English Heritage. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on 'designed' landscapes, not the value of botanical planting; sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

4.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to impact: “the magnitude or size” of a development, and the “distance between them and the viewer, are the physical measures that affect visibility, but the key issue is human perception of visual effects, and that is not simply a function of size and distance” (University of Newcastle 2002, 2). People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 3), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact per se. It is an assessment of the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. In particular the settings of World Heritage Sites are recognised as making a fundamental contribution to their OUV and therefore any development inside these areas or within their ‘buffer zone’ clearly impacts upon the OUV. The schema used to guide this assessment is shown in Table 3 (below).



Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

4.4 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

4.4.1 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; occasionally Conservation Areas

The context of the (usually) Grade II Listed buildings within settlement is defined by their setting within the settlement. Their significance is determined by their architectural features, historical interiors or role/function in relation to the other buildings in the settlement. The significance of their setting to the experience of these heritage assets is of key importance and for this reason the curtilage of a property and any small associated buildings or features are often included in the Listing and any changes must be scrutinised under relevant planning law.

Most settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of modern houses, bungalows and industrial estates being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as new buildings have been built or farm/industrial buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the settlements are rarely influenced by the addition of further buildings on the outskirts of the settlement, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

Larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, further modern housing developments may not prove particularly intrusive.

- Downs (Roman Catholic Convent), Terrace Walls immediately north of Downs and Summerhouse in grounds; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair to good. This building will be blocked from any views to the development by the extensive buildings of the hospital, the complex of which it is part. The hospital main buildings lie to the east and mature trees line the boundary with the car park, blocking any views to the south-east. The high ridge which is occupied by Foundary Hill is populated with further historic and 20th century housing which further reduces views. The setting of the building is irretrievably altered by the development of the site as a hospital, the immediate setting of the house within its gardens appears to remain unaffected. The experience of the building will not be affected by the development; impact: **neutral**.
- Netherleigh, St George's Road; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, as only glimpses of roofs were possible from both the site and the road. This house is set back from the road and 20th century housing has been developed in its former grounds. To both the front and rear (north and south) the site is very overgrown, obscuring views. The house sits on the lower west-facing slope and will have views out to the development site at first floor level, at present the ground floor will be blocked from views by the overgrown grounds and by the historic boundary walls, the high hedges and trees. The house appears to be part of a high status development of this hillslope in the early to mid 19th century, with large plots facing into the countryside and across Hayle to the estuary. There is extensive 20th century housing to the north and to the east over the peak of the slope, the school lies to the west. The only unchanged views for the building are currently to the south and south-west, towards the

proposed development site. This will fundamentally and permanently change when the houses are constructed. This group of buildings was positioned specifically to take advantage of the views so they are of the utmost importance to its design. The very overgrown areas to the rear of the house are however negative to its setting and by clearing this but retaining the historic stone-faced banks, walls and boundaries the elements of local blocking to the ground floor elements will remain and will mitigate the overall effects. As the house is already so hemmed in and 20th century development has occurred within its former curtilage; impact: negative/minor.

- Trepenpol, St Georges Road; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good and currently being renovated. This house is also part of the high status development of this hillslope in the mid 19th century, with large plots facing into the countryside to the south and across Hayle to the estuary to the north. The house sits at the top of the peak of the slope, just on the break and has less recourse to views to the west, as it is bounded on the west side by Netherleigh. There is extensive 20th century housing to the north and to the east over the peak of the slope, the school lies to the west with historic housing beyond in the valley. The only unchanged views for the building will be to the south, towards the proposed development site and the countryside beyond. This would be fundamentally and permanently changed when the development is constructed. The very overgrown areas to the rear of the house are negative to its setting however and by clearing this but retaining the historic stone-faced banks and walls there is in fact in some ways a positive effect on the building, or at least an overall neutral effect. Trepenpol has exceptionally beautiful gardens and grounds when viewed from the road and these are immaculately kept and therefore the contrast with the overgrown areas over the garden walls must be a factor to consider in the immediate setting of the house and its impact on the building. Upon clearance it may be found, however, that part of the overgrown site once belonged to Trepenpol, as the boundaries within the overgrown area appear to mirror those of the houses. There is a possible service- or outbuilding within the area immediately behind Trepenpol and losing the connection to this area will have an effect on the building and its historic connection to its surroundings, although arguably these are presently lost anyway. The large stone walls which bound the site to the south will protect the house from direct views between the historic home and the new buildings and will preserve the inner grounds intact. The condition of house and gardens is such that the development can only inherently be negative at this proximity, whilst also being mitigated by other factors; for example the principal elevation of the house is to the north and the rear elevation is occupied by the kitchen 'service end', which has less dependance on views. An effort has also been made in the proposed designs not to remove the two historic boundaries in the area behind the house, which lessens the impact on the change in the views by not enclosing the house; impact: **negative/minor**.
- The Beeches, St George's Road; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. This house is the largest (and oldest) of the three which form the 19th century group of villas on the hill slope. It is also the grandest with the most exterior features of status and wealth, sat at the very top of the slope. Unlike Netherleigh and Trepenpol this house does not face onto an overgrown plot but directly across a small agricultural field. Within that field are several stone and brick outbuildings, built along the historic stone faced bank, which forms the eastern boundary of the overgrown plots. These buildings open into the field and the entrance from the field into the others to the south is splayed with a wide curve. This would suggest this area was not always an agricultural field but possibly amenity land for the house, a horse paddock, kitchen garden or service area. The field is separated from the house by a tall stone wall, but this does have some slight breaks in its length to the east. This garden wall will protect much of the ground floor of the house from views to the development, as well as the long low building which is built to the rear, against the wall, which may be a conversion of a former service building. This house was located in the best position to maximise views, however 20th century housing to the north-west, north and north-east has blocked any views to the Hayle estuary and over the town. Views to the former foundry area are blocked by Netherleigh and

Trepenpol. The views to the east are also radically changed as there has been considerable development in the 20th century here, further enclosing the house. The only views which survive in any sense are to the south and as discussed the agricultural use of this field may well also be a significant change from its historic use. The first floor windows of the house will be affected however, as the views from these will drastically change, and the central balcony area will in particular be affected as it was designed to take in views to the south which will be altered. The wider setting will also be affected and will change from its current appearance, which also impacts. The immediate setting within the gardens and grounds is not impacted and the proposed development provides a buffer zone to minimise the impact on this heritage asset; impact: **negative/moderate**.

- The Beeches, gate-piers, gates and flanking walls, St George's Road; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. This heritage asset is completely blocked from any views to the proposed development by the house and garden walls; impact: **neutral**.
- The White Hart Hotel, Foundry Square; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. This building is a public house and former hotel. It has been built with elaborate architectural details and is associated with the prosperity of the town in the early 19th century with the foundry and mills. The building has extensive service courtyards to the south, with barns and stables. These outbuildings are however only one and half or two storeys and the main building is a tall three storey structure, purpose built with high ceilings on each floor, which means it towers over the cottages along Penpol road and its outbuildings. The principal elevations of the hotel are to the north, east and west. There will be no views or impact on the west or north elevations. There may be some views to the new development from the south-eastern rooms in the building on the first and second floors. The school and trees behind will limit these but not fully obscure them. There will undoubtedly be views from the south elevation from the second floor windows and possibly from the first floor, although these will be more limited. Historically the views from these rear windows would not have been as relevant to the building, as they overlooked the service courtyards, and the windows in this elevation are unlikely to serve principal reception rooms or bedrooms. The experience of the building will be slightly affected therefore, but only minimally in specific locations within the building. The experience of the building in the context of Foundry square will remain unchanged. The setting in the square remains and the relationship with other buildings will be retained. The development of the fields to the south and south-east will change the wider town setting by enclosing the southern end and this will have a slight impact on such a key building in the settlement. However, significant 20th, as well as 21st century development has been undertaken already in the town and this has already affected the setting of the building, being in closer proximity; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Freemasons Hall, Foundry Square; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. This building abuts the White Hart, at the southern end of the square. Its primary facade is to the north, facing into the square. It is quite a low two storey building and is enclosed to the rear by the service courtyards which serve the hotel and cottages. Rows of 19th century cottages also line Penpol Lane behind and these, as well as the school, will block all views to the development; impact: **neutral**.

4.4.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

In/formal planning tends to be a pre-requisite for registered landscapes, but varies according to individual design. Such landscapes can be associated with larger stately homes, but can be more modern creations. Landscape parks are particularly sensitive to intrusive visual elements, but many gardens are usually focused inward, and usually incorporate stands of mature trees that provide (seasonal) local blocking. Unless the proposed development is to be located close to the garden, its impact would generally be minimal.

- The Downs (Downes); high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: good. Gardens laid out in the later 19th century by John Dando Sedding. The garden is now blocked from any views to the proposed development by the growth of the buildings on the St Michael's Hospital site, in the 20th century. The buildings lie to the east of the small area of gardens, associated with Downs, a small country house, now used as a convent and part of the hospital complex. There is no inter-visibility between the two sites and the development can therefore have no effect on the vistas of the terraces within the garden, with the principal views being to the north and north-west; impact: **neutral**.

4.4.3 Scheduled Monuments: Fortifications

Masonry castles, motte & bailey castles, moated sites, manorial sites, Prehistoric fortifications

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defence in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. They are designed to see and be seen. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds. Prehistoric fortifications were also built in highly prominent locations, are also taken to represent visible expressions of status and power.

- Carnsew hillfort; high significance; condition: mixed trace to fair. Hillfort is now divided by a railway cutting. Sections within the fields have been ploughed to the west to trace condition and to the northern and eastern sides the ramparts have been recut and faced to create decorative 19th century terracing. The railway cutting and sections of surviving ramparts are all now topped with trees which block views across the site and also block views out and across to the development site. There has been so much extensive 19th and 20th century development and direct intervention in the site that although it retains its estuary edge geographical position its views are changed beyond all recognition, as is its wider setting. There is also a small plantation now planted to the south-east and several streets of houses have been built which will directly obscure views to the south and partly to the south-east, from the western part of the monument. Although the land falls away dramatically to the east, to the south-east it begins to rise again along Foundry Hill and there are numerous tall 19th century buildings here which will obscure the lower parts of the new development around the school and down to the millponds. However there may be glimpses from the site of the monument over to the upper parts of the development, on the west-facing slopes; impact: **negative/minor to neutral**.

4.4.4 Scheduled/Listed Industrial Buildings

A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics

A whole range structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the intrusion of a new housing development depends on type, age, location and proximity.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and 'wild', that are most sensitive to intrusive elements. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of a development can be lessened unless it interrupts relationships between them; in addition the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

- Late 18th and 19th century mill complex, ropeworks and associated water management system; very high significance; widespread group of monuments; with multiple varying features across a large site; condition: good, ruined but maintained and the mill and ropeworks are now a community amenity space, park, gardens, play area etc. The continual experience of this site by the community increases its significance and the potential for impact. The millponds and water management system lies in two parts, partly along millpond lane and a further section with a long rectangular pond and leats and ruins along the edges of the site itself. The main millpond area will be comprehensively blocked from views by the trees which now occupy the site of the ropeworks; impact: **neutral**. The millpond and leats located within the edges of the proposal site will be impacted severely in their setting by the development immediately adjacent. The experience of these former industrial features will also be changed, as they are now next to an agricultural field, as this area would have all been industrial in the 19th century; e.g. there is an undesignated mining site within the development area. The proposed development has been designed to create a buffer zone between the new housing and the Scheduled Monument and this will certainly help with its immediate context and in the experience of the asset; impact: **negative/moderate**. The ruins of the mill buildings along Foundry Hill and Chapel Road, have a row of cottages to the east, Tremeadow Terrace, which will block views at ground level to the lower part of the site. However, there are views to the upper slopes of the development site, even from ground level, so there are likely to be views from the upper sections of the surviving mill walls to more of the site. The mill building was an industrial structure for which outlook and views are irrelevant outside of the key relationships between buildings within the complex and there will still be a visual link between the mill and the ropeworks. The wider setting of the mill has changed dramatically as there has been a lot of later 19th, 20th and 21st century development in and around the mill and recently within Foundry Square. The houses intended for the new development will not directly impact on the structure or immediate setting of the mill building, they will also not affect our understanding of the structure or its significance, they will however slightly affect the experience as the visual connection to the fields will be lost, it is arguable that this link is of less importance anyway as agricultural fields are irrelevant to the mill; impact: **negative/minor**. The ropeworks runs south from the mill building towards the development site and borders the site to the west. The ropeworks has lost its roof but the buildings here are largely intact and can still be walked through and experienced. The buildings and streams/leat are now obscured by trees, and the area has become a community woodland walk. The trees and the overgrowth limit the otherwise direct views to the proposal site as they are very dense. Parts of the ropeworks buildings have upstanding gables which will look out through the trees more clearly. The buildings can be experienced together, although not as intended and glimpses of houses through the trees will be minimised as much as possible by the buffer zones designed within the development, impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

4.4.5 Undesignated Mining Assets

These are sites which are included on the Cornwall HER and can be considered to significantly add to the OUV of the WHS. Many of them actually fall outside of the borders to the WHS area but they all fall within the buffer zone and should therefore be carefully considered.

- HER no: 53602, Bospowes, former mine shaft; medium to low significance; condition: fair. This

mound and possible disused shaft is marked on 20th century mapping within the development area. It is apparent that there are certainly a group of former semi-industrial or agricultural buildings in this location and a mound to the west, which may be that referred to. There will be a substantial effect on the setting of this when the development is constructed and it is expected that it will then be locally blocked and lose all visual links with other undesignated and designated mining features. There can technically be no actual impact on the disused shaft as it is below ground, but the immediate setting will be permanently altered and our understanding of the feature and experience of it will also be permanently altered; impact: **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**.

- HER no: 140113, modern building, now part of a house, of unknown original use, part of former Mellanear smelting works; medium to low significance; but relevant to the industrial heritage of Hayle; This building had an unknown industrial use which has already been completely changed to residential and the building cannot be experienced or understood as originally intended. This building is adjacent to the site but is completely locally blocked by the dense strip of woodland and overgrowth which surrounds the mill pond and runs along the boundary. At present therefore the impact would be **neutral**, however if as part of the development the area around the pond and leats is cleared back and the buffer zone is installed, it may become more visible, impact: **negative/minor**.
- HER no: 31889, post-medieval smelting house, part of Mellanear smelting works. This heritage asset is of medium to low significance, now converted to a house; condition: fair. This building has a presumed industrial use which has already been completely changed to residential and the building cannot be experienced or understood as intended. It sits immediately east of the site in an area with other undesignated mining assets. These are all currently blocked by the mature trees which frame the boundary to the site and the walls and tracks which run down to the south, to the rest of the former industrial site. There will be views from its first floor windows and possibly some more limited views from the ground floor if the western edge of the development site is cleared and maintained as a buffer zone. A change from viewing a field over the tops of the trees to viewing some new housing will not be particularly impactful as these 19th century structures are surrounded by later 20th century housing developments anyway; impact: **neutral**.
- HER no: 139085, post medieval wall; medium to low significance; condition: fair to good. It is not immediately obvious which section of 19th century wall this asset refers to as there are several separate sections of taller more substantial walling which have been incorporated into the boundaries of several properties. These walls are either blocked by modern and later historic buildings, or by trees and the development can have no impact on something that has no outlook and for which its setting and most of its former structure have gone; impact: **neutral**.
- HER no: 139613, post-medieval house; medium to low significance; condition: good. This house now sits in a small plot immediately adjacent to the A30. It is accessed via the town by the B3302 and Water Lane. This faces south and its main elevation is therefore already compromised by the main road. Its north elevation includes a long arched stair window. There is a possible outbuilding on the side of the road and garden walls and gate piers. The house is believed to be associated with either Mellanear or Gundy shaft. Later housing has been built to the north and north-east reducing views. However there would be views to the development over roofs from the rear of the first floor. The development would interrupt views to the 19th century villas, on the northern edge of the proposal site, which are also associated with the industrial period in Hayle. It would not however interrupt views to the mill or ropeworks as these are obscured by the existing modern housing. It is felt that the setting of this house is so altered that a further change in its views and more modern housing will have very little impact; **neutral**.
- HER no: 31913.01 Wheal Ann; medium to low significance; condition: not applicable. This asset does not appear to have any above ground surviving features, bar an empty plot within a

modern housing development. There may be features within gardens or behind houses which cannot be viewed, however there is nothing left of the former setting of this feature and it cannot be viewed or experienced; impact: **neutral**.

- HER no: 31912 Leah, post-medieval mine; medium to low significance; condition: unknown. Mining site, also known as South Wheal Ann, recorded in various documentation. The site is set in fields above a ford, accessed via a private track. There does not appear to be any significant survival of above ground features, but there are walls, an additional bridge and stone structures in the field immediately above the ford, which may well be associated with the former mine and the industrial use of the immediate area. The mine site sits on a high knoll and may have some views back to the development site, however the A30 road runs between and there is extensive tree planting for noise management along this route which will probably reduce these views. The tall overgrown hedgebanks and trees of the fields which contain the mine site may also reduce views. There will be no views from the associated stone walls, features and bridge on the edge of the site. There is very little impact a modern housing development will have on the mine as the houses are merely infilling a gap in the current developments; impact: **neutral**.
- HER no: 31940, Wheal Alfred non-conformist chapel and Wheal Alfred post-medieval mine; medium to low significance; condition: unknown. The mine site is now a light industrial recycling centre for metals, there are tips and possible spoil heaps but also possible modern bunds, inserted into the landscape as shielding to hide the modern structures. There appear to be modern steel framed and other structures on the site, although views are limited inwards and the site is private and cannot be accessed. There are other structures visible behind the various 19th century houses which run along this road which are presumably associated with the mine. These are only just glimpses between trees and buildings. The Wesleyan Chapel was not apparent from the public road amongst the few visible buildings, although one of the houses may have been converted from the chapel. There are wide views back to Hayle although views directly to the development site are limited by all of the modern 20th century housing built to the east of the development site. The planting and landscaping along the main A30 road will also reduce views, it is likely however that there are some general views. The outlook from this perspective back to Hayle already incorporates many modern houses and housing estates, additional infill will be unlikely to make any significant difference to this site; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral expected.
- HER no: 53603, Burnthouse Lane, post-medieval shaft; medium to low significance; condition: unknown. This is a shaft, set in fields east of the development site, which is visible on aerial photos. The established hedgebanks in this area would be expected to block all views from the shaft and any spoil heap to the development site as they block any views from the road on the high ground to the east. Certainly any building remains are of quite low height, there are a number of ruined stone buildings in this immediate area, which may also be associated, on the other side of the road; impact: **neutral**.
- HER no: 140111 and 140997, early 19th century houses, associated possibly with Wheal Alfred sett; medium to low significance; condition: good. Both of these buildings lie along Mellanear road and have direct views back to the development site. The views to the west and south-west have been completely altered. The views to the east, to the mill, ropeworks and water management system will be altered by the proposed development and this will have a slight negative effect on these buildings as they would have been built specifically as associated housing for senior staff and views to the various industrial elements, especially mining elements may therefore have once been quite important; impact: **negative/minor**.

4.4.6 Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS

The proposed development would lie on the edge of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, the Port of Hayle. There is an inherent conflict between the duty to ‘protect, conserve and enhance historical authenticity, integrity and historic character’ and the need to appreciate this is a living landscape that continues to evolve and where sustainable development must be encouraged (see the *WHS Management Plan 2005-10*). The Port of Hayle was a product of the Industrial Revolution during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The Area includes the principal surviving historic fabric of the largest fully integrated mining port and steam engine manufacturing centre anywhere in Britain. Anything that detracts from this comes into conflict with the need to conserve and enhance historic character.

- The proposed development would lie on the edge of *Area 2: The Port of Hayle* of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. In contrast to many of the other areas contained within this WHS there has been some landscape development here since mining ended, and the larger economy of the Area is largely based on tourism rather than in returning to agriculture. Post-industrial activities, primarily agricultural improvement and in this instance 20th century housing developments, have resulted in the loss of much of the built evidence for mining. The estuarine nature of this landscape forms a distinctive landform, in which the relicts of its mining heritage are prominent components. Anything that detracts from that comes into conflict with the need to conserve and enhance historic character. However, the area around Hayle has seen significant 20th century housing developments and the proposed development although relatively large is positioned to infill gaps between extant developments. The development is also positioned in an area which will interrupt few relationships between mining/industrial features, despite its proximity to several individual assets (see above). There is a chance that there are some mining related features, most likely shafts, and associated structural remains that exist within the proposal area; however it should be remembered that the significance of Hayle stems from its port and manufacturing, with no mines actually included inside WHS: Area 2 (CWDML WHS Management Plan 2012; 31). The impact of this development on the WHS is considered to be **negative/minor**.

4.4.7 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character and impact on

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15 ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Both County Councils, AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as undertaking Historic Landscape Characterisation.

In the Landscape Character Assessment for Cornwall this development falls with Mount’s Bay East (CA06). This character area is described as a largely tranquil area which has a very strong topography of high cliffs on coast, backed by gently undulating plateau intersected by distinctive flat-bottomed valleys. The field pattern of the character area is described as a mixture of Anciently Enclosed land and Post-Medieval enclosures, which the development site also falls into.

The Hayle Historical Assessment by CAU further expands on the character of the landscape; “While the broad expanse of estuary, glimpses of open seascapes, areas of dunes and moorland and agricultural vistas give an impression of great space, in reality the landscape is small in scale with a limited capacity to absorb development” (2000; 20). However, this is a lived in landscape and the Landscape Character Assessment notes that “*the objective must be to maintain and enhance the visual qualities of the landscape whilst integrating the expansion of settlement and*

the tourist industry". With these aspects in mind the proposed development can be seen to be sympathetically positioned within the landscape, and although it will have an overall negative impact, its location, local blocking factors and the existing modern intrusions nearby, e.g. the A30 and housing developments means that this is likely to be **negative/minor**.

4.5 Summary of the Evidence

Type	Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
SAM	1402648	Late C18-C19 mill complex, ropeworks and associated water management system immediately east of Millpond Avenue, Foundry	SW5585536881	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
SAM	CO 30	Small multivallate hillfort, early Christian memorial stone and C19 landscaped paths at Carnsew	SW5566637095	Negative/minor to neutral
GII*	70266	Downs (Roman Catholic Convent, Part of St Michaels Hospital)	SW5556036730	Neutral
	70267	Terrace Walls North of the Downs	SW5552936744	
	70268	Summerhouse North East of the Downs	SW5557736760	
	70270	Summerhouse North of the Downs	SW5553336849	
GII	70262	Netherliegh	SW5619237040	Negative/minor
GII	70263	Trepnol	SW5619237040	Negative/minor
GII	70264	The Beeches	SW5624736996	Negative/moderate
GII	70265	Gate-Piers, Gates and Flanking Walls north Of The Beeches	SW5627737030	Neutral
GII	70196	Freemasons' Hall	SW5587537085	Neutral
GII	70197	The White Hart Hotel	SW5586137095	Negative/minor
U/D	53602	Bospowes - Post Medieval shaft	SW 5595 3680	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial
U/D	140113	Hayle - Modern building	SW 5590 3669	Negative/minor
U/D	31889	Mellaneer - Post Medieval smelting house	SW 5588 3670	Neutral
U/D	139085	Hayle - Post Medieval wall	SW 5590 3673	Neutral
U/D	140111	Hayle - Post Medieval house	SW 5594 3635	Negative/minor
U/D	139613	Hayle - Post Medieval house	SW 5589 3618	Neutral
U/D	31913.01	Wheal Ann - Post Medieval mine	SW 5657 3642	Neutral
U/D	31912	Leah - Post Medieval mine	SW 5679 3612	Neutral
U/D	31940	Wheal Alfred - nonconformist chapel	SW 5759 3694	Negative/unknown
U/D	53603	Burnthouse Lane - Post Medieval shaft	SW 5684 3701	Neutral
RP&G	2352	The Downes (St Michael's Convent)	SW555367	Neutral
WHS	Area 2	The Port of Hayle	-	Negative/minor
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/minor

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed development would be installed on land belonging to the farm at Penpol(I); the cartographic analysis indicates this fieldscape has changed very little since 1840, although the surrounding area has changed dramatically. Penpol has medieval origins and has descended from the important manor of Conerton, possibly being established as a Barton by the 13th century.

The proposed development would be located in an area which the desk based assessment and walkover survey suggests that there is strong potential for mining related remains within the proposal area. In addition as an area of Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL), and given the various findspots nearby there is also a high potential for Prehistoric and or Romano-British remains within the proposal area; although these may have been severely truncated by later activities.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on a west facing slope overlooking the Hayle Estuary. There is significant local blocking, particularly to the south, where the landscaping and sheltering of the A30 block any views of the proposed development. There is also significant development to the east and north which already impinge on the character of the historic landscape and its assets and should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. A number of designated and un-designated heritage assets were considered as part of this HVIA; and the overall impact upon these assets is adjudged as **negative/minor**.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **negative/substantial** and **permanent/irreversible**. The cumulative impact of housing developments within the town should also be considered, and it is important that the buffer zones shown in initial proposals are followed to minimise the developments' impact.

6.0 Bibliography & References

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- CAU** 2000: *Hayle Historical Assessment Cornwall* . CAU

Appendix 1 Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Late C18-C19 mill complex, ropeworks and associated water management system immediately east of Millpond Avenue, Foundry

List Entry Number: 1402648

Location: Located immediately E of Millpond Ave, Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall

Summary of Monument: The monument includes a late-C18 and C19 hammer and grist mill complex and ropeworks together with an associated water management system.

Reasons for Designation: The late C18-C19 mill complex, ropeworks and associated water management system are scheduled for the following principal reasons:

* Survival: the upstanding remains of the various mills and ropery survive well as consolidated ruins and clearly show the sequence and differences in character of the various components of this industrial complex;

* Potential: significant buried remains will survive relating to the range of technological processes that occurred at the site and to the operation of the related water management system;

* Group value: they represent one of the most coherent surviving groups of industrial structures associated with the internationally-renowned Harvey's Foundry, retaining elements that date to the initial establishment of the company.

History: The Hayle Estuary has been a focus for settlement and maritime trade since prehistoric times. From at least the mid 18th century it developed into one of Cornwall's main industrial ports, serving surrounding mines and becoming home to Copperhouse Foundry and Harvey's Foundry. Internationally renowned for the scale of their work and the breadth of their engineering expertise, these rival companies were largely responsible for the expansion of Hayle during the C19.

Harvey's Foundry was established at the head of Penpol Creek, an area later known as 'Foundry', in 1779. Initially serving local mine needs, it became one of the world's leading suppliers of industrial pumping engines in the early C19, a role shared with the rival Copperhouse Foundry located in the north-east part of the town. Fierce competition over access to quays produced the 'South Quay' built by Harvey's in 1819, aggravating the natural problems of estuarine silting. These problems were resolved by impounding Copperhouse Pool and, from 1834, creating the wholly artificial Carnsew Pool as tidally-filled sluicing pools whose waters were directed to the canal, quays and harbour mouth. This complex system maintained the port facility that gave the foundries their national and international role besides serving their regional hinterland. Accompanying this industrial growth, the foundry companies operated as general merchants, developing the necessary storage, cartage and stabling facilities and further stimulating use of the port.

The former industrial complex to the east of Millpond Avenue includes the remains of hammer mills, a grist (grain) mill, and a ropeworks. The initial development of the site dates from circa 1780 and it developed through the C19 as an industrial focus growing from the establishment of John Harvey's iron foundry at the head of Penpol Creek in 1779. The site finally ceased operation in the early C20, having spanned the full duration of Harvey's engineering production. Part of the original water management at the site includes a leat that possibly originally powered a metal-boring mill in the north-east part of the site which was later replaced by or converted to a grist (corn) mill; and a reservoir or millpond which John Harvey gained permission to impound in 1780 and which powered hammer mills at the site. The leat allowed the Penpol Stream to bypass the millpond or reservoir as required; it was recut to its present course in 1795 following a dispute over rights to the land it originally crossed. The earliest mill at the site may have originally been a boring mill but by at least 1827 it was grinding corn, which was in demand to feed the many horses that provided Harvey's land transport needs. Milling was one of the major industries in Hayle from the early C19 due to the demand for supplying horses and men with feed. It expanded into a major commercial concern, with flour production and export, baking and retailing all becoming more important throughout the C19 and into the mid-20. In 1851, in a division of Harvey's property, the grist mill complex was sold to J H Trevithick & Son. It was extended during the C19. Milling ceased in the 1890s when a mint humbug factory took over part of the building. A ropery was established at the site in 1796. Rope making was one of the first of Harvey's diversified activities after establishing his foundry and especially used in mines and for ships' rigging and cordage. The ropeworks closed in 1916, demand for its products having declined with the collapse of Cornish mining and the replacement of hemp rope with wire for maritime uses.

Principal Elements: A former industrial complex which includes the earthworks, standing and buried remains of hammer mills, a grist mill, ropeworks, store, reservoir and leat. It was established in the late C18, and was expanded and altered in the C19. The site is situated in a slight valley extending south from Penpol Creek, and to the east of Millpond Avenue.

Details: In the north-east part of the site are the ruins of a building which map evidence confirms as the earliest mill at the site. Rectangular in plan, the grist mill was converted to steam power in about 1830 and was extended southward by about 1832. By the end of the C19, photographs show the mill rising five storeys high to a shallow pitched roof. In 1940 the mill was reduced to first-floor level, reputedly to prevent the tall building from being used as a landmark to guide German bombing raids. The surviving north end and east side walls of the mill are faced externally by granite block masonry and internally by granite rubble, with dressed granite quoins and lintels. Large brick arches pierce each ground-floor wall, with an original window above the north wall arch. A ground-floor doorway and first-floor window

in the east wall are now blocked.

Extending west and south-west from the grist mill are remains of Harvey's C19 hammer mills. Early-C19 map evidence indicates that they occupied most of the area between the grist mill and the millpond, with an extended frontage to the millpond which provided the power. An 1864 plan adds detail, showing three elongated roofed ranges adjoining side by side, ending along Foundry Hill to the north but extending south to different lengths, the central range being the shortest. The western range has a rounded projection with a dormer roof extending into the edge of the millpond and is considered to have housed sluices controlling the distribution and force of water to the mill. Early-C20 photographs, taken about the time of the mill's closure, show the western range and its projection as a single-storey building with a shallow-pitched slate roof; a later aerial photograph, prior to 1940, shows that the hammer mills were roofless by this date. The hammer mills survive with their north, west and southern walls standing to single-storey height, of granite rubble masonry with dressed granite quoins and lintels. The north wall, extending west from the grist mill, shows at least three construction phases, corresponding with the ends of the three ranges: the gable end of each range has two window openings with blocked doorways beneath, and the west range has a large brick-arched opening. Against the internal north-east corner of the west range is a masonry chimney stack base with its brick lining projecting above. The mill's west wall, facing the millpond, has closely-spaced window openings, all truncated just below lintel level; the rounded projection into the edge of the millpond is entered by a doorway in its rear wall, set back slightly within the mill, and has a small window facing towards the millpond. The mill's south wall again combines several construction phases, with a window near its west end and the base of a first floor opening at the east.

The ropeworks is situated to the south of the hammer mills. The ropewalk extended SSE, straight along the narrow strip between the millpond and the leat, eventually reaching about 210m long at its maximum extent by the 1840s. Of this, the northern 158m survives, lacking its roof. The ropewalk interior, about 5m wide, is defined to the west by a substantial rubble wall, now slightly reduced, with frequent external buttresses. Along the wall, small rectangular sockets with iron linings are considered to have held spars used in stretching the rope. The eastern side of the ropewalk has a very low wall and was largely open-sided to assist ventilation, the roof being held on supports which no longer survive. East of the ropewalk's northern end are two large, wall-lined flat-bottomed pits; one of these, circular with a rectangular extension to the south, is identified as housing a former steam-powered rope-spooler. The 1870's mapping shows a roofed building over the pits, of which some walling survives, with another ropery building to the south which stands to gable height. At the north-eastern end of the ropeworks is a mid- to late-C19 building that is marked on a plan of the 1880s as a store. It survives to first-floor height and is roughly square in plan, subdivided into several rooms, one containing a chimney base and another, a small hearth. The frontage to the lane has three broad brick-arched openings appropriate for wagon-loading.

The reservoir, known as the millpond, remains largely waterfilled, though partly silted at the south end. It measures about 200m NNW-SSE by up to 55m wide; its slender northern third is sub-divided as an inner pool by a bank. On the east it is defined by a strip of raised ground, broad on the north but narrow further south, separating the millpond from a leat which allowed the Penpol stream to bypass the millpond as required. The leat, part of the Harvey's original water management at the site, powered the wheel of a metal-boring mill.

All modern fences and railings, the pedestrian barriers under the entrance arches, modern path surfaces and kerbing, signs and notices, seating, electricity supply cables, control and fuse boxes, telephone pole, cables and guys, lamp posts, modern drains and covers, playground equipment, modern statuary and artwork, litter bins, life-belt and housing, and the modern culverts along the millpond edge are all excluded from the scheduling. The ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

Selected Sources:

Vale, Edmund - The Harveys of Hayle: 1966

Noall, C - The Book of Hayle: 1985 - Type: DESC TEXT

Cahill, N And CAU - Hayle Historical Assessment, Cornwall: 2000 - Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Buck, C and Smith, J R - Hayle Town Survey: 1995 - Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Name: Small multivallate hillfort, early Christian memorial stone and C19 landscaped paths at Carnsew

List Entry Number: 1006720

Location: The site is situated on the north-west side of Hayle, to the south side of Carnsew Road. It falls within two areas of protection: the larger, northern area is centred on NGR SW5566637095, the second area to the south of the railway cutting is centred on NGR SW5566637095.

UID: CO 30

Summary of Monument: The monument at Carnsew in Hayle, which is divided into two separate areas of protection, includes a small later prehistoric hillfort with C19 landscaping at its northern end and an early Christian memorial stone.

Reasons for Designation: The multivallate hillfort, the Cunaide Stone and mid-C19 landscaping are scheduled for the following principal reasons:

* Rarity/period: the hillfort and the Cunaide Stone provide strong indications that this was a high-status, prominent site which continued to be an important centre long after the Iron Age;

* Survival: despite some cutting of the ramparts to create ornamental paths, this small multivallate hillfort survives comparatively well and is particularly valuable for studies of later prehistoric defensive activity given its strategic setting overlooking the Hayle estuary;

* Potential: as the site remains unexcavated there is considerable potential for research and discovery. It will retain deposits that are very likely to add to our knowledge of the material culture of the hillfort's inhabitants and the wider

physical environment;

* Association: the later landscaping adds a further layer of interest since it reflects the prominence of the site into the C19 and is associated with a prominent local family.

History: The Hayle Estuary, one of the few natural harbours on the north coast of south-west England, was an important focus for trade and the movement of people and ideas in the prehistoric and early medieval periods. The area around the estuary has produced prehistoric artefacts with Irish affinities, and later some of the earliest post-Roman evidence for Christianity in south-west England, again showing strong Irish influences. Trade and religion continued to be important with a growth of pilgrimage to European shrines and more locally to St Michael's Mount, but rapid decline set in during the later medieval period as the estuary became choked by silts from tin extraction along the valleys feeding into it. By the early post-medieval period, the estuary was surrounded by dispersed settlement remote from regional and national centres of trade and economic power.

Hillforts date from the Iron Age period, most having been constructed and occupied between the sixth century BC and the mid-first century AD. Small multivallate hillforts are fortified hilltop enclosures of varying shape, generally of between 1 and 5ha. Most are located in the Welsh Marches and the South-West, with a concentration of small monuments in the North-East. They are generally regarded as settlements of high status, occupied on a permanent basis. Recent interpretations suggest that the construction of multiple earthworks may have had as much to do with display as with defence.

The hillfort at Carnsew, Hayle, dates from the later prehistoric period, and it is prominently sited to overlook the Hayle Estuary. It has not been excavated and is depicted on the 1877 25" Ordnance Survey map, but incorrectly described as a cliff castle. During the early 1840s, Henry Harvey, the owner of the internationally-renowned Harvey's Foundry, drew back from his business interests and spent some of the latter years of his life creating a network of levelled, revetted paths around the northern half of the hillfort. Set into the lower slope of the hill is an inscribed stone, known as the Cunaide Stone. It was discovered in 1843 during road-making at the north-eastern foot of the hill; it lay flat beside a cist grave, lined and covered by flat slabs, containing sand, charcoal and ashes and covered by a rubble mound. Research on the style of the inscription has concluded that it dates to the fifth century AD, one of very few such stones where the phrasing shows continental European inspiration but with the subject's name, Cunaide, possibly Irish in origin.

Details: PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS

A small later prehistoric hillfort occupying the crest and slope of a prominent hill at Carnsew, overlooking the Hayle Estuary. In the mid-1840s a network of paths was laid out on part of the hillfort. At the foot of the hill is an early Christian memorial stone (also listed at Grade II) known as the Cunaide Stone, which was re-located to its present position following its discovery very close by in 1843.

The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection.

The hillfort occupies a strategically significant controlling position on a low, but prominent, small hill at the north-east end of a broad ridge overlooking the Hayle Estuary from the south. The hill dips gently south-west to the spine of the ridge but the slope steepens considerably around the north and north-east sides, descending to what was the estuary's southern shoreline in the later prehistoric landscape, though large areas of reclaimed land now surround the foot of the slope. The hillfort's defences extend around those steeper slopes, from the north-west around the north-east to the south-east sides, defining a sub-rectangular internal area measuring up to 85m north-west to south-east by 75m north-east to south-west, with no evidence for completion of the defensive circuit on the south-west side. The interior and defences of the hillfort are crossed south-east of centre by a deep railway cutting, up to 25m wide, hence the division of the scheduling into two areas.

The defences include two lines of rampart beyond which a slight scarp follows the foot of the northern slope, 12m-20m beyond the outer rampart. The outer rampart runs straight along the contour of the hill's north-western midslope then curves around the north-east to be crossed by one of Harvey's downslope paths then partly modified by another above it as it approaches the railway cutting. South-east of the cutting, its line can no longer be perceived due to major post-medieval development. The inner rampart follows the slope crest, its line on the north-west preserved in a hedge bank from which it emerges as a distinct earthwork around the north and north-east, interrupted by the railway cutting but re-appearing to curve around the south-east of the hillfort, where its outer face becomes partly truncated by a C19 wall. The size of the ramparts varies but where least modified by later activity they appear broadly 8m-9m wide and up to 2.25m high. Some variation is attributable to Harvey's landscaping, his paths crossing ramparts in some places and revetting their edges in others. Material from his path levelling is also considered to have been dumped onto portions of the ramparts to create some anomalous accretions, notably a ramped mound forming the present highest point of the inner rampart on the north side.

The Cunaide Stone is set upright, embedded in a wall revetting Henry's path against the outer edge of the inner rampart to the north of the hillfort. The stone, as now visible, measures 1.32m high by up to 0.31m wide, almost parallel sided with a roughly rounded upper end. Centred within the top of the exposed face are two natural mineral veins forming a natural 'cross', their position on the finished stone considered to have been deliberately contrived in the selection and shaping of the piece. The exposed face bears a shallow inscription in ten lines of capital letters across the width of the stone, the lettering still surviving though faint, giving a reading currently translated as 'here in peace lately went to rest Cunaide. Here in this grave she lies. She lived 33 years'. A C19 translation presented on a slate slab beside the stone is based on an incorrect reading of the inscription.

The mid-C19 landscaping undertaken by Henry Harvey takes the form of levelled, revetted paths around the northern half of the hillfort. Paths are cut along the foot of each rampart, converging gradually down the long gradient to the west of the hillfort, beyond the scheduled area. The path below the upper rampart has a return which ascends the

ramped mound on the north of that rampart. A further path links those below the ramparts then runs NNE over steps directly down the hillslope; as this path cuts through the outer rampart, it passes beneath a formal arch which serves as a memorial to his efforts. The arch is listed at Grade II and is not included in the scheduling.

The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection by a very deep railway cutting, 25m wide, which passes north-east to south-west across the hillfort destroying all archaeological features in its path. As the cutting leaves the hillfort on the north-east, it is crossed by a railway bridge which is Grade II listed and is also not included in the scheduling. The second, smaller area of protection is designed to protect the nationally-important archaeology south-east of the railway cutting, the area measuring 55m north-east to south-west by up to 30m north-west to south-east.

A number of items are excluded from the scheduling. These are all modern fences and gates, all modern metalled and gravelled surfaces, the modern landmark cross, its electricity supply cabling and trench, all modern signs, notices and the information plinth on the summit, all modern seats, all drains and grids, the surface of the former tennis court, the Grade II listed memorial arch and railway bridge, and all stored materials and modern structures in the south east side of the hillfort. The ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

Selected Sources

Noall, C - *The Book of Hayle*: 1985, p 50

Vale, E - *Title: The Harveys of Hayle*: 1966

Cahill, N and CAU - *Hayle Historical Assessment, Cornwall*: 2000 - Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Buck, C and Smith, J R - *Hayle Town Survey*: 1995 - Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Registered Parks and Gardens

Name: THE DOWNES (ST MICHAEL'S CONVENT)

List Entry Number: 1001305

Location: The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

Grade: II

UID: 2352

Details: Late C19 gardens laid out by John Dando Sedding to surround a small country house designed by Edmund H Sedding.

Historic Development: The Downes was built c 1880 on a previously undeveloped site for William John Rawlings, an antiquarian, to designs by Edmund H Sedding; John Dando Sedding FRIBA (1838-91) was responsible for the design of the gardens. J D Sedding was the author of the highly influential *Garden-Craft Old and New*, published posthumously in 1891, which included a perspective view of The Downes. The house and garden were described in *The British Architect* (1887) in an article which stressed the integral link between the house and garden:

'The most noticeable fact about 'Downes' is that you may consider the house and gardens as parts of one whole scheme of design. This is not one of those houses dropped down from the clouds into an ill-considered spot, and with no architecture or design outside the house except the garden gate. This site it is evident at the very first glance was selected for a house and then prepared for it'.

The gardens were also described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (1898), which commented:

'The Downes is nearly perfect ... the place will appeal as a fine example of formal gardening, which has been pursued without altogether forgetting the beauty of hardy plants naturally grouped, and of unbroken greensward'.

In 1901 the property was purchased by Miss Frances E Ellis, and the house was extended by her in 1902 for use as a convent. St Theresa's Convent, a house of the Daughters of the Cross of Liege, was founded in 1913 and the Order subsequently founded St Michael's Hospital on adjacent land which had been purchased by Miss Ellis in 1904. The house remains (2000) in use as a convent.

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting: The Downes is situated west of Trelissick Road to the south-west of the centre of Hayle. The c 2.25ha site is bounded to the north and east by drives, while to the south it adjoins domestic and other properties. To the west it adjoins open ground from which it is separated by walls, hedges, and fences. The Downes stands on a small hill commanding a fine prospect. To the north lies St Ives' Bay, while to the north-west there are views across the Hayle estuary to the church of St Uny Lelant and Knill's Monument; to the west beyond the estuary stand the granite hills, Trecrom and Trink.

Entrances and Approaches: The Downes is approached from Foundry Hill to the east of the house. From an entrance marked by a pair of late C19 granite gate piers a drive leads c 130m west through the C20 St Michael's Hospital to reach a pair of timber carriage gates (listed grade II*) which lead to a walled courtyard on the east side of the house. An ogee-headed timber door leads from the north-east corner of this courtyard to the eastern end of the principal (north) garden terrace. Before the construction of the hospital, the land to the north and south of this drive which was purchased in 1904 formed part of the designed landscape associated with the house.

A further drive, today (2000) a track, leads south from the north-east tip of the site, parallel with the outer side of the wall which forms the eastern boundary of the garden. This drive appears to have led north and north-west from the house to join Carnsew Road c 400m to the north. This drive would have given access to Hayle and the railway station, and to the coast.

Principal Building: The Downes (listed grade II*) stands at the south-east corner of the site and is a two-storey small country house constructed in stone with granite dressings under a steeply pitched, gabled slate roof and with leaded windows. The house is irregularly shaped on plan, with a lower service wing adjoining the house to the east. The

house was built to designs by Edmund and John Dando Sedding c 1880, and was subsequently extended in 1902 for Miss Ellis when she wished to use the property to house a religious community; it was extended again in the early C20. A Tudor-gothic-style chapel was constructed to the south-west of the house in 1927.

Gardens and Pleasure Grounds: Beneath the north front of the house a broad gravel terrace is bordered by a low granite wall ornamented with trefoil-headed openings (listed grade II*). As laid out, this terrace was planted with hollies and box trees set alternately in the surviving square and round beds which are edged with chamfered grey bricks; these beds are today (2000) planted with cordylines and topiary yews. At the east end of the terrace, c 10m north-east of the house, is a summerhouse (listed grade II*) constructed in granite with Tudor-gothic details including an oriel window with ornamental leaded lights set in its north facade. To the west the terrace is terminated by a low granite parapet flanked by ball finials, which affords views across the orchard. The terrace, retaining wall, and the summerhouse formed part of Sedding's scheme for the gardens.

From the north side of the terrace, opposite the garden entrance from the house, a flight of granite steps descends to a lawn which is the site of Sedding's 'geometrical garden' (terrace walls and steps listed grade II*). A broad central walk flanked to east and west by a late C20 box-edged parterre divides this lawn into two main divisions. To the north an herbaceous border is divided by buttresses of clipped *escalonina*. In the original design each division of the geometrical garden was set out with a series of thirty-nine brick-edged geometric flower beds, the plan of which was influenced by the garden laid out in 1623 by Salomon de Caus (c 1576-1626) at Heidelberg, Germany (British Architect 1887). The design of this garden was supervised on the spot by Sedding (*ibid*), and the planting schemes for the beds, which were planted out twice a year, were submitted to Sedding for his approval. Here Sedding and his client experimented with the colour theories recommended by the Egyptologist Sir John Gardner Wilkinson (1797-1875) in *On Colour* (1858) (Ottewill 1989). The flower beds were formerly surrounded by a border of ornamental shrubs and a high bay hedge (British Architect 1887).

At the west end of the geometrical garden terrace, steps descend to an area of winding paths leading through mature trees. As laid out by Sedding, this was a garden of small beds arranged in a regular pattern and edged with box (*ibid*); it has been relandscaped in the C20 and is planted with pines and shrubs, which surround a monumental C20 timber crucifix. To the north and west of this terrace and the geometrical garden is an area of less formal terraced areas comprising an orchard, and fruit and flower gardens, with a small mid C20 nuns' cemetery c 100m west of the house. The cemetery is simply laid out and enclosed by hedges and metal railings.

The central axis of the geometrical garden is projected northwards by a flight of eleven stone steps which descends to an avenue of Irish yews flanked by level lawns, beyond which are balancing areas of shrubbery to east and west. A third flight of stone steps on the central axis leads to a cross-walk between yew and clipped conifer hedges which divides the flower gardens from the terraced fruit and vegetable gardens beyond. The central axis is terminated to the north by a stone arbour (listed grade II*) which comprises an arcaded south facade with arched openings to the east and west; the gabled slate roof is supported by granite Tuscan columns. Sedding's design for the arbour was inspired by St Germoe's Chair which stands in the churchyard of St Germochus in Germoe (British Architect 1887; Pett 1998). To the west of the house is a square, level lawn which was originally separated from the terrace walk by a holly hedge. The west side is supported by a low granite terrace wall, from the north-west corner of which steps lead down to an orchard; this area was planted by Sedding with 'rare and beautiful shrubs' (British Architect 1887). There are views from the gravelled west terrace walk across the orchard.

Kitchen Garden: The kitchen garden is enclosed to the north and east by stone walls c 3.5m high. Two doors lead through the east wall, one being an original late C19, ornamentally braced painted timber door. To the west and east of the stone arbour which terminated the northern axis of the gardens are the remains of late C19 or early C20 peach houses which stood against the high walls which forms the north and east boundaries of the site. The north-east wall is planted with apricots and peaches within the foundations of a lean-to glasshouse. On the outer side of the north wall a series of stone and brick bothies, sheds, and boiler houses survive. The area to the east of the northern axial walk is partly planted with soft fruit, while that to the west is mainly laid to grass.

A large late C20 glasshouse occupies the north-west corner of the kitchen garden, while a further range of late C19 or early C20 timber-framed glasshouses stands against the garden wall immediately to the north-west. These glasshouses lead west to attached potting sheds and stores. The north-facing slope to the south of the glasshouses is mainly laid to grass (2000); a walk ascending the slope is planted with an avenue of eucalyptus.

A timber gate in a hedge c 5m west of the late C20 glasshouse gives access to a service drive which leads north to join the drive running parallel to and outside the north wall of the kitchen garden. In a recess in the walls outside the north-west corner of the kitchen garden are two early C20 single-storey bothies, while to the west of the drive is a walled service area. The service drive also leads south, ascending the north-facing slope and separating the kitchen garden from the fruit and flower gardens and orchard which form a rectangular block adjacent to the western boundary of the site. The service drive leads to a flight of stone steps at the western end of the north terrace c 80m north-west of the house.

References: The British Architect, (16 December 1887), pp 282, 480-1
J D Sedding, *Garden-Craft Old and New* (1891)
Gardeners' Chronicle, i (1898), pp 217, 219-20
B Elliott, *Victorian Gardens* (1986), p 164
D Ottewill, *The Edwardian Garden* (1989), pp 32-4
The Cornish Garden, (1994), p 66
J Cornwall Garden Trust, (1996), p 19
D E Pett, *The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall* (1998), pp 62-3

Illustrations: T Raffles Davison, The geometrical garden (published in *British Architect* (1887), pl 16)
Engraving, View from the Lower Garden (published in *British Architect* (1887), pl 16)
J D Sedding, perspective view of the central axis of the gardens (published in Sedding 1891)

Listed Buildings

Name: DOWNS (ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT, PART OF ST MICHAELS HOSPITAL)

List Entry Number: 1160452

Location: DOWNS (ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT, PART OF ST MICHAELS HOSPITAL), TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II*

UID: 70266

Details: Small country house, now used as a nursing convent, including front courtyard walls gate piers and gates. Circa 1880 extended in 1902 and again early C20. Built for Mr Rawlings and designed by E. and J.D. Sedding. Rock-faced elvan brought to course and granite dressings. Steep dry Delabole slate roofs with projecting eaves rafters and granite coped gable ends. Crested clay ridge tiles. External stone lateral stacks with shaped tops and one stack has blind battlements. Gable end stack to kitchen wing.

Plan: Irregular plan with 4 principal rooms, each with a gable-ended front, ranged around a central T-shaped on-plan entrance hall and stair hall. The short axis of the entrance hall is approached by a porch in the front (east) angle ; this leads to a vestibule and then to a 2-storey axial-entrance hall and stair hall with another entrance and porch in the angle behind the principal right-hand wing. A lower service wing adjoins the left-hand side of the front. Extended circa early C20 with 2-storey wing at rear left and single-storey infill wing between this and original service wing. Slightly later single-storey wing (with memorial plaque to Lizzie S. Brooke) adjoins at right angles to the front, left of the porch ; and a church built 1927 (not included) adjoins at the rear left side. Tudor Gothic style. Exterior: 2 storeys. Similarly detailed fronts have plinths, moulded strings under first floor sills, hoodmoulds, and relieving arches over ground floor windows and all gable end windows. Most windows have transoms ; the principal windows have cusped-headed lights and most of these have foiled tracery. All the windows have their original leaded glazing. Louvred ventilators to the gables. Principal 1:1:1 bay east entrance front has original gable end projecting forward on the left and side wall of principal wing on the right. Integral hipped lean-to porch in the angle with 4-light timber-framed gabled bay window over. Porch has 4-centred arched doorway on the right and 2 light traceried window on the left. The bay window, has pargetted plasterwork in the panels between the braced framing, moulded sill, trefoil-headed lights, quarterfoil tracery and arch-braced king post on corbel to a gable with a brattished barge board with central pendant. Lower central panel under window has a later crucifix of the Daughters of The Cross of Liege. Original wing on left has 3 light window to middle of first floor ; ground floor has circa early C20 gable-ended wing in front. Far left is original lower service wing with 4-centred arched doorway. Right of the porch is 2-light window to first floor and further right a lateral stack offset at first floor level and partly carried on moulded corbels. North garden front has gable end of principal wing on the left, side wall of one of 2 parallel gable-ended wings set back on the right and gable-ended porch in the angle. Principal gable has 2-storey gabled bay window with 4 lights to the front and 2-light sidelights to the 1st floor window. All have cinquefoil-headed lights and quatrefoil tracery. Porch has bracket-arched window to the front and ornate framed gable end with central bell-cote. Over the porch is a 3-light window lighting the stair landing, and on the right a 3-stage lateral stack lateral stack surmounted by pair of square shafts linked by a recessed half-column. Right-hand return wall of principal wing has 4-light window with cinquefoil headed lights to ground floor; former doorway over, originally leading to a balcony, and single-light window, far right. Principal 3-light stair window is in the south wall of the house and has trefoil headed lights and tracery.

Interior: has wealth of Tudor Gothic detail and is virtually unaltered since built. Stair hall has dog-leg stair with closed string, square-on-plan column balusters and fluted newels with ball finials and moulded pendants. A timber framed oriel (now a cupboard) carried on corbels overlooks the stair. Principal parlour has fluted panelling, fine Gothic style ceiling and 4-centred arched chimney piece. Throughout the house are original panelled doors (some with 4-centred arches, some with architraves), plaster ceiling cornices and old or original fittings.

Slate-coped courtyard walls at the front are pierced by wide gateway, right of middle and ogee-headed doorway through the right-hand wall into the gardens. Original gate is panelled and has pierced arches.

The Downs was bought by Miss Francis E. Ellis in 1901 and extended by her in 1902 so that the extension and part of the house could be used as a convent named St Theresa's convent who founded St. Michael's Hospital on land bought by Miss Ellis in 1904. A memorial statue of St. Michael (q.v.) was erected to her memory in 1933.

Sources: Historical information provided by Sister Patricia, the Sister Superior and by Hayle Town Council.

Listing NGR: SW5556036730

Name: TERRACE WALLS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE DOWNS

List Entry Number: 1143671

Location: TERRACE WALLS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE DOWNS, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II*

UID: 70267

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

Details: Terrace walls to planned garden. Circa 1880. Built for Mr. Rawlings and designed by E. and J.D. Sedding. Granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings.

Plan: Walls at front and rear of a rectangular terrace immediately north of The Downs. Aligned with the north doorway of the house are 2 flights of steps: a short flight through the rear terrace wall and a flight of 8 steps down to the next level from the front wall; at the west end of the terrace are 2 more flights of steps. The main flight of steps has a plain stone balustrade at either side with projecting chamfered copings; the ashlar square-on-plan terminal piers or newel posts have moulded caps. Front wall of the terrace is pierced at intervals by a balustrade of trefoil-headed 4-centred arches. Chamfered copings.

Sources: Notes provided by Hayle Town Council.

Listing NGR: SW5552936744

Name: SUMMERHOUSE AT APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE DOWNS

List Entry Number: 1143672

Location: SUMMERHOUSE AT APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE DOWNS, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II*

UID: 70268

Details: Summerhouse in planned garden. Circa 1880. Built for Mr Rawlings and designed by E.and J.D. Sedding. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Half-hipped dry Delabole slate roof with projecting eaves rafters. Crested clay ridge tiles.

Plan: Single-cell plan with oriel window projecting from the left-hand (north) side. Tudor Gothic style details.

Exterior: Single storey. Symmetrical 2 window west front with central doorway approached by wide flight of 7 stone steps with plain stone balustrades. Original doors and windows. 4-centred arched doorway with double doors with lozenges to bottom panels and glazed top panels. 3-light windows with transoms to the narrower sidelights and cusped and traceried heads. A 5-light timber framed gabled window with round-headed lights projects from the left-hand (north) wall. The oriel is carried on the rear stone wall of the summerhouse on one side and a stanchion at the other corner. All the windows have their original leaded glazing.

Interior: not inspected.

Sources: Notes provided by Hayle Town Council.

Listing NGR: SW5557736760

Name: SUMMERHOUSE AT APPROXIMATELY 120 METRES NORTH OF THE DOWNS

List Entry Number: 1327604

Location: SUMMERHOUSE AT APPROXIMATELY 120 METRES NORTH OF THE DOWNS, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II*

UID: 70270

Details: Summerhouse in planned garden. Circa 1880. Built for Mr Rawlings and designed by E and J D Sedding. Dressed elvan brought to course with granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate roof with granite coped gable ends. Crested clay ridge tiles. Plan: Single cell plan with 2-bay arcaded opening at the front and single span arched opening to each side. Gothic style with Tuscan columns.

Exterior: single storey. Symmetrical south front with central 2-bay pointed-arched arcade with steep gabled over. The arches are carried on Tuscan responds and central column. Louvred ventilator to gable. The side walls have central chamfered doorways and are also surmounted by gables with central ventilators.

Interior: Single unaltered plastered interior with steps down from the front, stone bench at the rear and blind oculus over.

Listing NGR: SW5553336849

Name: NETHERLIEGH

List Entry Number: 1160441

Location: NETHERLIEGH, 14 AND 16, ST GEORGES ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70262

Details: House. Circa 1850. Stuccoed walls. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves. Rendered brick chimneys over sides walls.

Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal sized reception rooms at the garden front; entrance hall behind right-hand room leading to stair hall; another reception room or former study behind the entrance hall and probably kitchen at rear left. Extended C20 at rear and at left-hand side.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Plinth rusticated stucco quoin strips clasping the corners and moulded cornices under wide eaves soffits. Symmetrical 3 window north garden front with central half-domed niche with moulded architrave. Ground floor window openings at left and right have flanking pilasters carrying hoods on consoles. First floor openings have moulded architraves. Original 12-pane hornless sashes (also to entrance front). 3 window west entrance front has doorway, right of middle and window over; window right of doorway with window over and another window at first floor left. Original 4-panel door and overlight with marginal panes. In front of the doorway is a probably slightly later C19 conservatory with marginal panes to fixed lights (4 at the front, 2 at the right-hand side) and consoles over pilaster mullions supporting an eaves cornice surmounted by cast-iron cresting. The door (left-hand side) has coloured marginal panes and similarly detailed opening overlight.

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

Interior: Has most of its original architectural detail including stairs, panelled doors, window shutters and plaster ceiling cornices.

Listing NGR: SW5619237040

Name: TREPENPOL

List Entry Number: 1143670

Location: TREPENPOL, 20, ST GEORGES ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70263

Details: House. Circa 1850. Built for Harvey and Co. Stuccoed walls. Hipped 'L'-shaped concrete tile roof with projecting eaves. Paired octagonal stuccoed chimney shafts over left-hand side.

Plan: 'L'-shaped plan plus single storey lean-to in rear angle. 2 rooms in garden front with larger principal reception room on the left. Entrance hall behind right hand room leading to stair hall at rear middle and another reception room or study behind the entrance hall. Present kitchen is in the lean-to at rear left, possibly original.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Stuccoed plinth, rusticated quoins and stucco architraves. Symmetrical 3 window north garden front with larger windows and rusticated surrounds to the 3 ground floor openings. First floor openings (and those to the entrance front) have plain stucco surrounds. Original 12-pane hornless sashes. Symmetrical 3 window west entrance front (window at ground floor left is later insertion) with central doorway. Original 4-panel doorway and overlight with marginal panes. There is evidence for a former (probably glazed) porch and a later large conservatory. Original sashes except to later opening.

Interior: Virtually complete interior with its original partitions; open well stair with open string; ceiling cornices with carved trailing bands ; panelled doors and window shutters.

Listing NGR: SW5619237040

Name: THE BEECHES

List Entry Number: 1160443

Location: THE BEECHES, 22, ST GEORGES ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70264

List Entry Description: House. Circa 1850's. Stuccoed walls. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves. Brick chimneys over the side walls. Cast-iron ogee gutters.

Plan: Overall irregular 'L'-shaped plan: 2 reception rooms in the garden front; axial entrance hall behind the left-hand room leading to stair hall; 1-room plan wing (with pedimented gable) projecting on the left behind a later C19 entrance porch; deep service wing at right angles to rear behind entrance hall and stair hall and large later C19 conservatory at the right of the garden front. Classical style details.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window north garden front has: plinth, clasping 2-tier corner pilasters fluted to lower half of first tier, moulded architraves to ground floor openings with moulded hoods over (segmental pediment over central window); first floor sill band with brackets under and eared architraves to windows above. Original 12-pane hornless sashes. On the right of the garden front is a fine C19 conservatory with central canted bay. Transomed lights with 16-pane fixed lights and overlights with coloured glass. The roof has a full length lantern ridge with coloured glass to the sides. East entrance front has recessed entrance with brackets resembling machicolations over. Original panelled door and overlight. In front of the doorway is a C19 entrance porch with panelled plinth and transomed lights. Projecting on the left of the entrance is a 2-storey pedimented gable end. Plinth and strings form a simple ground floor classical order with more complex first floor order surmounted by entablature with brackets to the cornice. The lower cornice of the pediment is round-arched to the middle and the cornice returns as a parapet cornice to either side. C20 windows to possibly altered openings.

Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5624736996

Name: GATE-PIERS, GATES AND FLANKING WALLS AT APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH OF THE BEECHES

List Entry Number: 1327641

Location: GATE-PIERS, GATES AND FLANKING WALLS AT APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH OF THE BEECHES, ST GEORGES ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70265

Details: Gate piers, gates and flanking walls at road entrance to The Beeches q.v. Granite ashlar gate piers, stuccoed walls with dressed granite copings and wrought-iron gates. Ogee-on-plan entrance with central gateway flanked by square-on-plan piers. Gate-piers have plinths and square edged strings under pyramidal caps. Walls have stuccoed plinths and cambered copings. Gates have scrolled detail and the name of the house within a central arched panel to each gate.

Listing NGR: SW5627737030

Name: STATUE OF ST MICHAEL AT APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES EAST OF THE DOWNS

List Entry Number: 1160472

Location: STATUE OF ST MICHAEL AT APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES EAST OF THE DOWNS, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70271

Details: Statue of St Michael over a tall base. Erected 1934 in memory of Miss Frances E Ellis. Freestone statue over a tall tapered dressed granite base. Memorial inscription to front (north side) of base. The statue of St Michael is depicted as an angel warrior-standing sword in hand over a slain beast.

Miss Ellis was a great benefactress who was dedicated to helping orphans and the sick. In 1902 she extended her house (The Downs) so that it could be used as a convent. This convent, named St Theresa's founded in 1913 (opened 1914),

St Michael's Hospital, built on land provided by Miss Ellis.

Source: Daughters of The Cross of Leige In Cornwall.

Listing NGR: SW5567936708

Name: THE BIRD IN HAND

List Entry Number: 1143673

Location: THE BIRD IN HAND, 9, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70272

Details: Coach house, now public house. Circa 1860's built for Harvey and Co. Flemish-bond brick walls with rusticated granite dressings. Hipped scantle slate roof with slightly projecting eaves with cast-iron ogee gutters. Tall brick chimney over each hipped end.

Plan: Rectangular plan with stable, tack room and pair of coach houses on the ground floor; grooms' accommodation and probably fodder store on the first floor approached by flight of granite steps at the rear. Classical style details.

Exterior: 2-storeys plus attic. 1:1:2:2 bay south front with central bays broken forward and surmounted by triangular pediment with glazed central oculus. Plinth, chamfered rustications, keyed elliptical arches and first floor sill string.

Doorway to second from left bay and 2 wide doorways to right-hand bays. Original doors and fenestration. Ledged doors with overlights, 8-paned fixed lights with 4-pane hoppers to ground floor window openings and 16-pane hornless sashes to first floor.

Interior: Not inspected.

This building is the former coach house of Glanmor House qv.

Listing NGR: SW5559036611

Name: RODDFIELD HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1160480

Location: RODDFIELD HOUSE, 14, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70273

Details: House. Circa mid C19. Stuccoed walls. Hipped dry Delabole slate roof with projecting eaves. Stuccoed chimneys over the entrance front and over the rear wall. There are 2 parallel roofs with valley between, linked on the left over the garden front.

Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance hall leading to stair hall at rear: 2 reception rooms (one behind the other) to garden front on the left; probably study right of entrance hall and probably kitchen at rear right.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Plinth, rusticated quoin strips, similar rustications around doorway and recessed architraves to window openings. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay east front with central doorway and window over. Left and right-hand bays have blind window openings. Original panelled door with overlight and original 12-pane hornless sashes to all principal openings except ground floor of garden front. 2-bay south garden front has possibly later C19 stuccoed canted

bay windows to ground floor. The windows have panelled plinths, mullions with moulded capitals and moulded cornice to the entablature. The horned sashes are possibly original.

Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains its original internal features and joinery.

Listing NGR: SW5555236559

Name: GLANMOR HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1327660

Location: GLANMOR HOUSE, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II*

UID: 70274

Details: House. Circa 1862. Built for Harvey and Co for their transport manager. Stuccoed walls. Hipped grouted scantle slate roofs with central valley and linked across the garden front. Projecting eaves with cast iron ogee gutters. Chamfered stuccoed grouped chimney shafts at rear left, over right-hand wall, over cross wall of lower service wing, right, and towards rear, far right.

Plan: Unaltered double depth plan with 2-rooms-wide reception area of the house on the left and shallower plan 2-rooms-wide service area on the right. Main house has central hallway leading to stair hall and axial passage behind right-hand room; 2 linked reception rooms to garden front, left, and another reception room behind axial passage, 2 storey bay windows to garden front and at rear right. At rear left is a large bay window/conservatory. Later

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

lean-to conservatory added to service end at rear. Classical style.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Similar stucco details to each front: plinth; giant engaged panelled corner pilaster; rusticated courses to ground floor; vermiculated first floor band under sills; moulded sills; moulded architraves and panelled frieze under eaves cornice. Reception block has original hornless sashes with plate glass, service wing has original hornless sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical 3 window entrance front with original central porch and lower 3 window service wing set back on the right. Porch is approximately Tuscan distyle in antae with round headed windows between the square columns and central doorway with original door and overlight. Entablature has moulded brackets to the cornice and there is an ornate parapet with pierced balustrade over.

2-bay garden front: 2-storey canted bay windows with pilaster mullions and round arch lights to the ground floor; moulded brackets to the cornices under the first floor sills and moulded cornices to the windows above.

Rear has similar details 2-storey bay window on the left and large canted 5-light bay with pilaster mullions and entablature on the right. Service wing has wide mid-floor band and moulded architraves to the windows.

Interior: Complete interior with cast-iron stair balustrade by Harvey and Co; original doors, architraves and door furniture; chimney-pieces; and fine plasterwork ceilings with possibly the original colour scheme (repainted early C20).

Listing NGR: SW5551036579

Name: GATE-PIERS, WALLS AND RAILINGS AT APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES SOUTH EAST OF GLANMOR HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1143632

Location: GATE-PIERS, WALLS AND RAILINGS AT APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES SOUTH EAST OF GLANMOR HOUSE, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70275

Details: Gate piers, flanking walls, terminal piers and railings. Circa late C19. Granite ashlar and dressed granite. Ogee-on-plan entrance with central gateway and square-on-plan piers. Monolithic pier shafts have ogee-headed recessed panels and are surmounted by pyramidal caps. Low ashlar walls between piers have copings of similar section and original wrought iron railings with alternate twisted bars.

Listing NGR: SW555336535

Name: MEADOWSIDE COTTAGE

List Entry Number: 1143633

Location: MEADOWSIDE COTTAGE, 40 AND 42, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70276

Details: Pair of cottages. Circa early-mid C19. Dressed coursed granite front with granite dressings, brick arches. Hipped roof with central axial brick stack; original grouted scantle slate roof to left, asbestos slate to right (No. 40).

Plan: Double depth plan. Pair of identical cottages each with one room at the front and one room behind; the entrance cross passages are at either end. Right-hand cottage has been extended on the right and at rear in the C20.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 4 window east front except that right hand cottage has C20 lean-to porch. Unaltered original openings with 4-centred arches with projecting granite keystones. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars and traceried heads. Doorways at extreme left and right with windows over. C20 doors.

Interiors: Not inspected but possibly retains original features and joinery.

Listing NGR: SW5546336338

Name: MEADOWSIDE HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1327623

Location: MEADOWSIDE HOUSE, 44-48, TRELISSICK ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 70277

Details: House. Circa 1860s or possibly circa 1840s and remodelled in the 1860s.

Stuccoed walls. Grouted scantle slate roofs, hipped except for gable end to axial wing, behind main entrance on the left. Wide eaves with cast-iron ogee gutter. Pair of chamfered stucco chimney shafts over right-hand wall and another chimney over rear wall of main block.

Plan: Double depth plan plus 2 rooms deep service wing at right angles to rear middle: 2 reception rooms at the garden front surrounded by open verandah with balcony above; entrance hall behind left-hand room leading presumably to central stair hall behind the front rooms; at rear left is a projecting axial wing; set back on the right is an attached summer house with external steps and at far rear is service wing with entrance hall between the rooms.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Plinth, clasping Doric corner pilasters moulded architraves. Symmetrical 3 window south garden room (except for circa late C19 projecting bay window on the right). Central domed niche. Probably original 4-pane hornless sashes to first floor openings. Pair of circa late C19 French windows with overlights to ground floor left, 4-light bay window with leaded overlight, right. In front is a 5 bay cast-iron open verandah plus splayed corner bays and returning for 2 bays at either end. Verandah has column-turned stanchions; flat headed arches with pierced spandrels and frieze over. Above the verandah is a balcony with cross-braced balustrade On the right the verandah front is glazed (circa late C19) to form a conservatory. West entrance front has symmetrical 3 window front of service wing set back on the left and 1:1:1: bay front on the right. Service wing

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has central doorway with panelled door and original 12-pane hornless sashes at front, end and rear. Main entrance front on the right has panelled and glazed box porch to middle bay with pilaster mullions, coloured glazing with marginal panes, overlights and entablature with dentils. Left-hand gable-ended bay is built forward and has canted bay window with pilaster mullions and dentilled entablature and tripartite window over with pilaster mullions and moulded cornice to the entablature. Blind window right of porch.

Original hornless sashes with plate glass.

Interior: Not inspected but possibly as complete as the very interesting C19 exterior.

Listing NGR: SW5549936296

Name: CHARLOTTE HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1159987

Location: CHARLOTTE HOUSE, 52 AND 54, FOUNDRY HILL

Grade: II

UID: 70193

Details: House. Circa 1804, remodelled early C19 and later C19. Stuccoed or possibly render replacing stucco. Asbestos slate hipped roofs with projecting eaves and cast-iron ogee gutters. Partly external stack at left-hand side with rendered brick chimney over; pair of octagonal stuccoed chimney shaft over right-hand side and brick chimney over original end of wing towards rear on right.

Plan: Double depth plan plus C20 extensions. 2 reception rooms at the garden front; stair hall behind left-hand room, probably original kitchen behind right-hand room.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 2 window garden front with granite plinth. The left-hand bay is bowed and there is a canted bay window to the ground floor of each bay. In front of the ground floor to a mid-late C19 4-bay verandah with ornate cast-iron stanchions, the verandah returns at either end both to cover the entrance doorway and for a distance at the other side. The transomed ground floor windows are probably contemporary with the verandah and have diagonal and square patterned glazing to the casements. First floor windows have similar glazing to the top lights only. The entrance front (left-hand wall) has doorway with pair of C19 panelled doors and overlight with diamond panes all within an early C19 moulded doorcase with corner blocks.

Interior: Parts inspected have all their early C19 carpentry and joinery details and plasterwork including: dog-leg stair with open string; cornice with modillions in the stair hall; cornices with trailing bands and 6-panel doors.

Charlotte House was the home of Jane Trevithick (nee Jane Harvey) wife of Richard Trevithick, the famous engineer, probably during the period of circa 1836 until 1868.

Listing NGR: SW5564336896

Name: THE LAURELS

List Entry Number: 1143682

Location: THE LAURELS, 9, FOUNDRY HILL

Grade: II

UID: 70192

Details: House. Circa mid C19. Stuccoed walls. Hipped scantle slate roofs with projecting eaves. Chimney removed C20.

Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal front rooms flanking a central entrance hall leading to a rear stair hall with a room on either side. Adjoining set back on the left is a 1 room wide probably service wing which projects further at the rear.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window west road front with granite ashlar plinth, stucco keystones and stucco aprons under the first floor windows. Central doorway with original 6-panel door, with top 4 panels later glazed, and overlight. In front of the doorway is a circa late C19 glazed porch with pilaster corners and moulded cornice to its flat roof. Porch has horizontal glazing bars and over the double doors an overlight with coloured marginal panes. Ground floor windows are possibly original or circa 1870s 4-pane hornless sashes, otherwise the windows are original 12-pane hornless sashes. Rear has a 3 window garden front also with original sashes.

Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5573036796

Name: FORMER FOUNDRY SCHOOL

List Entry Number: 1327610

Location: FORMER FOUNDRY SCHOOL, 5, FOUNDRY HILL

Grade: II

UID: 70190

Details: School for foundry workers children. Circa 1860. Built for Harvey and Co. Granite and killas rubble with granite dressings, slatehanging to walls of rear wing. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with wide eaves and ventilator holes drilled into the soffits. Cast-iron ogee-section gutters.

Plan: Overall L-shaped plan. Originally probably a large rectangular schoolroom on each floor of the main part and possibly schoolteachers' accommodation in a one-room plan wing at right angles behind the right-hand side. Now used as a house and subdivided.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Tall virtually symmetrical 3 window west road front with no doorway. Original 30-pane hornless sashes to ground floor except that right-hand window has shutter in place of lower sash. Originally 12-pane sashes above but the lower sashes are replaced with 2 panes. Doorway to middle of left-hand wall

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at basement level. Originally double 3-panel doors and 5-pane overlight. Another doorway at higher level on left is probably in position of former stair window.

Interior: Not inspected.

Source: Hayle Town Trial, by Brian Sullivan.

Listing NGR: SW5573236833

Name: No name for this Entry

List Entry Number: 1310787

Location: 7, FOUNDRY HILL

Grade: II

UID: 70191

Details: House. Circa mid C19. Stuccoed walls. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof (being replaced at the time of the survey). Brick chimneys, over left-hand side wall and over cross walls and gable end to rear wing. Cast-iron ogee gutters.

Plan: 3 rooms deep and 2 rooms wide at the garden (road) front. Axial entrance hall behind right-hand room leading to stair hall behind left-hand room. Probably reception rooms behind and at far rear a service wing or cottage on the right with its own entrance.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window garden front without doorway. Stuccoed plinth and aprons under the sills. Right-hand return wall is symmetrical 3 window entrance front with central doorway and with left-hand windows blind. Right of this is a slightly later C19 1-window cottage front with its doorway on the left within an original porch. All the windows are original 12-pane hornless sashes.

Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5573636817

Name: LANE END

List Entry Number: 1310643

Location: LANE END, 16-22, MILLPOND AVENUE

Grade: II

UID: 70242

Details: House, now divided into flats. Circa early C19. Stuccoed walls. Hipped asbestos slate roofs with projecting eaves. Brick chimneys over the side walls.

Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal reception rooms at the garden front; axial entrance hall behind right-hand room leading to stair hall behind left-hand room; probably study behind entrance hall and kitchen behind stair hall. C20 additions at left-hand side towards the rear.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Similar stucco detail to each elevation: granite ashlar plinths; giant clasping corner pilasters with Greek key and anthemion detail and moulded hoods on consoles over the ground floor windows. Symmetrical 3 window east front with central blind niche to ground floor. All the windows are original 16-pane hornless sashes.

Symmetrical 3 window north entrance front with central doorway within distyle porch with brackets to the entablature (originally open but infilled in the C20). Blind windows except for window over porch.

Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains its original internal features and joinery.

Listing NGR: SW5582236768

Name: LADBROOKE HOUSE, INCLUDING GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS AT APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES NORTH EAST

List Entry Number: 1143661

Location: LADBROOKE HOUSE, 15 MILLPOND AVENUE

Grade: II

UID: 70241

Details: House including garden wall and gate piers adjoining road. Circa 1840's. Built for the Harvey family. Stuccoed walls. Hipped concrete tile roof wide eaves with moulded plaster soffits. Stuccoed chimneys with paired octagonal shafts over side walls, towards front, left and towards rear, right.

Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal reception rooms at the garden front; axial entrance hall behind right-hand room leading to bowed stair hall behind the left-hand room; probably study behind entrance hall and kitchen behind stair hall. Later extensions at rear, right and adjoining left-hand side towards the rear.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Similar stucco detail to each elevation: granite ashlar plinths; giant panelled plasters with Corinthian capitals flanking each front; moulded architraves carved festoons over ground floor windows; moulded first floors sill bands and eaves entablature with Greek key pattern to garden front and moulded soffits to other elevations. Symmetrical 3 window north-east garden front with central domed blind niche to ground floor original windows throughout are 12-pane hornless sashes except for slightly larger sashes with marginal panes at ground floor left and right. Symmetrical 3 window north-west entrance front with central doorway. Original 6-panel door with later glazed top panels and overlight. Distyle Corinthian porch with dentils to the entablature and iron balustrade over. Left-hand window is blind. Chimneys over right-hand windows.

Interior: Many original features including marble chimney-pieces and moulded plaster ceiling cornices.

Granite ashlar walls with granite copings to ogee-on-plan gateway flanked by granite monolith piers.

Listing NGR: SW5579336802

Name: THE GLADE

South West Archaeology Ltd.

List Entry Number: 1310635

Location: THE GLADE, 10, MILLPOND AVENUE

Grade: II

UID: 70240

Details: House. Circa 1840's. Stuccoed walls. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with wide eaves with panelled plaster soffits. Brick chimneys over the side walls.

Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 equal reception rooms at the garden front; axial entrance hall behind right-hand room leading to stair hall behind left-hand room; probably large study and kitchen at rear plus later wings at rear left and right.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Similar stucco detail to each elevation: granite ashlar plinths, giant Ionic corner columns; window architraves; first floor sill band and eaves entablature. Symmetrical 3 windows east garden front with central blind domed niche with pedimented architrave and blind window over. At ground floor left and right are identical projecting bay windows with square Doric corner columns and entablature over. C20 casements with older C20 small paned top lights. Original 12-pane hornless sashes to other window openings. Slightly asymmetrical 3 window north entrance front with central doorway. Distyle Ionic porch, 2- window right of doorway and 1 window on the left. First floor windows left and right are blind.

Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains its original features and joinery.

Listing NGR: SW5577336846

Name: No name for this Entry

List Entry Number: 1327637

Location: 7,8 AND 9, MILL POND AVENUE

Grade: II

UID: 70239

Details: Terrace of 3 cottages. Circa mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Flipped grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimneys at right-hand end and over the cross party wall towards the left.

Plan: Double depth plan terrace of 3 similar cottages. Each cottage has 1 room at the front. Right-hand cottage are a pair with entrance passages close together in the middle. Left-hand cottage (No. 9) has its entrance passage towards the left. Service rooms at the rear.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Overall 6 window east front. Each cottage has a 2 window front with a slightly narrower window over the doorway of each. Original panelled door to right-hand cottage (No. 7) otherwise C20 doors. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars to right-hand cottage and to first floor of left-hand cottage, otherwise circa late C19 4-pane horned sashes.

Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5577736881

Name: TRIUMPHAL ARCH

List Entry Number: 1143680

Location: TRIUMPHAL ARCH, FOUNDRY LANE

Grade: II

UID: 70186

Details: Triumphal arch. Built in 1843 for Harvey and Company reputedly to celebrate the Leeghwater Engine contract for draining the Haarlemmer Meer, Holland. Granite ashlar. Rectangular-plan abutments on either side of a fairly wide carriageway. Plinth, rusticated and vermiculated quoins and voussoirs, double impost bands, elliptical arch with projecting keystone, moulded cornice and tall ashlar blocking course.

Listing NGR: SW5573937021

Name: WALLS AND FOUNDARY REMAINS AT SW557370

List Entry Number: 1310778

Location: WALLS AND FOUNDARY REMAINS AT SW557370, FOUNDRY LANE

Grade: II

UID: 70187

Details: Walls and structures associated with former iron foundry. Circa early C19. Built for Harvey and Co.,. Grouted rubble with granite and brick dressings.

Plan: Cranked-on-plan courtyard with retaining walls on 3 sides. On the left (south) the walls are pierced by one small doorway leading to steps up to a garden. The high wall at the end of the courtyard fronts a large vaulted rectangular-on-plan chamber; the right-hand (north) wall fronts 3 similar chambers; all are built into an earth bank.

Exterior: End wall is surmounted by a parapet with string and coping. There is a wide elliptically-arched doorway with projecting granite keystone. Above to the left is a pointed-arched opening with its granite-keyed brick arch rising from the parapet string. The right hand wall has 3 elliptically-arched doorways all with brick arches. The inner 2 doorways have rounded corners to the jambs and arches; the other doorway has square corners.

Listing NGR: SW5571337048

Name: BUILDING AT HARVEYS FOUNDRY AT SW 5578 3706

List Entry Number: 1247405

Location: BUILDING AT HARVEYS FOUNDRY AT SW 5578 3706

Grade: II

UID: 456871

Details: Foundry.c1825-40, in various stages and with earlier origins. Coursed slatestone rubble with dressed quoins and brick arches; part of hipped slate roof remaining. Stable and cartshed range of local rubble and brick with hipped slate roof and brick stacks. PLAN: rectangular plan with, from left (south east) a granary, machine shop, boiler room and engine room; a boring mill stood further to the north west; a stable range extends to the west at right angles, making an overall T-shaped plan, and was joined to the main block by an extension of c1860. EXTERIOR: Main complex of equal height. 5-storey granary has granite lintel over doorway and segmental brick arches over windows and loft doors; rear (west) is slate-clad with large ground-floor opening. Otherwise of 4 storeys with segmental-arched windows. To centre is furnace hole to left of segmental brick arch to vault with secondary flue hole; semi-circular arched ground-floor openings to rear. Semi-circular brick arch to engine house on right. To extreme right (north west) is buttressed and dressed granite wall with 2 segmental-arched openings and joist holes for former pattern floor, this being the end of the demolished Boring Mill; buttress has brick springers for arch and iron socket for supporting crane rail at north east corner. The stable range is of 2 storeys, with loft openings set above segmental-arched double openings to cartsheds, with wrought-iron fittings to plank double doors, and over segmental-arched stable doors. INTERIOR: heavy beamed floors, with some line shafting and flywheels visible. The basement to the granary has two barrel vaults with granite piers and cast-iron columns to brick vaulting. Engine house has flywheel mark on inner face of north wall, and holes indicating that the beam engine was mounted on a cast-iron entablature (a remarkable arrangement for a Cornish engine house). Archaeological analysis and other information is contained in reports by Ken Brown, 1995, and the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. The stables have retained some softwood trusses. From 1779 Harvey's played a pre-eminent role in the supply of beam engines to the world's mining industry and for large draining projects. By the mid C19 they supplied beam engines to the largest capacity sites in the country (including the grade I listed pumping station at Kew), drainage projects in Europe (eg.Haarlem Meer in Holland) and to mines in Africa, Australia and The Americas. The surviving structure was built during the period of the firm's greatest prosperity from 1825 to 1870 and clearly expresses its role as a manufactory, the principal source of power being a large beam engine which also by virtue of its great size, served as a showpiece engine for visitors to the site. The foundry, therefore played a pivotal role in the context of C19 mining throughout much of the world.

Listing NGR: SW5579737062

Name: FORMER FOUNDRY AT SW557370

List Entry Number: 1143681

Location: FORMER FOUNDRY AT SW557370, FOUNDRY LANE

Grade: II

UID: 70188

Details: Pattern shop for iron foundry. Circa early C19. Built for Harvey and Co. Killas and elvan rubble walls with granite dressings. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves. Plan: Rectangular 7-bay plan with large doorway to the front of each bay (except for 1 bay these are partly blocked). Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 7-bay east front with wide round brick arched openings to each bay. Second from left doorway is unaltered, the other former doorways are partly blocked and all but one have windows. First floor had originally loading doorways to 2nd, 4th and 6th bays and windows in the other bays. All are now fitted with windows. 3rd, 5th and 7th bays have original 16-pane hornless sashes. Other windows are mostly old iron casements with glazing bars. Interior: not inspected. **Source:** Hayle Town Trail, by Brian Sullivan ; The Harveys of Hayle by Edmund Vale. **Listing NGR:** SW5571937113

Name: FORMER PATTERN SHOP AT SW557371

List Entry Number: 1159979

Location: FORMER PATTERN SHOP AT SW557371, FOUNDRY LANE

Grade: II

UID: 70189

Details: Pattern shop for iron foundry. Circa mid C19. Built for Harvey and Co. Killas and elvan rubble walls with rock-faced granite dressings. Hipped corrugated asbestos partly scantle slate roof with projecting eaves. Cast-iron ogee-section gutter at the front. Plan: Rectangular plan with 3-storey 6-bay building at the front and wider single-storey 8-bay outshut (with open-fronted bays carried on octagonal wooden posts and with a floored roofspace) parallel at the rear projecting slightly at the left. Front building has doorways to 2 of the bays. Exterior: 3 storeys. Nearly symmetrical 1:1:2:1 bay east front with wide doorways in the second from left and 5th bays. Left hand doorway is heightened and rises into the first floor ; above is loading doorway (second floor). Right-hand doorway is original with segmental brick arch ; other openings are original window openings with original windows (3 are boarded over). Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5573337131

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Name: RAILWAY BRIDGE AT SW556371

List Entry Number: 1143692

Location: RAILWAY BRIDGE AT SW556371, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION

Grade: II

UID: 70216

Details: Road bridge over railway cutting which breaches ancient earthwork. Built 1852 for the West Cornwall Railway. Granite rubble walls, brick arches vault and rock-faced granite copings. Iron railings. Plan: Single-span bridge with swept abutments. Elliptically-arched span with battered abutments. Cambered parapet above with ends of parapet returned and with iron railings adjoining 3 ends.

Listing NGR: SW5568237130

Name: THE CUNAIDE MEMORIAL

List Entry Number: 1160123

Location: THE CUNAIDE MEMORIAL, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION

Grade: II

UID: 70215

Details: Gravestone. C6. Inscribed granite slab reset with C19 slate slab over. Inscription has been deciphered to read: HIC CENVI REQVIE VII CV NAT DO HIC TVMVLO IACIT VIXIT ANNOS XXXII.

Believed to commemorate a woman (Cunaide), or her husband, this is the earliest Christian memorial known in Cornwall (Hayle Town Trail by Brian Sullivan).

Listing NGR: SW5565437163

Name: MEMORIAL ARCH

List Entry Number: 1143691

Location: MEMORIAL ARCH, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION

Grade: II

UID: 70214

Details: Memorial arch adjoining ancient walled earthwork. Datestone 1844. Granite ashlar with granite dressings and brick vaulting. Single span elliptical skew arch abutting embankment at either side. Plinth, impost string, alternate long and short voussoirs to elliptical arch, parapet string and panelled parapet with central date plaque with relief inscription.

Listing NGR: SW5564137172

Name: FREEMASONS' HALL

List Entry Number: 1143683

Location: FREEMASONS' HALL, 8 AND 9, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70196

Details: Former inn (the original White Hart Hotel), now a freemasons' hall. Built by Henry Trevithick to support his sister Jane, wife of Richard Trevithick 1871-1833, the famous engineer. Rendered walls. Hipped, almost pyramidal, grouted scantle slate. Chimneys over side walls removed in the C20.

Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a rear stair hall between 2 service rooms, (possible remodelled in the C20). Later extensions behind.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window north front with central doorway. C20 door. Original hornless sashes. The window right of the doorway is a complete 16-pane sash but the others have had their secondary glazing bars removed to leave 4-panes in each. Internal window shutters to ground floor rooms.

Interior: not inspected.

This building has important historical interest. Jane Trevithick was the hostess of the premises during Richard Trevithick's long period of absence in South America, where he travelled initially to supervise the installation of 9 of his engines in Peru. While he was in South America, engaged in many daring and some ill-fated ventures, Richard sent Jane no money, and when he returned to the port of Falmouth in October 1827 he had (accordingly to Francis Trevithick) only the clothes he wore, a gold watch, a drawing compass, a magnetic compass, and a pair of silver spurs.

The hotel is also an interesting relic of Hayle's prosperity. For the ceremonial first opening of the sluices, to clear the sand from the river, on 27 December, 1834, the occasion was celebrated by a breakfast at the White Hart for the mine adventures, customers and 4 captains who had been employed in the work.

Interior: Not inspected.

Sources: John B. Carter, for the Trevithick Society; Richard Trevithick by James Hodge ; The Harveys of Hayle by E. Vale.

Listing NGR: SW5587537085

Name: No name for this Entry

List Entry Number: 1159998

Location: 7, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70195

Details: House. Circa mid C19. Painted rubble walls with dressed granite sills and lintels. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with projecting eaves and brick chimney over each side wall. Cast-iron ogee gutters.

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Plan: single depth plan with 2 equal reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a stair hall. Small rear service room at rear left.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window north east front with central doorway. Original door and windows : 6-panel door, 12-pane hornless sashes.

Interior: not inspected. Probably retains its original features and joinery.

Listing NGR: SW5588937076

Name: THE WHITE HART HOTEL

List Entry Number: 1310761

Location: THE WHITE HART HOTEL, 10, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II*

UID: 70197

Details: Public house. Circa 1838. Built for Henry Harvey, brother-in-law of Richard Trevithick. Stuccoed walls. Scantle slate roof behind stuccoed parapet. Stuccoed chimneys over the side walls, left.

Plan: rectangular plan 2 rooms wide and 3 rooms deep. 2 equal reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a large stair hall behind the right-hand room. Classical style.

Exterior: 3 storeys. Stuccoed elevations with classical detail. Rusticated courses at ground floor with stucco flat arches. North entrance front has the central doorway within a panelled stucco porch. Original pair of doors with latticed glazing and original fanlight with scrolled detail. Corners of the front are panelled pedestals carrying a giant order of clasping square fluted columns as antae to the 3 bays of the upper floors with 4 engaged giant round columns, the whole surmounted by a Tuscan entablature and a parapet with an open pediment at the middle with central round plaque. The columns are a kind of debased Roman Doric with an Egyptian influence to the design of the capitals. First floor windows have moulded hoods on carved consoles. The side elevations have eared architraves to the first-floor windows with aprons under the sills. All the windows (except ground floor left of east elevation) are original hornless sashes with glazing bars. The west elevation has a tall round headed stair window.

Interior: partly inspected. Entrance hall and stair hall have their original architectural details, including arches, plaster cornices and a fine open well stair with the mahogany handrail curving down to form the newel post. This building is erected on the site of the former Penpol pool (blamed by Henry Harvey for the spreading of cholera in the town).

Sources: John B. Carter for the Trevithick Society ; Richard Trevithick by James Hodge ; The Harveys of Hayle by E. Vale.

Listing NGR: SW5586137095

Name: LLOYDS BANK

List Entry Number: 1327611

Location: LLOYDS BANK, 3 AND 4, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70194

Details: Former market house. Circa mid-late C19. Stuccoed walls. Hipped dry Delabole slate roof with slightly projecting eaves.

Plan: L-shaped plan. 2 rooms wide and 3 rooms deep. Central through passage and originally an axial passage in front of the rear (south) rooms. Small C20 extension on the left. Classical style details.

Exterior: Single storey (originally 2 storeys). Stucco detail is similar on all sides with textured granite ashlar plinth, chamfered rustications to impost string level and round arches with alternate rustications to the voussoirs. The quoins and the piers, punctuating the bays of the north and west fronts, are also rusticated. Above the level of the pier shafts and the tall keystones of the arches is an entablature with moulded architrave, plain frieze and moulded eaves cornice. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay north and south entrance fronts both with central doorways (north front is wider). The north doorway has a moulded stucco arch over responds with moulded imposts. Original panelled doors. Over the south doors is the original geometric and spoked fanlight. West front has a C19 shop window to the left-hand side of the middle bay. This window has a pair of round-headed lights with glazed spandrels within a square-headed opening. Other windows are original or circa late C19 large-paned horned sashes.

Interior: not inspected.

Name: PREMISES OCCUPIED BY WHITES

List Entry Number: 1310768

Location: PREMISES OCCUPIED BY WHITES, 25, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70202

Details: Warehouse. Circa late C19. Mixed rubble and brick dressings with stucco details. Dry Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Crested clay ridge tiles and finials.

Plan: Large rectangular plan with doorways at the front for each floor.

Exterior: 3 storeys. Virtually unaltered nearly symmetrical 3:1:3 bay east front. The floors are divided by moulded stucco strings, there are sill strings to the upper floors and a corbelled and moulded brick eaves cornice.

The central bay rises from upper floor piers to a gable with a large stilted round arched window on the second floor rising into the gable. All the other openings have segmental-arched heads. Ground floor has central trio of window openings ; slightly irregularly spaced windows left and right (left hand window originally a doorway); doorway far right

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and wide doorway on the left. 1st floor has central pair of windows. First and second floors are symmetrical except that there are loading doorways in the bay right of the middle bay instead of windows as in the other bays. Ledged doors to ground floor, glazed doors to upper floors. Original windows with fixed casements and pivoting top lights with smaller panes.
Interior: not inspected.

Name: FORMER OFFICES AND REMAINS OF FOUNDRY OF HARVEY AND COMPANY

List Entry Number: 1143685

Location: FORMER OFFICES AND REMAINS OF FOUNDRY OF HARVEY AND COMPANY, 24, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II*

UID: 70201

Details: Foundry office and remains of foundry. Late C18 and early-mid C19; built by Harvey and Company; altered late C20. Stuccoed stone and boarded timber frame. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof. Brick axial stack. Slate-hung clock turret left of centre with moulded eaves cornice to pyramidal roof with gablet over each clock face.
PLAN: L-shaped on plan main office range incorporating C18 foundry entrance, furnaces and limekiln; rear right-hand [SW] wing added in early-mid C19 as drawing office.
EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. 4-window north front with large round-arched carriage doorway under the right-hand window. Window to each centre bay, blind left hand bay (ground floor). Original 12-pane hornless sashes to first floor (including left-hand return). Circa early C20 windows to ground floor openings. Left-hand return wall has wide shop window. At rear weatherboarded drawing office wing raised on iron posts and with large 12-pane sash windows.
INTERIOR: Substantial remains of part of original C18 foundry, including remains of a furnace, a lime kiln and part of original yard with cobbles and drain. Small part of original office, but mainly pre-1845 offices and in rear wing pre-1888 drawing office supported on cast-iron posts. Two large iron-plated armoured strong rooms supported on cast-iron piers and with cast-iron panelled doors and another strong room made of Barlow rails. Granite cantilevered stairs to office with cast-iron balustrade. Tiled lavatories. Part of the first floor of the main range has been removed. King-post roof over main front range. Clock in turret over main range made in 1893 by John H. West of Hayle, has illuminated dial.

Listing NGR: SW5582237164

Name: BARCLAYS BANK

List Entry Number: 1160015

Location: BARCLAYS BANK, 22 AND 23, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70200

Details: Former emporium. Circa early C19. Built for the Harvey family. Stucco over a granite ashlar plinth. Scantle slate roof, hipped at the left-hand end and adjoining No 24 q.v. on the right.
Plan: Double depth plan with 2 shop fronts flanking a former wide entrance at the front with a 1-room wide wing adjoining on the left. Plan of main part remodelled as bank in the C20. Classical style.
Exterior: 2 storeys. Overall 4-bay east rood front. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay front on the right with 1:1:1 bayground floor flat arcade flanked by giant Ionic pilasters and surmounted by an entablature and parapet with the bays punctuated by plinths. The central bay (originally the entrance) is narrower. The first floor is carried on squat square Doric columns and antae with entablature forming fascia. The 3 first floor windows and those of the 1 window front wing on the left are original 12-pane hornless sashes. Stucco aprons under the first floor sills.
Interior: not inspected.
This building is part of the former Harvey's Emporium, the headquarters of Harvey and Co., iron founders.

Sources: Hayle Town Trial by Brian Sullivan.

Listing NGR: SW5583637151

Name: PREMISES OCCUPIED BY R.M. MUNDAY

List Entry Number: 1143684

Location: PREMISES OCCUPIED BY R.M. MUNDAY, 21, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70199

Details: House. Circa early C19. Stuccoed front with granite ashlar plinth. Grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves at the front, adjoining taller party walls at left and right. Brick chimney over left-hand party wall.
Plan: Double depth plan on slightly tapered site. 2 rooms at the front with entrance passage or hall between and presumably a stair hall between the rear service rooms.
Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window east rood front with blind window over central doorway. Original 6-panel door with 3-panel overlight and circa late C19 or C20 sashes in original openings with stucco aprons under the sills
Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5584137139

Name: PREMISES OCCUPIED BY HOMESTEAD AND CORNISH LINEN SERVICE

List Entry Number: 1327612

Location: PREMISES OCCUPIED BY HOMESTEAD AND CORNISH LINEN SERVICE, 18,19 AND 20, FOUNDRY SQUARE

Grade: II

UID: 70198

Details: Former Corubia biscuit factory. Circa late C19. Granite rubble with brick dressings and stucco details. Dry Delabole slate roof with gable ends. Crested clay ridge tiles. Brick chimney over party wall, right, serving No 21 q.v.
Plan: Built to fit a polygonal, almost triangular site, 10 bays in length, deeper on the right hand side but all under one roof of varied pitch.

Exterior: 3 storeys plus attic. 1:3:1:3:2 bay front with the brick piers dividing the bays treated as engaged columns with stucco mouldings. Ground and first floors have plain stucco sills and plinth caps and moulded strings broken forward as capitals at the piers. Ground floor windows are large with fascia over. First floor windows are round headed and have stucco hoodmoulds. Second floor windows are paired sashes; segmental brick arches with moulded stucco eaves cornice over. Bay 5 (from the left) is a central entrance bay to bays 2-8 and has wide doorway with former loading doorways, each spanned by a segmental arch to the floors above. Over the eaves cornice is a steep gable dormer with pair of round-headed sashes. Bay 1 (far left) has doorway remodelled C20. Ground floor windows and those in the former loading bays are circa early C20, the other windows are original: fanlight-headed windows to first floor opening and horned sashes to the other openings.

Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW5584437125

Name: NO 8,INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS

List Entry Number: 1327587

Location: NO 8,INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS, 8, CHAPEL TERRACE

Grade: II

UID: 70166

Details: House, formerly the Bolitho Bank including front garden walls and gate piers. Circa mid C19. Stuccoed front. Grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves at the front. Brick chimneys over the party walls.

Plan: Double depth plan with large reception room at the front on the left ; entrance hall on the right leading to stair hall and service rooms at rear.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 3 window west front with doorway under right-hand window. The front is flanked by stucco pilasters with tall round-arched panels and entablature over. Enclosed porch with eaves entablature and double doors with overlight. Ground floor window openings have moulded hoods on consoles ; first floor windows have moulded architraves. Circa early C20 2-pane horned sashes.

Interior: not inspected.

Shallow rectangular garden at the front with low stuccoed walls with hollow chamfered granite copings. Granite monolithic piers with cavetto pyramidal heads flank a central gateway.

Source: Hayle Town Trail, by Brian Sullivan.

Listing NGR: SW5592537194

Name: PRATT'S HAYLE MARKET

List Entry Number: 1159865

Location: PRATT'S HAYLE MARKET, 12, CHAPEL TERRACE

Grade: II

UID: 70167

Details: Former methodist chapel and schoolroom, now used as a market. Date plaque 1845. Stucco front, otherwise rubble with granite dressings. Scantle slate roof behind stuccoed parapet with pediment at the front.

Plan: Rectangular aisle-less plan with gallery on 4-sides large entrance porch at the front and large former schoolroom at the rear. Classical style.

Exterior: 2 storey elevations. 1:3:1 bay west front has first floor (gallery) windows to the 3 wider middle bays. Round-headed openings. Ground floor has 1:3:1 bay entrance porch with stucco rustications. The middle bays are broken forward and flanked by panelled pilasters 3 doorways between with blind central doorway. The right and left hand bays are quadrant on plan and each have a window. Moulded parapet cornice and plain parapet. The first floor bays are divided by Tuscan pilasters over a moulded sill string ; entablature above has moulded architrave, plain frieze and modillioned parapet cornice with pediment over the middle bays and a central round date plaque. Side walls have 4 square-headed openings to the ground floor of each side and round-headed openings to the first floor (gallery). Entablature and parapets over.

Interior: some additions for use as an indoor market but the original architectural detail is intact including: panelled gallery, with Corinthian pilasters at the east end and plastered ceiling with moulded bands.

Listing NGR: SW5595037175

Name: PENMENETH HOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATEWAY

List Entry Number: 1160363

Location: PENMENETH HOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATEWAY, 16, PENPOL AVENUE

Grade: II

UID: 70245

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

Details: House. Circa early C19. Slatehanging to front. Hipped scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the side walls of the original house.

Plan: Double depth plan with rear rooms partly within integral rear outshut, 2 equal-sized rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading presumably to a stair hall between the rear rooms. Later C19 1-room wide wing (now garage to ground floor) adjoining on the left and lean-to adjoining on the right.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Overall 4 window north-west front. Original house, middle, has symmetrical 3 window front with central doorway. Original 6-panel door within circa mid-late C19 glazed box porch with coloured marginal panes.

Original 16-pane hornless sashes to ground floor, C20 windows to first floor. Hip-fronted 1 window bay on left and lean-to on right. All with slatehanging (probably added circa mid-late C19).

Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains its original features and joinery.

Mortar coped rubble garden wall parallel to the front of the house with gateway aligned with doorway. The gateway is a square-edged dressed granite pointed arched doorway.

Listing NGR: SW5604937231

Name: PENPOL HOUSE INCLUDING GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS AND GATES TO SOUTH WEST AND THOSE TO NORTH INCLUDING PUMP

List Entry Number: 1143662

Location: PENPOL HOUSE INCLUDING GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS AND GATES TO SOUTH WEST AND THOSE TO NORTH INCLUDING PUMP, 12,14,18 AND 20, PENPOL AVENUE

Grade: II

UID: 70244

Details: House, C16, remodelled in the C17, extended and remodelled in the C18 and C19. Slatehanging to south-west front and north-west gable ends, otherwise painted rubble or rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roofs with tall brick chimneys over the gable ends and over the side walls. Some cast-iron ogee gutters.

Plan: At one time an irregular cruciform plan (south-east wing later mostly demolished); partly C17 wing at right angles to rear right and C18 wing at right angles to front right. Rear wing was rebuilt at rear in the C19 as 2 room plan farmhouse plus rear outshut (right) and front wing was extended with washhouse at the front. Main range has 2 original front rooms of the house (within thick walls) remodelled as rear service rooms to a circa 1760 2-room-plan front and retaining a C17 stair tower projecting from the rear of an entrance hall between the rooms. The rear right-hand wing is C17 or earlier in the front 2 rooms but heightened in the C19, except for short section of roof over the front part. There is a C17 doorway into the left hand side.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 4-window slate facing south-west front. Doorway under second-from-left first floor window with slate hood on wooden brackets. C20 ledged door and C20 windows. At far right is projecting gable end of wing and in front of the wing is a gable-ended C19 single-storey washhouse. Left-hand wall of wing has circa early C19 sash to first floor. Overall 4 window north-west front has C17 hollow chamfered doorway right of middle and nearby symmetrical 3 window front of rebuilt C19 front on the left with C20 door and C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. Right of the C17 doorway is a C20 copy 3-light casement with 8 panes per light and similar window over. Returning at right angles in front on the right is the rear wall of the main range of the house with central hipped-roofed C17 stair tower.

Ground floor: left and right are C18 3-light casements with original crown glass and inner stanchions possibly for earlier leaded glazing. Copy casements over.

Interior: Circa late C17 coved and moulded plaster ceiling over the stair; bolection moulded chimney pieces to the chambers on either side of the stair. Otherwise circa 1760 carpentry; joinery and plasterwork (where visible) including chimney pieces in the front chambers; dog-leg stair with rectangular balusters; panelled doors and moulded ceiling cornices. Roof structures not inspected but they retain some C18 or earlier work.

Garden walls in front of south-west front are grouted rubble. Gateway has square-on-plan granite monolithic piers and C19 wrought-iron gates with arched bracing, cross-braced lock rail and spear-head finials. Walls on right form path beside front wing. Garden walls in front of north-west front are granite rubble. In front of right-hand part (No. 18) the wall is older, lower and has hogs-back granite copings. Gate piers are round-headed granite monoliths. Gate to No. 18 is C19 wrought iron with arched top rail. There is a well in front of the right-hand end of the garden wall. Over the well is a C19 cast iron barrel pump with its original cranked handle.

Penpol has an interesting history: owned by the Godolphins from the C16 until 1639 when sold to Anthony Honeychurch of St Erth; in 1732 in the hands of Rt. Hon Henry Robartes, Earl of Radnor, who leased to John Curnow (Merchant Curnow) ; a daughter Jane married William Hocken, Rector of Phillack with Gwithian in 1770, another daughter, Jane, married Richard Oke Millett of Marazion in 1771. In 1788 Richard Miller bought Penpol from Lord Arundell. A later (Dr.) Richard Millet who had been living at Penpol for some years up to 1863, was accused by his brother-in-law, Dr. Edmonds of poisoning his brother Jacob Miller, by mixing aconite in horse radish sauce served with beef. There was an inquest and trial but he was found not guilty. Since 1921 Penpol has been owned by the Ellis family.

Historical information provided by Hayle Town Council from notes by Major Tom Ellis

Listing NGR: SW5609537224

Name: BODRIGGY VILLA INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS

List Entry Number: 1143667

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Location: BODRIGGY VILLA INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS, 54, QUEENS WAY

Grade: II

UID: 70257

Details: House, including front garden walls and gate piers. Circa mid C19. Stuccoed front, otherwise painted rubble. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with projecting eaves. Brick chimneys over the side walls. Cast-iron ogee gutters. Plan: Double depth plan with 2 equal-sized reception rooms flanking a central stair hall leading to a stair hall between the rear service rooms.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with central doorway. Stucco plinth, quoin strips and similar stucco detail round doorway and moulded architraves. Original door with round-arched panels and overlight. Circa late C19 glazed porch with canted front, fretted mullions and paired brackets carrying an eaves entablature with acanthus leaves and shaped cresting over a moulded cornice. Windows are original 12-pane hornless sashes.

Interior: Not inspected.

Painted rubble walls adjoin at either side of the house and enclose a rectangular garden in front. The wall at the front is stuccoed and has a plinth and cavetto moulded granite coping. Gateway is cyma on plan and has square-on-plan granite monolithic pier shafts with cavetto pyramidal caps, scrolled iron gate. The side walls of the garden are ramped up to high rear walls. The left-hand rear wall has battlements.

Listing NGR: SW5637337452

Name: ANSLEY VILLA

List Entry Number: 1143669

Location: ANSLEY VILLA, 25, SEA LANE

Grade: II

UID: 70261

Details: House. Circa mid C19 extended circa late C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings to original house front, stuccoed front to later part. Original house has hipped asbestos slate with projecting eaves and brick chimney over the side walls.

Later wing has original hipped grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves, polygonal dormer roof over central canted bay windows and cast-iron ogee gutters. Brick chimney over rear wall.

Plan: Double-depth plan. Original house has 2 small parlours at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading presumably to a stair hall between very shallow service rooms and a 1-room plan heated wing probably the kitchen at right angles behind the right-hand side. Later C19 1-room plan wing on the right is deeper plan and has 2-storey bay windows to middle of front and to middle of right-hand side.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Overall 4 window south front. Symmetrical 3 window front with central doorway to original house on the left and taller later wing with central 2-storey bay window on the right. Original doors and windows. House has 2-panel door with overlight and hornless sashes with marginal panes. Wing has horned sashes with segmentally-headed lights and bracketted eaves cornice over. Similar 2-storey bay window to right-hand side wall.

Interior: Not inspected but probably retains its original features and joinery.

Listing NGR: SW5655037616

Name: BODRIGGY HOUSE (NO.21) SEA LANE AND NO.42 BODRIGGY STREET, INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALLS

List Entry Number: 1160426

Location: BODRIGGY HOUSE, 21 SEA LANE AND 42 BODRIGGY STREET

Grade: II*

UID: 70260

Details: House, including parallel former service range at rear and garden walls in front. Incorporating C17 or earlier remains but present house largely or wholly rebuilt circa 1718, extended slightly circa late C19. Granite ashlar front, otherwise painted rubble. Steep dry Delabole slate roof with tall brick chimneys over the gable ends and a tall gabled brick lateral stack over the middle of the original rear wall.

Plan: Overall U-shaped plan house with 3 large rooms at the front with large central hall and incorporating earlier wings at right angles to rear, left and right and returning from the rear left-hand side of the right-hand wing parallel to the main house. Victorian wing added at right of right hand rear wing. Classical style with archaic features.

Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 7 window front with central doorway. Plinth, flat arches and moulded mid-floor string which steps up as hoodmould over doorway. Circa early C19 door and windows. Panelled door with overlight and original C18 fanlight above. C20 distyle wooden porch with round-arched hood with moulded cornice linked to the capitals of the columns. 12-pane hornless sashes. Left-hand wall of rear left hand wing has pair of C18 18-pane sashes to large ground floor opening. Wealth of panelled doors with fielded panelling; fielded panelled window shutters (and some early C19 shutters); some eared chimney-pieces and probably C18 roof structures (not inspected).

Interior: retains most of its early C18 features including: fine open-well open-string stair with scrolled tread ends, column-turned balusters, moulded ramped handrail and dado with raised and fielded panelling; canopied ceiling over stair with dentilled lower cornice and central oval with winged putto blowing a pipe, moulded ceiling cornices in other rooms including chambers, another central oval in right-hand room; The original C18 stair tower is behind the left-hand side of the hall and there is an outshut behind the hall and the right-hand room (extended circa later C18). There is a probably former 2-storey porch (at rear left of the deeper right-hand wing) which has a C17 chamfered doorway. C19 rubble walls parallel to front and at left hand side linked to house at front and rear. Low wall parallel to

front has square-edged granite copings and square-on-plan granite monolithic piers. Higher wall at left has scantle slate coping. Rear wall has C17 chamfered granite doorway.

Bodriggy was one of the large estates that surrounded the estuary of the River Hayle before the town of Hayle proper came into being. The estate is known to have been in the hands of the family of Bodriggy as early as 1181. During the last 800 years its ownership has passed into different families only twice.

Once the home of Merchant Curnow, the West family (of engineering note) and the Ellis family of the Hayle Brewery. Historical information extracted from notes supplied by Hayle Town Council.

Listing NGR: SW5656037636

Undesignated Assets – Mining related

HER Number: 53602
Name: BOSPOWES - Post Medieval shaft
Grid Reference: SW 5595 3680
Parish: Hayle, Penwith, Cornwall
Monument Types: SHAFT? (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: An oblong mound, 30m x 12m, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. A disused shaft is shown at this location on the 1963 6 inch OS map and the mound is likely to be the remains of this shaft.
RAF, 1946, 3G/TUD/209/5091 (Cornwall Photo Record)

HER Number: 140113
Name: HAYLE - Modern building
Grid Reference: SW 5590 3669
Monument Types: BUILDING (20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)
Full description: Building of unknown original use, now part of a house. Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1838 by Harvey and Co. on a site known as Ropewalk Moor. It was closed in 1908 and was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 (History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton, CA14, pg. 115). Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). Item [378] is partly built of rubble stone, with dressed granite lintels, rendered return elevations and concrete tiled roof. Single storey of two bays, now incorporated into a late C20 house. It may be a complete reconstruction using old materials, but is on the site of a building shown on 1877 and 1908 OS maps. See also items [74], [75], [369].

HER Number: 31889
Name: MELLANEAR - Post Medieval smelting house
Summary: A Williams Harvey tin smelter in Hayle.
Grid Reference: SW 5588 3670
Monument Types: SMELTING HOUSE (19th Century to 20th Century - 1837 AD to 1908 AD)
Full description: The Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1837 on a site known as Ropewalk Moor by Williams Harvey (no relation to the Harveys of Hayle) who, with their other smelting interests in Truro, dominated smelting in Cornwall throughout the C19th. Tin from Australia was smelted here as was most of the tin ore from Dolcoath Mine near Camborne. Harvey's acquired an interest in the enterprise in 1888 and moved the main operation to Bootle in 1908 (b4). Mellanear was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 to cope with war time smelting of Bolivian ores (b4).
Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). A photograph of the works appears in Barton (b4). Item [75] is a late C19 single storey gabled building of unknown use, now a house. Rendered with slate roof and crested ridge tiles and moulded bargeboards. Four windows, with lean-to extensions at either end. This may be a late C19 office or stables associated with the smelting works. See also 139085, 140788 and 140113.
<1> Kelly, 1883, *Kelly's Directory of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<2> Ordnance Survey, 1900s, *2nd Edition 1:2500 Map* (Cartographic materials)
<3> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)
<4> Barton, DB, 1967, *A History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<6> Trevithick Society, 1978, *Newsletter of the Trevithick Society* (Article in serial)

HER Number: 139085
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval wall
Grid Reference: SW 5590 3673
Monument Types: WALL (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: This enclosing wall is a surviving component of the Mellanear Smelting Works. Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1838 by Harvey and Co. on a site known as Ropewalk Moor. It was closed in 1908 and was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 (History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton, CA14, pg. 115). Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). (

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

Three separate sections of the wall survive, that to the south is earlier, and may predate the 1842 Tithe Map; the northern section, running north-east, is late C19, and matches a remnant stretch of wall on the west side of the entrance to the Mellanear Tin Smelting site. See also PRNs 132146, 140788 and 140113.

HER Number: 140788
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval house
Grid Reference: SW 5586 3672
Monument Types: HOUSE (19th Century to Unknown - 1838 AD)
Full description: Building of unknown original use, now house. Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1838 by Williams and Harvey (not connected to Harvey and Co., who did, however, own the land, and acquired an interest in the company in 1888) on a site known as Ropewalk Moor. It was closed in 1908 and was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 (History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton, CA14, pg. 115). Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). Item [369] is an early C19 single storey rendered building with hipped concrete tiled roof, sash windows and door in gable end. Although clearly of more than one phase of building, it is on the site, and retains some fabric of a building shown here on the 1842 Tithe Map. See also items [74], [75], [378].

HER Number: 140108
Name: HAYLE - Modern house
Grid Reference: SW 5586 3673
Monument Types: HOUSE (20th Century to Unknown - 1999 AD)
Full description: House. Early C19. painted stone and render, two storeys with two stacks and two windows each floor. One of a group of smallholdings in regular enclosures along Mellanear Road dating from the late C18 or early C19, and perhaps associated with the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than with the industrial developments in Hayle. The regular block of fields to the east was called 'Tin Closes' in the St Erth 1842 Tithe Award.

HER Number: 140112
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval road
Grid Reference: SW 5584 3660
Monument Types: ROAD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Track. PM. The right of way running past the site of the Mellanear Tin smelter, and linking West Wheal Alfred mine with the smelter and Harvey's Foundry and quays. The hedges either side are carefully constructed, with occasional granite gate piers. The surface retains some old metallurgy, particularly notable is the use of glassy smelting slag. Now curtailed by the Hayle By-pass.

HER Number: 140997
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval house
Summary: Early C19 house with C20 alterations.
Grid Reference: SW 5595 3633
Monument Types: HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: House. early C19, altered C20. Stone ground floor and rendered upper with replacement windows. The house has been very altered, but the basic fabric still survives. Walled enclosure survives also. One of a number of smallholdings set within regular closes along Mellanear Road, and part of a group shown on the 1809 OS survey drawings (although the present building may be a mid C19 rebuild of the original cottage), probably relating to the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than the industrial development in Hayle itself. The regular block of fields to the east was called 'Tin Closes' in the St Erth 1842 Tithe Award.

HER Number: 140111
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval house
Grid Reference: SW 5594 3635
Monument Types: HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: House and walled garden. Circa 1800 and C20. Roughcast with concrete tiled roof. Two storeys to hipped roof with stacks at end left and end right. Symmetrical front of three sash windows in moulded surrounds on first floor, two on ground floor with central door. Stands back from the road in a walled plot with outbuildings, and a good early C20 moulded timber fence and gate on rendered wall. One of a number of smallholdings set within regular closes along Mellanear Road, and part of a group shown on the 1809 OS survey drawings (although the present building may be a mid C19 rebuild of the original cottage), probably relating to the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than the industrial development in Hayle itself. The regular block of fields to the east was called 'Tin Closes' in the St Erth 1842 Tithe Award.

HER Number: 139613
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval house

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall

Grid Reference: SW 5589 3618
Parish: St Erth, Penwith, Cornwall
Monument Types: HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: House. Late C19. Rendered with (artificial) slate roofs. Two generously proportioned storeys to tall hipped roof, truncated stacks left and right. The principal elevation faces south, of three glazing bar sashes with central door , the roadside (north) elevation has 3 window bays, with a central round-headed stair window on first floor, and gabled mezzanine extension to centre. single storey extension to west elevation. Moulded gate piers to garden walls. Built between 1877 and 1907, but looking like 1830, this may have been the counthouse to Mellanear Mine, or at least to Gundry's shaft which stood on the north side of the road in 1877.

HER Number: 31913.03
Name: MELLANEAR - Post Medieval mine
Grid Reference: SW 558 361
Parish: St Erth, Penwith, Cornwall
Monument Types: MINE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Mellanear mine was reopened in 1864 as part of West Alfred Consols (b1). It was in operation from 1879 - 1888 and ceased in 1890. It produced copper, tin, zinc and pyrite (b5). The OS show the mine in its disused state in 1908 (b3). Hamilton -Jenkin noted an engine house at SW 5580 3619 and part of the sett (called Wheal Music at SW 5580 3610 (b2). The OS indicate a surviving mine burrow on current OS maps (b7). A series of shafts, smaller pits, and areas of associated spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP.
<1> Spargo, T, 1865, *The Mines of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
RAF, 1942, *WLA/14/2007&8* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<2> Jenkin, AKH, 19--., *Annotated 6-Inch Map* (Unpublished document)
<3> Ordnance Survey, 1900s, *2nd Edition 1:2500 Map* (Cartographic materials)
<4> Collins, JH, 1912, *Observations on the West of England Mining Region* (Bibliographic reference)
<5> Dines, HG, 1956, *The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England* (Bibliographic reference)
<6> Barton, DB, 1961, *A History of Copper Mining in Cornwall and Devon* (Bibliographic reference)
<7> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)

HER Number: 31914
Name: TREWOONE - Post Medieval clay pit
Grid Reference: SW 5686 3640
Monument Types: CLAY PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: The tithe award for Phillack records the location as "clay pit fields" (b1). A rectilinear scoop is shown here on recent OS maps (b2). Extant remains were recorded in 1976 (b3). Current map editions do not show the scoop: it has probably been filled in (b4). See also PRN 31915. The pit is visible as an overgrown cutting on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.
<1> Tithe Award, 1840s, *Phillack* (Bibliographic reference)
RAF, 1942, *WLA/14/2008* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<2> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)
<3> Pascoe, WH, 1976, *Phillack Checklist (CA15, 1976)* (Article in serial)
<4> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)

HER Number: 31913.01
Name: WHEAL ANN - Post Medieval mine
Grid Reference: SW 5657 3642
Monument Types: MINE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A line of disused tips and shafts are shown at the location on current OS maps (b10). These are the remains of Wheal Ann (b4). This mine worked from 1805 to 1815 and 1850 to 1865. It became part of a larger group of mines named West Alfred Consols (b8). In 1991 parts of fields adjacent to the surface complex of Wheal Ann were stripped of topsoil prior to installation of a water pipeline. An infilled shaft was revealed as a slight depression at SW 5674 3642. The main surface complex of this mine is largely obliterated by outbuildings and gardens. A series of shafts with an extensive area of associated spoil tipping is visible on air photographs (p1&2) and was plotted as part of the NMP.
Site history:
1: 1991. THOMAS, N / CAU
<1> Ordnance Survey, 1810-13, *1st Edition OS 1 Inch:1 Mile Map* (Cartographic materials)
RAF, 1942, *WLA/14/2007&8* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<2> SYMONS, 1853, *MAP* (Unedited Source)
RAF, 1946, *3G/TUD/209/5089&90* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<3> Spargo, T, 1865, *The Mines of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<4> Jenkin, AKH, 19--., *Annotated 6-Inch Map* (Unpublished document)
<5> Collins, JH, 1912, *Observations on the West of England Mining Region* (Bibliographic reference)

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- <6> Rowe, JH, 1934, *MS Notes on Phillack and Gwithian* (Unpublished document)
- <7> Dines, HG, 1956, *The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England* (Bibliographic reference)
- <8> Jenkin, AKH, 1961, *Mines and Miners of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
- <9> Pascoe, WH, 1976, *Phillack Checklist (CA15, 1976)* (Article in serial)
- <10> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)
- <11> Thomas, N, 1992, *The Archaeology of the Trevu to St Erth Water Main* (Cornwall Event Report)

HER Number: 31913.02
Name: SOUTH WHEAL ANN - Post Medieval mine
Grid Reference: SW 5672 3611
Monument Types: MINE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: South Wheal Ann, which later became part of West Alfred Consols group, is shown on the first edition OS 1-inch map (b1) and on Symons map of the mining area (b2). It appears to have been a re - working of a sett known as the Leah mine in the 1750s (see 31912). There is now no trace of the mine. The land appears to have ben reclaimed (b10). A line of three pits is visible on air photographs (p1)and were plotted as part of the NMP. These pits may be part of the mine, or alternatively, might be clay pits (see 31914.01).
<1> Ordnance Survey, 1810-13, *1st Edition OS 1 Inch:1 Mile Map* (Cartographic materials)
RAF, 1942, *WLA/14/2008* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<2> SYMONS, 1853, *MAP* (Unedited Source)
<3> Spargo, T, 1865, *The Mines of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<4> Jenkin, AKH, 19-- , *Annotated 6-Inch Map* (Unpublished document)
<5> Collins, JH, 1912, *Observations on the West of England Mining Region* (Bibliographic reference)
<6> Rowe, JH, 1934, *MS Notes on Phillack and Gwithian* (Unpublished document)
<7> Dines, HG, 1956, *The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England* (Bibliographic reference)
<8> Jenkin, AKH, 1961, *Mines and Miners of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<9> Pascoe, WH, 1976, *Phillack Checklist (CA15, 1976)* (Article in serial)
<10> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)

HER Number: 31912
Name: LEAH - Post Medieval mine
Grid Reference: SW 5679 3612
Monument Types: MINE (18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)
Full description: Leah copper work is mentioned in 1750 (b2). The tithe award records the location as "tin close" which may refer to this working (b1). Both st erth and phillack checklists list the mine at Leah, using slightly different grid refs (sw 568 360 and sw 5679 3612 respectively)(b3, b4). Sw 5679 3612 seems more plausible: this was a sett later re - worked as south wheal ann and west alfred consols (b5).
(b5) - Thomas, N, 1991, *Pers Comm* ,
<1> Tithe Award, 1840s, *Phillack* (Bibliographic reference)
<2> Jenkin, AKH, 1961, *Mines and Miners of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<3> Appleby, C, 1975, *St Erth Checklist* (Article in serial)
<4> Pascoe, WH, 1976, *Phillack Checklist (CA15, 1976)* (Article in serial)

HER Number: 53635
Name: WHEAL ALFRED - Undated linear earthwork
Grid Reference: SW 574 368
Monument Types: LINEAR EARTHWORK (Unknown date)
Full description: Two banks, 220m long and 10m wide, are visible as crop marks on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The most south easterly of the two terminates at its eastern end in a mound, measuring 30m x 20m, which is likely to be a shaft associated with the Wheal Alfred mining complex (31871). The date and function of the two banks is uncertain from air photo evidence alone.
CAU, 1992, *F34/208* (Cornwall Photo Record)

HER Number: 53634
Name: WHEAL ALFRED - Undated linear earthwork
Grid Reference: SW 5745 3666
Full description: A 100m length of curving ditch, up to 10m wide, flanked on either side by banks, is visible as a crop mark on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. It is possibly a holloway or track leading to the quarry to the north east (53632), although it seems rather wide for this interpretation and only a short length of it is visible. From air photo evidence alone this is an enigmatic feature, whose date and function are uncertain.
CAU, 1992, *F34/204* (Cornwall Photo Record)

HER Number: 31940
Name: WHEAL ALFRED - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
Summary: A Wesleyan Methodist chapel survives at Wheal Alfred. It was a chapel for the local mining community.

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Grid Reference: SW 5759 3694
Monument Types: NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS Map of 1880, survives at Wheal Alfred. It was a chapel for the local mining community.(b1).
<1> Pascoe, WH, 1976, *Phillack Checklist (CA15, 1976)* (Article in serial)

HER Number: 31871
Name: WHEAL ALFRED - Post Medieval mine
Grid Reference: SW 578 371
Monument Types: MINE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Wheal Alfred was in production between 1801 - 1932 and 1846 - 64 (b10). It is marked on the first edition OS 1-inch map (b1) and is shown in more detail on subsequent maps (eg b5, b7). A disused engine house was shown at SW 5748 3703 (b7, b9). The mine was used for extraction of copper (b12). Wheal Alfred operated at one time as part of the Alfred Consols group (b12). The Wheal Alfred workings were largely extant in 1979 (b16), but now the site is used for landfill and is largely obliterated. The extant part of the site is gorse covered (h1, b17). Buildings, shafts, and extensive areas of spoil tip are visible on air photographs (p1&2) and were plotted as part of the NMP.
1: 1991. THOMAS, N / CAU
<1> Ordnance Survey, 1810-13, *1st Edition OS 1 Inch:1 Mile Map* (Cartographic materials)
RAF, 1946, *3G/TUD/209/5089* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<2> Tithe Award, 1840s, *Phillack* (Bibliographic reference)
CAU, 1992, *F34/204* (Cornwall Photo Record)
<3> Tithe Award, 1840s, *Phillack* (Bibliographic reference)
<4> Murray, J, 1859, *Murray's Handbook for Devon and Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<5> SYMONS, 1853, *MAP* (Unedited Source)
<6> Spargo, T, 1865, *The Mines of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<7> Ordnance Survey, 1880s, *1st Edition 6 Inch Map* (Cartographic materials)
<8> UNKNOWN, 1896, *UNKNOWN TITLE* (Unedited Source)
<9> Jenkin, AKH, 19--, *Annotated 6-Inch Map* (Unpublished document)
<10> Reid, C & Flett, JS, 1907, *The Geology of the Land's End District* (Bibliographic reference)
<11> Rowe, JH, 1934, *MS Notes on Phillack and Gwithian* (Unpublished document)
<12> Dines, HG, 1956, *The Metalliferous Mining Region of South-West England*
<13> Hamilton Jenkin, AK, 1957, *The Rise and Fall of Wheal Alfred* (Article in serial)
<14> Jenkin, AKH, 1961, *Mines and Miners of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)
<15> Pascoe, WH, 1976, *Phillack Checklist (CA15, 1976)* (Article in serial)
<16> Ordnance Survey, 1970s, *1:10,000 OS Map* (Cartographic materials)
<17> Thomas, N, 1992, *The Archaeology of the Trevu to St Erth Water Main* (Cornwall Event Report)

HER Number: 141117
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval house
Grid Reference: SW 5658 3708
Monument Types: HOUSE (19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: Houses. Late C19. Rubble stone (formerly rendered), slate, two storey, hipped, regular fenestration. A small group of cottages and houses was built in High Lanes from the 1870s onwards but which are separate development from the earlier smallholdings associated with mining in the area [68] [629].

HER Number: 53603
Name: BURNTHOUSE LANE - Post Medieval shaft
Grid Reference: SW 5684 3701
Monument Types: SHAFT? (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Full description: A mound, 20m in diameter, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The mound is likely to be the remains of a shaft associated with North Wheal Alfred (31877), situated 500m to the north east.
RAF, 1946, *3G/TUD/209/5090* (Cornwall Photo Record)

HER Number: 139001
Name: HAYLE - Post Medieval terrace
Grid Reference: SW 5587 3698
Monument Types: TERRACE (19th Century to Unknown - 1819 AD)
Full description: Tremeadow Terrace was built in about 1819 and was originally called Mill Row. An unusually regular row of cottages and half-houses, built of rubble stone and granite with slate roofs, mostly replaced with mineral slate, and red brick stacks. Varied plots of 1 window and 2 window width, originally all sash windows, many now replaced. The rear elevation, despite some C20 extension, retains much of its original character, including a number of back-to-back sheds set within the shared courts of the cottage pairs. One of the main features of the row is the surviving series of front gardens, with rubble boundary walls capped with brick,

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and now with an impressive array of C20 sheds at their lower (south) ends; a municipal parking scheme at the north end of the row that has allowed access for garages is an intrusive feature. These gardens and the cottages are served by a common path bounding the Hammer Mills [PRN 138997] to the south, doorways into these buildings lead off this path as well, indicating a common ownership and perhaps date for both sets of structures.

HER Number: 139301
Name: HAYLE - Romano British findspot
Summary: Roman coins were found at this approximate location on Hayle Community School grounds.
Grid Reference: SW 5597 3694
Monument Types: FINDSPOT (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: Roman coins are recorded as having been discovered at approximately this location (Hayle and Camel estuaries, Historic Audit Draft report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1214). They were unattached finds (RCM 1825.2).
Associated Finds: FCO2567 - COIN (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

HER Number: 53629
Name: GREEN ACRES - Prehistoric round
Summary: A probable round visible on air photographs, measuring 120m by 70m, with no sign of an entrance.
Grid Reference: SW 5723 3675
Monument Types: ROUND? (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Full description: A probable round of the Iron Age/Romano-British period is visible on air photographs (p1, p2) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The north-eastern side of the enclosure is fossilised in the existing field hedge, whereas the south-western side is partially visible only as a very faint crop mark ditch and bank. The round is oval in shape, measuring 120m by 70m, with no sign of an entrance.
RAF, 1942, *WLA/14/1007* (Cornwall Photo Record)
RAF, 1946, *3G/TUD/209/5089&90* (Cornwall Photo Record)

HER Number: 140811
Name: HAYLE HAYLE, BARVIEW FARMHOUSE, BARVIEW LANE - Post Medieval house
Grid Reference: SW 5632 3693
Monument Types: HOUSE (18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)
Full description: House. Late C18/early C19. Roughcast with stucco surrounds to door and windows and cement slurried slate roof. Two storeys with plinth and cill and hipped roof with stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of three sashes to first floor and to on ground with central panelled door. Single storey extension to right, and extensions to rear. although superficially with the typical decorative treatment of mid C19 Hayle, this may be an earlier building altered and extended in the C19 with the expansion of the farm buildings [398] from the small yard shown on the 1842 Tithe Map.

Appendix 2
Supporting Jpegs



Gates leading onto St George's Road with curving flanking walls; from the north.



Detail of gatepost and stone walling on St George's Road; from the north-west.



Detail of entrance to Netherleigh; from the north-west.



View up the drive to Netherleigh, showing local blocking and the 20th century development within the grounds; from the north-west.



View of the grounds of Netherleigh, showing they are quite overgrown and block views from the road to the house; from the north-west.



View of the grounds and entrance to Trepenpol, showing the wooded grounds and immaculate condition of the gardens which can be seen; from the north-east.



View into the Beeches, with the listed gates and house beyond, showing more open grounds than at Trepenpol; from the north-east.



View down St George's Road and the 19th century development of the three houses; from the north-east.



The frontage of the former mill building as it faces onto Foundry square and Foundry Hill; from the north-east.



View of the south side of the mill frontage; from the south-west.



View of the west side of the mill building; from the north-east.



View over the row of 19th century cottages to the development site; from the north-west.



The west walls of the mill building; from the south-east.



The northern end of the mill building; from the south.



The northern end of the ropeworks; from the north-west.



The east side of the ropeworks, at the northern end, showing local blocking to the limited views by housing and garden fences; from the north-west.



The west side of the rope works; from the north-east.



Very limited views across the tennis courts to the development site from the ropeworks, northern end; from the north-west.



View of the long east walls of the ropeworks; from the north-west.



View down the ropeworks, to the southern gable; from the north-west.



View to the south-east across the southern gable of the ropeworks; from the north-west.



View to the east to the development site, through the trees which shield the buildings; from the west.



View down the woodland community walks which have been created within the scheduled monument site; from the north.



Views to the development site become more open at the site runs south; from the west.



As above.



View of the northern end of the ropeworks; from the south-west.



Some of the scheduled monuments building are blocked by others, set to the west of the site; from the north-east.



More stone industrial buildings to the north, behind Foundry square; from the south-east.



The Freemasons Hall in Hayle; from the north-east.



Showing the local blocking to the Freemasons Hall, which backs onto the service courtyards; from the north-east.



The White Hart Hotel, within Foundry Square; from the north-east.



The stables and service courtyards behind the White Hart Hotel; from the north-west.



View across some of the undesignated mining assets in the Mellanear area, back to the development site; from the south-west.



Views of the walls and houses associated with Wheal Alfred or Mellanear workings; from the south-west.



View to another undesignated mining asset, a possible former counting house to Gundy's shaft; from the north-east.



Views of walls and possible structures next to the stream and ford, just below the site of Leah, an 18th century mine; from the north-west.



View of the bridge, set away from the ford which links the two enclosures which sign of remains of possible mine associated features; from the north.



View of the private track rising to the site of former mine Leah; from the north-west.



View back towards the development site from former mine Leah; from the south-east.



View across the area of the undesignated mining sites towards the development site; south-east.



View across to the development site from the undesignated mining feature near HallanKean Farm; from the south-east.



View from Strawberry Lane across to Count House Farm; from the north.



View across the fields to the site of possible Burnthouse Lane mine site, showing the other upstanding ruins in the general area; from the east.



View across the small field south of The Beeches; from the south-west.



View down to The Beeches; from the south-west.



View to The Beeches and its single storey service wing; from the south-west.



The brick and stone outbuildings, built up against the western boundary of the small field south of The Beeches; from the south-east.



View of the central section of the ruined building range within the small field south of The Beeches; from the south-east.



View to the main house, The Beeches from these small outbuildings; from the south-west.



View to the west end of the stone wall which separates The Beeches from the field, where it is disturbed and appears to be abutted by a later wall dividing the grounds of Trepennol, with a modern greenhouse seen within the overgrown plot; from the south-east.



View back up to the building range within the field; from the north.



View of the enclosed northern section of the building range; from the north-east.



As above; from the south-east.



View of the tall gable end of the two storey section of the building range, built in brick; from the north.



View of the interior of the two storey section of the building range, showing internal timber stalls; from the north-east.



View up into the bolted A-frame timber roof structure of the building; from the north-east.



View into the building; from the south-east.



View to the overgrown hedgebank which forms the western boundary of this building, up against which the buildings are built; from the south-east.



View of the hedgebank and the buildings; from the south-east.



View of another building within the next overgrown plot, built up against the hedgebank on the other side; from the east.



Corner of the building in the other plot, the hedgebank and the buildings in the field; from the south-east.



View of the curving section of hedgebank, which appears to respect the wide opening into the field south of The Beeches; from the north.



View through the opening into the field, with The Beeches visible in the background; from the south-west.



View down the stone-faced bank which encloses the two overgrown plots behind the 19th century houses, also with the specimen trees; from the south-east.



Detail of the bank with decorative quartz elements; from the south-east.



View of the track which runs down the south side of the stone-faced bank, which shows signs of cobbling or stone packing of some kind; from the east.



View across the site, the large L-shaped field, now under a crop of daffodils; from the north-east.



View up the curving hedgebank which forms the eastern boundary of the largest L-shaped field, this section of the boundary is going to be removed; from the north-west.



The views to the west from the upper areas of the site; from the east.



Detailed view to the large hospital buildings which shield Downs from any views to the site; from the east.



View along the long length of the eastern boundary to the large L-shaped field; from the north.



View down to the possible buildings associated with the undesignated mining feature and down to the scheduled monument, set amongst the trees on the western boundary; from the east.



Views out from the site to the Hayle estuary; from the south-east.



View down the long southern hedgebank boundary of the large field, which forms the southern edge of the intended development site; from the east.



View over the southern boundary to the fields and high ground beyond to the south; from the north-east.



View over the eastern hedgebank to the fields beyond on the top of the slope; from the west.



Detailed view across to the church of Lelant and towards St Ives; from the south-east.



View down to the scheduled monument site within the trees from the top of the proposed site; from the south-east.



View into the easternmost of the two overgrown plots behind the 19th century houses; from the south, south-east.



View within the overgrown enclosure showing the height and depth of the undergrowth possibly obscuring further detail; from the south.



View of the overgrown hedgebank between the two plots; from the south-east.



View just over the overgrowth to a roof, possibly of Trepenpol; from the south-west.



View of a granite gate pier, leading into the eastern of the two plots, from the field to the south; from the north-east.



View across the second of the overgrown plots to the west, looking towards a house, most probably the rear of Netherleigh; from the south-east.



View of the entrance with gate piers into the eastern of the two overgrown plots; from the south-west.



Detail of the gate pier and stone faced bank which frame the west side of this gateway; from the south-east.



View up the inside of the hedgebank and the east side of the gateway; from the west.



Detail of the curving flanking walls and gate piers; from the north-west.



View into the second of the two overgrown plots; from the south.



View of the hedgebank which forms the western boundary of the second plot, showing the herringbone stone-facing; from the south-west.



Continuation of the hedgebank down to the complex of ruined buildings in the large L-shaped field, showing use of quartz within the structure; from the south-east.



View to where the hedgebank adjoins the complex of ruined buildings in the large L-shaped field; from the east.



The ruined building complex from the east.



The second part of the ruined building complex; from the north-east.



The upstanding building within the ruined building complex at the centre of the site in the largest L-shaped field; from the south-east.



What appears to be a building and a mound, within the ruined building complex, on the west side; from the east.



View down to the scheduled monument from the centre of the largest field, on the lower slopes of the site; from the east.



View up to the scheduled monument site set in the trees; from the south-east.



The reservoir which lies to the south-west of the development site; from the east.



View within the overgrown area around the reservoir; from the south.



View from reservoir area back into the development site; from the south-west.



View of a leat, leading back into the reservoir; from the south-west.



View over the overgrown areas towards the trees which line the scheduled monument boundary with the development site; from the east.



Another leaf structure within the overgrown area and a possible foundation of a building; from the east.



L-shaped structure which may be the foundations of a building; from the east, north-east.



View back to the development site from the possible structure; from the west.



View down into another possible leat or ditch; from the north-east.



Another view across the overgrown section, this time to the northern end; from the east.



View across the edge of the overgrown area, where it runs into the development site; form the south.



Another deep leat structure, running towards the water management features to the west, or a possible ditch; from the east.



Another of these possible leats, with possible wall collapsed to the left and other moss covered structural remains to the right; from the north-east.



On the edge of the overgrown area is a dressed stone block and an overgrown pile of building stone; from the south.



View up and across the site from the north-west corner.



View from the north-west corner of the site across the tennis courts to the scheduled monument; from the south-east.



View across the overgrown area to the scheduled monuments within the trees; from the north-east.



View up the northern boundary of the site, which abuts the primary school complex; from the west.



View back across the whole site; form the north-west.



View to the corner of the primary school site and the trees which will provide some local blocking; from the west.



View back down the northern boundary, looking towards the scheduled monument; from the east.



View across the first narrow ploughed field through which the access track passes to the overgrown plots behind the 19th century houses; from the north-west.



View down the first narrow field, showing how it slopes away to the north, also showing one of the 20th century properties which appear to have been built within the grounds of Netherleigh; from the south-west.



View out of the access track, down to the gate leading to St George's road; from the south.



View back to the terminus of the track amongst the ruined building complex; from the north.



Long earth mound, possibly the undesignated mining asset identified within this field? ; form the south-east.



Another cinder block building; from the north-west.



The upstanding timber and corrugated iron building; from the south-east.



View to the mound and another possible ruined building; from the east.



View of the concrete floor surfaces and yard surfaces which survive in certain areas; from the south-west.



View back up the access track into the site; form the north.



View of the gate onto St George's road and the curving entranceway and hedgebank; from the south.



View out of the entrance towards Foundry Square and the centre of Hayle including the school building; from the south-east.

Land off Penpol Road, Hayle , Cornwall



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