

A Report to Babbie, Shaw and Morton

**Archaeological sites within the A30 corridor
at Hayle, Connor Downs and Polyphant**

by

Peter Rose and Tony Bayfield

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1. Background and methods

Cornwall Archaeological Unit was asked to provide information on archaeological sites along the three stretches of the A30 corridor at Hayle, Connor Downs and Polyphant. The specification from Babbie, Shaw and Morton required a map showing the position of relevant sites together with a brief description of the feature, its grade, and the sensitivity of its landscape setting. The information source was to be the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Additional to the original specification was a request for a provisional indication of areas which may require additional surveys, how detailed these surveys would need to be, and whether there were particular timing constraints to these surveys.

Information from the SMR has been compiled on three maps at 1:25000 scale, each accompanied by a gazetteer.

2. Recommendations

The current assessment has been based solely on information from the SMR. The principal recommendation at this stage is that more detailed assessment should be undertaken drawing on a wider range of sources. This should be undertaken at an early stage, as soon as there is a clearer idea of areas likely to be affected, and should include:

- ◆ Desk-based assessment: examination of air photographs
examination of cartographic sources (Tithe Map, early OS maps, other early maps).
- ◆ Fieldwork: field inspection of area under consideration.
- ◆ Recommendations: proposals for more detailed evaluation (e.g. trial trenching, geophysical survey), and for archaeological recording, if appropriate.

3. Gazetteer

Explanation of the Grading system

The penultimate column of the table lists the **Grade** of each site; this is an indication of the importance of the site and can be used when considering the desirability of preserving important sites 'in-situ', and weighing this against other, possibly conflicting, factors. These designations form part of the information for each site held in the County Sites and Monuments Record, and thus provide a standard system of assessment for the whole of the County.

Grade S indicates a site protected as a Scheduled Monument under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and it is an offence to disturb or damage such sites without the prior consent of the Secretary of State at the Department of National Heritage. These are by definition, sites of national importance.

Not all sites of national importance have been scheduled however, and the category A sites are also considered to be of national importance. English Heritage is at the moment carrying out a review of the schedule which is expected to lead to a four- or five-fold increase in the number of protected sites. It is from the grade A sites that most of the new schedulings will be drawn.

Grade B sites are considered to be of regional or county importance. These sites provide the local detail, and illustrate local variations on national trends. As such they may be as worthy of preservation in-situ as other sites of higher grade.

Grade C sites are of local importance, and may include the less well preserved or documented examples of grade B sites.

It should be noted that the assessment of grade has been made from available sources only and that the information may well have been out of date at the time, or have become out of date as a result of more recent events. The grade should therefore be seen as an indication of the importance of the site, and it is liable to be updated as a result of, for instance, more accurate or up-to-date information.

A note on 'Setting'

The final column in the gazetteer includes an assessment of the sensitivity of the setting of each site. Setting in this context refers to two aspects of archaeological sites:

- 1. Archaeological setting**

This refers to the area around a defined site which may reasonably be assumed to contain buried archaeological information.

For many sites, the exact extent of survival of below ground features can only be estimated on the basis of excavated examples. For example, prehistoric burial mounds are often the focus of other ritual activity, which may include additional unmarked graves, stone settings, paving, hearths etc.

Information on the likely extent of the area of archaeological potential is limited by a lack of detailed excavation and archaeological investigation for the majority of site types.

Any physical disturbance within the zone of archaeological potential should be preceded by an archaeological evaluation which may include non-intrusive investigation of the below ground situation (i.e. geophysical survey) and/or limited trial trenching.

2. Visual setting

Many sites can best be appreciated and understood when they are set within a related landscape. A good visual setting will often therefore depend on the continuation of an appropriate land-use around a site, or the abandonment of a site without subsequent re-use.

For example, a medieval settlement set within the remnants of a recognisably medieval strip field system will have a good visual setting, but one which sits amidst a modern settlement will have little or none (but may retain some elements of its archaeological setting). The setting of a hillfort straddling the summit of a bare hill may include the whole of the hill.

The extent of the area which comprises the setting of a site will vary from site type to site type and will also be affected by the local topography and the nature of the proposed development.

Any physical disturbance within the zone of visual setting should be preceded by an archaeological assessment, which may lead to an archaeological evaluation (see above).

In the listing supplied we have simplified this aspect to a choice of three categories, Low, Medium or High, and we have not differentiated between 'Visual Setting' and 'Archaeological Setting' since the implications of the two are virtually identical: if the area of the setting is to be disturbed an archaeological investigation should take place.

It is obviously difficult to be precise about the extent of the area of concern surrounding archaeological sites on the list. For the purposes of this report we have used the following figures:

Low sensitivity:	less than 10 metres from edge of site
Medium sensitivity:	up to 25 metres from edge of site
High sensitivity:	over 25 metres from edge of site

Without the benefit of a field visit to inspect each site, to gauge the likelihood that archaeological features may survive below ground, and to assess the local topography, it is not possible to be very confident about the accuracy of the scores awarded in the gazetteer. 'Setting' should be taken as only a very rough indication of the sensitivity of each site.

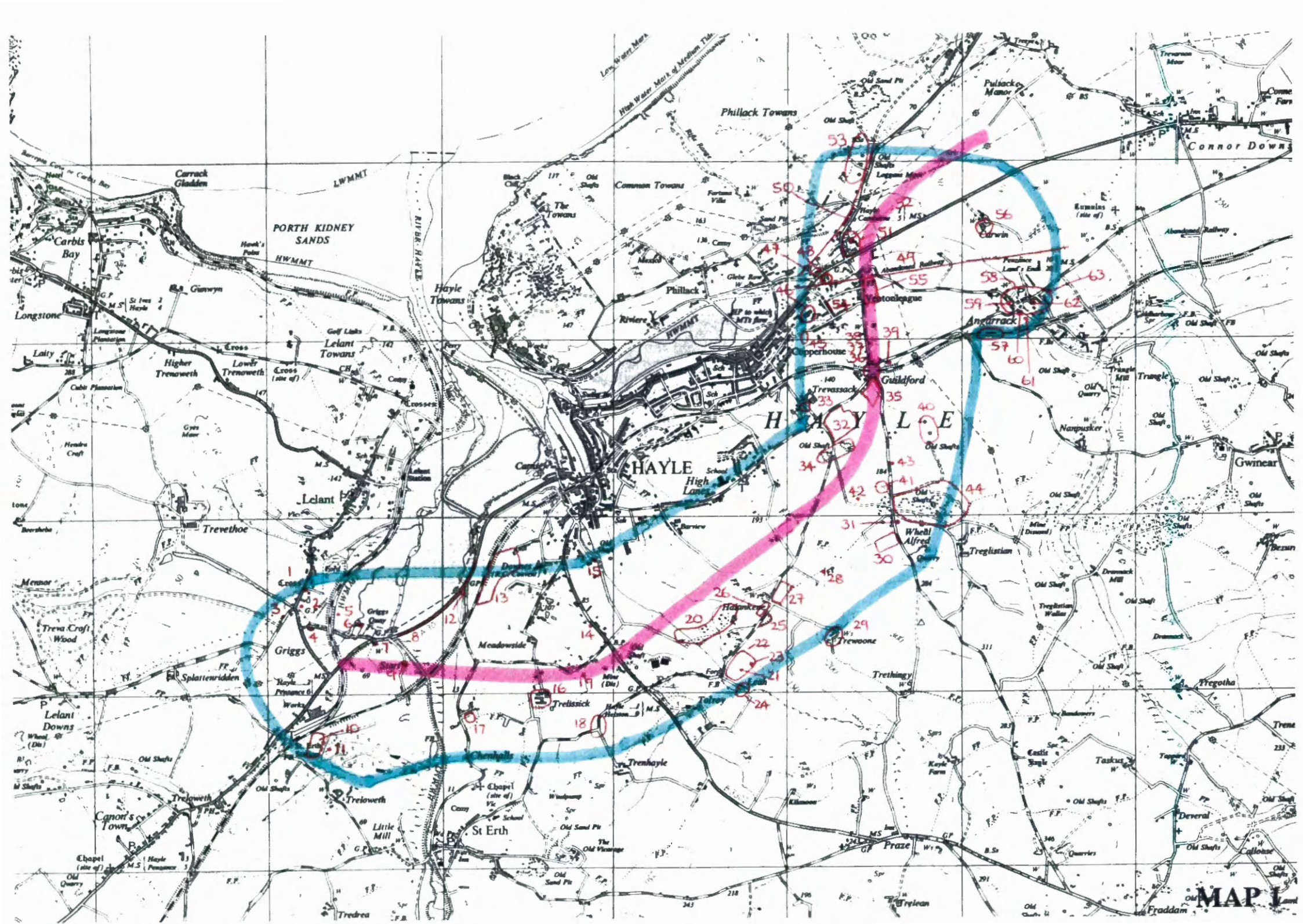
Map No. 1

HAYLE BY-PASS Gazetteer

<i>No.</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Site type, period, comments</i>	<i>NGR (SW)</i>	<i>CAU PRN No.</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Setting</i>
1	Lelant	Medieval cross on top of hedge	5421 3661	31069	S	L
2	Langweath	Possible early-medieval lann site; settlement first recorded in 1622; mills in 1666	542 365	31070	B	M
3	Lelant Mill	Extant corn mill now used as a restaurant; restored machinery	5406 3641	31090	B	L
4	Griggs Quay	Blacksmith shown on Tithe Map of 1839	5423 3637	40425	C	L
5	Griggs Quay	Stamping mill site (shown on mining map)	5438 3638	40422	C	L
6	Griggs Quay	Quay shown on Tithe Map of 1839	5452 3638	40424	C	L
7	Hayle causeway	Toll house shown on Tithe Map of 1839, demolished c.1960	5462 3629	31119	C	L
8	Hayle causeway	Causeway and bridge built in 1824	547 363	31128	B	L
9	Start	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1334, demolished when by-pass constructed	547 361	29972	C	L
10	St Erth Station	Bronze-Age barrow, alleged site: fieldname "Park-an-Chamber" on Tithe Map of 1840	5428 3570	31123	C	L
11	Treloweth Mine	Copper mine working 1812-20 and 1854-66	544 357	31081	B	L
12	Hayle causeway	Toll house shown on Tithe Map of 1839	5513 3660	31935	B	L
13	Carnsew	Bronze-Age barrow, alleged site: fieldname "Carn Sugga" on Tithe Map of 1839	5533 3670	31806	C	L
14	Trelissick	Chapel shown on Tithe Map of 1839, now built over	5585 3639	31890	C	L
15	Mellanear	Smelting house built 1838, re-opened 1915-21	5587 3637	31889	B	L
16	Trelissick	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1302; Elizabethan house with possible chapel	5558 3595	31780	B	H
17	West Wheal Alfred	Copper mine working in 1824, extant remains recorded in 1975	5516 3582	31903	B	L
18	Trenhayle	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "Park Castle"; curvilinear hedge line	5592 3577	31902	A	H
19	Mellanear Mine	Mine producing copper, lead, tin and zinc, re-opened 1864-90	5580 3610	31913.03	B	L
20	Wheal Ann	Copper and lead mine working in 1805-15 and 1850-65	5657 3642	31913.01	B	L

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR (SW)	CAU PRN No.	Grade	Setting
21	South Wheal Ann	Copper and lead mine working in 1815	5672 3611	31913.02	B	M
22	Leah Vean	Clay pit in use before 1760	5679 3612	31914.01	B	M
23	Leah Copper Work	Mine shown by fieldname "Tin Close" on Tithe Map of 1839	5679 3612	31912	B	M
24	Leah	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1327	567 360	31778	B	M
25	Trewoone	Clay pit shown on tithe Map of 1839	5686 3640	31914	C	L
26	Halankene	Chapel, alleged site: fieldname "Chapel Field" on tithe Map of 1839	5685 3545	31937	B	M
27	Halankene	Kiln, alleged site: fieldname "Potters Crofts" on Tithe Map of 1839	5695 3655	31915	C	L
28	Wheal Wilhelmina	Mine working in 1860	5722 3667	31874	C	L
29	Trewoone	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1329	572 363	31802	B	M
30	Wheal Alfred	Medieval cross, alleged site: fieldname "Parc an Grouse" on Tithe Map of 1839	5760 3685	31873	C	L
31	Wheal Alfred	Methodist chapel, extant	5761 3697	31940	C	L
32	Trevassack	Bronze-Age barrow, alleged site: fieldname "Park Corgan" on Tithe Map of 1839	5730 3750	31884	C	L
33	Trevassack	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1284; present house built in 1700	5710 3761	31801	B	M
34	North Wheal Alfred	Mine working in 1838-41	5725 3735	31877	C	L
35	Ventonleague	Medieval cross, alleged site: fieldname "Cross Croft" on Tithe Map of 1839	575 377	31939	C	L
36	Guildford	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1335 destroyed during construction of railway viaduct	574 378	31785	C	L
37	West Cornwall Railway	London to Penzance main line railway		31 (IND)	C	L
38	West Cornwall Railway	Guildford viaduct constructed c. 1886	5749 3781	31983	B	L
39	Guildford	Inn shown on Tithe Map of 1839, possible remains recorded	5759 3787	31879	C	L
40	Wheal Alfred	Stamping mill site: fieldname "Stamps Plot" on Tithe Map of 1839	5785 3735	31870	B	M
41	Wheal Alfred	Processing works: fieldname "Ore Floors" on Tithe Map of 1839	5755 3715	31871.01	B	M
42	Wheal Alfred	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "The Rounds" on Tithe Map of 1839	5740 3710	31872	A	M

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR (SW)	CAU PRN No.	Grade	Setting
43	Wheal Alfred	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname "Rounds Long Croft" on Tithe Map of 1839	5760 3730	31872	A	M
44	Wheal Alfred	Copper mine working in 1801-32 and 1846-64	578 371	31871	B	L
45	Copperhouse	Smelting house working in 1710-35	571 381	31962	C	L
46	Phoenix Works	Copperhouse Foundry: copper smelting works working before 1819, demolished in 1978	5712 3813	31880	C	L
47	Penmare Hotel	Inn formerly the Hayle Hotel, built in 1824 and shown on Tithe Map of 1839	5722 3834	31860	B	L
48	Copperhouse	Blacksmith shown on the OS map of 1880	5725 3840	40359	C	L
49	Hayle Railway	In operation 1837-52, carrying mineral traffic from Camborne and Redruth	5585 3722 - 5895 3855	31832	A	L
50	Hayle Railway	Branch line to the National Explosives works on Upton Towans	5698 3827	31810	B	L
51	Loggans Mill	Corn mill recorded in 1688, present building dates from 1852	5736 3857	31862	A	M
52	Loggans Mill	Clapper bridge	5736 3857	31943	B	L
53	Loggans Mine	Mine active in 1851, previously worked as Wheal Dream; built over	5742 3893	31863	C	L
54	Ventonleague	Industrial housing for foundry workers	5724 3816	31971	B	L
55	Ventonleague	Brickworks, alleged site: fieldname "Higher & Lower Brickfield" on Tithe Map of 1839	5745 3825	31843	C	L
56	Carwin	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1311; alleged site of Iron-Age/Romano-British round (placename); mansion house	581 386	31784	B	M
57	West Cornwall Railway	Angarrack railway station, closed in 1853	5815 3804	31984	C	L
58	Angarrack	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1335	583 381	31782	B	M
59	Angarrack	Smelting works working in 1704-1881	5829 3817	31960	B	L
60	Mellanware Mill	Medieval mill recorded in 1342, shown on the OS map of 1880	5833 3814	31789	C	L
61	Angarrack	Stamping mill recorded in 1672, marked on Tithe Map of 1839	5835 3810	31842	C	L
62	Angarrack	Dovecote recorded in 1828	584 382	31958	C	L
63	Angarrack	Methodist chapel built in 1834 and marked on Tithe map of 1839	5845 3825	31841	C	L



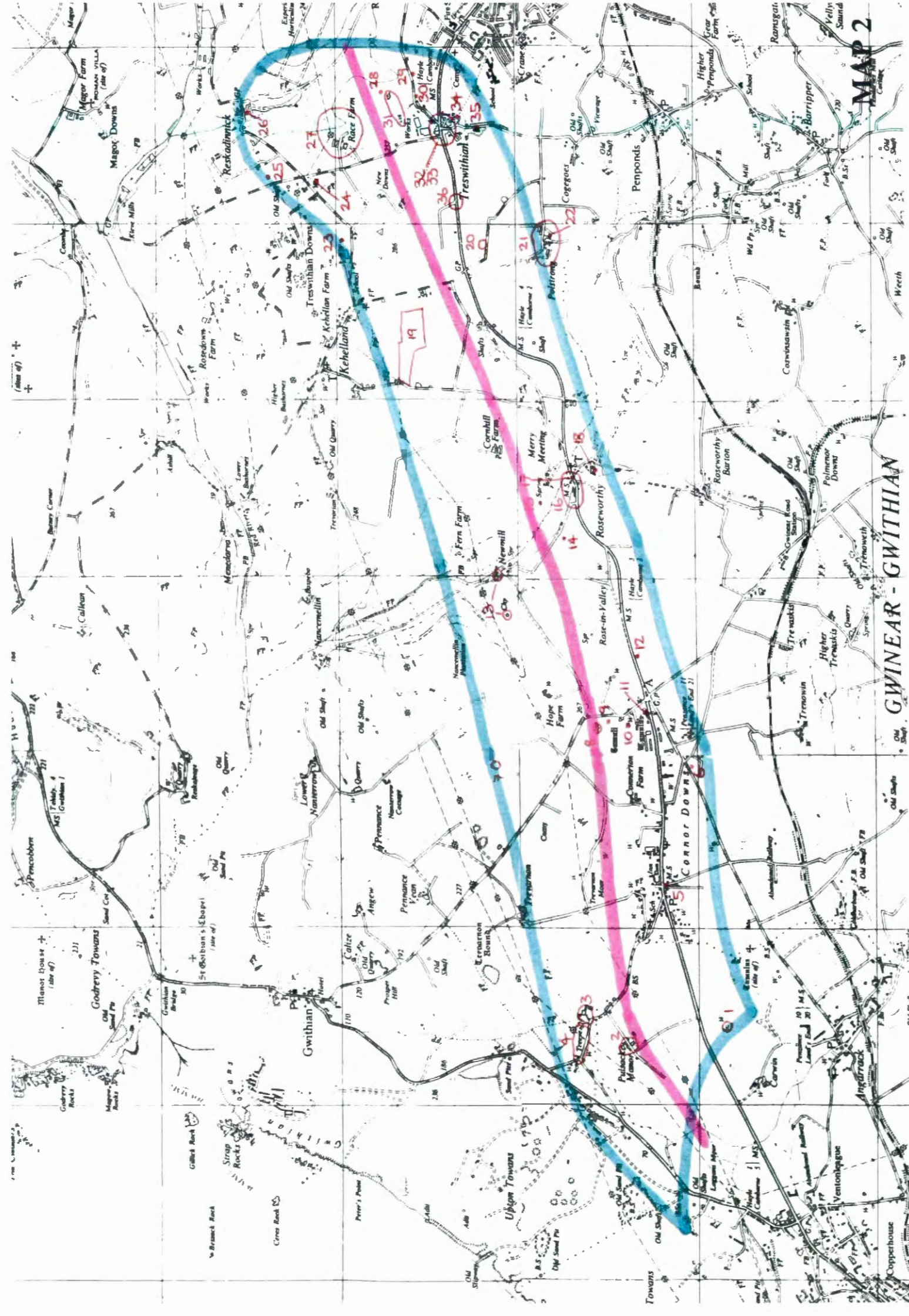
Map No. 2

CONNOR DOWNS BY-PASS Gazetteer

<i>No.</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Site type, period, comments</i>	<i>NGR (SW)</i>	<i>CAU PRN No.</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Setting</i>
1	Carthew	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname recorded in 1719	5845 3888	31838	A	M
2	Pulsack	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1250, mansion house	583 394	31795	B	M
3	Treeve	Early medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1284	584 396	31798	B	M
4	Treeve	Medieval chapel, alleged site: fieldname "Chapel Close" on Tithe Map of 1840	5835 3965	31830	C	M
5	Connor Downs	Blacksmith shown on OS map of 1876	5924 3920	40364	C	L
6	Wheal Connerton	Copper and lead mine working in 1825 and 1890s	600 391	40369	B	L
7	Nanterrow Cot	Three Bronze-Age barrows shown on Tehidy Estate Map of 1850	599 401	37002	B	M
8	Horsepool	Bronze-Age barrow	6017 3955	29548.01	A	M
9	Horsepool	Bronze-Age barrow noted in early 20th century	6022 3950	29548.02	A	M
10	Horsepool	Bronze-Age, urn containing burnt bones	6020 3940	29548.03	A	M
11	Horsepool	Bronze-Age barrow recorded 1851, now overlaid by buildings	60 39	29548.04	C	M
12	Conner Downs	Former site of medieval cross now in Camborne churchyard	6054 3933	26629.01	C	L
13	Rose-in-Valley	Arsenic works in working in 1876 until 1926; remains including stack	610 401	26591	B	L
14	Rose-in-Valley	Silver, lead and copper mine working in 1754 and 1861	612 398	40327	B	L
15	Maudlin Well	Holy well, alleged site, named on Tithe Map of 1840	6141 3985	29550	C	L
16	Roseworthy	Early-medieval settlement and manor recorded in Domesday Book, 1086	615 389	29594	B	M
17	Roseworthy	Bridge, on site of bridge of medieval origin	6152 3962	29674	C	L
18	Roseworthy	Hammer mills working in 1790, foundry site	6160 3855	29552	C	L
19	Kehelland	Iron-Age/Romano-British round, alleged site: fieldname on Tithe Map of 1840, recorded in 1851, slight terracing	623 406	26601	C	M
20	Polstrong	Iron-Age/Romano-British round: name "Kerroane" in 1679, fieldname "The Round" on Tithe Map of 1840	6288 4019	26603	A	M
21	Polstrong	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1302	629 398	29656	B	M

<i>No.</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Site type, period, comments</i>	<i>NGR (SW)</i>	<i>CAU PRN No.</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Setting</i>
22	Polstrong	Medieval building fragment incorporated in farmhouse doorway	6291 3981	29657	C	L
23	Treswithian Downs	Bronze-Age barrow recorded in 1851	6290 4097	26604.02	A	M
24	Treswithian Downs	Bronze-Age barrow recorded in 1851	6323 4112	26615	A	M
25	Treswithian Downs	Bronze-Age barrow recorded in 1851	6328 4136	26614	A	M
26	Puckie's Mill	Mill shown on OS map of 1839; extant remains	6363 4150	26613	B	L
27	Race	Plen-an-gwarry site: fieldname "Ring Close"	6341 4099	26616	A	M
28	Gilly	Mesolithic flint working site	6345 4075	26617	A	M
29	Gilly	Post-medieval hull recorded in 1970	6383 4057	26618	C	L
30	Gilly	Mesolithic flint working site	6373 4055	26619	A	M
31	South Wheal Seton	Mine working from 1854 to 1869	636 406	40479	B	L
32	Treswithian	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1292	635 404	26575	B	M
33	Treswithian	Blacksmith shown on OS maps of 1878 and 1963	6350 4042	40480	C	L
34	Treswithian	Marl pit, alleged site, recorded in 1925	6359 4031	26621	C	L
35	Treswithian	Marl pit recorded in 1963	6353 4021	26621	C	L
36	Croon	Post-medieval settlement recorded from 1700 to c.1830	6312 4032	26620	C	L

GWINEAR - GWITHIAN



Map No. 3

POLYPHANT BY-PASS Gazetteer

<i>No.</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Site type, period, comments</i>	<i>NGR (SX)</i>	<i>CAU PRN No.</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Setting</i>
1	Strylands	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1462	243 803	17694	B	M
2	Trecorner	Early-medieval/medieval settlement first recorded in 1262	243 808	17698	B	M
3	Blackaton	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1261	253 805	17609	B	M
4	Trevell	Early-medieval settlement and manor recorded in Domesday Book, 1086	257 810	17611	A	L
5	Tinneyhall	Medieval enclosed strips of an open field system	2673 8066	17602	B	L
6	Higher Trevell	Quarry marked on the Tithe Map of 1840	2611 8079	22 (IND)	C	L
7	Trenault	Quarry marked on OS map of 1880	2662 8110	5/2 (IND)	C	L
8	Trenault	Quarry marked on OS map of 1880	2673 8137	5/1 (IND)	C	L
9	Two Bridges	Quarry marked on Tithe Map of 1840	2704 8160	20 (IND)	C	L
10	Two Bridges	Two bridges marked on OS map of 1880	2705 8166 2706 8175	3 (IND)	C	L
11	Tolpetherwin Mill	Mill recorded in 1856	2699 8188	4 (IND)	C	L
12	Tolpetherwin	Blue elvan quarry shown on modern OS edition	2691 8200	18 (IND)	C	L
13	Tolpetherwin	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1410	270 822	17618	B	M
14	Tolpetherwin Mine	Mining trials for copper and lead in 1844, resumed in 1853-56	272 819	42356	B	L
15	Holyway Cross	Holy well recorded in 1894	27 82	17606	C	L
16	Holyway Cross	Medieval cross	273 824	17581	S	M
17	Treguddick Mill	Mill shown on OS maps of 1880 and 1963	2753 8156	42349	C	L

