

# DAGLANDS ROAD FOWEY CORNWALL

Results of a Cartographic Desk-Based Assessment  
& Walkover Survey



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 140730  
Date: 30.07.14  
Author: P. Webb  
V. Hosegood  
S. Walls

**Daglands Road  
Fowey  
Cornwall**

**Results of a Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment  
& Walkover Survey**

*For*

Paul Elms of Pearn & Protector (the agent)

*On Behalf Of*

Mr. E. K. Richardson (the Client)

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** FDR14  
**National Grid Reference:** SX1229551502  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Project Manager:** Dr Samuel Walls  
**Walk-over Survey:** Peter Webb  
**Desk-Based Assessment:** Victoria Hosegood  
**Report:** Peter Webb; Victoria Hosegood; Dr Samuel Walls  
**Report Editing:** Dr Samuel Walls  
**Graphics:** Victoria Hosegood

July 2014

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## Summary

*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was asked to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land on Daglands Road, Fowey, Cornwall. The proposed site lies in a plot which is now used as a car park between two buildings. The site lies within the conservation area of Fowey and there are a number of historic buildings and structures in the immediate vicinity.*

*The proposed development site is located on the steep hillside overlooking the harbour, and has been terraced into the natural bedrock. There is evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, though it was during the medieval period that Fowey came to prominence with significant development of the harbour and associated improvements to the town.*

*Daglands Road itself has little evidence for any activity until the post-medieval period, with the site possibly forming part of a plot of land at the rear of a building evident on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. By the time of the 1908 second edition there is evidence for a structure being present on the site, which has subsequently been demolished in the intervening period prior to the walkover survey. Whether the structural remains on the site represent this, or a later demolished building, however, is unclear.*

| Contents  | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| <i>Summary</i>  | 3        |
| List of Figures                                       | 4        |
| Tables  | 5        |
| Acknowledgements                                      | 5        |
| 1.0 Introduction                                      | 6        |
| 1.1 Background  | 6        |
| 1.2 Historical Background                             | 6        |
| 1.3 Archaeological Background                         | 6        |
| 1.4 Topographical and Geological Background           | 6        |
| 1.5 Methodology                                       | 7        |
| 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment | 8        |
| 2.1 Early Maps  | 8        |
| 2.2 Tithe Map   | 10       |
| 2.3 20 <sup>th</sup> Century developments             | 13       |
| 3.0 The Walkover Survey                               | 14       |
| 4.0 Summary of Archaeological Potential               | 18       |
| 5.0 Conclusions                                       | 19       |
| 6.0 Bibliography and References                       | 20       |

## List of Figures

|   | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| <i>Coverplate: Shot of the eastern elevation of the site boundary wall; viewed from the west.</i> |          |
| Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is indicated).   | 7        |
| Figure 2: extract from the c.1540 estuary chart   | 8        |
| Figure 3: Extract from Norden's Map of Cornwall c.1610.   | 9        |
| Figure 4: Extract from Robert Dawson's 1805 map.  | 9        |
| Figure 5: Extract from the Tithe map of 1839.   | 10       |
| Figure 6: Detailed extract of the 1839 tithe map.   | 11       |
| Figure 7: First edition OS Map 1888.  | 12       |
| Figure 8: Second edition Ordnance Survey Map 1908.  | 13       |
| Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map 1970, 1:2500.                                      | 13       |
| Figure 10: Current layout of site seen from Daglands Road; viewed from the north-west             | 14       |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 11: Current layout of site seen from un-named road; viewed from the south.      | 14 |
| Figure 12: Detail of natural bedrock into which the site has been terraced.            | 14 |
| Figure 13: View of the western site boundary; viewed from the west.                    | 14 |
| Figure 14: View of the northern boundary showing partially rendered lower part.        | 15 |
| Figure 15: View along northern site boundary; viewed from the east.                    | 15 |
| Figure 16: View of the buttress at the western end of northern boundary.               | 15 |
| Figure 17: Detail of the north-western corner of the site; viewed from the south-east. | 15 |
| Figure 18: Detail of roof line cut into northern site boundary; viewed from the south. | 15 |
| Figure 19: View of the eastern site boundary; viewed from the west.                    | 15 |
| Figure 20: Detail of guttering of former structure, running along eastern wall.        | 16 |
| Figure 21: View of eastern boundary wall showing adjacent property boundary.           | 16 |
| Figure 22: View of blocked doorway, and metal runner along site frontage.              | 16 |
| Figure 23: View of red brick wall in south-western corner of site frontage.            | 16 |
| Figure 24: View of western adjacent property boundary wall.                            | 16 |
| Figure 25: View of drainage channel along eastern site boundary.                       | 17 |
| Figure 26: View along street frontage to west of site; viewed from the east.           | 17 |
| Figure 27: View along street frontage to east of site; viewed from the south-east.     | 17 |
| Figure 28: Map plotting all the nearby heritage assets.                                | 21 |

## Tables

---

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Table 1: Extracts from the tithe apportionment of 1839. | 11 |
| Table 2: Table of nearby heritage assets                | 23 |

## Appendices

---

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Appendix 1: HER Entries | 21 |
|-------------------------|----|

## Acknowledgements

---

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Paul Elms of Pearn and Procter  
 Mr. E. K. Richardson, for access to the site  
 The staff at the Cornwall Records Office

## 1.0 Introduction

---

**Location:** Land off Daglands Road  
**Parish:** Fowey  
**County:** Cornwall

### 1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Paul Elms of Pearn and Procter (the Agent) on behalf of Mr. E. K. Richardson (the Client) to undertake desk-based research and a walkover survey on land at Daglands Road, Fowey Cornwall, (see Figure 1) prior to an application for planning consent to develop the site. The proposed site falls within the conservation area of Fowey which stretches across the whole of the harbour front and roughly two streets back into the rest of the town. Note this is *not* a visual impact assessment, and no attempt has been made to quantify the effect of any proposed development on the setting of nearby or adjacent heritage assets.

### 1.2 Historical Background

Documentary evidence pertaining to the existence of Fowey goes back to the medieval period, when it is spelt *Fawi* and, according to Gover, the place name of Fowey is first recorded as "Vila de Fawi" in 1200. The place name evidence supports a medieval origin, Fowey being named from the River Fowey which is old Cornish and can be translated as '*Beech Tree River*' (Padel 1985). An early-medieval Christian significance may also be suggested for Fowey due to the probable presence of a Lann, for which the exact location is unknown but a site close to the present day church is hypothesised partially on the place-name of 'Langorthou'. The present parish church is of medieval origin; the first institution to the vicarage being recorded in 1262, and the church rebuilt in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The town developed and flourished throughout the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries due to the large natural harbour allowing trade with Europe, and ships from Fowey were given licence to attack and seize French vessels in the Hundred Year War. Fowey's importance as a trading port diminished in the succeeding centuries due to its inability to compete with other larger ports such as Falmouth and Plymouth.

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

Fowey lies in an area of extensive prehistoric activity, and it is littered with findspots, including the chance find of a Bronze Age cist cremation in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century near Place in the centre of the town, and a Neolithic stone axe head at Lombard Farm (MCO10068). There are also earthworks noted on the first and second edition OS maps of Fowey on St Catherine's Point, the promontory defending the mouth of the estuary, which may suggest an Iron Age hillfort at the site (MCO52793). See Appendix 1 for more details.

### 1.4 Topographical and Geological Background

The site lies in an area now occupied by a car park, less than 100m from the harbour front. The medieval part of the town extends along the harbour front from Passage Street to the north and Lostwithiel Street to the south. The proposed site location is just outside of the core of the medieval town, laying approximately 250m to the south west of the bottom of Lostwithiel Street.

The bedrock beneath the site belongs to the Meadfoot Group and is comprised of slate, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2014). This is overlain by the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

### 1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was carried out by V. Hosegood and was undertaken with reference to the IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments (IfA 2008). The necessary research was conducted at the Cornwall Studies Library and using relevant online sources. The walkover survey was carried out on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2014 by Peter Webb.



Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is indicated).



## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment

### 2.1 Early Maps

The earliest cartographic source available to this study was a c.1540 chart of the Fowey estuary (Figure 2) which is thought to be related to Henry VIII's coastal defence programme. Despite it being inaccurate and illustrative it does show the extent of the town at this time. There is a thin ribbon of development along the water front which appears to be mainly comprised of the medieval church of St. Nicholas and Place House. The buildings to the south of the church and Place house are likely associated with a market place which would have incorporated the important communal and administrative parts of the town, buildings including the Town Hall, market house, a chapel dedicated to St Mary, the customs house and the Havenor's Hall. In relation to the proposed development evidence from extant medieval buildings suggests that this market place would have likely been situated on the North East side of Lostwithiel Street which lies at the north-eastern end of Dagland Street, approximately 300-350m from the site.

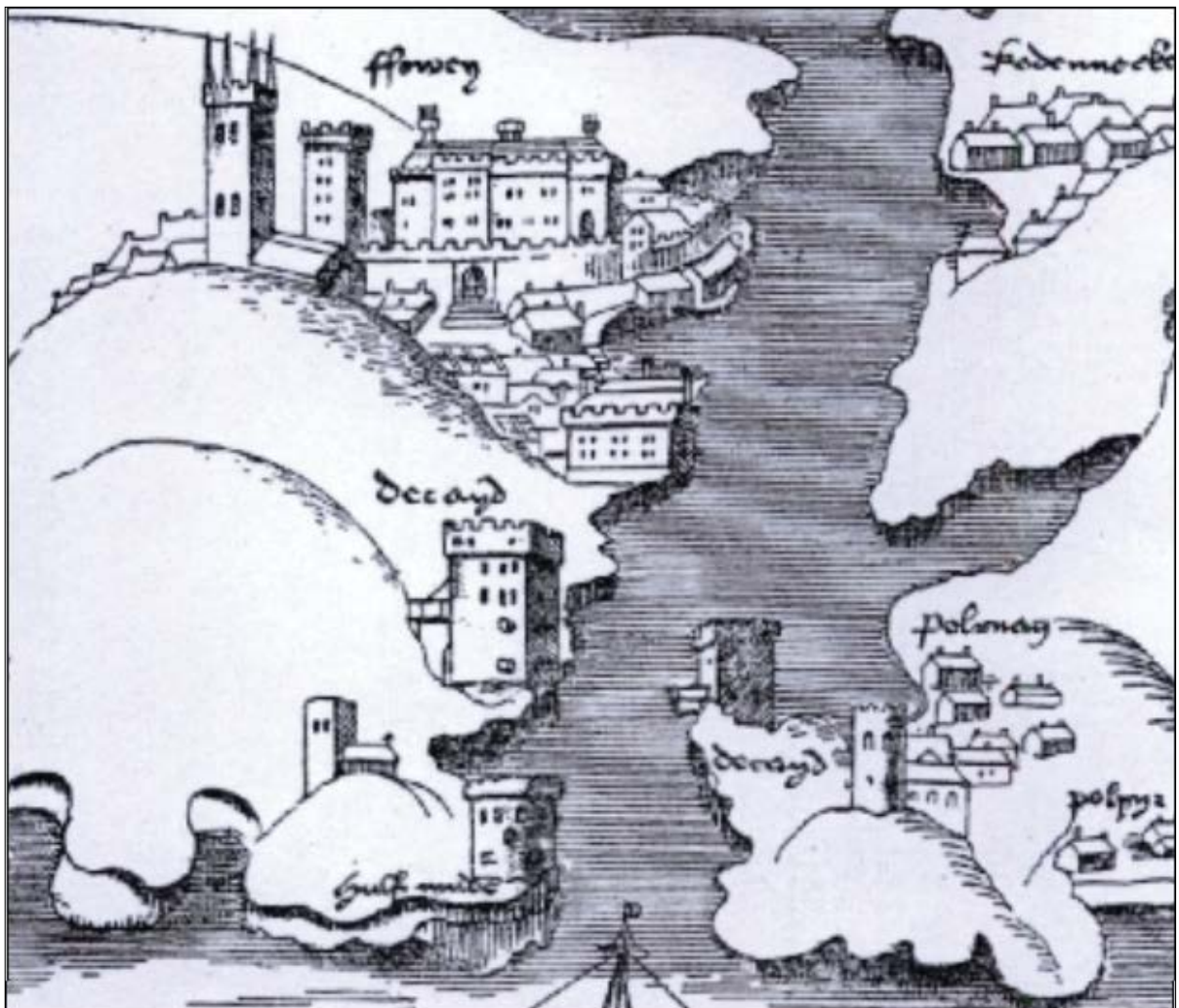


Figure 2: extract from the c.1540 estuary chart

John Nordens Map which dates to c.1610 shows much the same information as the c.1540 chart (see Figure 3). Again it is inaccurate and illustrative but it does show the settlement of Fowey in





## 2.2 Tithe Map

The Tithe map of 1839 (Figure 5) and the associated 1838 apportionment (see Table 1) shows that much of the land surrounding the proposed development site was either owned or occupied by members of the Treffry family, the lords of the manor who resided at Place House. The history of this family in relation to the house and town can be traced back to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and to the Boniface family of Pyworthy, Devon, whose heiress married Thomas Treffry, Esq., of Treffry, in Lanhidrock, either grandfather or great-grandfather of Sir John Treffry, who distinguished himself while fighting under the black prince at the battle of Crécy in 1346.

William Rashleigh, another name noted on the apportionment (see Table 1), is likely to have occupied one of the buildings below Place house. The present Ship Inn is a 15<sup>th</sup> century house which was renovated in the 16th century, and was formerly the Rashleigh family residence, a family who owned a number of properties in Fowey and founded the almshouses. The Reverend John Kempe who is also listed in the apportionment was the vicar of Fowey. The development which extends along the seafront to the south west (figure 6) appears at this point, to be a single road with a line of houses and gardens.

The likely area of the proposed development, around field numbers 108 and 109, remained undeveloped at this point. The land is in the ownership of Thomas Goode and leased to a William Ivey, but is described as Town Land, which may simply reflect its location adjacent to the town, but can be tentatively suggested to relate to this being formerly open and un-enclosed land.



Figure 5: Extract from the Tithe map of 1839 showing the harbour front, parish church, Place and surrounding farmland, the approximate location of the proposed development is in the bottom left-hand corner.





Figure 6: Detailed extract of the 1839 tithe map showing the spread of development from the medieval hub of the town toward the south-west.

| No. | Landowner           | Occupier               | Field Name                     | Cultivation      |
|-----|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 8   | William Rashleigh   | John Collirer          | Higher rose park               | Arable           |
| 12  |                     |                        | Cottage and Garden             | Pasture & garden |
| 37  |                     |                        | Road from 41                   | -                |
| 43  |                     |                        | Lower ground in Little Lowhire | Arable           |
| 24  |                     | Joseph Parsons         | Tregayre Park                  | Arable           |
| 38  |                     | Bruce Rundle           | Morris's meadow                | Arable           |
| 48  | Suzanne Anne        | James Thomas Treffery  | Whitehouse and Meadow          | Meadow           |
| 49  | Austen & James      |                        | Whitehouse and Meadow          | Meadow           |
| 106 | Thomas Treffery     |                        | Castle Parks                   | Meadow           |
| 102 | Rev. John Kempe     | Himself                | Dugger Land Glebe              | Meadow           |
| 103 |                     |                        | North Windmill Field Glebe     | Meadow           |
| 104 |                     |                        | South Windmill Field Glebe     | Meadow           |
| 105 | George Lucy         | Joseph Thomas Treffery | Close Late Rashleigh           | Meadow           |
| 107 |                     |                        | Close Late Rashleigh           | Meadow           |
| 108 | <b>Town Land by</b> | <b>William Ivey</b>    | Town Land Meadow               | Meadow           |
| 109 | <b>Edward Goode</b> |                        | <b>Town Land Meadow</b>        | <b>Meadow</b>    |
| 110 | <b>Esquire</b>      |                        | Town Land Meadow               | Meadow           |

Table 1: Extracts from the tithe apportionment of 1839, showing who owned, occupied, the state of cultivation and the names of the field surrounding the proposed site, the likely field in which the development would sit is highlighted in red.

The first and second edition OS maps of 1888 and 1908 show the first real signs of development along the road that extends out of the settlement towards the south-west. On the first edition Daglands Road is clearly depicted adjoining rope walk (now St. Finnabarrus Road) at the point which the road turns downhill towards the sea. The proposed development site lies between the Rope Walk and road, but at this date there are no buildings depicted along the road, with the only buildings depicted along Daglands Road at this time being the Grammar School and Florence Villa

(now the site of the Fowey Hotel; built in 1882, E. K. Richardson, pers. comment). Garden plots are shown extending back from the Esplanade to meet Daglands Road, but there is little else of note.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey second edition map the development along Daglands Road had intensified further with the construction of Hanson Drive, and housing flanking the Rope Walk (which is no longer labelled). The location of the site is seemingly flanked to either side by buildings, but remained undeveloped. The hachures which are just visible on the northern edge of the plot suggest that the plot had not been fully terraced into the hill at this date.



Figure 7: First edition OS Map 1888, approximate site location indicated in red

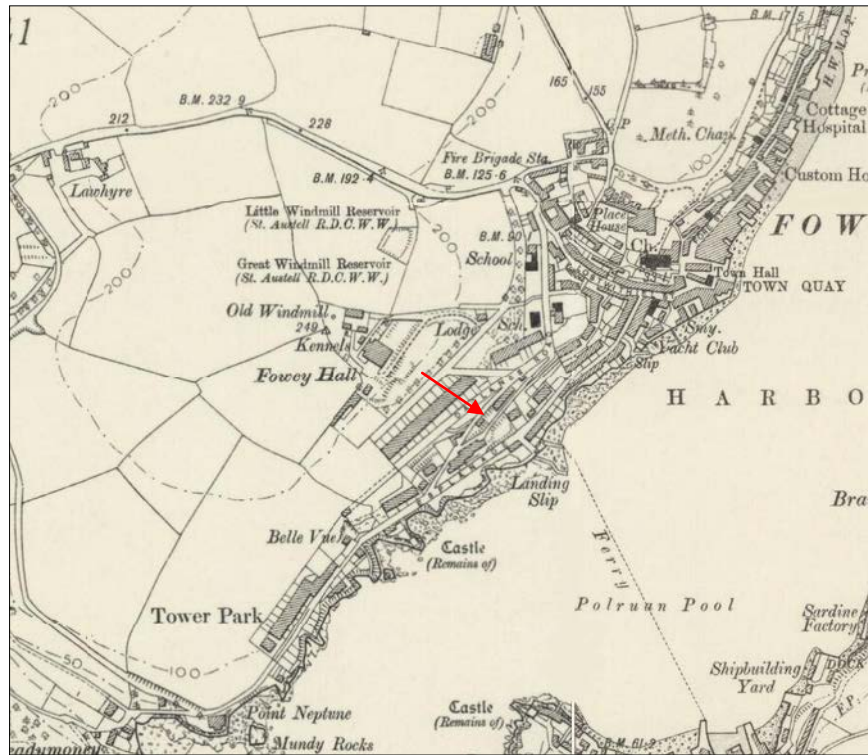


Figure 8: Second edition Ordnance Survey Map 1908, the site location is indicated.

### 2.3 20<sup>th</sup> Century developments

The first cartographic source available to this study to depict a building within the proposal site was the 1970 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map (see Figure 9). The 1962 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map still depicted an empty plot, suggesting that the building was constructed during the 1960s. The 1970 map depicts a large rectangular building filling the entire plot. This large building abuts a small building to the south-west which is depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map. There is seemingly a slight gap however between the structure and that to the north-east. The building was subsequently demolished and the level plot utilised for parking.



Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map 1970, 1:2500.



### 3.0 The Walkover Survey

The site comprises a roughly rectangular area c.18m×14m of concrete hardstanding currently used as the car park for the Fowey Hotel (Figures 10-11). It is situated between two 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings and is terraced into the hillside. Daglands Road runs along the northern boundary of the site, whilst an un-named track runs along the southern boundary.



Figure 10: Current layout of site seen from Daglands Road; viewed from the north-west

Figure 11: Current layout of site seen from un-named road; viewed from the south (1m and 2m scales)

The site has been terraced into the natural bedrock (Figure 12) of the hillside to create a level platform on which the buildings along the lane have been constructed. The western site boundary wall (Figure 14) was constructed directly on top of the natural bedrock of coarsely faced angular slate blocks bonded by a concreted lime mortar. In places there is evidence of this wall being covered with a concrete render.



Figure 12: Detail of natural bedrock into which the site has been terraced; viewed from the east

Figure 13: View of the western site boundary; viewed from the west (2m scale)

Several phases of construction are evident in the northern boundary with the main stone built wall fronted by a partially rendered large stone block lower portion, topped by a smaller stone built wall (Figure 15), extending to a height above the ground surface of Daglands Road. The western end of this boundary is partially fronted by a red brick and mortar faceted stone wall (Figure 14, which in turn is abutted by a modern breeze block retaining buttress (see Figure 16) which also abuts a return/former buttress of the western boundary wall (Figure 17). Evidence of a demolished former structure on the site can be seen in the form of a cut line in the northern site boundary wall, taking



the form of the outline of a pitched roof with metal supporting struts and possible slate tiling still partially protruding from the wall (see Figures 14 and 19).



Figure 14: View of the northern boundary showing partially rendered lower part; from the south (2m scale)

Figure 15: View along northern site boundary; viewed from the east (2m scale)



Figure 16: View of the buttress at the western end of northern boundary; viewed from the south (2m scale)

Figure 17: Detail of the north-western corner of the site, with modern retaining wall abutting earlier return of western boundary; viewed from the south-east



Figure 18: Detail of roof line cut into northern site boundary; viewed from the south

Figure 19: View of the eastern site boundary; viewed from the west (2m scale)

The eastern site boundary can be seen to be constructed in a similar fashion to that of the western boundary, with a partially rendered coarse stone wall, with apparent repair or rebuild of the upper



portion and southern end (Figure 19). The lower part of the eastern boundary appears to be a return of the northern boundary, forming the eastern wall of a former structure. Set on top of this is an iron gutter, leading to an iron drain-pipe set mid-way along the eastern wall (Figure 20). This structural wall abuts a return of the main plot northern boundary. Visible behind both of these is the current red brick wall forming the western boundary of the adjacent property (Figure 21). At the southern end of this is a blocked doorway with single stone lintel (Figure 22) which may have formed a side entrance to the former building.



Figure 20: Detail of guttering of former structure, running along eastern wall; viewed from the south-west  
 Figure 21: View of eastern boundary wall showing adjacent property boundary; viewed from the west

The site frontage currently opens on to a single track road at the southern boundary of the site, and is demarcated by a metal runner (Figure 22) leading to an upright timber post in the south-eastern corner, suggestive of a former gated entrance. The south-western corner of the site frontage is composed of a red brick wall (Figure 23) with pebble-dashed render on its southern elevation (Figure 24).

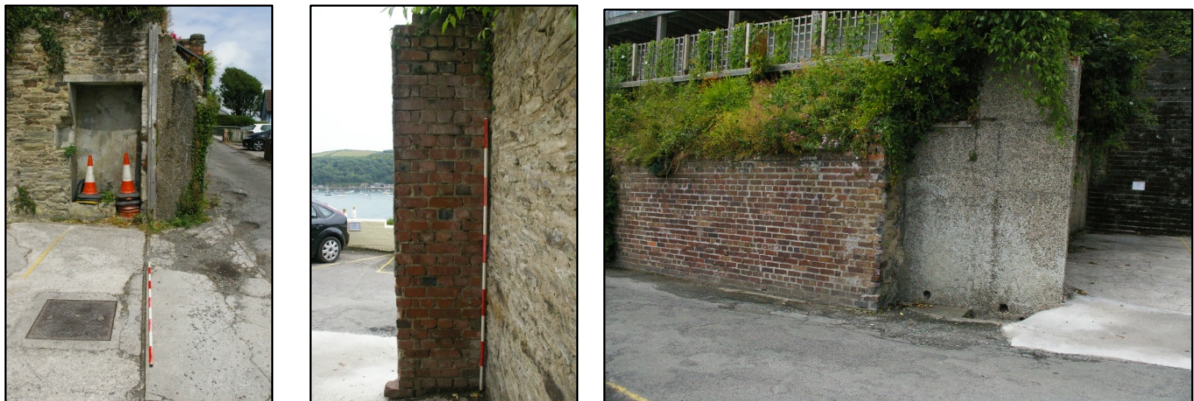


Figure 22: View of blocked doorway, and metal runner along site frontage; viewed from the west (2m scale)  
 Figure 23: View of red brick wall in south-western corner of site frontage; viewed from the north (2m scale)  
 Figure 24: View of western adjacent property boundary wall and pebble-dash rendering of site frontage; viewed from the south-east

A series of drainage channels are visible at the bases of both the northern (visible in Figure 15) and eastern (Figure 25) site boundaries, and are likely to run into the modern drains visible in the concrete surface of the site (visible in Figures 10 and 22).

The frontage along the un-named road to the west of the site comprises a wall of red brick (Figure 27), whilst to the east the wall has been constructed from stone (Figure 28). Distant viewing of the other buildings along the street suggest that none can be seen to show any real age, and it is likely that they all represent late 19<sup>th</sup> century or later construction and extension.



Figure 25: View of drainage channel along eastern site boundary; viewed from the west (1m scale)

Figure 26: View along street frontage to west of site; viewed from the east.



Figure 27: View along street frontage to east of site; viewed from the south-east (2m scale)

The Daglands Road site forms a vacant plot of land, currently in use as a car park, but which is likely to have originally been terraced into the hillside as part of a series of streets and roads situated above the harbour and as part of the westward expansion of Fowey in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The current condition of the site makes it difficult to ascertain the original date of this terracing, but it will have occurred prior to the construction of buildings present on the 1970 Ordnance Survey map. It is likely that the traces of building structure evident in the roof line and blocked doorway represent the remains of the same building, though it is possible that they form the remains of a subsequent replacement building.

## 4.0 Summary of Archaeological Potential

---

The proposed development site at Daglands Road lies within the medieval town of Fowey, approximately 100m north of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century harbour with its medieval and post-medieval buildings. There are also known prehistoric findspots in the vicinity, and as such there is the potential for archaeological activity dating back to these periods to be present on the site.

The mapping evidence suggests that there may have been limited activity in the area surrounding the site before the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and if the terracing of the hillside for the current street occurred in relation to the construction of the buildings shown on the 1908 OS map, it is likely that any previous archaeological remains will have been destroyed by this process. As a result the visible building remains are likely to represent this same phase of activity, or a later one. The cartographic sources suggest that this terracing occurred post-1907 and it is unlikely that the site will overlie earlier features or deposits.

## 5.0 Conclusions

---

The proposed development site is located on the steep hillside overlooking the harbour of the town of Fowey, and has been terraced into the natural bedrock. There is evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, though it was during the medieval period that Fowey came to prominence with significant development of the harbour and associated improvements to the town.

Daglands Road itself has little evidence for activity until the post-medieval period, when by the 1888 OS map the road had formerly been laid out. By the time of the 1907 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map there is evidence for structures being present along Daglands Road, but not on the proposed development site. A building was constructed on the site c.1962-70 and subsequently demolished. Whether the structural remains on the site represent this building, or a later demolished structure, however, remains unclear.

It is important to note that this is not a visual impact assessment, and makes no attempt to quantify the potential effect of any proposed development on the setting of nearby and adjacent heritage assets.

## 6.0 Bibliography and References

---

### Published Sources:

**Beacham, P. & Pevsner, N.** 2014: *The Buildings of England: Cornwall*. London.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

**Lysons, D. & Lysons S.** 1814: *Magna Britannia: volume 3: Cornwall*.

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

**Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

### Cartographic Sources:

**Dawson's** 1805 map. Available from the British Library Online

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/f/0020sd000000005u00321000.html>

**John Norden** c.1610 Map of Cornwall

**Ordnance Survey**            First edition 1888  
                                      Second edition 1908  
                                      1:2500 Revision 1970

**Fowey Tithe map and apportionment**, Cornwall Record Office

### Online Sources:

**British Geological Survey** 2014: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

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

**Cornwall County Council** 2014: *Mapping* <http://mapping.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/>

**Google Maps** 2014: <http://maps.google.co.uk>

**Heritage Gateway** 2014: <http://www.mapping.cornwall.gov.uk>

**Promap** 2014: <http://www.promap.co.uk/>



Appendix 1

HER Entries



Figure 28: Map plotting all the nearby heritage assets

| Mon. ID  | Site Name   | Record               | Notes  |
|----------|---|----------------------|--|
| MCO40745 | Fowey – modern pillbox  | Extant structure     | A pillbox to the west of the entrance of river   |
| MCO40436 | Fowey – modern pillbox  | Extant structure     | Site of WWII pillbox   |
| MCO26715 | Fowey- medieval blockhouse  | Extant structure     | A blockhouse on the bank of Fowey harbour  |
| MCO42508 | Fowey- modern gun emplacement   | Demolished structure | This is the site of one of two six pounder gun emplacements on the western side of river |
| MCO46512 | Fowey – post medieval summer house, modern observation point                  | Extant structure     | A ruined summerhouse was also as a WWII observation point                                |
| MCO46511 | Fowey – medieval landing point, post medieval landing point, modern promenade | Extant structure     | A landing place with associated rock cut steps on the foreshore                          |
| MCO26711 | Whitehouse Point – post medieval battery                                      | Documentary evidence | The site of an eight gun battery of 1770 overlooking Whitehouse point                    |
| MCO46509 | Fowey – modern swimming pool  | Extant structure     | A swimming pool/bathing seawater pool between the slipway and the town foreshore         |
| MCO40437 | Fowey – modern blockhouse, modern pillbox                                     | Extant structure     | A WWII pillbox is sited close to Polruan ferry landing slip on the Fowey River           |

|                 |   |                      |  |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|--|
| <b>MCO46507</b> | Fowey – medieval slipway, post medieval slipway   | Extant structure     | A rock cut slipway with associated steps, can be found at this location. The slipway was modified in the C19th/C20th and is now eroded           |
| <b>MCO40437</b> | Fowey – modern blockhouse   | Extant structure     | A WWII pillbox is sited close to the Polruan Ferry landing slip  |
| <b>MCO46505</b> | Fowey – Post Medieval quay  | Extant structure     | A quay complex probably dating from the late C19 <sup>th</sup> or early C20th  |
| <b>MCO46504</b> | Fowey – post medieval sea defences  | Extant structure     | Possible C19th sea wall survives along the waterfront  |
| <b>MCO26698</b> | Polruan – medieval ferry terminal   | Demolished structure | A ferry passage between Fowey and Polruan  |
| <b>MCO26708</b> | Fowey – post medieval windmill  | Extant structure     | A windmill stands in the grounds of Fowey Hall   |
| <b>MCO40393</b> | Windmill Camp- Modern military camp   | Demolished structure | Site of Windmill US forces camp  |
| <b>MCO40394</b> | Fowey- early medieval field boundary  | Extant structure     | Two parallel field boundaries of medieval or later origin are visible as low earthworks on AP  |
| <b>MCO40395</b> | Fowey – early medieval extractive pit   | Extant structure     | Six large rectilinear hollows of uncertain date and function, possibly extractive pits are visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs       |
| <b>MCO53129</b> | Fowey – post medieval school  | Extant structure     | Board school with schoolmasters house to the north, built in 1876-7  |
| <b>MCO53128</b> | Fowey –post medieval school   | Demolished structure | Site of a re-endowed Fowey Grammar school built in 1876. Transferred to county in 1920   |
| <b>MCO53130</b> | Fowey – post medieval school  | Extant structure     | Board school for boys built 1898   |
| <b>MCO54329</b> | Fowey – modern fire station   | Extant structure     | Fire Station, 2 place road, still survives but no longer in use as a fire station  |
| <b>MCO56988</b> | Fowey, Cobbs Well – post medieval well  | Extant structure     | A well survives in good condition in the Cobbs Well area of Fowey  |
| <b>MCO26709</b> | Fowey – Post medieval almshouse   | Extant structure     | C17 almshouses in Cob Lane   |
| <b>MCO56947</b> | Fowey – medieval/ post medieval walls   | Extant structure     | The walls at Place House in Fowey are of C15 and C16 dater with C19 remodelling  |
| <b>MCO608</b>   | Fowey – Romano British findspot   | Findspot             | A Roman coin of Trajan was found near Place  |
| <b>MCO32983</b> | Fowey – post medieval nonconformist chapel  | Extant structure     | United Methodist chapel  |
| <b>MCO46501</b> | Fowey – post medieval slipway   | Extant structure     | C19th slipway and steps currently serving the Royal Fowey Yacht Club   |
| <b>MCO46502</b> | Fowey – post medieval slipway   | Extant structure     | A slipway and rock cut steps   |
| <b>MCO46503</b> | Fowey – medieval landing point  | Extant structure     | A rock ledge, possibly cut is sited here and used as a landing place for small craft   |
| <b>MCO55853</b> | Fowey – modern armoury  | Documentary evidence | The HQ's to the No. 2 works company, Cornwall (Fortress) R.E., THE Armoury was transferred from Polruan to Fowey                                 |
| <b>MCO14457</b> | Fowey – medieval settlement   | Documentary evidence | Fowey is first recorded as Fawi  |
| <b>MCO26706</b> | Fowey – medieval / post medieval country house  | Extant structure     | Place is the Treffery family seat in Fowey, the first house was built on the site in 1260 by the stewards of the priory of Tywardreath           |
| <b>MCO6316</b>  | Fowey – medieval church   | Extant structure     | Fowey parish church is dedicated to St. Fimbarrus and the first institution to the vicarage is recorded in 1262                                  |
| <b>MCO15266</b> | Fowey – medieval lann   | Documentary evidence | Fowey church may be in the site of a Lann  |
| <b>MCO55851</b> | Fowey – Modern war memorial   | Extant structure     | A granite war memorial, unveiled on April 17 <sup>th</sup> 1921  |
| <b>MCO10795</b> | Fowey – medieval house/post medieval house  | Extant structure     | The ship inn formerly the residence of the Rashleigh family C15th house renovated in C16   |
| <b>MCO10796</b> | Fowey – medieval house  | Extant structure     | No. 9 south street C15 building. C15 sherds, floor tiles and other objects found in a garderobe shaft in the building                            |
| <b>MCO9941</b>  | Fowey – medieval chapel, medieval hall house, medieval guildhall, post medieval lock up | Extant structure     | First floor hall, possibly originally a merchants house, later used as a guildhall, with cells to the basement undercroft, C15 or C16 with later |

|                 |   |                      |  |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|--|
|                 |   |                      | remodelling  |
| <b>MCO54306</b> | Fowey – post medieval market house, post medieval town hall | Extant structure     | Town hall 1787 date stone  |
| <b>MCO4788</b>  | Fowey – post medieval quay                                  | Extant structure     | Fowey town quay was in use in 1892 as a loading point for china clay   |
| <b>MCO46514</b> | Fowey – medieval quay, post medieval quay                   | Extant structure     | Between the town quay and the Galleon is a built waterfront with possible medieval origins                                   |
| <b>MCO54407</b> | Fowey – post medieval mechanics institute                   | Extant structure     | Working men’s club, town quay built in c1877   |
| <b>MCO46515</b> | Fowey – medieval quay – post medieval quay                  | Extant structure     | A built waterfront extends between the Gallion and the Old Quay House Hotel  |
| <b>MCO46517</b> | Fowey – medieval quay – post medieval quay                  | Extant structure     | A built waterfront extends between Old House Hotel to Fowey Harbour Office   |
| <b>MCO48533</b> | Fowey – modern bank (financial)                             | Extant structure     | A rendered building with neo classical detailing designed by Silvanus Trevail  |
| <b>MCO56990</b> | Fowey Fore Street – C16 well                                | Extant structure     | A well house has been recessed into the wall of a courtyard behind a house in Fowey the house has been dated to the late C16 |
| <b>MCO55852</b> | Fowey – post medieval obelisk                               | Documentary evidence | The site of a granite obelisk to commemorate the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1846                           |
| <b>MCO46518</b> | Fowey – medieval quay, post medieval quay                   | Extant structure     | A built waterfront extends between Albert quay and the old customs house   |
| <b>MCO55850</b> | Fowey – modern post office                                  | Extant structure     | The old house, now the post office which has been made famous by Sir Arthur Quiller Crouch in his novel ‘The Mayor of Troy   |
| <b>MCO32984</b> | Fowey – post medieval nonconformist chapel                  | Extant structure     | Wesleyan chapel plus attached Sunday school, now converted to a house  |

Table 2: Table of nearby heritage assets



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)