

GLENDORGAL PORTH NEWQUAY CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Setting Assessment



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Glendorgal, Porth, Newquay, Cornwall

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Setting Assessment

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Ivan Tomlin
on behalf of the Glendorgal Hotel

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ivan Tomlin of Planning for Results Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of The Glendorgal Hotel (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment and historic setting assessment for Glendorgal Hotel and lands associated, at Newquay, Cornwall (Figure 1) in advance of proposed development at the site.

The Glendorgal Hotel started as a seaside cottage built by Francis Rodd IV of Trebartha in c.1850. Sold in 1873 to Arthur Pendarves Vivian and substantially altered, it was sold to the Tangye Family in 1882. They extended the house and beautified its setting, making its grounds an integral and picturesque part of the wider setting of the house. After 1950 the house became a hotel, and the original building surrounded and partly over-built with later 20th century additions and its internal spaces reordered.

Works in 1850 exposed a 'cinerary urn', and its Bronze Age barrow and possible early Iron Age structure were excavated in 1957. The place-name element dorgal is Cornish for cellar or vault, and may refer to the barrow, fissures in the cliff, the narrow cave below the Hotel, or archaeological features as yet unknown. This barrow is one of a number located on these cliffs and Trevelgue Head to the north is a large Iron Age and Romano-British promontory fort. The historic house is set in a deep terrace with extensive modern development to the east and south, and the access road, car park and platform to the north-west have been extensively landscaped, with low archaeological potential. To the west, the coastal slope appears largely undisturbed and in this area the potential for buried archaeological deposits remains high.

The setting of the historic house has been heavily compromised by late 20th century development, but it is clear that it was originally located to afford fine views across to the ramparts on Trevelgue Head, and that its subsequent aggrandisement under Arthur Vivian was intended to enhance the appearance of the house from Trevelgue Head. The fact that the Tangye Family also owned Trevelgue Head, built a bridge to facilitate access and opened it to the public, demonstrates a long and fruitful relationship with the Hotel. There is great potential for enhancement to both the physical structure of the Hotel and its setting, but this would have to be balanced against the needs of a viable business. In terms of Trevelgue Head, anything that expands the visual footprint of the current Hotel will have a negative effect on the current setting of the monument, unless mitigation through design can maintain the illusion of green space when viewed from the monument.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: GLENDORGAL
PARISH: NEWQUAY
COUNTY: CORNWALL
NGR: SW 8262 5573
SWARCH REF: NGD16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ivan Tomlin of Planning for Results Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of the Glendorgal Hotel (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment and historic setting assessment for the Glendorgal Hotel and adjoining land, in Newquay, Cornwall (Figure 1), in advance of development at the site. This work was carried out in line with best practice.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site at Glendorgal is located at the north-western limit of the settlement of Porth, which has been subsumed as a suburb of Newquay, 18km north of Truro. The site is situated in the grounds of the Glendorgal Hotel, approximately 1.8km north-east of the sea-front core of the town, on a headland overlooking Porth Beach, part of Newquay Bay (see Figure 1). Where they have been surveyed, the soils of this area are the shallow well drained loamy soils of the Powys Association bordering the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Porth, meaning *cove* or *harbour*, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a historic fishing village that has been subsumed into the seaside resort and fishing port of Newquay, formerly *Tewenplustri* (*sand dunes*) on the north coast of Cornwall. Porth are first recorded in 1284 (Porth Bean and Porth Veor).

Glendorgal was built by Francis Rodd IV as a seaside cottage in c.1850. It was sold in 1873 to Arthur Pendarves Vivian, who created the cottage orné we are most familiar with, and was sold again in 1882 to Sir Richard Trevithick Tangye, becoming the seat of the Tangye Baronetcy in 1912. In 1950 it was opened as a hotel.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historic fieldscape in this area is characterised as *Coastal Rough Ground* by the Cornwall and Scilly HLC. Often unenclosed, the coastal littoral was in this area divided into a series of narrow closes prior to the mid 19th century.

The area around Glendorgal has seen a number of archaeological interventions, most notably the extensive excavations undertaken by Croft Andrews in 1939, which were only finally published in 2011 (Nowacowski & Quinnell 2011). Trevelgue Head is an Iron Age promontory fort with important early evidence for ironworking, a regionally-important assemblage of South-West Decorated Ware, and a large Bronze Age barrow. Similar barrows are found all along the coastal littoral, including immediately adjacent to the Hotel, where a 'cinerary urn' was discovered in 1850, presumably when the Hotel was built. The rest of this barrow, which contained multiple small stone-lined cists, was fully excavated in 1957 (Dudley 1960). A small amount of lithic

material has also been noted along the coast here (MCO56865), and Cornwall HER records a number of heritage assets and Listed buildings within 1km of the site, ranging from Prehistoric find-spots to medieval settlement, and post-medieval mining, fishing and industrial activity.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based appraisal follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CifA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The historic impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), and *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3rd edition (Landscape Institute 2013).



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

Glendorgal is located within the modern parish of Newquay, which has usurped the ancient ecclesiastical parish of St. Columb Minor, in the Hundred and Deanery of Pyder. The settlement of *Tewynplustry* (Cornish for *sand dunes* + unknown element) was first documented in 1308, with the first references to the New Quay in 1439, when the Bishop of Exeter granted a 40-day indulgence for those contributing to its repair. The Gannel estuary was an important port with links to South Wales and Ireland, but the catalyst for development of Newquay was a London speculator called Richard Lomax who acquired the estate in 1832 and started to develop the harbour on a commercial scale. On his death in 1836 the New Quay was acquired by the wealthy Cornish industrialist Joseph Treffry, who linked the New Quay with his mines and china clay works around St Austell via a mineral tramway. As a result, the town expanded dramatically, but was in commercial decline by the late 19th century. The provision of passenger rail services from 1873 transformed the economy of the town, and until the 1960s it was a fashionable tourist destination.

Although now part of Newquay, Glendorgal is closer to the historic settlement of *Porth*. A settlement at Porth, meaning *cove* or *harbour* (Padel 1985), is first recorded in 1284 for Porth Bean and Porth Veor (MOC16468). These lands formerly belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne. Land purchased from the Arundells by one Samuel Symons in 1801 included a portion called *the Dorgals*. This land was subsequently sold in 1825 to Ephraim Stephens, who is listed in the 1841 Census as resident at Porth. Stephens sold the land to Francis Rodd of Trebartha in c.1850, and he had Glendorgal built as a summer residence. The 1851 Census records that 'Glyndorgal' was inhabited by an agricultural labourer and his wife, James and Jane Cock, together with the joiner William Burt, implying the house was still under construction at this time. In the 1861 Census Jane Cock is listed as a house keeper.

The Francis Rodd of Trebartha who had Glendorgal built was the fourth of that name. The Rodd's had inherited Trebartha in 1730 from a cousin, and this was always their principal residence. Francis Rodd II (d.1812) was a Captain in the Guards, and Francis Rodd III (d.1836) a colonel in the County Militia. Trebartha and its owner were described in a contemporary account: 'Trebartha is in many respects worthy of being reckoned among the first places in Cornwall... and the house has been greatly improved by the late proprietor and the present, who has chiefly resided there, highly respected as a magistrate, as a gentleman, and as a benefactor of this neighbourhood' (Gilbert 1838, 228). When Francis Rodd III died Trebartha passed to his brother the Rev Edward Rodd. On his death in 1842 Trebartha passed to his son Francis Rodd IV, and it is Francis Rodd IV who acquired the land and built Glendorgal. Both Francis Rodd IV and his uncle had been magistrates, and both had been Sheriff (Francis Rodd IV in 1845). The Rodds were solid members of the County Set, and through marriage with the Rashleigh family and their own endeavours, also dabbled in mining.

In his will Francis Rodd IV instructed his executors to sell Glendorgal (CRO RD/45), and it was sold in 1873 for £3200 to Arthur Pendarves Vivian, MP for West Cornwall. The sale included the dwelling house, premises and grounds totalling 7 acres (CRO: WH/1/3314). Vivian sold the property on in 1882 for £15,000 to its sitting tenant Sir Richard Trevithick Tangye, and it became the family home of the Tangye family. The jump in value may reflect the increasing desirability of Victorian Newquay, but would also indicate the house was extended and upgraded in the period 1873×75. In 1950 it was opened as a hotel (Tangye 1997).

2.2 EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

There are a number of early county maps for Cornwall, but none of these depict the landscape around Porth in any meaningful detail; the first source to show Porth is the 1810 Ordnance Survey surveyors draft map (see Figure 2).

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). It implies that some of the fields here, with their gently-curving boundaries, were laid out across on an earlier medieval strip field system; note that much of the landscape is described as being under arable cultivation. The apportionment of 1840 (Table 1) indicates that most of the field names were relatively prosaic, relating to land-use, nearby features, or the local topography; it also shows that the land was part of Porth Veor, owned and occupied by Ephraim Stephens. The apportionment lists the fields here as *Lower Griggs Ground*, *Lower Dorgal* and *Lower Cliff*. The key place-name element here is *dorgal*, Cornish for *cellar* or *vault*. This might relate to the cave on Porth beach (labelled *Great Cupboard* on the historic OS maps), but could equally relate to some kind of buried structure, like a cist or even a fogou.

A later sale document indicates Arthur Vivian purchased a section of Porth beach from the Duchy of Cornwall in 1876, but the accompanying map omits to show the house which must have been built by this date (see Figure 4), implying an earlier map (probably the tithe map) had been traced for this purpose.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1810 ORDNANCE SURVEY DRAFT MAP (BL) (THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 TITHE MAP (CRO).

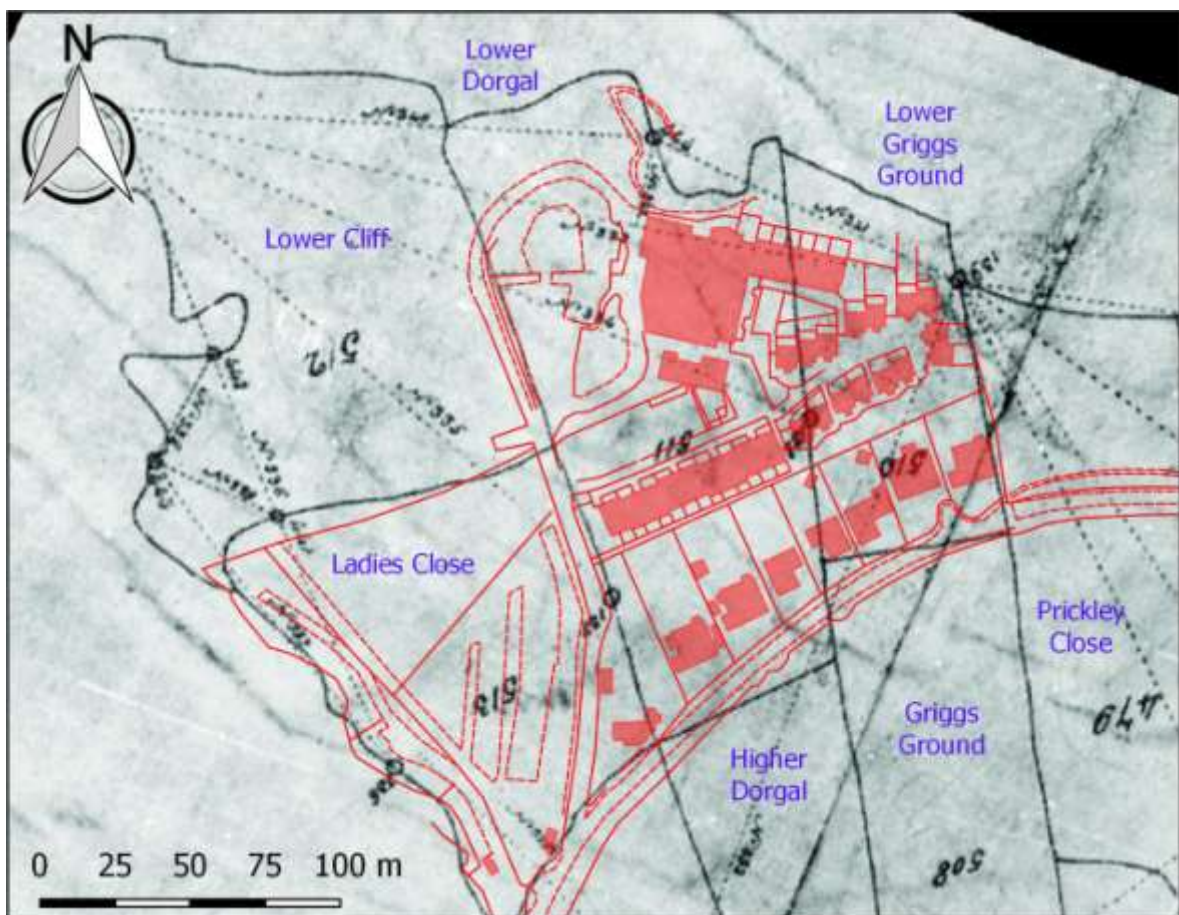


FIGURE 4: RECTIFIED TITHE MAP WITH FIELD NAMES AND MODERN OVERLAY.

Field No.	Owner	Tennant	Field Name	Field Use
Porth Veor				
480	Ephraim Stephens	Ephraim Stephens	North West	Arable
481			Lower Rocky Close	Arable
482			North Meadow	Arable
483			Middle Meadow	Arable
484			Lower Well Close	Arable
485			Roberts Meadow	Arable
486			Roberts Orchard and Garden	Orchard
487			Back Door Meadow	Arable
488			Higher Rocky Close	Arable
489			Praes Meadow	Arable
490			Homestead	Arable
491			Garden	Garden
507			Pawls Meadow	Arable
508			Griggs Ground	Arable
509			Higher Dorgal	Arable
510			Lower Griggs Ground	Arable
511			Lower Dorgal	Arable
512			Lower Cliff	Arable
513			Ladies Close	Arable
514			Homer Cliff	Arable
Lower Porth				
478	John Cardell	Ann Nicholls	Mount Pleasant	Arable
479			Prickley Close	Arable

Table 1: Extract from the 1840 St Columb Minor tithe apportionment (CRO).

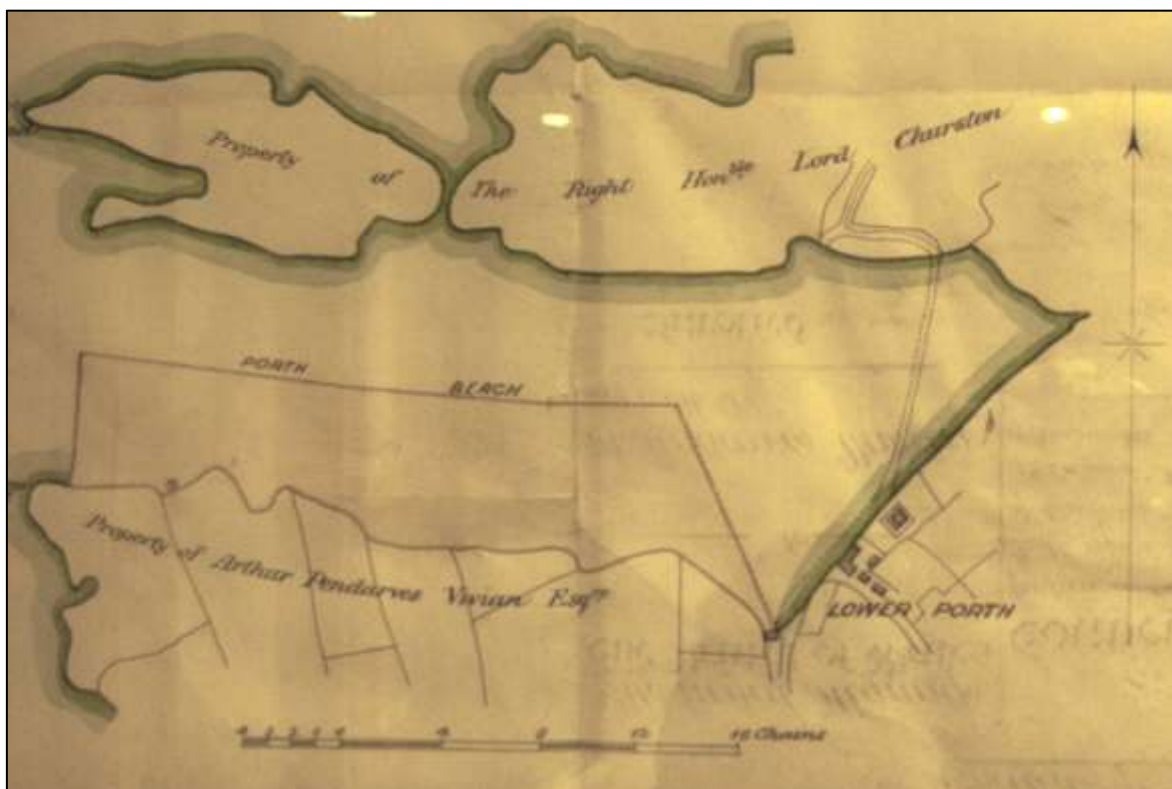


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1876 DUCHY OF CORNWALL ESTATE MAP (SOURCE: GLENDORGAL HOTEL).

2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST AND 2ND EDITION MAPS OF 1881 AND 1907

The 1888 1st edition OS 25" map (Figures 4 and 5) indicates that despite the expansion of Newquay, the landscape surrounding the site altered little between 1841 and 1888. They show that there had been limited boundary rationalisation and division, including the amalgamation of *Lower Cliff* with *Lower Dorgal* and the northern end of *Lower Griggs Ground* as part of the grounds of Glendorgal. The development of the settlements of St. Columb Porth and Porth Veor can also be seen.

The main difference between the earlier maps and the OS maps is the appearance of Glendorgal itself, with its associated paths, trackways and drives. The main house is shown as having been terraced into the hillside, a rectangular building with protruding wings to the north-east corner, to the west and at the south-west corner. The northern façade of the main building is also shown as having a covered colonnaded walkway (as noted in the c.1875 picture – see below). Tangye (1997, 14) states the original approach to the house was from the east along the cliff, and that his grandfather cut a new drive to the west of the house; however, this drive is shown on the 1881 OS map.

By 1907, two new structures had been built to the south of the main house, but the key difference is the proliferation of small square/rectangular buildings around the property. Tangye (1997, 15) states his grandfather had erected seven 'shelters' within the grounds, including 'the Cabin' at 'the end of the Point' and a building called 'The Temple' in the south-west corner of the site. All had suffered from vandalism and not maintained after c.1962. Both the 1st and 2nd edition maps show paths leading to the cliff top, descending via paths to the beach below. A lodge was built at the end of the west drive (mimicking the main house in design and materials), and the drive deviated around it.

By the 1930s, a line of houses is shown flanking the southern side of Lusty Glaze Road, a road which follows the line of stones indicated on the 1934 map. This line of houses was extended piecemeal during the course of the 20th century to infill the remaining gap between Glendorgal and Porth. The housing/chalets south of Glendorgal were built after 1983.



FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1881 OS 1ST ED. 25" MAP (SURVEYED 1879) (CRO).

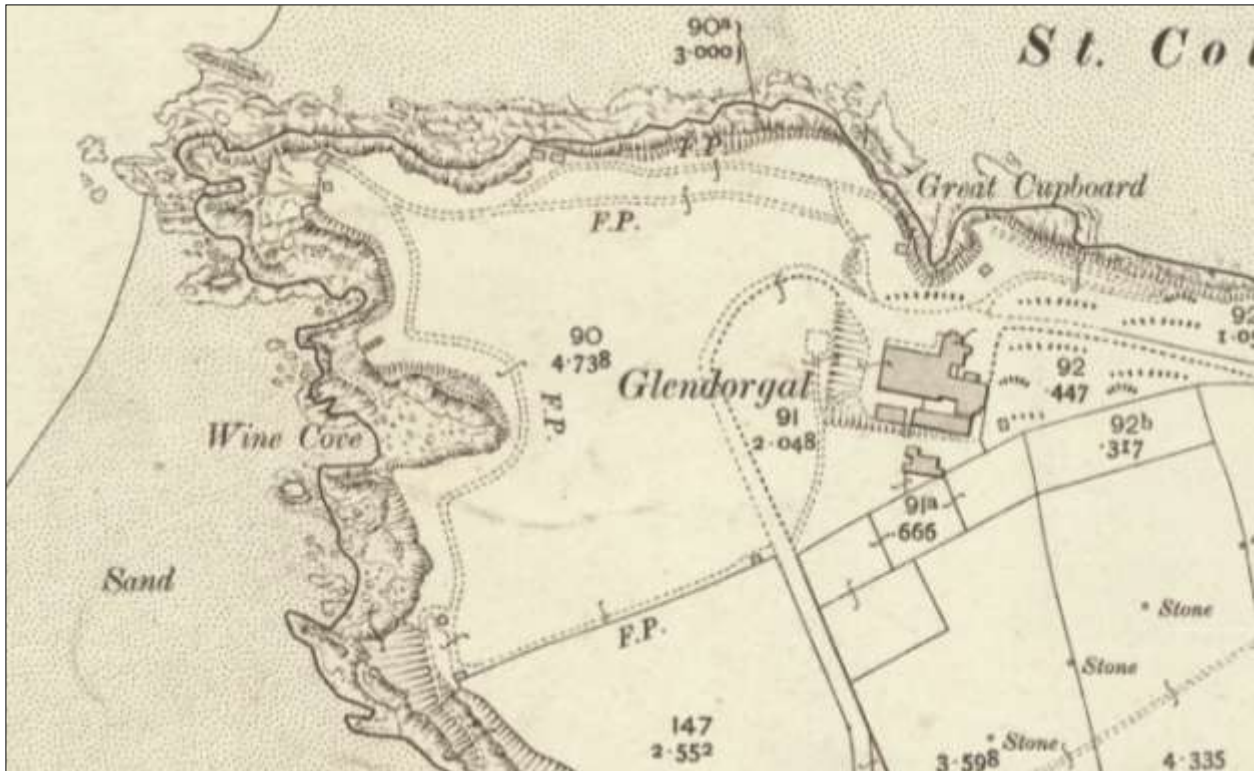


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 OS 2ND ED. 25" MAP (SURVEYED 1906) (CRO).



FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1934 OS 3RD REVISION MAP (SURVEYED 1933) (CRO).

2.4 THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLENDORGAL

The core of the extant structure was built in c.1850, and appears to have been extended piecemeal during the late 19th century. The footprint of the building as depicted on the historic OS maps (see above) features a large block to the west, with wings to the north-east, east and south-east. Based on the measured drawing provided by the Agent, and the account in Tangye (1997, 68) the original building was probably a relatively plain L-shaped structure with service rooms to the rear, which Rodd refers to as 'my cottage Glen Dorgal' (repeated in Tangye 1997, 16). The building was set down into its terrace, presumably to protect the structure from the prevailing wind. The difference in sale price between 1873 and 1882 (from £3200 to £15,000) would suggest a comprehensive upgrading of the house during the ownership of Arthur Vivian, but before the Tangye's took up residence. This saw the creation of the building shown in Figure 9, with its picturesque elements, and an extension for a dining room and second stair to the rear. The style of this house is reminiscent of a cottage orné, a style that went out of fashion in the 1830s, but which was considered highly appropriate for the seaside as access to sea air and bathing was considered very healthy. Tangye (1997, 68) notes his grandfather built the dining room and billiard room (with bar), and these form the north-east wing of the building, with further extension to the east over time. The roofline from the picturesque Phase 2 structure was extended over these extensions (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). Tangye (1997, 15) notes his grandfather was also responsible for the many 'shelters' around the headland, which would have served ancillary functions (e.g. for afternoon tea etc.) within the grounds.

Before 1907 a free-standing structure was built to the rear of the house that mirrors the style of the Lodge and Cavern Cottage (Listed GII), which Tangye mentions were also owned by his family, and in which he lived during the early years of the hotel. Following the conversion of the house to a hotel, and the sale of the property, extensive additions have been made both to the east and to the rear of the original structure, which are presumably mirrored by a comparable degree of alteration to the interior of the historic structure.



FIGURE 9: HISTORIC IMAGE OF GLENDORGAL (REPUTEDLY C.1875) REPRODUCED FROM TANGYE (1997). NOTE THE VERANDA AROUND THE HOUSE, THE FLAGPOLE, SUNDIAL (WITH GNOMON), AND STEPS LEADING DOWN TO THE CAVE, WITH GATED ENTRANCE. THIS MAY BE FROM A SALE CATALOGUE FOR THE PROPERTY.



FIGURE 10: EARLY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GLENDORGAL C.1930S, FROM A FLYER ADVERTISING THE 1939 EXCAVATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY CROFT-ANDREWS AT TREVELGUE HEAD (REPRODUCED FROM NOWACOWSKI & QUINNELL 2011, 42).



FIGURE 11: PHOTOGRAPH OF TREVELGUE HEAD IN C.1960, SHOWING GLENDORGAL IN THE BACKGROUND (© FRANCIS FRITH COLLECTION).



FIGURE 12: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE SITE IN THE LATER 20TH CENTURY (REPRODUCED FROM NOWACOWSKI & QUINNELL 2011, xxxii).

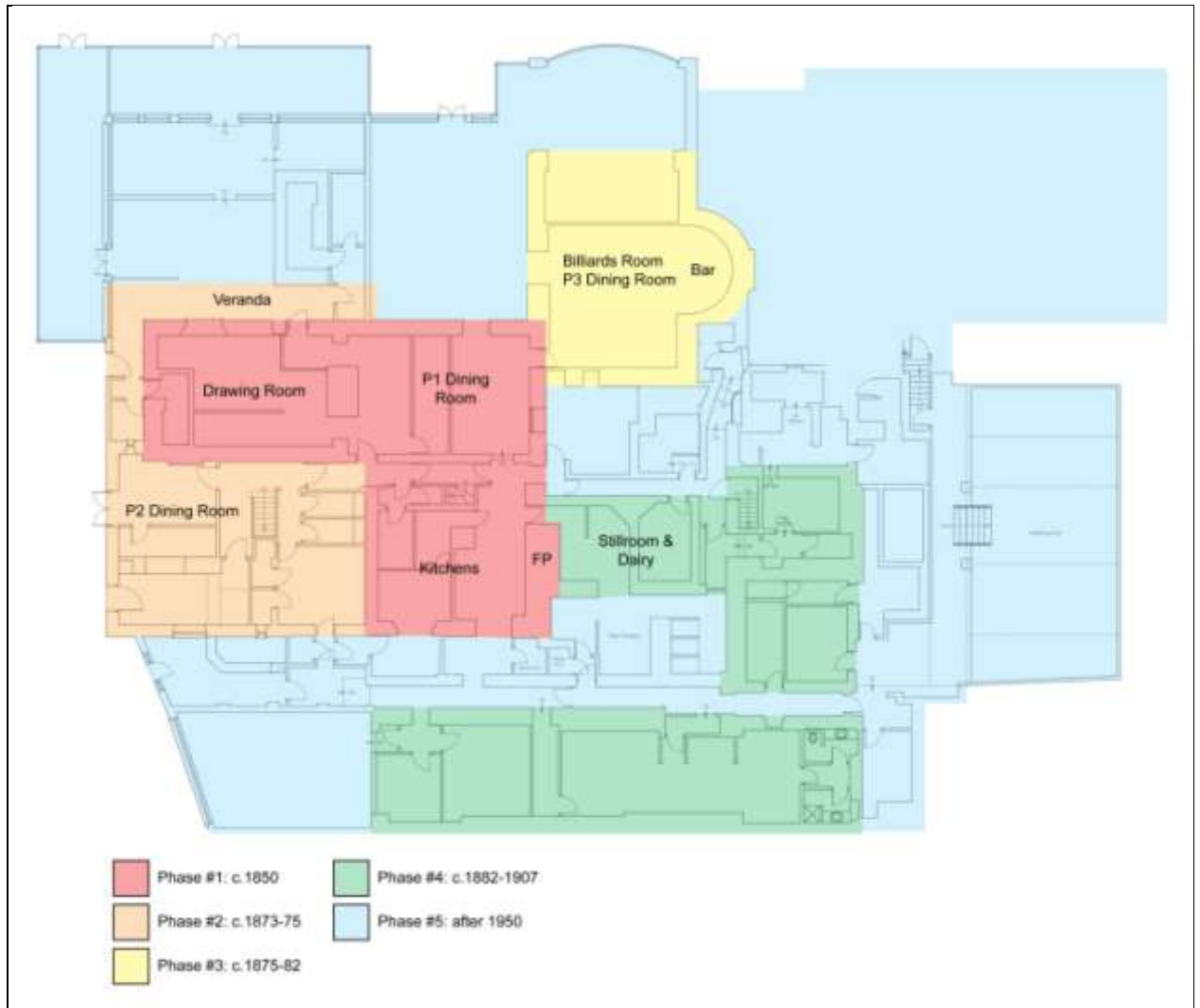


FIGURE 13: SIMPLIFIED PHASE DIAGRAM BASED ON HISTORIC MAPPING (NOT TO SCALE).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 BASELINE DATA

The site is located on a headland on the urban fringe of Newquay, close to the historic settlement of Porth, now a suburb of modern Newquay, and overlooking Porth beach. The hotel was originally built in c.1850 as a summer residence and became a hotel in 1950 (see above).

A series of archaeological investigations has been carried out in the area, much of which relates to the Scheduled promontory fort (excavated 1939, 1983, published 2011). Monitoring work was undertaken during the construction of a sewage pipeline to the east at Treviglas Community College (Thorpe 2008); and evaluation trench to the south of Tretherras School (Craze *et al.* 2002). A Bronze Age barrow was disturbed during the construction of Glendorgal in 1850, and this was fully excavated in 1957 (Dudley 1960).

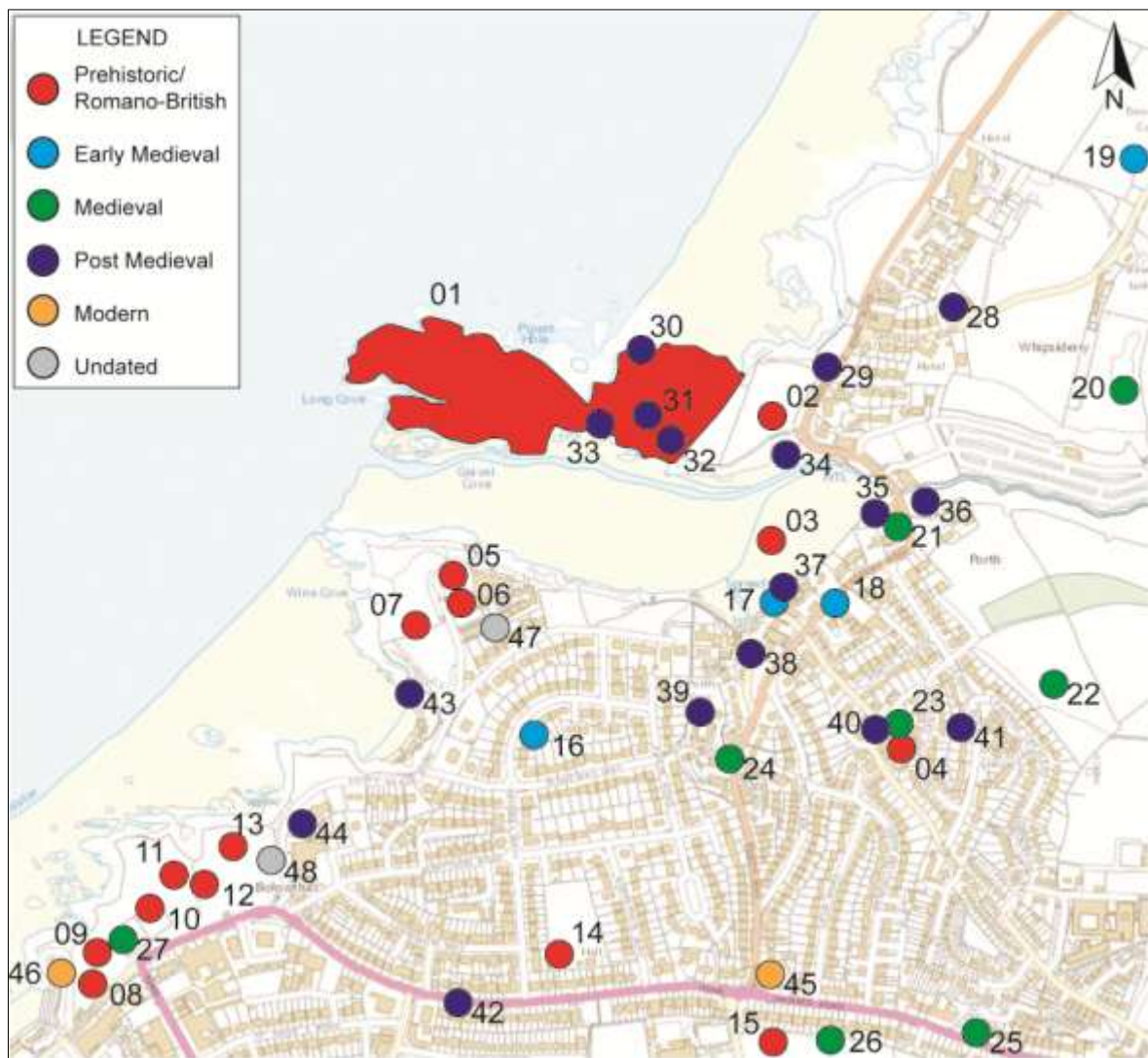


FIGURE 14: LOCATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE LOCAL AREA (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER) (CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2016).

GLENDORGAL, PORTH, NEWQUAY, CORNWALL

Point	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Info
01	CO88 1006712	Promontory fort and two bowl barrows at Trevelgue Head	SAM	Earthworks of promontory fort with eight ramparts and ditches; outer enclosure; settlement; and metal working. Two bowl barrows within the fort, both excavated.
	MCO6584	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age, Romano-British, Early Medieval cliff castle	Earthwork	Promontory fort comprising 7 or 8 ramparts occupied from the 3rd century BC through the Roman period to the 5th or 6th century AD.
	MCO1685	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age find spot, Romano-British find spot	Find spot	Finds from the excavation within the cliff castle included Roman coins and Iron Age pottery.
	MCO1686	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	A sherd of prehistoric pottery.
	MCO1687	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	A sherd of prehistoric pottery.
	MCO1688	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	Many bone fragments found in cliff section of cliff castle.
	MCO1689	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	Sherd of prehistoric pottery.
	MCO1690	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	Two sherds of prehistoric pottery in cliff section.
	MCO1691	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	Fragment of a blue glass bead.
	MCO1692	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age find spot, Romano-British find spot	Find spot	Three sherds of pottery.
	MCO1693	Trevelgue Head – Neolithic find spot	Find spot	Neolithic axe.
	MCO1694	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age find spot	Find spot	Numerous pieces of Iron Age pottery.
	MCO3810	Trevelgue Head – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of two barrows within the cliff castle.
	MCO3811	Trevelgue Head – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of two barrows within the cliff castle.
	MCO20344	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20345	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A probable hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20346	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20347	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20348	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20349	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A probable hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20350	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A probable hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20351	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20352	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20353	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20354	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20355	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A probable hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20356	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	Site of a possible hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20357	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A probable hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20358	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric hut circle	Earthwork	A probable hut circle within the cliff castle.
	MCO20359	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age hut circle, Romano-British hut circle	Excavation	Two hut circles were fully excavated during excavations in 1939.
	MCO22928	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric occupation site	Find spot	Pottery and flints suggestive of prehistoric occupation.
	MCO22929	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric lithic working site	Find spot	Concentration of lithic material noted in 1872.
	MCO22930	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric lithic working site	Find spot	Lint working site comprising waste flakes and cores.
	MCO22931	Trevelgue Head – Mesolithic lithic working site	Demolished structure	The site of a Mesolithic working floor, destroyed when a cave was destroyed in 1988.
	MCO22934	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age building, Romano-British building, Early Medieval building	Earthwork	Probable building platform within the cliff castle appears to overlie hut circles.
	MCO22935	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric earthwork	Earthwork	Possible remains of a structure associated with the entrance of the cliff castle.
	MCO22936	Trevelgue Head – Iron Age field system, Romano-British field system	Earthwork	Slight traces of a field system consisting of a series of low lynchets and slight banks.
	MCO22939	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric metal processing site	Find spot	Iron slag suggestive of metal processing.
	MCO22940	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric metal processing site	Find spot	Iron slag suggestive of metal processing.
	MCO22941	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric metal processing site	Find spot	Concentration of iron slag suggesting the site of metal processing.
	MCO22942	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric metal processing site	Find spot	Concentration of iron slag suggesting the site of metal processing.
	MCO33181	Trevelgue Head – Bronze Age barrow / undated mound	Earthwork	A small oval mound is visible as a low-lying earthwork on aerial photographs.
	MCO41624	Trevelgue Head – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	A single blade.

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Point	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Info
02	MCO1684	Trevelgue Head – Bronze Age find spot, Iron Age find spot	Find spot	An urn and an Iron Age pottery sherd.
03	MCO44980	St Columb River – prehistoric submarine forest	Documentary	A submerged forest is marked on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map.
04	MCO23086	Porth Bean House – prehistoric occupation site	Demolished structure	A prehistoric occupation site described as a pit dwelling was identified during construction of a tennis court behind Porth Bean House.
05	MCO2625	Glendorgal – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	The site of a Middle Bronze Age barrow, excavated in 1957.
	MCO19566	Glendorgal – Iron Age hut circle	Demolished structure	An early Iron Age hut circle was built on the skirts of the Glendorgal barrow.
06	MCO626	Glendorgal – Mesolithic find spot	Find spot	Mesolithic flints.
07	MCO56865	Glendorgal – Neolithic, Bronze Age find spot	Find spot	A flint blade and possible chert microlith
08	MCO2074	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
	MCO32958	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
09	1004369	Three bowl barrows, part of a round barrow cemetery	SAM Earthwork	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
	MCO2070	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow		
	MCO33160	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
10	MCO2068	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
	MCO2071	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
11	MCO2072	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
	MCO33161	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
12	MCO33162	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
	MCO33164	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
13	MCO33163	Barrowfields – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	One of a large barrow group, most of which is now destroyed.
14	MCO33183	Newquay – Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Cropmark	Remains of a possible round are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
15	MCO1393	St Columb Porth – prehistoric find spot	Find spot	Arrowheads, though exact location unknown.
	MCO918	St Columb Minor – undated findspot	Find spot	A gold bar was found near St Columb Minor.
16	MCO33186	Newquay – Early Medieval ridge and furrow	Cropmark	The plough levelled remains of medieval ridge and furrow are visible in aerial photographs
17	MCO1392	St Columb Porth – Early Medieval find spot	Find spot	Grass marked pottery
18	MCO23092	St Columb Porth – Early Medieval grave	Documentary	A report of 1808 records the discovery of a coffin formed of a tree trunk and covered with stones, containing a small skeleton with horn ring.
19	MCO17870	Trevelgue – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trevelgue is first recorded in 1284, when it is spelt 'Trevelgy'.
20	MCO32833	Trevelgue – Medieval lynchet, Post Medieval lynchet	Earthwork	Three roughly parallel banks, possibly lynchets or the line of a holloway/trackway are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.
21	MCO23071	Port – Medieval rabbit warren, Post Medieval rabbit warren	Documentary	The site of a rabbit warren is indicated by the field name 'Rabbit Warren' on the 1840 tithe map.
22	MCO32829	St Columb Minor – Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system	Cropmark	Scattered field boundaries are visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs.
23	MCO14939	Porth Bean – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Porth Bean is first recorded in 1284.
24	MCO16468	Porth Veor – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Porth Veor is first recorded in 1284
25	1010856	Doublestiles Cross, at the junction of Duchy Avenue and Henver Road	SAM	Wayside cross
	MCO5239	Doublestiles Cross – Medieval cross	Structure	A roughly hewn cross of rare oval section, with a Latin cross in relief on one face and unidentifiable remains on the other.
26	MCO21308	Porth Veor – Medieval field system	Documentary	The site of an open field system.
27	MCO20542	Barrowfields – Medieval field system	Cropmark	An area of ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs.

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Point	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Info
28	MCO13103	Wheal Rialton – Post Medieval mine	Structure	Wheal Rialton, working in 1845 and up for sale in 1847.
29	1312192	Cavern Cottage	Listed Building	Grade II Listed mid-late 19th century house.
30	MCO32844	Trevelgue Head – Post Medieval shaft, undated enclosure	Earthwork	A small sub-rectangular banked enclosure visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.
31	MCO22933	Trevelgue Head – Post Medieval field system	Structure	A number of boundaries relating to a post-medieval field system on the landward side of Trevelgue Head.
32	MCO23085	Porth Island – Post Medieval huers hut	Structure	A huers hut on Porth Island is mentioned by Haigh and Woolgrove, and located by Woolf.
33	MCO22944	Trevelgue Head – Post Medieval huers hut	Earthwork	A huers hut on Trevelgue Head was located where a large hollow has been cut out of one of the ramparts.
	MCO22945	Trevelgue Head – Post Medieval occupation site	Structure	An area of slate flagging indicates the site of occupation on a platform at the southern end of the ramparts.
34	MCO4729	St Columb Porth – Post Medieval harbour	Demolished structure	The site of a boat builders which was later used as a harbour for loading by the Great Western Railway 1885-1921.
	MCO46578	St Columb Porth – Post Medieval shipyard	Documentary	A shipwright's yard is marked at this location on the 1 st edition 1:2500 OS map of 1880, on the foreshore on a bank of sand in an area that appears to have been quarried or cut out of the slope.
35	MCO7309	Porth – Post Medieval lime kiln	Documentary	The site of a lime kiln near Porth Beach, named 'Old Lime Kiln' on 1 st edition OS map.
	MCO23081	Coal Bank – Post Medieval yard	Documentary	The site of a coal yard is suggested by the name 'Coal Bank' on the 1840 tithe map.
36	MCO29123	Porth – Post Medieval brickworks	Documentary	A brickworks at St Columb Porth is mentioned in 1887.
37	MCO7308	Porth – Post Medieval lime kiln	Documentary	Site of a lime kiln near Porth Beach is recorded on OS mapping.
	MCO18628	St Columb Porth – Post Medieval fish cellar	Structure	Concord fish cellars at St Columb Porth were in use in 1804 until 1846 when they were sold. Now part of a garage.
38	MCO7288	Porth – Post Medieval lime kiln	Documentary	Site of a lime kiln near Porth Beach is recorded on OS mapping.
39	MCO56380	Newquay, Porth Vear House	Structure	19 th century building designed by Silvanus Trevail in 1879.
40	MCO23073	Burtens Stile – Post Medieval stile	Structure	A 'slate-carved curiosity' known as Burton's Stile near Porth Bean House, dated 1857
41	MCO12269	Morganna – Post Medieval mine	Documentary	Morganna mine is mentioned by Collins and Dines (under Watergate Bay) and shown on Hamilton Jenkin's map
42	1395368 MCO53365	Milestone outside No. 34 Henver Road Newquay – Post Medieval milestone	Listed building Structure	Grade II Listed granite milestone. A 19 th century milestone survives on the south side of Henver Road.
43	MCO23093	Lusty Glaze – Post Medieval inclined plane, Post Medieval canal	Structure	The seaward terminus of the southern arm of the St Columb Canal, started in 1773 but probably never completed.
44	MCO48485	Newquay – Post Medieval house	Structure	A 19 th century detached house of rubble masonry construction under a slate roof designed by Silvanus Trevail.
45	MCO48501	Newquay – Modern semi-detached house	Structure	A pair of 20 th century semi-detached rendered cottages under a slate roof, designed by Silvanus Trevail.
46	MCO46577	Newquay – Modern theatre	Documentary	Site of the Cosy Nook Theatre built sometime between 1907 and 1930, based on OS mapping.
47	MCO32843	Glendorgal – Undated spoil heap	Cropmark	Three small sub-circular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
48	MCO33165	Barrowfields – Undated enclosure	Earthwork	An irregular cropmark is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.

TABLE 2: TABLE OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE LOCAL AREA (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER).

3.1.1 PREHISTORIC & ROMANO-BRITISH

A large number of records are held by the HER for Prehistoric activity in the local area, most notably associated with the Trevelgue Head promontory fort (SAM 1006712, MCO88), with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British occupation (MCO20344-58), industry (MCO22939-42), defence (MCO6584) and field systems (MCO22936) (also see Nowacowski & Quinnell 2011). There are also indications of earlier Mesolithic (MCO22931) and Neolithic settlement and activity on the headland along with Bronze Age funerary practices (MCO3810-11, 33181). This activity at Trevelgue Head formed part of a much wider landscape of Prehistoric land use along the coast, including further Bronze Age barrow cemeteries (MCO2068, 2070-2074, 2625, 32958, 33160-4), and reflected in Iron Age settlement (MCO33183) and scattered find spots. The presence of a possible submerged forest (MCO44980) also indicates there is the potential for buried palaeoenvironmental remains in the bay.

Specific to the Glendorgal site, a Bronze Age barrow and possible early Iron Age structure within what is now the car park were excavated in 1957 (MCO 02625; Dudley 1960). An off-centre burial containing an urn was discovered in 1850 by Francis Rodd IV (Rodd 1850), and the work in 1957 showed the barrow to be badly damaged but enclosed by a low stone wall with several smaller but empty cists. The 1957 excavation also revealed a rough circle of postholes which contained possible early Iron Age pottery, interpreted as a structure.

Given the concentration of Bronze Age barrows along this section of coastline, it is not unlikely others may survive as buried features within the rough ground to the west of the hotel.

Mesolithic flints have been recovered from immediately to the south (MCO626), and Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flints have been recovered from a new car park to the south-west (MCO56865). A single flint flake was recovered during the walkover survey from an eroding soil on the edge of the cliffs. By analogy with other areas along the north Cornwall coast, these finds imply the existence of a fairly dense concentration of flint waste (e.g. North Cliff Project).

3.1.2 MEDIEVAL

The settlements of Trevelgue (MCO17870), Porth Bean (MCO14939) and Porth Veor (MCO16468), are first recorded during the 13th century, whilst there is evidence for the agricultural use of the landscape in the surrounding field systems (MCO32829, 33186). Given the straight-sided field boundaries shown here on the historic maps (see above), it is probable this area – at least in part – formed part of a strip of unenclosed coastal rough grazing that stretched from Newquay in the south to the edge of Tregurrian in the north. As such, its archaeological potential for this period is limited.

3.1.3 POST-MEDIEVAL AND LATER

The increasing industrialisation of Cornwall during the post-medieval period is evident through the records for commercial fishing (MCO18628), lime production (MCO7308-9, 7288), mining (MCO13103, 32844), and shipping (MCO4729). Fields were enclosed, and towards the end of the period the urban area expanded considerably. In 1773 an Act of Parliament authorised John Edyvean – who was also an advocate of the Bude Canal – to build a tub-boat canal linking Mawgan Porth to Lusty Glaze Bay; it was never completed but the inclined plane up from Lusty Glaze beach is still visible, and the part-finished canal would have run through what is now the Lusty Glaze car park.

The commercial success of Newquay was fostered by the building of the mineral tramway, which linked its quays to the mines and china clay district of the south coast. In the later 19th century passenger rail services made Newquay a fashionable part of the Cornish Riviera, and it is in this context that Glendorgal was originally built. This may also be reflected in the fact that the house was sold in 1873 for £3200, but was worth £15,000 in 1882.

3.1.4 LiDAR

Analysis of the LiDAR data neatly illustrates the topography of the site, but provides little clear additional information; by contrast the ramparts and barrow on Trevelgue Head are well-defined and obvious (Figure 10). The image also highlights how the barrow at Glendorgal would have related to the barrow on Trevelgue head, perched either side of the entrance to the bay.

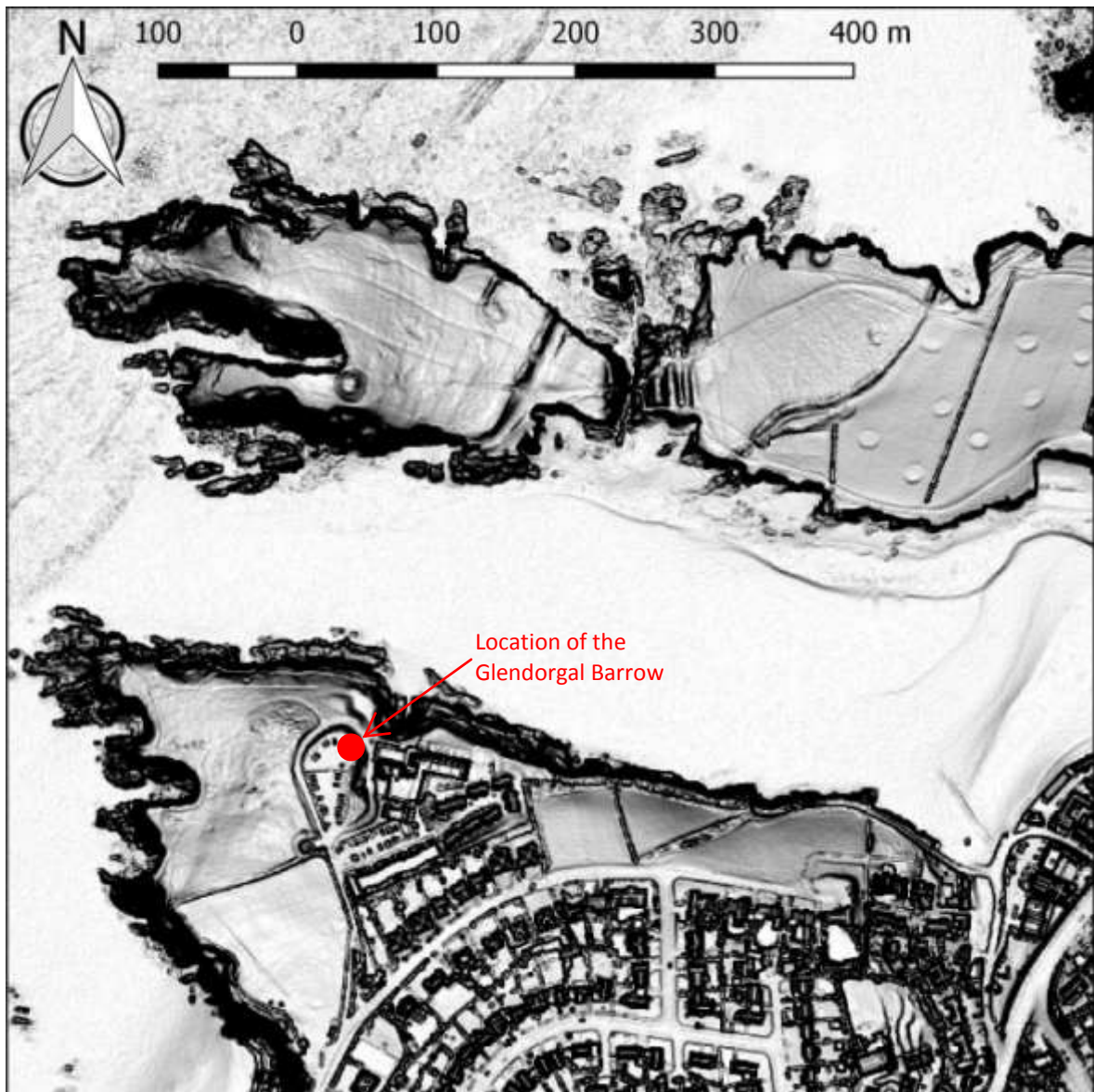


FIGURE 15: IMAGE DERIVED FROM TELLUS PROJECT 1.0M LiDAR DATA, SHOWING THE SITE IN RELATION TO TREVELGUE HEAD (PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.8, TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0; DATA: CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2016).

3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey was carried out by B. Morris on 18th December 2016; the weather was overcast but dry; Appendix 2 contains further baseline photographs. The historic building sits down with a deep (4m+) terrace in the hillside, reached by steps dropping down from the car park to the west, and via an access road to the west that curves around the car park. The sloping sides of the car park have been landscaped and appear unnaturally even; however, the exposed rock face below

the north-east angle of the car park contains at least three irregular fissures that may be earlier cave openings (perhaps the eponymous *dorgals*, but caves are a feature of this coastline). Immediately to the north-west is a levelled platform cut back into the slope; this has the appearance of a fairly recent development, and readily-available aerial photographs indicate it has replaced a built levelled platform with access path, which in turn replaced a small levelled area and the original path down to the beach. On the edge of extant platform is a stone sundial base (as shown in Figure 9), now lacking the brass gnomon.



FIGURE 16: THE ROCKY OUTCROP CLOSE TO THE HOTEL, WITH FISSURES INDICATED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH, LOOKING SOUTH.



FIGURE 17: THE VIEW FROM THE FRONT OF THE HOTEL, SHOWING THE PATH DROPPING DOWN TO THE BEACH (INDICATED) AND TREVELGUE HEAD IN THE BACKGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

The late 19th century romantic depiction of the building (Figure 9) shows steps leading down to a cave located below the house. This survives as a narrow path set with crude steps curving around the side of the slope, leading to a set of concrete steps protected by a narrow mortared stone wall. These steps drop down onto the solid rock at the base of the cliff where indistinct stone-cut steps can be discerned dropping down by stages to the sand. A second set of concrete steps ascends from this point to a narrow natural ledge halfway up the cliff; cast into these steps are stumps of iron posts for a handrail. This path appears to have been fashioned to provide access to the beach, and perhaps also the tall, narrow cave below the house, which may have been used as a grotto.



FIGURE 18: THE CAVE BELOW THE HOTEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.

The car park is a sub-oval gravelled area bounded by a stone wall to the north and west. The build of this wall is particularly fine on its outer, western face, where it consists of small coursed narrow stones set in a herringbone pattern; Tangye (1997 14) notes it was constructed by Mr Luscombe of Quintrell Downs in 1954. The eastern face is much cruder, being of roughly-coursed slate slabs laid horizontally and was (presumably) never intended to be seen. The northern end of the car park steps up and is bounded by large granite boulders. On its eastern edge is an iron cage over the cist grave exposed in 1957; the cage bears a corroded brass plaque commemorating the event.

To the west of the car park is a broad area of disturbed ground. To the northern side this lies in piles where it was dumped and has been colonised by brambles. To the south it has been levelled out but has yet to grass over and the coarse stony nature of the material is evident, and aerial photographs would indicate it was dumped/levelled c.2005. As well as angular and sub-angular stone, this material also includes brick, tile and concrete. Tucked into the south-east corner of this area is a compound for garden waste and other waste materials. While some of the material here seems relatively recent, it may include material excavated during the construction of the house in c.1850. The access road leading to the hotel superficially appears to be set down into this material, but as the road lacks a historic boundary to the west to match that around the car park, it is more likely that the ground level has been raised during the 20th century and the original surface is buried below up to 1.5m of dumped material.



FIGURE 19: VIEW OF THE CAR PARK FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING THE CAREFULLY-CONSTRUCTED STONE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH.



FIGURE 20: THE LEVELLED STONY MATERIAL TO THE WEST OF THE HOTEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH, LOOKING NORTH.

Beyond the dumped material is a gently-sloping open area, characterised by thick spongy grass and a few areas of tamarisk. It is crossed by several paths, but few clear features were identified

in this area. One possible feature lies along its northern edge, where a narrow depression 1×4m and up to 0.6m deep was observed aligned with the slope. In several places a full profile through the topsoil could safely be observed back from the cliff edge, where it appears to be up to 300mm thick; in one such exposure a primary flake of milky-grey flint was recovered.



FIGURE 21: STRUCTURE #1, VIEWED FROM THE EAST, LOOKING WEST.



FIGURE 22: STRUCTURE #2 ('THE CABIN'), VIEWED FROM THE EAST, LOOKING WEST.

On the cliff edge and positioned above the entrance to Porth bay are the remains of two structures. Structure #1 is cut back into the rock of the cliff, with a floor of large squared stone slabs with a central drain, partly enclosed by a narrow mortared stone wall; the western part of this wall has been lost.

Structure #2 ('The Cabin') is located further to the west, and is also cut back into the rock, but is approached by a short flight of steps and is lined with mortared stone with yellow brick without frogs for decorative effect. The brickwork has timber lacing, perhaps for clothes hooks as the appearance of this structure is reminiscent of those built to accommodate bathers. As with the first structure, the wall facing the sea has been lost, as has part of the floor of small square red terracotta tiles. The south-western part of this structure is abutted by a stone wall of pitched stone, much like a typical Cornish hedgebank.



FIGURE 23: THE NORTHERN ROCK-CUT GULLEY, WITH IRON POSTS INDICATED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH, LOOKING SOUTH.

Around the cliff towards Lusty Glaze Bay the cliff features a rock-cut channel that drops down the upper part of the cliff at 90° to the slope; at its southern end the stumps of iron posts are visible concreted into the stone, presumably for a handrail or possible fence. To the south, a second rock-cut gulley drops down onto the cliffs at Wind Cove via a steeply-incised set of crude steps cut back into the slope. As with the first, the cut is at 90° to the slope, and there are the stumps of iron posts here as well. There is also the base of a line of iron posts from an iron fence. This access to the beach is depicted on the OS 1:25" scale 1881 map (see above), and it might perhaps be related to the abortive Edyvean Canal.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The exposed coastal location of the Glendorgal site would suggest that settlement activity is unlikely to be encountered, but the excavation in 1957 did encounter postholes the excavator regarded as structural (Dudley 1960) and the opposing headland was occupied during the late

Prehistoric and Romano-British period (Nowacowski & Quinnell 2011). However, given the concentration of Bronze Age barrows along this coastal strip is considered more likely that Prehistoric funerary remains would be encountered during any groundworks west of the car park. The worked flints noted in this area, and picked up during the walkover survey, are likely to reflect low-intensity use of this landscape.

In contrast, anything within the footprint of the historic house will have been destroyed, as the original house is set down within such a deep terrace. Similarly, groundworks associated with the post-1950 hotel, car park and adjacent housing are likely to have destroyed or heavily truncated any archaeological remains in those areas. It is also clear that the platform located north-west of the hotel is a fairly recent invention, and a broad swathe of ground to the west of the car park has been used as a dump for spoil, burying the original ground surface by as much as 1.5m.

In contrast, the coastal slope beyond appears relatively untouched, and the other features noted in the walkover are concentrated along the edge of the cliffs. All of these features relate to a polite landscape laid out around the house in the 19th and early 20th century. The two clear structures on the cliff edge are likely to number among the 'shelters' noted by Tangye (1997, 15), including the one where the author's father proposed. These are both ruinous, having suffered from the attention of vandals and the elements. The provision for handrails made along the three routes dropping down to Porth Beach and Lusty Glaze Bay would indicate they also formed part of this polite landscape, although it is possible they merely adapted (or blocked) earlier routes and rock-cut gullies.

4.0 HERITAGE STATEMENT

4.1 ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The purpose of a heritage statement is to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area or archaeological monument (the ‘heritage asset’).

The purpose of an Impact Assessment is to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on these heritage assets (direct impact) and their setting (indirect impact), and the methodology employed here is based on the staged approach advocated in *GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG) guidance.

However, in this instance no specific plans have been drawn up regarding the Glendorgal Hotel, and thus this Statement is necessarily limited to describing the current setting of the hotel, outlining where harm might occur to the setting of the hotel and the adjacent Scheduled promontory fort, and where enhancements might be feasible.

4.2 NATIONAL POLICY

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *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.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

4.3 CULTURAL VALUE – DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

The majority of the most important ('nationally important') heritage assets are protected through *designation*, with varying levels of statutory protection. These assets fall into one of six categories, although designations often overlap, but in this instance the most relevant consideration is the Scheduling for the promontory fort.

4.3.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an 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.

4.3.2 VALUE AND IMPORTANCE

While every heritage asset, designated or otherwise, has some intrinsic merit, the act of designation creates a hierarchy of importance that is reflected by the weight afforded to their preservation and enhancement within the planning system. The system is far from perfect, impaired by an imperfect understanding of individual heritage assets, but the value system that has evolved does provide a useful guide to the *relative* importance of heritage assets. Provision is also made for heritage assets where value is not recognised through designation (e.g. undesignated 'monuments of Schedulable quality and importance' should be regarded as being of *high* value); equally, there are designated monuments and structures of *low* relative merit.

Hierarchy of Value/Importance	
Very High	Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance; Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.
Low	Locally Listed buildings; Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; Designated and undesignated archaeological assets of local importance; Archaeological assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives;
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance;

Hierarchy of Value/Importance	
	The importance of the archaeological resource has not been ascertained.

TABLE 3: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/IMPORTANCE (BASED ON THE DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.1, 6.1 & 7.1).

4.4 CONCEPTS – CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values (*evidential*, *historical*, *aesthetic* and *communal*) laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and the concepts of *authenticity* and *integrity* as laid out in the guidance on assessing World Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2011). These criteria guide assessment, and lead through to an assessment of the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset.

4.4.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

Evidential value (or research potential) is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. This is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective. However,

4.4.2 HISTORICAL VALUE

Historical value (narrative) is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

Illustrative value is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

Associative value arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

4.4.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

Aesthetic value (emotion) is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of

patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the 'patina of age'.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape. Aesthetic values are where proposed developments usually have their most pronounced impact: the indirect effects of most developments are predominantly visual or aural, and can extend many kilometres from the site itself. In many instances the impact of a development is incongruous, but that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

4.4.4 COMMUNAL VALUE

Communal value (togetherness) is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative*, *symbolic*, *social* or *spiritual*.

Commemorative and symbolic value reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten. *Social value* need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important. *Spiritual value* is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change. The key aspect of communal value is that it brings specific groups of people together in a meaningful way.

4.4.5 AUTHENTICITY

Authenticity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.80), is the ability of a property to convey the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property. 'The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful'. Outside of a World Heritage Site, authenticity may usefully be employed to convey the sense a place or structure is a truthful representation of the thing it purports to portray. Converted farmbuildings, for instance, survive in good condition, but are drained of the authenticity of a working farm environment.

4.4.6 INTEGRITY

Integrity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.88), is the measure of wholeness or intactness of the cultural heritage and its attributes. Outside of a World Heritage Site, integrity can be taken to represent the survival and condition of a structure, monument or landscape. The intrinsic value of those examples that survive in good condition is undoubtedly greater than those where survival is partial and condition poor.

4.4.7 SUMMARY

As indicated, individual developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principal values in contention are usually aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical and associational, communal and spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important. As ever, however, the key element here is

not the intrinsic value of the heritage asset, nor the impact on setting, but the relative contribution of setting to the value of the asset.

4.5 SETTING – THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The principal guidance on this topic is contained within two publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015) and *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider heritage assets in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or those that include the heritage asset. This corresponds to the experience of its wider landscape setting.

Where the impact of a proposed development is largely indirect, *setting* is the primary consideration of any impact assessment. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the Historic England publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015, 2 & 4):

The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings.

While setting can be mapped in the context of an individual application or proposal, it does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset because what comprises a heritage asset's setting may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve or as the asset becomes better understood or due to the varying impacts of different proposals.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to impact. 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, some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The fundamental issue is usually proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment should reflect this.

4.5.1 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland. Together, these determine the character and extent of the setting.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn

between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed development is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context; for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

4.5.2 VIEWS

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as developments may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011, 3):

Views play an important part in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015, 3) lists a number of instances where views contribute to the particular significance of a heritage asset:

- Views where relationships between the asset and other historic assets or places or natural features are particularly relevant;
- Views with historical associations, including viewing points and the topography of battlefields;
- Views where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset;
- Views between heritage assets and natural or topographic features, or phenomena such as solar and lunar events;
- Views between heritage assets which were intended to be seen from one another for aesthetic, functional, ceremonial or religious reasons, such as military or defensive sites, telegraphs or beacons, Prehistoric funerary and ceremonial sites.

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension,

where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

Yet visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. 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 4), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

Thus the principal consideration of assessment of indirect effects cannot be visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of the heritage asset, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual or aural intrusion of the proposed development. In this report, assessment is necessarily limited to the current setting, the potential for harm, and the potential for enhancement.

4.6 SCALE OF IMPACT

While no specific plans have been drawn up, provisional assessment incorporates the systematic approach outlined in the ICOMOS and DoT guidance (see Tables 4-5), using them to complement and support the more narrative but subjective approach advocated by Historic England (see Table 6). This provides a useful balance between rigid logic and nebulous subjectivity (e.g. the significance of effect on a Grade II Listed building can never be greater than moderate/large; an impact of negative/substantial is almost never achieved). This is in adherence with GPA3 (2015, 7).

Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Buildings and Archaeology	
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered; Change to most or all key archaeological materials, so that the resource is totally altered; Comprehensive changes to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, the resource is significantly modified; Changes to many key archaeological materials, so that the resource is clearly modified; Changes to the setting of an historic building or asset, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different; Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to elements of a heritage asset or setting that hardly affects it.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting.
Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Historic Landscapes	
Major	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.

Minor	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.

TABLE 4: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (BASED ON DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.3, 6.3 AND 7.3).

Value of Heritage Assets	Magnitude of Impact (positive or negative)				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

TABLE 5: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (BASED ON DRMB VOL.11 TABLES 5.4, 6.4 AND 7.4; ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

Scale of Impact	
<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the developments may be visible or audible, but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances. This is, as is stressed in planning guidance and case law, a very high bar and is almost never achieved.

TABLE 6: SCALE OF IMPACT.

4.7 THE STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT

This Statement is focused on the buildings and grounds of Glendorgal Hotel, and the large Scheduled promontory fort (Trevelgue Head) located immediately to the north, across Porth beach. As no definitive plans have been drawn up for proposed development at Glendorgal, this assessment is necessarily limited to describing the current character of the site and that of Trevelgue Head, outlining the potential for harm, and suggesting opportunities for enhancement.

4.8 SENSITIVITY OF CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE

4.8.1 NINETEENTH CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSES

Larger houses with elements of formal planning

These structures have much in common with earlier (and grander) country houses, but are more often Grade II Listed or even undesignated. During the 19th century the surviving old gentry families and *novo riche* wealthy industrialists alike rebuilt or constructed anew fashionable new homes. Old sites were remodelled or rebuilt, and new houses constructed, to the design aesthetic schema of the day. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual impact of a development is commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale.

What is important and why

These lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous industrialists, could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design). Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value, unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

Asset Name: The Glendorgal Hotel	
Parish: Newquay	Value: Medium
Designation: None (probably equivalent to GII)	
Description: A seaside cottage of c.1850 built for Francis Rodd IV of Trebartha, presumably as a summerhouse adjunct to the principal seat at Trebartha. Extended after its sale in 1873 by Arthur Vivian and altered to a more aesthetic 'cottage style' building and sold on in 1882. Subject to further expansion 1882-1950, it was converted and massively extended after 1950 as a hotel, with extensive unsympathetic late 20 th century additions and extensions that wrap around the hotel and largely conceal the historic structure from view. The steep slate roofs, exaggerated dormers and excellent chimneys of the original building are visible; the rest is concealed. Where visible, the original exterior walls are of pale yellow coursed squared Pentewan-type stone (perhaps from the Penrice area?) with grey granite reveals to the doors and windows, and grey granite chimneys; there is a particularly good moulded doorway to reception. Modern glass-fronted conservatory with a flat roof to the north and north-west, modern housing built abutting the hotel to the east. The rest of the structure is encased in modern accretions.	
Evidential Value: The interior of the hotel was subject to a rapid assessment, and certain historic details are present (e.g. window features); additional work would provide further detail as to the original layout, growth and function of the house; a provisional phase diagram with interpretation can be found above (Figure 13).	
Historical Value: The hotel is of some historic value, hitherto largely unsuspected. The Rodd family were important members of the local gentry in the 19 th century. The re-styled structure of c.1875 has clear picturesque overtones, and the Tangye family invested in both the house and its grounds, building numerous little shelters. The Tangye Family also owned Trevelgue Head and opened it to the public. The building forms part of the 19 th century growth and development of the area and is representative of local building forms.	
Aesthetic Value: That part of the 1975 house that is visible indicates it was attractively and neatly composed. The local of the house – set down in a terrace, looking across Porth Beach – strongly suggests aesthetics were a factor in the selection of the site. The redevelopment of the site c.1873x5 produced an attractive building, which was added to over time. The approach from Porth village from the east followed the line of the cliffs and rose up and dropped down to the house, revealing the house to the observer. It is also apparent that views across from Trevelgue Head were important, as the house would	

have been most visible from that headland. The modern appearance of the hotel, while it apes the older structure in style, is generally plain or unattractive. The housing development to the east and south links the hotel to the urban extent of Newquay, and the house is visually indistinct as a result. The modern approach to the house is undistinguished, passing through industrial gates next to a car park along a narrow lane to car parks, chalet-type dwellings, and scrubby rough ground; there are clear views to the unattractive rear of the hotel.
<i>Communal Value:</i> The building has no communal value.
<i>Authenticity:</i> The hotel retains elements of authenticity, in that the original structure of the building can be discerned and certain other elements survive. However, the modern use of the house as a hotel disguises those historic uses, and it is unclear to what extent historic features survive or are merely concealed.
<i>Integrity:</i> The physical structure of the hotel probably survives in good condition; however, its grounds have been subject to extensive and unsympathetic development.
<i>Topographical Location and Landscape Context:</i> The original house is set down into a terrace cut into its headland; the more additions rise up out of this terrace to the east and south. The headland itself forms one side of Porth Beach, with the headland of Trevelgue Head/Porth Island immediately to the north.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The original views from the house are almost exclusively – and deliberately – to and from the north, constrained by the terrace into which the house was built. These primary views are views to and from Trevelgue Head, and given antiquary interest in this Prehistoric monument (i.e. first clearly documented in Borlase), must be deliberate. The shelters built around the property – ‘The Cabin’ on the end of the promontory, and ‘The Temple’ built on the south-western corner of the property – were presumably built to compensate for the lack of views.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. The house is visible from the north, though views from the south and west are restricted by the terrace and modern development.
<i>Immediate Setting:</i> The house is crowded round by its modern accretions, and sits down in its terrace. The hard landscaping is modern and essentially functional in appearance, softened by planting.
<i>Wider Setting:</i> The building is located on a coastal headland, the terracing suggesting that the property was not envisaged to be visible from the wider landscape. Views to the north were of primary importance.
<i>Enhancing Elements:</i> The 1954 herringbone wall around the car park.
<i>Detracting Elements:</i> Numerous. The gates and approach to the house are functional and unattractive, as are the car parks, waste ground to the west, and most of the modern development around/over the original hotel building.
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> It is clear that the location of the house was deliberately chosen for its setting, and the views it afforded to Trevelgue Head. Its setting was enhanced by the Tangye family, as it made clear by the various paths and shelters erected in the late 19 th century. However, post-1950 developments around the house have eroded the value of the immediate setting.
<i>Future Development:</i> From a historic perspective, the current appearance and setting of the Glendorgal Hotel leaves plenty of room for enhancement. The approach, car parking areas and modern buildings all detract from its appearance and setting, and measures to reduce or moderate their impact will enhance the historic property. This could also be pursued through a more detailed assessment of the interior, to return areas to their historic function (e.g. gym back to billiard/dining room etc.). Furthermore, since c.1850 the Glendorgal headland has been private property; providing a public viewing point with interpretation boards would enhance public appreciation of the site, Trevelgue Head, and the relationship between the two. Development within the coastal area west of the access and car park falls outside the immediate setting of the historic building, within an area that appears to have been used for dumping spoil (presumably from 20 th century building projects). Development in this area would be less damaging to the setting of the house, and if undertaken in a sympathetic way could enhance the approach. It would, however, have to contend with separate issues relating to development within the coastal strip, and the setting of Trevelgue Head (see below).



FIGURE 24: THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ORIGINAL HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 25: THE HOTEL BUILDINGS TO THE REAR OF THE HISTORIC HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST, LOOKING EAST.



FIGURE 26: THE HOTEL COMPLEX VIEWED FROM THE NORTH, LOOKING SOUTH.

4.8.2 PROMONTORY FORTS

Promontory forts are large embanked enclosures, most often interpreted as fortifications, and usually occupy defensible and/or visually prominent positions in the landscape. They are usually found on hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. They are typically highly-visible from all or most of the surrounding lower and higher ground, with the corollary that they enjoyed extensive views of the surrounding countryside. As such, they are as much a visible statement of power as they are designed to dissuade or repel assault. The location of these sites in the landscape must reflect earlier patterns of social organisation, but these are essentially visual monuments. They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of development is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity.

Such monuments represent an expression of power in for its contemporary landscape, but their coastal locations make them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea.

What is important and why

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data, and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

4.8.3 PREHISTORIC FUNERARY MONUMENTS

Barrows and barrow cemeteries

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent monuments. The importance of intervisibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomenon. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to development is also lessened where tall hedgebanks restrict line-of-sight.

What is important and why

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear names and have folkloric aspects (historical/illustrative) and others have been discussed and illustrated in historical and antiquarian works since the medieval period (historical/associational). It is clear they would have possessed design value, although our ability to discern that value is limited; they often survive within landscape palimpsests and subject to the 'patina of age', so that fortuitous development is more appropriate. They almost certainly once possessed considerable communal value, but in the modern age their symbolic and spiritual significance is imagined or attributed rather than authentic. Nonetheless, the location of these sites in the historic landscape has a strong bearing on the overall contribution of setting to significance: those sites located in 'wild' or 'untouched' places – even if those qualities are relatively recent – have a stronger spiritual resonance and illustrative value than those located within enclosed farmland or forestry plantations.

Asset Name: Promontory Fort and Two Bowl Barrows at Trevelgue Head	
<i>Parish:</i> Newquay	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Designation:</i> Scheduled Monument	<i>Distance to Site:</i> c.0.25km
<p><i>Description:</i> Scheduling: The scheduled area includes a promontory fort containing early mineral workings, settlement and agricultural evidence and two bowl barrows, situated on Trevelgue Head, a narrow headland between Newquay and Watergate Bays. The promontory fort survives as a coastal spur naturally defended on most sides by cliffs and elsewhere by a series of up to eight ramparts with ditches, including three outer defences to the landward side. The landward defences comprise an outer enclosure, possibly for grazing or cultivation; four middle defences across the narrowest neck of the headland; and two further inner defences with smaller lengths of defensive works around the edges of the headland where the cliffs are slightly lower. The fort defended a natural harbour at St Columb Porth. The outermost defences are closely spaced and ensure the interior of the fort could not be overlooked by attackers. The four middle ramparts are now separated by a tidal chasm and have been quarried for stone. All ramparts vary considerably in size and profile suggesting several phases of construction, although the largest rampart measures up to 12m wide, 4m high with a 7m wide ditch. Within the interior are traces of a field system and numerous building platforms ranging from 2nd century BC round houses to a rectangular building dating to the 5th - 6th century AD. Settlement appears to have been continuous throughout this long period. Metal mining and working was carried out from the Iron Age with an iron mine to the north side and evidence for bronze and iron smelting from furnaces and slag. The known archaeological history of the fort is a result of partial excavations by CK Croft Andrews in 1939, cut short by the Second World War, and never published [now published Nowacowski & Quinnell 2011]. There are two bowl barrows within the fort. The western barrow lies within the inner ramparts at the summit of the headland and survives as a circular mound measuring up to 25m in diameter and 2.5m high with traces of a surrounding quarry ditch up to 1m wide and 0.1m deep. This barrow was excavated by Borlase in 1872 producing an inner cairn of stones, evidence for burning but no interment. The</p>	

eastern barrow is in the outer enclosed area close to the cliff. It survives as a flat topped circular mound measuring 18m in diameter and 1.6m high, also excavated by Borlase. It produced a deposit of calcined bones in a cup shaped scooped hollow covered with a flat stone around which was evidence of burning.
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The site has now been published (Nowacowski & Quinnell 2011) and some work has been undertaken on consolidating the ramparts where erosion is an issue. Remains of some of a number of the earthworks are visible, though some in better condition than others. Modern development is located to the east. Tangye (1997, 41) notes that the ramparts were faced with 'huge slabs of stone', but these were removed by local builders 'comparatively recently' (c.1950). Recent strengthening and reinstatement works are visually-intrusive, and the sea defences make no concession to the character of the monument. One of the outer ditches has also been partly infilled with the spoil from these works.
<i>Evidential Value:</i> The site was inspected during the designation process, and subsequent extensive excavations examined and dated the occupation and activity of the surrounding site. Despite reduction in the height of the defences and disturbance to the interior through cultivation and partial excavation, the promontory fort will still contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, function, longevity, domestic arrangements, industrial activity, agricultural practices, trade, social organisation and overall landscape context.
<i>Historical Value:</i> The monument is of considerable historical value, providing evidence of the Prehistoric settlement and industry of Cornwall. Promontory forts are important as high status settlements associated with display and defence, and are an important source of information on settlement and social organisation of the Iron Age and Roman periods in the South West. The barrows are of considerable historical value as part of a Prehistoric ritual funerary landscape. Much of the surrounding environment and landscape has, however, been destroyed. The promontory fort can also be linked to Glendorgal, as it was owned by the Tangye family, who opened it to the public and sold it to the council.
<i>Aesthetic Value:</i> The monument is prominent as a coastal spur in the landscape, the earthworks surviving as similar prominent features. It can have a wild and dramatic air, subject to winter storms. Its attractiveness is not marred by the consolidation works carried out which, with their mix of concrete and stone gabions, are more akin to industrialised sea defences than a Prehistoric fortification.
<i>Communal Value:</i> The monument has no communal value, although it is open to the public.
<i>Authenticity:</i> The promontory fort retains a high degree of authenticity. The ramparts remain highly visible, though mutilated, and the archaeological resource is undiminished.
<i>Integrity:</i> The promontory fort survives in good condition, the earth banks and barrows surviving as earthworks, though no upstanding remains of the settlement survive within.
<i>Topographical Location and Landscape Context:</i> The promontory fort is located on a coastal spur between Watergate and Newquay Bays, with a long narrow sandy beach at Porth to the south. A gentle valley leads up from the sea to St Columb Minor to the east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Extensive views of the surrounding landscape, and out to sea. Most views from the promontory to the east and south take in 20 th century Newquay.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The promontory fort survives as long coastal spur, and is fairly prominent in all views along the coast; however, dependant on weather conditions the narrow mouth of Porth Beach makes it difficult to distinguish in distant views. On a local scale, the survival of its ramparts increases its prominence as a visual presence in the landscape.
<i>Immediate Setting:</i> The monument is defined by its location on a promontory, and its immediate setting it defined by its relationship with the sea. The daily progression of the tides gives its setting a dynamic quality, the most obvious change being the extent of Porth Beach. The adjacent headland at Glendorgal, and the small area of green land that survives to the east of the hotel contrast very distinctly with the suburban appearance of Newquay, which has virtually swamped the site.
<i>Wider Setting:</i> The promontory fort and barrows are situated within a landscape with prehistoric burial monuments and settlement along the coast, and overlooking a series of valleys which similarly held Prehistoric settlements.
<i>Enhancing Elements:</i> None.
<i>Detracting Elements:</i> Numerous. The approaches from the east are uninspired, with functional iron railings and gates, modern street furniture, and a derelict plot beyond Cavern Cottage. The recent remedial works are functional and uninspired, eroding its distinctiveness in its landscape.
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> It is clear from a consideration of the monument that the landscape setting was paramount to its construction, providing protection and open views. The coastal zone here was clearly favoured by the Bronze Age peoples who raised barrows here, presumably

relating to visibility within the landscape and its liminal location.

Relationship with Glendorgal Hotel: The promontory slopes to the south and east, affording clear views across to the Glendorgal Hotel from most of the site. The headland on which the hotel stands, from most viewpoints on the promontory, appears to survive as a green space flanking Trevelgue Head into which the Hotel sits uncomfortably. It is clear from the history of Glendorgal (above) that the two sites are linked in several ways, both aesthetically and tenurially, and enhancement to the hotel would benefit the promontory. Expansion of the built elements of the hotel complex would decrease the proportion of green space on that headland, bring the edge of suburban Newquay up to the cliffs overlooking Porth Beach, and detract from the current setting. Mitigation through design – i.e. green roofs or buried structures and careful use of materials could offset that impact.

Impact Assessment: If the footprint of the Hotel complex expanded at the expense of green space, as viewed from Trevelgue Head, then the impact would be *minor*, but the *high* value of the Scheduled Monument would make the impact assessment *moderate/slight*.



FIGURE 27: TREVELGUE HEAD, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 28: THE RAMPARTS AT TRELGULE HEAD, SHOWING THE RECENT STRENGTHENING WORKS, WITH GLENDORGAL IN THE BACKGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH, LOOKING SOUTH.



FIGURE 29: THE RAMPARTS AT TRELGULE HEAD, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Glendorgal Hotel started as a seaside cottage built by Francis Rodd IV of Trebartha in c.1850. Sold in 1873 for £3200 to Arthur Pendarves Vivian and substantially altered, it was sold to its sitting tenants – the Tangye Family – in 1882 for £15,000. The Tangye family extended the house and beautified its setting, making its grounds an integral and picturesque part of the wider setting of the house. After 1950 the house became a hotel, and the original and attractive historic building was surrounded and partly over-built with later 20th century additions and its internal spaces reordered.

Works in 1850 exposed a ‘cinerary urn’, and its Bronze Age barrow and possible early Iron Age structure within what is now the car park was fully excavated in 1957. The 1840 field name for the site of the hotel – *dorgal* – is Cornish for cellar or vault, and may refer to the barrow, fissures in the cliff, the narrow cave below the Hotel, or archaeological features as yet unknown. This barrow is one of a number located on these cliffs, with Scheduled examples on Barrowfields to the south and Trevelgue Head to the north. Trevelgue Head is also a large Iron Age and Romano-British promontory fort with multiple ramparts and evidence for settlement and early iron working. Excavated in 1939 it was only published in 2011. Works in the area have also recovered worked flint, which conform to a wider pattern of flint scatters along the north Cornwall coast.

The historic house is set down in a deep terrace cut back into the slope, with extensive modern development to the east and south. The access road and car part to the west, as well as a re-shaped platform to the north-west of the Hotel, have been extensively landscaped. In these areas the archaeological potential of the site would appear to be low or non-existent. Beyond these areas to the west, the coastal slope appears largely undisturbed; while a broad swathe of ground has been used for dumping spoil, the buried land surface below is likely to be undamaged. In this area the potential for buried archaeological deposits remains *high*.

The setting of the historic house has been heavily compromised by late 20th century development, but it is clear that it was originally located to afford fine views across to the ramparts on Trevelgue Head, and that its subsequent aggrandisement under Arthur Vivian was intended to enhance the appearance of the house from Trevelgue Head. The fact that the Tangye Family also owned Trevelgue Head, built a bridge to facilitate access and opened it to the public, demonstrates a long and fruitful relationship with the Hotel. There is great potential for enhancement to both the physical structure of the Hotel and its setting, but this would have to be balanced against the needs of a viable business. In terms of Trevelgue Head, anything that expands the visual footprint of the current Hotel will have a negative effect on the current setting of the monument, unless mitigation through design can maintain the illusion of green space when viewed from the monument.

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APPENDIX 1: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS



The north front of the Hotel; viewed from the west, looking east.



The fine c.1873x5 Gothic moulded granite doorway at the south-west corner of the Hotel; viewed from the west.



The steps leading up to the car park; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



The north elevation of the Hotel viewed from the platform to the north-west; note the sundial from Figure 9; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



The platform; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



The path and cave below the Hotel; viewed from the north, looking south.



The 'Great Cupboard' below the Hotel, showing the steps; viewed from the north, looking south.



The back of the Hotel, viewed from the exit viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



View from the edge of the car park next to the preserved BA grave, looking north to the barrow on Trevelgue Head.



View from the edge of the car park, looking down on the historic house; viewed from the west, looking east.



The cage with plaque erected over the BA grave, and the steps leading down from the car park.



The scrub growing on dumped spoil west of the car park; viewed from the west, looking east.



As above, looking south-east.



The view from the south-western corner of the property along the coastal slope to Trevelgue Head; viewed from the south, looking north.



The area next to the access road used for dumping rubbish; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



The grassy slopes of the headland; viewed from the west, looking east.



As above, looking south-east.



The cliff above Wine Cove; viewed from the north, looking south.



The possible shelter (linear hollow, indicated) above the north cliffs; viewed from the west, looking east.



The path leading to Structure #1; viewed from the east, looking west.



The floor of Structure #1; viewed from the east, looking west.



Structure #2, viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



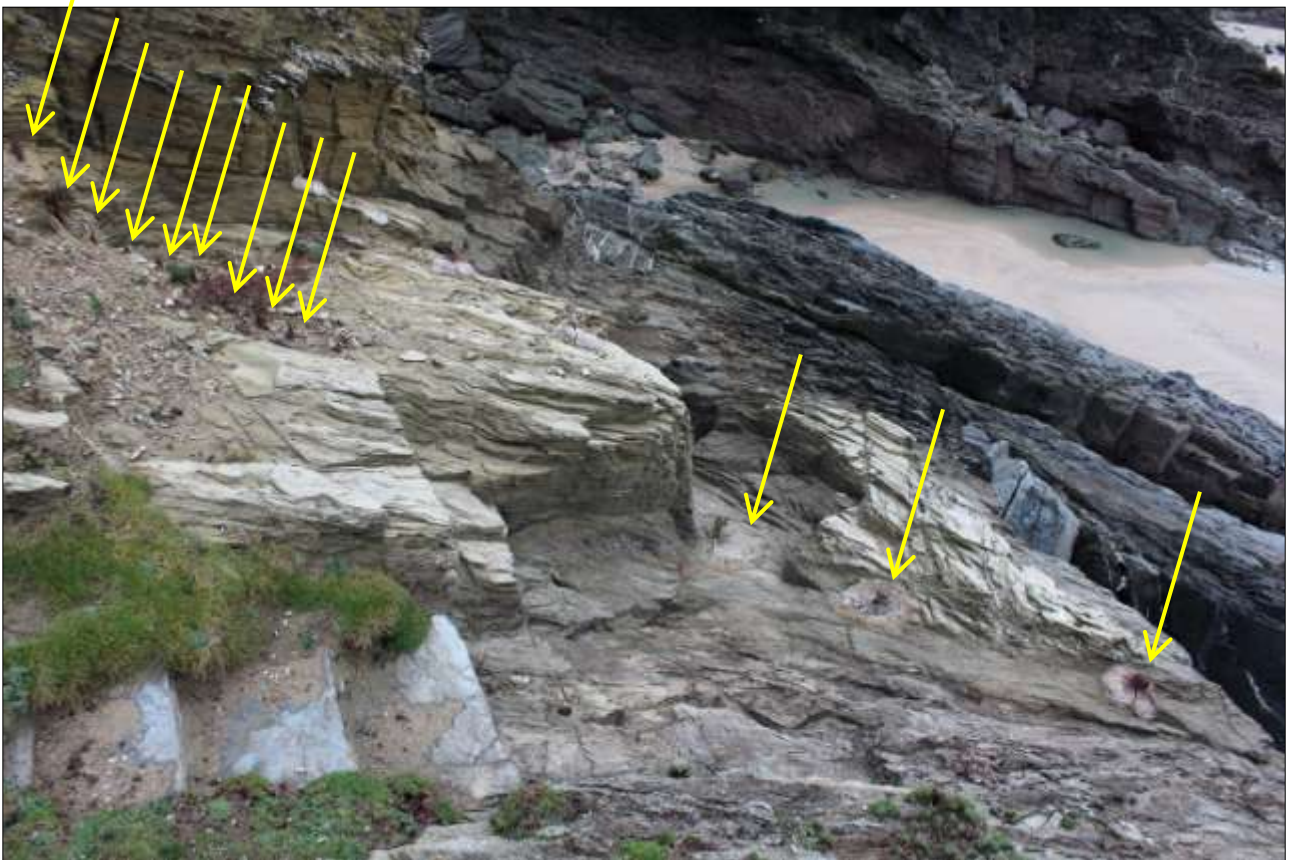
Structure #2, viewed from below; viewed from the west, looking east.



As above, showing the pitched stone 'hedgebank' (indicated).



The path shown on the historic OS maps leading down to Wine Cove; viewed from the west, looking east.



As above, with the stumps of iron posts indicated; viewed from the north, looking south.



The view from in front of the Hotel to the ramparts on Trevelgue Head; viewed from the south, looking north.



The view from the end of the headland to Trevelgue Head; viewed from the south, looking north.



The view across from Trevelgue Head to Glendorgal; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.



As above.



The view across to Glendorgal from the large barrow on Trevelgue Head; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



As above, detail of Structure #1 and Structure #2 (indicated); viewed from the north, looking south.



The view from Barrowfields, with the barrow at the end of Trevelgue Head indicated; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



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