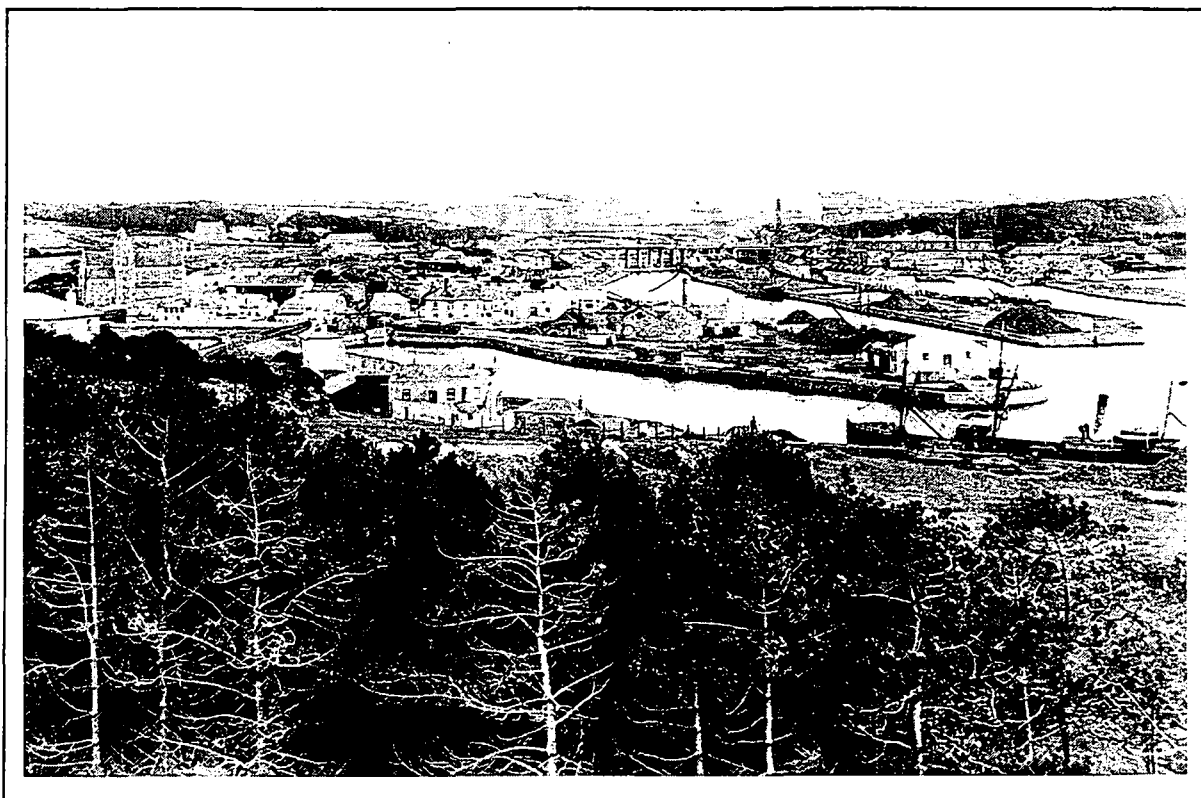


Hayle Historical Assessment Cornwall

Inventory



Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Appendix 3: Inventory of archaeological sites and historic structures (Figs 14,15a-h & 16a-h)

This is an inventory of the 694 archaeological sites and historic structures identified during the Hayle Historical Assessment. It should be read in conjunction with the main report text (bound as a separate document). Inventory items are cross-referred to in the main text (particularly in Section 7, Surviving historic components).

As well as providing a brief description of each item, together with its PRN and NGR, the inventory records whether it is scheduled or listed and, if so, provides its SM or LB number. This allows cross-referencing with English Heritage's SM records and LB descriptions, which contain additional information about these items.

The numbered items in Appendix 3 correspond to sites plotted in Figures 15 a-h (standing historic structures) or Figures 16a-h (demolished buried and artefact sites), which are located at the back of the inventory.

Abbreviations used in the inventory

C	Century (eg C19 = 19 th century)
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council
CCCo	The Cornish Copper Company (also known in the 19th century as Sandys Carne and Vivian)
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HTP	Hosken, Trevithick and Polkinghorne Ltd., millers, general grocers and distributors, successors in Hayle to both J. H. Trevithick and Sons and William Hosken and Sons.
LB	Listed Building
NGR	National Grid Reference (eg SW55733683)
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number (in Cornwall and Scilly SMR)
RAF	Royal Air Force
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMR	Cornwall and Scilly Sites and Monuments Record (housed at CAU)
[20]	Cross-reference in main report to inventory item listed in Appendix 3 and depicted in Figures 15a-h and 16a-h

1

HAYLE, 5 FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15b)

SCHOOL

SW55733683 PRN: 138970 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/173). School for foundry workers' children. 1838, enlarged mid-late C19. Built for Henry Harvey. Symmetrical 2 storey 3 window front to road, glazing bar sashes. Entrance on left return (later C19 entrance at first floor level with porch). Granite and killas rubble with granite dressings, slatehanging to walls of rear wing. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with wide eaves and ventilator holes drilled into the soffits. Cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Large rectangular schoolroom each floor, school master's accommodation in rear wing. Harvey's continued to support the school financially until 1903, when the new Education Act came into force. Now subdivided and used as a house. (List description; The Book of Hayle, C. Noall, 1984, 129)

2

HAYLE, 7 FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55733685 PRN: 138971 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/91). House. 1842-77. Two storeys, 3 bay entrance front (right return), two bay road front. Hipped roof. Stuccoed walls and grouted scantle slate roof. Brick chimneys, over left-hand side wall and over cross walls and gable end to rear wing. Cast-iron ogee-gutters. Glazing bar sashes. The garden (to roadside) is given over to car parking, and the front wall has been largely removed to allow access. (List description).

3

HAYLE, TREVITHICKS STORES, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

STOREHOUSE

SW55723711 PRN: 138972 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/171). Now occupied as a garage and workshop by Ford Spares, Hayle. Built as part of the extension of the foundry in 1843-5 (when Foundry Lane and its large boundary walls were built. Identified as a store on the plan of the Foundry of 1864 (GRH 148/1, CRO DDH 214/3/2). The structure is rectangular in plan, aligned roughly NW-SE, and is of rubble masonry under a hipped asbestos slate roof. Details include dressed granite quoins and a series of seven arches to the front at ground level. Of these, five are in-filled and two are open with wooden doors. A series of window openings at first floor level is irregular in size and pattern, suggesting alterations in the past. The northern end of the building has a similar in-filled brick arch to those in the roadside elevation. The rear wall of the structure appears at one time to have continued to the north, but it is now truncated and represented by a ragged edge of unbonded masonry

4

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55723703 PRN: 138976 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/1000 1). Walls and structures associated with former iron foundry dating to circa early C19. Built for Harvey and Co. Grouted rubble with granite and brick dressings. Included within the walled complex and the listing are arched doorways, and vaulted chambers/tunnels into the hillside. (See list description).

5

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

PATTERN SHOP

SW55733713 PRN: 138977 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/172). Pattern shop for the iron foundry built in the 1840s for Harvey and Co. It is a large hip-roofed structure, constructed of killas and elvan rubble masonry with granite quoins and brick detailing to some openings. The roof is covered in corrugated asbestos sheets, and at the southern end these have failed leaving the building open to the elements. The remains of possibly earlier structures are attached at the north end.

6

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

WAGON SHED

SW55723712 PRN: 138979 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/172). Abutting the pattern shop on the foundry lane side is a wagon shed that also shares the former's corrugated asbestos roof. Constructed of rubble masonry the elevation facing the road is open-fronted with the roof supported on octagonal wooden pillars, forming a series of bays where the carts were once stored. These openings are now closed by wooden doors that are a later addition and of modern design. Inside there is an upper floor supported by wooden joists. South end is a curved granite wall.

7

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Figs 15d/16d)

RESERVOIR

SW55753710 PRN: 138982

A reservoir was built between 1842 and 1853 (map evidence), which presumably supplied the boilers of the engine working the Boring Mill constructed 1839-40 and other steam engines on the Foundry site. This area is now occupied by abandoned vehicles and debris, and it is assumed that the reservoir was in-filled after the Foundry closed in 1903. The most substantial remains of the reservoir today are on the east, where the massive granite retaining wall defines the structure as it abuts Bookers with natural rock butting the pattern stores [5] (built on quarried out land).

8

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Figs 15d/16d)

BORING MILL

SW55783709 PRN: 139873 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/10001). The south wall of the boring mill survives with one massive buttress representing the beginning of the eastern elevation, as does the stub of the rear wall. 1839-40. The walls are of rubble masonry with ashlar granite blocks in the quoins and openings. The floor space of the original building is now tarmac and in use as a car park. This building was the second Boring Mill on the Foundry site, and replaced the earlier water-powered Boring Mill in the Hammer Mill complex. Here large cylinders (up to 144 inches) were bored to finished size (Harvey's Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall: An Archaeological Assessment, John R. Smith, 1999, CAU).

9

HAYLE, FOUNDRY BARN (Fig 15d)

BOILER HOUSE

SW55793708 PRN: 138984 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/10001). Engine and Boiler House. This structure forms the northern end of the building known as the Foundry Barn. Originally this was part of the Boring mill and former Erecting Shop, and should be interpreted as part of that structure. 1839-40, although there were already buildings here in 1816 (erecting sheds?). Construction is of masonry with dressed granite quoins. There is a fine arched window to the front of the Engine House, another arch at ground level giving access to the boiler house and inside clear evidence of the flywheel position, supporting cross beam for the Bob, and the flue of the boiler house leading to an external chimney stack, of which the base survives at the rear. The floor above the boiler house may have provided office space; there are line-shafts to convey power from the engine on the upper floors. The power from the beam engine was transmitted from here directly to the Boring mill and via line-shafts to lathes, drills, and milling machines throughout the works. The engine would appear to have been larger than was necessarily required for this purpose, and it is assumed that it formed a Foundry showpiece to be shown to potential customers.

10

HAYLE, FOUNDRY BARN (Fig 15d)

GRANARY

SW55793706 PRN: 138974 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/10001). Impressive for its height and typical late C18 or early C19 industrial design it is of rubble construction with dressed granite quoins and brick detailing to door and window designs. The building is now unroofed and internal timber floors have collapsed and been removed. At ground level there are two arched openings that lead into vaulted chambers, whose function is unclear. The structure appears from map evidence to date from circa 1825 (but possibly with an earlier core). The upper floors were used to store provender (oats, hay, and straw) for the Foundry horse teams, and there is access from the Farm Yard and Stables at the rear. Line-shafts on the upper floors probably provided power for sack hoists. (Harvey's Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall: An Archaeological Assessment, John R Smith, 1999, CAU). The Trelissick estate was leased and farmed by Harvey's early C19 in addition to their own small farmlands (E. Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 278).

11

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

STABLE

SW55773706 PRN: 138975 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/10001). Abutting the Foundry Barn at right angles, and is of brick and stone construction, with rag-slate hipped roof. It is a typical late 18th/early C19 purpose-built range for the accommodation of horses and displays some excellent architectural detailing to the front, with arched openings. Inside, the wooden partitions, mangers, cupboards and fittings survive. At the front, a crude wood and galvanised iron lean-to has been added. The buildings around the Yard would have accommodated the Foundry's numerous draught horses (52 by 1833 - Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 216), which each working day delivered goods from Harvey's to the whole of West and Central Cornwall. Huge engine beams and boilers were transported in this fashion to mines in the area, and to the harbour for shipment overseas (Harvey's Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall: An Archaeological Assessment, John R Smith, 1999, CAU).

12

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

TUNNEL

SW55743706 PRN: 138981

This tunnel has been constructed beneath the cattle houses but does not seem to be associated with it. Constructed 1843-5, the tunnel is a cut-and-fill construction. A structure is shown on an 1835 plan of the Foundry standing in a small quarry at this point. A brick-arched entrance leads into a tunnel that descends on a gentle slope for about 10 metres. The tunnel then levels out and increases in width; this chamber is terminated by an end wall containing two smaller tunnels that run on into blind ends. The intended purpose of the tunnel is unknown (Harvey's Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall: An Archaeological Assessment, John R Smith, 1999, CAU).

13

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

TUNNEL

SW55713710 PRN: 138986

At the rear of Trevithick's Stores a tunnel has been driven into the hillside. It is an impressive brick and masonry entrance. Inside, the tunnel is clearly unfinished rather than blocked or collapsed and terminates in solid rock, with a heading continuing for a further few metres. Access to this feature would have been through the end arch of Trevithick's Stores and a similar blocked arch in the rear wall of the building. Again, there is no clear indication of an original function or purpose (Harvey's Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall: An Archaeological Assessment, John R Smith, 1999, CAU).

14

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

COW HOUSE

SW55733707 PRN: 138987

Built 1843-5, extended 1850s. Identified from the plan of 1864 (GRH 148/1, CRO DDH 214/3/2) as cattle houses, the structure is now represented by roofless upstanding walls to a height of about 2 to 3 metres. Construction is of rubble masonry, with evidence of door and window openings with brick detail on the eastern side. The interior of the structure is open to the lane to the west (Harvey's Foundry, Hayle, Cornwall: An Archaeological Assessment, John R Smith, 1999, CAU).

15

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

STABLE

SW55763702 PRN: 138988

Built of rubble and brick with granite quoins and galvanised iron roofs, and cement-washed slate roof to north wing (limewashed rubble and dressed granite). These stables are L-shaped in plan and pre-date 1828 (map evidence) see E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, 1966, p. 199.

16

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE

SW55773704 PRN: 138989

This is a stone-built single-bay shed, with a slate roof and wood-boarded gable end. May date to the early 19th century expansion of the stable yard. The building is now covered in ivy and other vegetation

17

HAYLE, 25 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

WAREHOUSE

SW55803717 PRN: 138990 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/101) A late 19th century rebuild of the original stores of about 1828 this building is constructed of mixed rubble and brick dressings with stucco details. The roof is of Delabole slate with gabled ends and crested clay ridge tiles and finials. It is of a large rectangular plan with doorways at the front for each floor. It has three storeys and is virtually unaltered being nearly symmetrical 3:1:3 bay from east front. The floors are divided by moulded stucco strings, there are sill strings to the upper floors and a corbelled and moulded brick eaves cornice. The central bay rises from the upper floor piers to a gable with a large stilted round arched window on the second floor rising into the gable. All the other openings have segmental-arched heads. Ground floor has central trio of window openings; slightly irregularly spaced windows left and right (left hand window originally a doorway); doorway far right and wide doorway on the left. The first floor has a central pair of windows. First and second floors are symmetrical except that there are loading doorways in the bay right of the middle bay instead of windows as in the other bays. Ledged doors to ground floor, glazed doors to upper floors. Original windows with fixed casements and pivoting top lights with smaller panes. The rear elevation has the remains of furnaces added to the adjoining foundry in the 1840s (see [19]). From 1852 onwards part of the J.H.Trevithick holdings separated from the foundry. The interior, although with late C20 inserted partitions, is structurally unaltered, with the open plan of each floor recoverable, and with a good series of cast iron columns and beams etc. The forecourt area contains good areas of granite paving and setts, and a boundary stone marked GWR (Great Western Railway) adjacent to the viaduct. The similarity in materials and detailing between the Whites Building and 22-23 Foundry Square is directly related to their ownership by J.H.Trevithick rather than Harveys (although the two companies remain linked). By 1890, the firm had merged with the other major Hayle based milling firm of W. Hosken & Son to form HTP, one of the largest milling, grocery and shipping businesses west of Bristol in the early 20th century. Their house style is shown in buildings in Truro and consisted of bright red brick or terracotta detailing in an early Northern Renaissance style. The noted Cornish architect Sylvanus Trevelyan was employed in Truro, it would be intriguing to know if he was involved with the re-building of the Hayle buildings too.

18

HAYLE, 24 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

OFFICE

SW55823716 PRN: 138991 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/100). Early 19th century alteration and extension of original offices of 1780, these offices were built as part of the headquarters of Harvey and Co. They have stuccoed walls and a hipped, grouted scantle slate roof. There is a brick chimney over the axial wall of the junction with rear left hand return. Slate-hung clock turret left of middle with moulded eaves cornice to pyramidal roof with gablet over each clock face. It is an L-shaped plan with a shop on ground floor left, a store in the middle and a carriage entrance on the right. The offices above are four bays long and include a wing at right angles to rear left to where it adjoins 23 Foundry Square. There are four windows on the north front with a large round-arched carriage doorway under the right-hand window. There is a window to each middle bay, although the ground floor left-hand bay is blind. Originally there were 12-pane hornless sashes to the first floor (including the left-hand return). The ground floor windows are of the early C20. The left-hand return wall has a wide shop window. Despite late C20 alterations during conversion to restaurant, there are extensive internal remains of the original offices, with two cast iron and fire-proofed strong rooms, door fittings, windows, cast iron columns and supports and later C19 stair and reception suite, with evidence of other openings, and of the original curved north front of the building. Equally important are the remains incorporated in the west side of the building, both externally and internally, of parts of the original late C18 foundry, including the main entrance, the cobbled yard, building walls, furnaces and chimney bases, and possibly part of a lime kiln also dating from the 1770s [672].

19

HAYLE, HARVEYS FOUNDRY (Figs 15d/16d)

FOUNDRY

SW55803716 PRN: 138992 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/100). This site comprises of part of a wall, fumace base and arch of the foundry as extended in the 1840s. Some remains here, and slightly further to the east to the rear of Excaliburs, may preserve elements of the original foundry of 1780.

20

HAYLE, 22-23 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

SHOP

SW55833714 PRN: 138993 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/99). Former emporium. Early 19th century extension and alteration of 1780 block; this was built for the Harvey family. Stucco over a granite ashlar plinth with scantle slate roof, hipped at the left-hand end and adjoining 24 Foundry Square. It is of a double depth plan with two shop-fronts flanking a former wide entrance at the front with a one-room wide wing adjoining on the left. Plan of main part has been remodelled as a bank in the C20. Classical style. It is two storeys high with an overall four-bay east road front. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay front on the right with 1:1:1 bay ground floor flat arcade flanked by giant ionic pilasters and surmounted by an entablature and parapet with the bays punctuated by plinths. The central bay (originally the entrance) is narrower. The first floor is carried on squat square Doric columns and antae with entablature forming a fascia. The three first floor windows and those of the one window front wing on the left are original 12-pane hornless sashes. Stucco aprons under the first floor sills. This building is part of the former Harvey's Emporium, the headquarters of Harvey and Co., iron founders.

21

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

DRAWING OFFICE

SW55823715 PRN: 138994 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/100). This is a wooden office, the drawing office for Foundry. Mid 19th century. Timber framed and weather boarded with glazing bar sashes and with slate hipped roof, the building is raised on cast iron column supports. The office was built over the old main entrance into the yard, through which in 1852 a tramway was run to link it to the quays. It is not clear if the office was built before or after the tramway. Largely stripped internally, although the windows show the high cills necessary to allow for the large drawing tables and plan chests.

22

HAYLE, 21 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55833713 PRN: 138995 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/98). Possibly part of the original 1780 office range it has a stuccoed front over granite ashlar plinth. A grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves at the front, adjoining taller party walls at left and right. A brick chimney is over the left-hand party wall. It is of a double depth plan on a slightly tapered site. Two rooms at the front with an entrance passage or hall between and presumably a stair hall between the rear services rooms. Two storeys high it has three symmetrical windows on the east road front with a blind window over the central doorway. Originally a six-panel door with three-panel overlight and circa late C19 or C20 sashes in original openings with stucco aprons under the sills.

23

HAYLE, 18-20 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

OFFICE

SW55853712 PRN: 138996 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/97). Foundry offices and shop, part of the general trading side of Harvey & Co's business which passed to J.H.Trevithick in 1852. In 1895 converted to the Cornubia biscuit factory, the building as it now stands (especially the front elevation) is largely of that date, though it may incorporate an earlier structure. Constructed of granite rubble with brick dressings and stucco details. Dry Delabole slate roof with gable ends and crested clay ridge tiles. Brick chimney over party wall, right, serving 21 Foundry Square. Built to fit a polygonal, almost triangular site, it is ten bays in length, deeper on the right hand side but all under one roof of varied pitch. It is three storeys high plus attic. 1:3:1:3:2 bay front with the brick piers dividing the bays treated as engaged columns with stucco mouldings. Ground and first floors have plain stucco sills and plinth caps and moulded strings broken forward as capitals at the piers. Ground floor windows are large with fascia over. First floor windows are round headed and have stucco hoodmoulds. Second floor windows are paired sashes; segmental brick arches with moulded stucco eaves cornice over. Bay five (from the left) is a central entrance bay to bays two to eight and has a wide doorway with former loading doorways, each spanned by a segmental arch to the floors above. Over the eaves cornice is a steep gable dormer with pair of round headed sashes. Bay one (far left) has doorway remodelled C20. Ground floor windows and those in the former loading bays are circa early C20, the other windows are original: fanlight-headed windows to first floor opening and horned sashes to the other openings. Attached to the south end is a granite gate pier with pin hinge, one of the main entrances to the Foundry. The similarity in materials and detailing between the Whites Building and 22-23 Foundry Square is directly related to their ownership by J.H.Trevithick rather than Harveys (although the two companies remain linked). By 1890, the firm had merged with the other great Hayle based milling firm of W. Hosken & Son to form HTP, one of the largest milling, grocery and shipping businesses west of Bristol in the early 20th century. Their house style is shown in buildings in Truro and consisted of bright red brick or terracotta detailing in an early Northern Renaissance style. The noted Cornish architect Sylvanus Trevail was employed in Truro, it would be intriguing to know if he was involved with the re-building of the Hayle buildings too. The Cornubia Biscuit factory was an early purpose-built production line factory designed to bake biscuits on a conveyor-belt system, temperature and time controlled. Built on the site of the earlier Harvey & Co coppersmith's shop (pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000)

24

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, d)

MILL

SW55843696 PRN: 138997

Harvey's hammer mills were water powered by the nearby pond. The site is now a public garden. Rubble stone walls with some brick dressings. The walls show the scars of demolished buildings, and the various stages of development and build are traceable. This and the attached grist mill complex [25] were when photographed in 1905 prominent buildings some 5 or 6 storeys high with a taller stack (The Old Days in Hayle, n.d., Packet Publishing, 21).

25

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15d)

CORN MILL

SW55863696 PRN: 31858

Grist mill. Built by Harvey's it passed to the Trevithick side of the family, and was for a long time known as Trevithick's Mill. (H.E.D. Vale, St Erth Parish Checklist, 1966, CA14, pg. 114). It was extant in 1780 (W.H. Pascoe, Phillack Parish Checklist, 1976, CA15, pg. 100). Parts of the stabilised outer walls of the mill survive within the complex of walls surrounding the memorial gardens. The millpond seems not to have been used to drive this mill, which was at first operated by horsepower, and then from c.1830 onwards by steam. Extended 1879, milling ceased in the 1890s, when a mint humbug factory took over part of the building (B. Acton, A View from Trencrom, 1992, 75). The walls were reduced in height in 1940, reputedly to prevent this large building being used as a target in German bombing raids (pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000).

26

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, d)

BUILDING

SW55863692 PRN: 138999

This is a two-celled building of unknown exact use constructed of granite and brick with three arches to the front.

27

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, d)

MILL POND

SW55843700 PRN: 138998

Dating to about 1780 this mill pond served the Hammer Mills and Grist Mill nearby

28

HAYLE, 1 MILLPOND AVENUE (Figs 15b, d)

HOUSE

SW55783692 PRN: 139000

Early C19 house constructed from granite with a hipped slate roof. The principal elevation is to the west facing onto Foundry Hill, with a symmetrical front of 2 storeys to hipped roof, 3 glazing bar sashes on first floor, and 2 on ground floor with central gabled porch. A 2 storey lean-to is attached to left, with a re-used glazing bar sash. Late C20 road widening and the construction of a new rubble roadside road has obscured this original relationship, although there still original walls surviving within the garden plot. Millpond Avenue elevation with lower projecting hipped 2 storey wing and irregular fenestration of glazing bar sashes. Rubble stone garden walls. Like the adjacent cottages [367], the house may predate the creation of Millpond Avenue in the early C19 by the Harveys.

29

HAYLE, TREMEADOW TERRACE (Figs 15b, d)

ROW

SW55873698 PRN: 139001

Tremeadow Terrace was built in about 1819 and was originally called Mill Row. An unusually regular row of cottages and half-houses, built of rubble stone and granite with slate roofs, mostly replaced with mineral slate, and red brick stacks. Varied plots of 1 window and 2 window width, originally all sash windows, many now replaced. The rear elevation, despite some C20 extension, retains much of its original character, including a number of back-to-back sheds set within the shared courts of the cottage pairs. One of the main features of the row is the surviving series of front gardens, with rubble boundary walls capped with brick, and now with an impressive array of C20 sheds at their lower (south) ends; a municipal parking scheme at the north end of the row that has allowed access for garages is an intrusive feature. These gardens and the cottages are served by a common path bounding the Hammer Mills [24] to the south, doorways into these buildings lead off this path as well, indicating a common ownership and perhaps date for both sets of structures.

30

HAYLE, CUNAIDE STONE (Fig 15d)

INSCRIBED STONE

SW55643716 PRN: 31978 SM: 30 10749 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/113). A "stone" is marked at the location on current OS maps (1964 OS, 1:2500 Map). It is now embedded in a bank in the park created on Carnsew hillfort. Langdon says it was found in 1843 four feet below the ground surface near its present position. According to Langdon the inscription reads "hic (in pa) cem requievit Cunaide hic (in) tumulo iacit vixit annis xxxiii" (A.G. Langdon, Victoria County History 1, 420, PL II, Fig. 10). Roman capitals are used throughout the inscription: Hencken dates the stone to the fifth and sixth century but it may be as early as fourth century. Hencken's translation reads "here in the grave fell asleep ... Cunaide lies here in the grave. She lived 33 years" (H.O.N. Hencken, 1932, Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly; 222, 225). Radford says the stone compares most closely with the late roman milestones of which there are five in Cornwall. The formula is Christian and can be paralleled in continental Christian cemeteries of the fourth and fifth centuries. Epigraphically a date before 400 is possible but the formulae and sequel show that some inscriptions should be dated to the middle of the late fifth century (C.A.R. Radford, 1975, Christian Inscriptions of Dunmonia (CAS Holbeche Corfield 1974). Macalister believes that the engraver made an error, hammered it out, and started over again. Hence "hic in tumulo requievit Cunaide hic in tumulo iacit vixit annos xxxiii" (R.A.S. Macalister, 1945, Corpus Inscription. Ins. Celticarum I, No. 479, 457-8). A modern slate slab beside the stone has the inscription "hic cenii requievii cunat do. Hic tumulo iacit vixit annos xxxiii" and the translation "here cenii fell asleep who was born in 1500. Here in this tomb he lies. He lived 33 years" (1962, FV, G.H. Pitcher/OS). The inscribed stone was found in association with a cist grave (see PRN 31798. 01).

31

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

ARCH

SW55733701 PRN: 139002 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/90). This triumphal arch was built in 1843 for Harvey and Company reputedly to celebrate the Leeghwater Engine contract for draining the Haarlemmer Meer in Holland. It is constructed of granite ashlar with rectangular-plan abutments on either side of a fairly wide carriageway. Plinth, rusticated and vermiculated quoins and voussoirs, double impost bands, elliptical arch with projecting keystone, moulded cornice and tall ashlar blocking course. It is part of the grandiose classicising and landscaping scheme undertaken by Henry Harvey in the 1840s.

32

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55783701 PRN: 139005

This early 19th century wall is a surviving component of the Foundry Farm Yard complex and also delineates a pathway that ran from the Yard to Foundry Hill (the dressed granite quoins of the entrance to the yard survive). It was associated with the Foundry House (1790-1885). Built of rubble stone and granite, capped with pale buff coloured bricks, it is about 2-3 metres high. It is shown on the Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining dating to 1864 (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

33

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY

SW55723706 PRN: 139006

This boundary is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

34

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY WALL

SW55673707 PRN: 139007

This boundary enclosed an area of mowhay, and also an area of trees and scrub at the western end, presumably for the animals working with and associated with the Foundry. It is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2) where a wide gap is evident half-way along the northern side.

35

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Figs 15a, b, d)

BOUNDARY WALL

SW55663708 PRN: 139008

This boundary is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

36

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY WALL SW55653716 PRN: 139009

Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. The walls are rubble-built retaining walls for a series of ramps that wind through ornamental plantations - Harvey was partially paralysed in his later years (E. Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 274). This boundary is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). It may also follow the line of an escarpment of the prehistoric Camsew hillfort (PRN 31934) at this site.

37

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY WALL SW55603715 PRN: 139010

Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. The walls are rubble-built retaining walls for a series of ramps that wind through ornamental plantations - Harvey was partially paralysed in his later years (E. Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 274). This boundary is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

38

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY WALL SW55643717 PRN: 139011

Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. The walls are rubble-built retaining walls for a series of ramps that wind through ornamental plantations - Harvey was partially paralysed in his later years (E. Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 274). This feature formed part of a boundary shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

39

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY WALL SW55613716 PRN: 139012

Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. The walls are rubble-built retaining walls for a series of ramps that wind through ornamental plantations - Harvey was partially paralysed in his later years (E. Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 274). This boundary is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

40

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55503712 PRN: 139013

Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. The walls are rubble-built retaining walls for a series of ramps that wind through ornamental plantations - Harvey was partially paralysed in his later years (E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, 1966, 274). This wall is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

41

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Figs 15c, d)

BOUNDARY WALL SW55523714 PRN: 139014

Wall. 1824, altered c.1845. The original boundary wall of the Hayle Turnpike that ran over the causeway [89], this rubble wall shows clear signs of having been altered to accommodate the ramped walks of what is now the King George VI Memorial Plantation. These ramps were part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created on the old hillfort at Carnsew by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. This boundary is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

42

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55683720 PRN: 139015

Built of rubble with dressed granite detail, and with pale buff brick coping (the typical style of all the walls associated with the foundry in the early-mid 19th century). Probably dating from 1843 and the building of the gasworks, the site of which it encloses. The wall along Turnpike Road stands only to about a metre high, but that to Foundry Lane is 2 metres or more in height. The south end, adjacent to the railway viaduct, appears to incorporate other structures. A wall is shown here on the 1877 OS 1st Edition. It arcs to a semi-circular shape abutting the Great Western Railway viaduct and formed the boundary of the old Gas Works.

43

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

ARCH

SW55643717 PRN: 139016 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/112). Dating to 1844 this memorial arch adjoins the ancient walled earthwork of Carnsew Hillfort. It is granite ashlar with granite dressings and brick vaulting. It is a single span elliptical skew arch abutting embankments at either side. It also incorporates plinth, impost string, alternate long and short voussoirs to an elliptical arch, parapet string and panelled parapet with central date plaque with relief inscription. Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s.

44

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Figs 15c, d)

BOUNDARY WALL SW55473710 PRN: 139017

Part of the landscaping and ornamental drives created by Henry Harvey in the late 1840s. The walls are rubble-built retaining walls for a series of ramps that wind through ornamental plantations - Harvey was partially paralysed in his later years (E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, 1966, 274). A boundary is shown here on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

45

HAYLE, CARNSEW TIMBER STORE (Fig 15d)

TIMBER YARD

SW55633721 PRN: 139018

This is a C19 timber store built by Harvey's. The lower outer wall (to the roadside) and the left return lower wall are built of rubble stone, and are shown as simple enclosure walls on the 1877 OS map. The upper wall, with brick ventilating infill panels, together with the roof structure and timber supporting structure was added between 1877 and 1907 and. The curved and glazed right (east) end is a late C20 addition. The only surviving complete structure of Harvey's' extensive complex on the wharves.

46

HAYLE, CARNSEW POOL (Figs 15c,d)

HARBOUR

SW55253720 PRN: 139019

This pool was built by Harvey's in 1834, to periodically flush out the nearby harbour that would fill with sediment washed in with the tide. The outer walls are constructed largely of an embankment of rubble and slag; the south side, although now also covered in slag and rubble, originally consisted of earlier quay walls.

47

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Figs 15c, d)

WALL

SW55393710 PRN: 139020

This wall is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214 3/2) and may delineate, on the road side, a quay that faced onto Carnsew Pool [46].

48

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 15d)

QUAY

SW55543723 PRN: 139021 LB: II

This is the quay edge of the C18/early C19 Carnsew quays, consisting of granite coping stones. It is in 2 sections, the southerly stretch is the retaining wall for a slipway served by a network of tram lines shown on the 1877 & 1907 OS maps. The quays, originally built in 1758, seem to have continued in use after the construction of Carnsew Pool in 1834 until the early C20 (there are still C20 steel guard rails along part of its length), but are now buried or partly removed.

49

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Figs 15d/16d)

QUAY

SW55683739 PRN: 139022

Below late C20 dumped material lies the C18 harbour front that is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map, the 1877 OS and 1907 OS, and as late as 1971 aerial photographic survey. This is the site of the extensive Harvey's shipyards slips and docks. There were three main docks/slips, the eastern 2 developed in the course of the C19 and altered the original outline of the 1819 Foundry Quay. The western dock appears to have remained unaltered certainly from 1834, and in fact was almost certainly the original dock, quay and wharf of Carnsew Quay as built in 1758. The area of the later slips was a timber pound at that time. Apart from small lighters built at Foundry foreshore in the C18/early C19, all Harvey's fleet of 79 timber, iron and steel ships built in Hayle were launched from here, including the largest ship ever built in Cornwall, the SS Ramleh of 1891 (4000 tons).

50

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY (Fig 15d)

QUAY

SW55633756 PRN: 139023 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/104). The quay walls, dating to about 1819, form three sides of peninsular wharf, the long side facing north east and forming one side of a long narrow harbour. They were built for Harvey and Company and are constructed of squared granite and killas rubble, granite ashlar, copper slag blocks and granite dressings. They are scalloped on plan possibly to allow boats to lie alongside. The southern end of the dock is a later terminating wall with sluices allowing the outfall of the Penpol stream. Parts of the quay have collapsed, allowing a view of the stratified cross-section of the successive layers of coal and rubble, some of which may relate to the earlier embanked sides of the channels cut to serve Camsew Quay and the foreshore at Harvey's Foundry. The stratification may also indicate that the granite facing has, at least in places, been altered or raised in height since the first build (at the northern end of the quay, an old road across the mudflats on the line of Hayle Terrace ran under the quay through an arch, the position of which is marked by a length of metal sheet on the quay walls on the east side, and a visible infill of rubble on the west side of the quay). Also known as Foundry Quay or Penpol Quay. There is an inscribed stone on the quay dated '1819' (pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000)

51

HAYLE, CARNSEW QUAY (Fig 15d)

GATE

SW55643734 PRN: 139024

Dock gate. 1834. Timber set in granite ashlar walled channel and jambs. The dock gate is partly buried but still visible. The gate was opened to allow the tide to fill Camsew Pool and then closed to retain the water. The sluices at the other end of the quay were then released to flush out the narrow channel. The gates also served as lock gates allowing access for vessels to the quays Camsew Pool, which probably continued in at least partial use into the 20th century.

52

HAYLE, CARNSEW QUAY (Figs 15c, d)

QUAY

SW55613744 PRN: 139025 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/105). The walls of Camsew Quay were built in 1758 and then further extended in 1834. They are constructed from granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings with some granite ashlar and iron cramps attach to dressed granite copings on the estuary side. The early C19 alterations associated with the construction of Camsew Pool are separately itemised (see items [51] & [55]). There are some surviving contemporary granite mooring posts on the quay, a fine flight of granite steps in a rectangular recess, and a cobbled and stepped slip. Thomas Pascoe (of the Trevassack family) attempted to set up a trading company with wharves at Camsew in 1753, but nothing was built until the business was taken over by George Blewett, the builder of St Michael's Mount harbour, and who constructed the quays and buildings in 1758. Nothing survives above ground of the various buildings, cellars and limekilns [94] known to have existed on the quay in the C18.(Edmund Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 35; Hayle Town Trail, by Brian Sullivan).

53

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55733702 PRN: 139004

This wall is a surviving component of the Foundry Farm Yard complex. It forms in part the abutment of the 1843 Arch [25]. Built in two stages in rubble stone, two small outhouses with scantle slate roofs are within the yard. It is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO DDH 214/3/2).

54

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, d)

ROPEWALK

SW55913689

PRN: 40375

Ropemaking was one of the first of John Harvey's diversified activities after setting up his foundry. It seems to have commenced about 1796, and continued until 1916 (C. Noall, 1985, *The Book of Hayle*), but is first recorded in trade directories only in 1844 (Pigot's Directory), when there were four other ropemakers recorded in Hayle.

55

HAYLE, CARNSEW QUAY (Fig 15d)

SLUICE

SW55593747

PRN: 139026 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/105). This site consists of a two-span bridge opening that allowed the water to flow under a projecting sluice through four openings to fill up Camsew Pool, a sluicing pool built in 1834 to keep the river channel clear. The west entrance (Camsew Pool) to the sluices is two spans of round arches with rubble voussoirs. On the river side, the water flows under a projecting sluice quay through four openings. The walls surrounding the exit sluices are granite ashlar and the openings are spanned by granite lintels. The inner walls of the quay are random rubble. A contemporary granite mooring post stands on the north wall of the quay. On December 27, 1834 there was a ceremonial opening of the sluices when various Mines Adventurers and other customers and friends of the Harvey company were invited to a breakfast at the White Hart Hotel. Listed as part of Camsew Quay quay [52]

56

HAYLE, ESTUARY (Figs 15c, d)

BANK (EARTHWORK)

SW55313774

PRN: 139037

Stone and earth bank. Built to allow ships and boats to moor up alongside South Quay and Camsew Quay. Mid C18 altered and extended early - mid C19. By dividing and narrowing the estuary here it was easier to flush the new channel out of its accumulated silt by releasing the reservoir of water collected in Camsew Pool. It is shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map. Its origin was as the western embankment to the channel cut in the 1750s to serve Camsew Quay (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, p 40), which was improved and revetted in rubble stone c.1780 (E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, 1966, 42).

57

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Figs 16c, d)

FINDSPOT

SW55253701

PRN: 31950

A roman coin hoard was found at this location in 1825 during the construction of Hayle causeway: the findspot of the hoard is marked on recent OS maps (1963 OS, 6-Inch Map). The coins were found in a copper vessel shaped like a basin and consisted of some thousands of minims and a few "third brass" of Tetricus, Victorinus and Postumus. Some coins are barbarous in style being cast, not struck. Forty three coins from the hoard are now in Truro Museum (F. & T. Haverfield, *Victoria County History*, 1925, Pt 5, pg. 35).

58

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Fig 15d)

MILESTONE

SW55463711

PRN: 139038 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/51). Milestone and benchmark. The milestone, part of the turnpike and Causeway construction of 1824-6, has several named places with distances (Redruth/Helston/Penzance/Lands End etc. - see list description).

59

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Figs 15a, b, c, d, 16d)

BOUNDARY WALL

SW55393695 *PRN:* 139039

These boundaries are shown on the Plan of Hayle and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2) and form a walkway or track that was bisected by the Great Western Railway. It is part of a venture by Henry Harvey to landscape this area in association with the landscaping that occurred at what is now called the King George VI Memorial Plantation and the gardens about the ornamental pond (PRN 139040).

60

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Figs 15a, d)

ORNAMENTAL POND

SW55613693 *PRN:* 139040

The ornamental pond, with an artificial island in the middle, is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). Walls revetted in rubble stone with squared granite coping blocks. The western half of the pond is partially infilled. Although probably part of Henry Harvey's landscaping works of the 1840s, it also served as a header pond feeding the Boring Mill reservoir in Harvey's Foundry (pers. comm. J.S. Smith).

61

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Figs 15b, d)

WALL

SW55633696 *PRN:* 139041

This wall and boundary delineated with part of boundary [4] an area that is shown on 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). It is shown to be mysteriously empty.

62

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55663701 *PRN:* 139066

This building is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

63

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55673703 *PRN:* 139067

This building is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

64

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55683704 *PRN:* 139068

This building is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

65

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 15d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55693706 PRN: 139069

This building is shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

66

HAYLE, 56 FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15a, d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55623990 PRN: 139070

Stable?, now residential. Rubble stone with red brick dressings and slate roof. Two storeys to hipped roof, three window bays. This is a rebuilding, or refronting of the building shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, and was probably a stable/coachhouse to item [67].

67

HAYLE, 52, 54 FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, c, d)

HOUSE

SW55633690 PRN: 139071 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/262). This house is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map when it is called Pencliff and appears to be one residence. Dating to about 1804 and remodelled in the early C19 and later C19. Charlotte House, as it was later called, is stuccoed or possibly rendered replacing stucco. It has asbestos slate hipped roofs with projecting eaves and cast-iron ogee gutters. Partly external stack at left-hand side with rendered brick chimney over; pair of octagonal stuccoed chimney shafts over right-hand side and brick chimney over original end of wing towards rear on right. It has a double depth plan plus C20 extensions. Two reception rooms at the garden front; stair hall behind left-hand room, probably original kitchen behind right-hand room. It is two storeys high with regular two window garden front with granite plinth. The left-hand bay is bowed and there is a canted bay window to the ground floor of each bay. In front of the ground floor to a mid-late C19 four-bay veranda with ornate cast-iron stanchions, the veranda returns at either end both to cover the entrance doorway and for a distance at the other side. The transomed ground floor windows are probably contemporary with the veranda and have diagonal and square patterned glazing to the casements. First floor windows have similar glazing to the top lights only. The entrance front (left-hand wall) has a doorway with a pair of C19 panelled doors and overlight with diamond panes all within an early C19 moulded doorcase with corner blocks. The parts of the interior that have been inspected all have their early C19 carpentry and joinery details and plaster work including; dog-leg stair with open string; cornice with modillions in the stair hall; cornices with trailing bands and six-panel doors. Charlotte House was the home of Jane Trevithick (nee Jane Harvey) wife of Richard Trevithick, the famous engineer.

68

HAYLE, DROVERS ROW,(4-32 FOUNDRY HILL,EVEN) (Figs 15b, d)

ROW

SW55723698 PRN: 31970

Built as foundry worker's housing. Circa 1830. A row of 2 storey cottages, mixed double and single fronted. Granite and sandstone, mostly rendered or painted, slate and mineral slate roofs. Most windows and doors have been replaced, a few timber sashes survive. Set behind long front garden plots, all with mature planting, and sheds at the street end, the houses are almost totally obscured from the street. A private path gives access to the plots, with granite gate piers and granite flags at the two entrances off the pavement. The main access is now by the back lane; each house has a small backyard, with a good series of early outhouses and extension surviving. The end house at the north-east end is larger than the others, and was known as 'The Foreman's House' (see item [589]; The most westerly house (no. 34) is separately itemised [366]. The Row is not shown on a map of 1828, but about that time, Harvey's expanded their stables to accommodate 52 draught horses, divided into 13 teams of four for each for the heavy wagons used to transport goods, each team with its own driver.

69

HAYLE, 10 MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b, d)

HOUSE

SW55763684 PRN: 139072 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/139). Originally called Trelissick Lodge later Trelissick Villa. Early C19 (shown on the 1842 Tithe Map) this house has stuccoed walls and a hipped grouted scantle slate roof with wide eaves with panelled plaster soffits. There are brick chimneys over the side walls. It is a double-depth plan with two equal reception rooms at the garden front; axial entrance hall behind right-hand room leading to stair hall behind left-hand room; probably large study and kitchen at rear plus later wings at rear left and right. It is two storeys high with similar stucco to each elevation: granite ashlar plinths, giant Ionic corner columns; window architraves; first floor sill band and eaves entablature. Symmetrical three windows east garden front with central blind domed niche with pedimented architrave and blind window over. At ground floor left and right are identical projecting bay windows with square Doric corner columns and entablature over. C20 casements with older C20 small paned top lights. Original 12-pane hornless sashes to other window openings. Slightly asymmetrical three window north entrance front with central doorway. Distyle Ionic porch, two windows right of doorway and one window on the left. First floor windows left and right are blind. Built by Harvey workers for William Harvey, who had leased and farmed Trelissick Manor in the 1820s. Harvey was a J. P. and had a courthouse built, later used as a garage, this is now incorporated into the expanded nursing home on the site, (E. Vale, The Harveys of Hayle, 1966, 305), although in 1842 it was the home of William West, the great engineer and manager of Harvey's.

70

HAYLE, 7-9 MILLPOND AVENUE (Figs 15b, d)

ROW

SW55773688 PRN: 139074 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/138). Dating to the early C19 this row of three cottages is constructed from granite rubble with granite dressings. It has a hipped, grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimneys at the right-hand end and over the cross party wall towards the left. The three cottages all have a similar double depth plan and all have one room at the front. To the right side two cottages have their entrance passages close together in the middle. The left-hand cottage (No. 9) has its entrance passage towards the left. There are service rooms towards the rear. The cottages are two storeys high and there are six windows in the east front. Each cottage has a two window front with a slightly narrower window over the doorway of each. The door to No. 7 has original panelling otherwise C20 doors. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars to right-hand cottage and to first floor of left-hand cottage, otherwise circa late C19 four-pane homed sashes. Curiously grand cottages built in the local early C19 vernacular tradition. The left hand house is clearly a later addition, although still predating the 1842 Tithe Map - there is a straight joint to the half-house pair, the glazing bar sashes are differently proportioned and it is partly built with scoria (copper slag) blocks, which were probably only available for use in this part of Hayle after the closure of the Copperhouse copper smelter in 1819. Original granite front garden wall to right hand cottages only.

71

HAYLE, 9 FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55723679 PRN: 139075 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/92). House. Mid C19. Painted and rendered stone with mineral slate roof. Two storeys with hipped roof, stacks removed. Rectangular plan. Principal roadside elevation with three glazing bar sashes on first floor, two four-paned sashes on ground floor, all window openings with key stones and aprons. Central door in good glazed flat-roofed storm porch. The 1877 OS map shows a wing attached to the right side and gardens beyond, all now used either for car parking or built over. Front boundary wall survives with a single gatepost. One of the latest of the group of fine early-mid C19 stuccoed villas built along Foundry Hill and Millpond Avenue.

72

HAYLE, 15 MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55793679

PRN: 139076 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/140). This house was built early C19 for the Harvey family (in the 1842 Tithe Award it was the home of Nicholas Harvey). It has stuccoed walls and a hipped concrete tile roof with wide eaves and moulded plaster soffits. The chimneys are stuccoed and have paired octagonal shafts over the side walls towards the front left and rear right. The house is a double depth plan with two equal reception rooms at the garden front; axial entrance hall behind the right-hand room leading to bowed stair hall behind the left-hand room; probably study behind entrance hall and kitchen behind stair hall. There are later extensions to the rear right and adjoining the left-hand side. To the exterior the house is two storeys high with similar stucco detail to each elevation: granite ashlar plinths are used and giant panelled plasters with Corinthian capitals flank each front. The ground floor windows have moulded architraves with carved festoons and the first floor windows have sill bands and eaves entablature with Greek key patterning on those facing the front garden while the windows in the other elevations have moulded soffits. Symmetrical three window north-east garden front with central domed blind niche to ground floor original windows throughout are twelve-pane hornless sashes except for slightly larger sashes with marginal panes at ground floor left and right. Symmetrical three window north-west entrance front with central doorway. Original six-panel door with later glazed top panels and overlight. Distyle Corinthian porch with dentils to the entablature and iron balustrade over. Left-hand window is blind. Chimneys over right-hand windows. There are many interior features that are original including marble chimney-pieces and moulded plaster ceiling cornices. Granite ashlar walls with granite copings to ogee-on-plan gateway flanked by granite monolith piers. The house was for long the home of William Husband, engineer and manager of Harvey's during their most expansive phase in the 1850s and 1860s, and designer of their harbour works at Porthleven, (Trade Directories and E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, 1966, 281 ff).

73

HAYLE, 16-22 MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55823676

PRN: 139077 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/141). This house was built early C19 for the Harvey family (and their Trevithick descendants) and includes No. 22 just to the south (NGR 5583 3672) (see item [546]). Now divided into flats the main building has stuccoed walls and hipped asbestos slate roofs with projecting eaves. Brick chimneys are situated over the side walls. It has a double depth plan with two equal reception rooms at the front towards the garden. An axial entrance hall behind the right-hand room leads to a stair hall and a kitchen behind that. C20 additions can be found at the rear to the left-hand side. To the exterior the building is two storeys high with similar stucco detail to each elevation. Granite ashlar plinths are used and the consoles over the ground floor windows are giant clasping corner pilasters with Greek key and anthemion detail and moulded hoods. On the east front are three windows set symmetrically and a central blind niche to the ground floor. All the windows are original sixteen-pane hornless sashes. On the north front are three windows set symmetrically and a central doorway within a distyle porch with brackets to the entablature. (Originally it was open but has been infilled in the C20). The windows are blind except for the one over the porch. It is probable that the interior retains its original features and joinery. The home of J. H. Trevithick, who took over the milling, foodstuffs and wholesale part of Harvey's in 1852 on the split-up of Henry Harvey's enterprises, and laid the foundations of what later became the well known milling and feedstuffs group, HTP.

74

HAYLE, MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

WALL

SW55903673

PRN: 139085

This enclosing wall is a surviving component of the Mellanear Smelting Works. Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1838 by Harvey and Co. on a site known as Ropewalk Moor. It was closed in 1908 and was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 (*History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall*, by D. B. Barton, CA14, pg. 115). Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). (Three separate sections of the wall survive, that to the south is earlier, and may predate the 1842 Tithe Map; the northern section, running north-east, is late C19, and matches a remnant stretch of wall on the west side of the entrance to the Mellanear Tin Smelting site. See also items [75], [369] and [378].

75

HAYLE, MELLANEAR, MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

SMELTING HOUSE

SW55873675 PRN: 31889

Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1838 by Harvey and Co. on a site known as Ropewalk Moor. It was closed in 1908 and was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 (History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton, CA14, pg. 115). Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). Item [75] is a late C19 single storey gabled building of unknown use, now a house. Rendered with slate roof and crested ridge tiles and moulded bargeboards. Four windows, with lean-to extensions at either end. This may be a late C19 office or stables associated with the smelting works. See also items [74], [369] and [378].

76

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15b)

STATUE

SW55693673 PRN: 139083 LB:II

Listed building (No. 12/185). A statue is situated here and may also function as a benchmark.

77

HAYLE, DOWNES (Figs 15a, b)

COUNTRY HOUSE

SW55553672 PRN: 139086 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 12/158). Built 1867-8 for W. J. Rawlings, an antiquarian and director of Harvey and Co. Edmund Sedding, architect, the grounds designed by his brother J. D. Sedding [78]. Downes country house is now a Roman Catholic Convent. The house was extended in 1902 by Miss Francis Ellis for use as a convent, and St Teresa's convent founded in 1913 subsequently founded St Michael's Hospital on land bought in 1904. The first (nursing) sisters came in 1902, and from their efforts, a new hospital was built 1913 - see [361]. The interior has a wealth of Tudor Gothic detail and is virtually unaltered since built (See list description) and D. E. Pett, The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall, 1998, 62.

78

HAYLE, DOWNES (Figs 15a, b, d)

GARDEN

SW55003700 PRN: 38098 LB: II

Registered garden (grade II - No. GD 2352). A small country house and gardens designed and laid out by E. and John Dando Sedding 1867-8 for W. J. Rawlings, an antiquarian and director of Harvey and Co. Downes stands, set within its 2 ha of gardens, on a small hill with views to the NW and west over the Hayle Estuary. A drive leads south to the main entrance to the house, bordering the eastern boundary of the garden. Originally the land to the east of drive was also part of the designed landscape but has since been developed as the site of St Michael's hospital. A broad gravel terrace to the north front of the house, bordered by a low wall, was decorated with hollies and box trees. At the east end is a summer house. A flight of steps to the north of the terrace leads to the site of the geometrical garden, now down to grass. At the west end of the geometrical garden steps lead down to a former garden of small beds edged with box. It has been re-landscaped with winding walks through mature trees. The central axis of the garden continues northwards to an avenue of yew hedges dividing the flower gardens from the terraced fruit and vegetable gardens. The axis ends at a stone arbour with the remains of the peach houses either side, forming the north and east boundaries. (1994, English Heritage, Register of Parks and Gardens, Pt. 8, Cornwall and Scilly, GD2352). The garden is actually a slightly simplified version of the original design illustrated by J. D. Sedding in his book Garden Craft Old and New, 1891 - see D. E. Pett, The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall, 1998, 62.

79

HAYLE, DOWNES, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

WALL

SW55513674 PRN: 139087 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 12/159). Terrace walls to planned garden, dating to about 1880, and built for W.J. Rawlings following a design by E. and J. D. Sedding. They are constructed from granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings. These walls are planned at the front and rear of a rectangular terrace immediately north of The Downes Roman Catholic convent. They are aligned with the north doorway of the house from which are two flights of steps: a short flight through the rear terrace wall and a flight of eight steps down to the next level from the front wall. At the west end of the terrace are two more flights of steps. The main flight of steps has a plain stone balustrade at either side with projecting chamfered copings and the ashlar square-on-plan terminal piers or newel posts have moulded caps. The front wall of the terrace is pierced at intervals by a balustrade of trefoil-headed four-centred arches with chamfered copings.

80

HAYLE, DOWNES, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

WALL

SW55543678 PRN: 139088 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 12/184). Terrace walls to planned garden, built in about 1880, for W.J. Rawlings following a design by E. and J. D. Sedding. They are constructed from granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings. In plan the retaining wall is at the front of a rectangular terrace and is surmounted by a low parapet. The alignment is with the north doorway of The Downes Roman Catholic convent by way of a double flight of steps. The walls are surmounted by a low parapet with chamfered coping. The steps are in two flights with six steps to the lower flight and five steps to the upper flight. Flanking the steps are plain rubble balustrades with moulded coping terminating in ashlar square-on-plan piers or newel posts with moulded caps.

81

HAYLE, DOWNES, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

GAZEBO

SW55533684 PRN: 139089 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 12/186). Summerhouse in a planned garden, built in about 1880, for Mr. Rawlings following a design by E. and J. D. Sedding. It is constructed from dressed elvan brought to course with granite dressings. It has a dry Delabole slate roof with granite coped gable ends with crested clay ridge tiles. It is a single cell plan with a two-bay arcaded opening at the front and single span arched opening to each side, in a Gothic style with Tuscan columns. It is single storey with a symmetrical south front with central two-bay pointed-arched arcade with steep gabled over. The arches are carried on Tuscan responds and central column. Louvered ventilator to gable. The side walls have central chamfered doorways and are also surmounted by gables with central ventilators. The interior has unaltered plastering with steps down from the front. There is a stone bench to the rear with a blind oculus over.

82

HAYLE, 6 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW55583661 PRN: 139090 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/160). Formerly a coach house to Glanmor House, now a public house called The Bird in Hand, this building was built in about the 1860s for Harvey and Co. It is constructed from Flemish-bond brick walls with rusticated granite dressings. It has a hipped scantle slate roof with slightly projecting eaves with cast-iron ogee gutters. There is a tall brick chimney over each hipped end. Following a rectangular plan there is a stable, tack room and pair of coach houses on the ground floor. The grooms' accommodation and fodder store are on the first floor approached by a flight of granite steps at the rear. The building is two storeys high plus an attic. On the south exterior, is a 1:1:2:2 bay front with the central bays broken forward and surmounted by triangular pediment with glazed central oculus. Plinth, chamfered rustications, keyed elliptical arches and first floor sill string. There is a doorway to the second from left bay and two wide doorways to right-hand bays. Original doors and fenestration. Ledged doors with overlights, eight-paned fixed lights with four-pane hoppers to ground floor window openings and sixteen-pane hornless sashes to first floor. Contemporary range of single storey granite outbuildings to rear. Cast iron stand pump/hydrant stands by the centre of the main elevation.

83

HAYLE, 14 TRELISSICK ROAD (RODFIELD VILLA) (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55553656 PRN: 139091 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/161). Dating to the mid C19 this building, called Rodfield Villa, has stuccoed walls and a hipped dry Delabole slate roof with projecting eaves. There are stuccoed chimneys over the entrance front and over the rear wall. There are two parallel roofs with a valley between, linked on the left over the garden front. It is a double depth plan with a central entrance hall leading to stair hall at the rear: two reception rooms (one behind the other) to garden front on the left; probably study right of entrance hall and probably kitchen at rear right. It is two storeys high. Plinth, rusticated quoin strips, similar rustications around doorway and recessed architraves to window openings. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay east front with central doorway and window over. Left and right-hand bays have blind window openings. Original panelled door with overlight and original twelve-pane hornless sashes to all principle openings except ground floor of garden front. Two-bay south garden front has possibly later C19 stuccoed mullions with moulded capitals and moulded cornice to the entablature. The horned sashes are possibly original. In 1873 the home of Rev. George Daniel, Wesleyan minister (Post Office Directory, 1873). The Rod family owned the land.

84

HAYLE, GLANMOR HOUSE, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55503658 PRN: 139093 LB: II*

Listed building (no. 12/162). Built in about 1862 by Harvey and Co. for their transport manager, but from at least 1873 the home for many years of Frank Harvey J.P., chairman of Harvey's. It has stuccoed walls and a hipped grouted scantle slate roof with a central valley and linked across the front facing the garden. There are projecting eaves with cast iron ogee gutters. Chamfered stuccoed grouped chimney shafts at rear left, over right hand wall, over cross wall of lower service wing, right, and towards rear, far right. It follows an unaltered double depth plan with two-rooms-wide reception area of the house on the left and shallower plan two-rooms-wide service area on the right. Main house has central hallway leading to stair hall and axial passage behind right-hand room; two linked reception rooms to the garden front, left, and another reception room behind axial passage, two storey bay windows to garden front and at rear right. At rear left is a large bay window/conservatory. Later lean-to conservatory added to service end at rear. Classical style. The house is two storeys high and has similar stucco details to each front; plinth; giant engaged panelled corner pilaster; rusticated courses to ground floor; vermiculated first floor band under sills; moulded sills; moulded architraves and panelled frieze under eaves cornice. Reception block has original hornless sashes with plate glass, service wing has original hornless sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical three window entrance front with original central porch and lower three window service wing set back on the right. The porch is approximately Tuscan distyle in antae with round headed windows between the square columns and central doorway with original door and overlight. Entablature has moulded brackets to the cornice and there is an ornate parapet with pierced balustrade over. Two-bay garden front; two-storey canted bay windows with pilaster mullions and round arch lights to the ground floor; moulded brackets to the cornices under the first floor sills and moulded cornices to the windows above. Rear has similar details - two-storey bay window on the left and large canted five-light bay with pilaster mullions and entablature on the right. Service wing has wide mid-floor band and moulded architraves to the windows. The interior has a cast-iron balustrade, by Harvey and Co., original doors, architraves and door furniture; chimney-pieces; and fine plasterwork ceilings with possibly the original colour scheme (repainted early C20). The grounds, now used by Paradise Park, retain the original high rubble enclosing wall around the house, and the secondary garden area to the west, with some outbuildings (2 storey store/boiler houses for demolished glasshouse). The shelter belt of holm oaks survives in part around the walled area.

85

HAYLE, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

GATE PIER

SW55553653 PRN: 139096 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/163). Gate piers, flanking walls, terminal piers and railings. Dating to about the late C19 these features are constructed from ashlar granite and granite dressings. Ogee-on-plan entrance with central gateway and square-on-plan piers. Monolithic pier shafts have ogee-headed recessed panels and are surmounted by pyramidal caps. Low ashlar walls between piers have copings of similar section and original wrought iron railings with alternate twisted bars.

86

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 16a)

BARROW

SW55333670 PRN: 31806

The Tithe Award for St Erth records the field name of "cam sugga" for this location (1842, Tithe Award, St Erth, 90). This is probably a reference to a natural feature rather than a prehistoric mound (C. Appleby, 198-, pers. comm.). The Cornish element cam means "rockpile or tor" (O. J. Padel, 1985, Cornish Placename Elements, pg. 38).

87

HAYLE, CAUSEWAY (Fig 16a)

TOLL HOUSE

SW55133660 PRN: 31935

The Tithe Award for St Erth records a turnpike house (associated with Hayle causeway) at this location (1842, Tithe Award, 93). There are no extant remains (C. Appleby, 1975, St Erth Parish Checklist, CA14, pg. 114). The tollhouse was built in 1824 with the construction of the causeway, and was demolished in 1879 following the abolition of the Hayle Turnpike Trust in 1878 (C. Noall, The Book of Hayle, 1984, p114).

88

HAYLE, NORTH QUAY, OCTEL BUILDINGS (Fig 15d)

BUILDING

SW55563787 PRN: 31890

The Octel buildings dating to the mid C20. are the only two remaining buildings from a large bromine producing plant built in 1939-40 by ICI for the British Ethyl Corporation, sponsored by the Air Ministry. With the war looming, it was realised that the RAF depended on imported lead anti-knock additives that improved aviation fuel. Because of the supply of sea water needed for its production and the good rail transport links in a remote location, Hayle was chosen as the site for the plant. There was also a power station at Hayle which could provide cooling water. The building contractors were John Mowlem & Co., civil engineers and the plant was known as GC£ (Government Contract 3). In 1940 it produced 579 tons of bromine and by 1942 it produced 798 tons per year. It was one of only a few such plants producing bromine and because of the importance of bromine to the war effort there was much security at the site. However, German intelligence never discovered it. After the war the demand for anti-knock compounds fell, then rose again with an increase in civil demand for the product, but the site at Hayle was too small and the plant could not be expanded. It continued producing bromine until 1973 when it was closed. Most of the plant was demolished and all that survives is the office, medical centre and laboratory buildings at the south-east end of the site. They are constructed of reinforced concrete, are of two storeys and have flat roofs. The original metal frame windows have been replaced. There are two blocks, one much smaller than the other, but it is uncertain which of these functions the building served. Apparently the concrete construction was a precaution from attack by the enemy.

89

HAYLE, CAUSEWAY (Fig 15a)

CAUSEWAY

SW54703630 PRN: 31128 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/166). 1824-6. Rubble stone with granite coping. Hayle causeway (or causey) provides a road link between Hayle town and Lelant over the river Hayle (1970 OS, 6-inch Map). Before the causeway was built in 1824, the nearest bridge crossing was at St Erth, further upstream. In Leyland's time (early sixteenth century) the crossing at Hayle was simply "a passage at ebbe over a great strand and then over hayle river" (Unknown, 1- - -, Prospectus for Building Hayle Causeway, Henderson MS at RIC; see also item [435]). The causeway consists of two bridges, with streams culverted through, and cost five thousand pounds to build. The cost of construction was to be recovered by the levying of tolls (C. Henderson and H. Coates, 1928, Old Cornish Bridges, pg. 103). There is an inscribed circular granite stone at the eastern end of the Causeway dated '1825' (pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000). (See list description and [92].

90

HAYLE, 40, 42 TRELISSICK ROAD (Fig 15a)

Cottage Pair

SW55453634 PRN: 139127 LB: II

Listed building (No. 12/164). Pair of cottages. Circa early-mid C19. Dressed coursed granite front with granite dressings and brick arches. Hipped slate roof with central axis brick stack: original grouted scantle slate roof to the left, asbestos slate to the right (No. 40). Double-depth plan. Pair of identical cottages each with one room at the front and one behind; the entrance cross passages are at either end. Right-hand cottage has been extended on the right and at the rear in the C20. Two storeys high. Symmetrical four window east front except that right hand cottage has C20 lean-to porch. Unaltered original openings with four-centred arches with projecting granite keystones. Original homless sashes with glazing bars and traceried heads. Doorways at extreme left and right with window over. C20 doors. Interiors possibly retains original features and joinery. Although a building is shown here on the 1842 Tithe Map, it was only half the width of the current pair, which must therefore date from after 1842.

91

HAYLE, 44 - 48 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55493629 PRN: 139133 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 12/165). House. Mid C19 (1842-77), altered and extended late C19. Stuccoed walls. Grouted scantle slate roof, hipped except for a gable end to axial wing, behind main entrance on the left. Wide eaves with cast-iron ogee gutter. Pair of chamfered stucco chimney shafts over right-hand wall and another chimney over rear wall of main block. Double depth plan plus two rooms deep service wing at right angles to rear middle: two reception rooms at the garden front surrounded by open veranda with balcony above; entrance hall behind left-hand room leading presumably to central stair hall behind the front rooms; at rear left is a projecting axial wing; set back on the right is an attached summer house with external steps and at the far rear is a service wing with entrance hall between the rooms. Two storeys. Plinth, clasping Doric corner pilasters moulded architraves. Symmetrical three window south garden room (except for circa late C19 projecting bay window on the right). Central domed niche. Probably original four-pane homless sashes to the first floor openings. Pair of circa late C19 French windows with overlights to ground floor left, four-light bay window with leaded overlight, right. In front is a five bay cast-iron open veranda plus splayed corner bays and returning for two bays at either end. Veranda has column-turned stanchions; flat headed arches with pierced spandrels and frieze over. Above the veranda front is glazed (circa late C19) to form a conservatory. West entrance front has symmetrical three window front of service wing set back on the left and 1:1:1: bay front on the right. Service wing has central doorway with panelled door and original twelve-pane homless sashes at front, end and rear. Main entrance front on the right has panelled and glazed box porch to middle bay with pilaster mullions, coloured glazing with marginal panes, overlights and entablature with dentils. Left-hand gable-ended bay is built forward and has canted bay window with pilaster mullions and moulded cornice to the entablature. Blind window right of porch. Original homless sashes with plate glass. The interior has not been inspected but possibly as complete as the very interesting C19 exterior. Lived in in 1878 by John Vivian, himself connected to the Harvey interest; the house is perhaps to be included in the group of large villas built for the Harvey's around Foundry.

92

HAYLE, CAUSEWAY (Fig 16a)

TOLL HOUSE (site of)

SW54673629 PRN: 31119

A tumpike house is shown at Griggs (the west end of Hayle causeway) on the Tithe Award map (1840 Tithe Award, St Erth). It was demolished circa 1960 (C. Appleby, 1978 St Erth Parish Checklist [Additions] CA17, 132). (See also PRN 31128).

93

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

WHARF (site of)

SW55583731 PRN: 40383

The Tithe map of 1842 shows a wharf at the above location at Carnsew (1842 Tithe Award, Phillack Wharf).

94

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

LIME KILN (site of) SW55633730 PRN: 31893

Built in the 1790s by Harvey's, and supplied by sea with limestone from Plymouth; fell out of use after 1874 when finished lime was brought more cheaply from Plymouth by rail (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, p 80). Demolished in the 1960s (comparison of 1962 photograph in Noall, 1984, p 87 and 1968 aerial photographs).

95

HAYLE RAILWAY (Fig 16d, e, h)

RAILWAY (site of)

SW55853722 PRN: 31832

A dismantled railway is shown on current OS maps (1979 OS, 1:10000 Map). The Hayle Railway was opened in 1837. It initially carried mineral traffic to and from mines at Camborne and Redruth. Its western terminal was at Penpol, from there it passed Riviere on the north side of Copperhouse Creek (crossing the creek by a swing bridge) and reached Angarrack via an incline plane. The line was superseded in 1852 by the West Cornwall Railway, which re-used that part of the Hayle Railway from Penpol to the wharves and on the wharves themselves as well as building a new link to the main line (see [121]), while the branch along the north side of the creek at Riviere was at least maintained as far as Penmare for most of the rest of the C19. The wharf system had a third rail laid to 7 ft width in 1877, the last such broad gauge rail to be laid. Shown as abandoned on the 1907 OS map, it was re-used during W.W.I to serve the National Explosives works at Hayle Towans that closed in 1922, although the branch was only officially closed in 1934 (see [230]). Although the main and branch lines used steam engines (the first came from Liverpool, the second, the *Comubia*, was built at the Copperhouse foundry in 1838), the Penpol quays rail system used horsepower for shunting until its closure in 1963. A plan of the Hayle railway is at the CRO (1834, Unknown, CRO). Anthony provides details and history of this railway (G.H. Anthony, 1968, *Hayle, West Cornwall Railways*), as does G. Thorne, *The St Ives Branch and the Hayle Wharves Railway*, 1992. The tracks along Penpol Terrace were only removed in the 1970s. See [128], [129].

96

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

SAW MILL (site of)

SW55643726 PRN: 40384

The Tithe map shows sawmills at the above location at Carnsew (1842 Phillack Tithe Award).

97

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Fig 16d)

SAW MILL (site of)

SW55703721 PRN: 40374

The OS map of 1908 shows a sawmill at the above location near Hayle harbour (1908 OS Map, 25-inch 2nd Edition).

98

HAYLE, HARVEYS FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

SHIPYARD (site of)

SW55703732 PRN: 40360

Harvey's shipyard opened in 1805 and shipbuilding ceased in 1863 (Unknown, 1908, *Victoria County History of Cornwall: Social and Economic History*, 20). The history of the shipyard is given in "Harvey's of Hayle" (E. Vale, 1966, *The Harveys of Hayle*). The site included a hammer mill (adjoined to the sawmills [96]), a boiler smithery, a timber shed, a boiler maker's shop, a wrights yard and buildings, the steamer's office and yard, a coal house, saw pit, a carpenter's shop, a waggon shed, a chain store and a shoeing shop (1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining [GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2]).

99

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

ROW (site of)

SW55643727 PRN: 139134 :

A terrace or row of dwelling houses are shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining. (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

100

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

STOREHOUSE (site of)

SW55773722 PRN: 139136

Trevithick's Store and a Wheelwright's Shop are shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining. (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

101

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55823721 PRN: 139137

An Iron Store and a Hemp Loft are shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

102

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

GAS WORKS (site of)

SW55763710 PRN: 139138

Site of gasworks. Erected 1843 by Henry Harvey, principally for his own industrial complex. made redundant to a large extent by the building of the Town gasworks on East Quay in 1888. the gasometer had been demolished and the buildings put to other uses by the time of the 19071908 OS map. Pascoe noted that the gas works was almost wholly demolished by 1976 (W. H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, pg. 101). It does not appear on current OS maps (Unknown, Trevithick Society Newsletter 12, 1976, pg. 10).

103

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

ERECTING SHOP (site of)

SW55813706 PRN: 139139

An Erecting Shop is shown here on the Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

104

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

ENGINEERING WORKS (site of)

SW55833706 PRN: 139140

Fitting works are shown, adjoining the erecting shop [103] here on the Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

105

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

HOUSE (site of)

SW55793703 PRN: 139141

Foundry House was built around 1800 by John Harvey for his own use. It is still shown on the 1842 Tithe Award for St Erth and on the 1877 OS 1st Edition, but had gone by 1907, the name then attached to the present Foundry Farmhouse. Archaeological investigation has established that the ground levels were reduced below foundation level in the later C19 extension of the Foundry (Smith and Buck, 1995).

106

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15d)

STABLE

SW55853703 PRN: 139142

Stable, now bakery. This was the site of Trevithick's Stables and Yard as shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). Rendered rubble, with slate roof. Two storeys with irregular fenestration including a loft door on the (rounded) west gable end, and an inserted shop window on the ground floor. Extended and altered C20, there are still some small outbuildings attached, especially at the east end of the site, which have wet-laid slate roofs.

107

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15d)

STABLE

SW55853705 PRN: 139143

Stables and yard, now workshops. 1838. rendered rubble with slate (now corrugated asbestos) roof. two storeys and hipped roof. Irregular fenestration, the inner (courtyard) elevation have a number of inappropriate C20 accretions. Lean-to stores around courtyard. This was the site of the White Hart Hotel's stables and yard as shown on the 1842 Tithe Map and 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

108

HAYLE, WHITE HART HOTEL, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW55853709 PRN: 139144 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 10/96). Dating to about 1838 this was built for Henry Harvey, the brother-in-law of Richard Trevithick as the new White Hart Hotel (which replaced the original one [109]). It has stuccoed walls and a scantle slate roof behind a stuccoed parapet. There are stuccoed chimneys over the left side walls. Rectangular in plan it is two rooms wide and three rooms deep. It has two equally sized reception rooms that flank a central entrance hall that leads to a large stair hall behind the right-hand room. Classical style. Three storeys high the elevations are stuccoed with classical detail. There are rusticated courses at ground floor level with stucco flat arches. The northern front entrance has the central doorway within a panelled stucco porch. The doors are original with latticed glazing and the original fanlight with scrolled detail. The corners of the front of the building are panelled pedestals carrying a giant order of clasping square fluted columns, the antae to the three bays of the upper floors with four engaged giant round columns, the whole being surmounted by a Tuscan entablature and a parapet with an open pediment at the middle with a central round plaque. The columns are a kind of debased Roman Doric with an Egyptian influence to the design of the capitals. The first floor windows have moulded hoods on carved consoles. The side elevations have eared architraves to the first floor windows with aprons under the sills. All the windows (excepting the ground floor left one on the eastern elevation) are original hornless sashes with glazing bars. The west elevation has a tall round headed stair window. The interior of the building has been partially inspected. The entrance hall and stair hall have their original architectural details, including arches, plaster cornices and fine open well stair with mahogany handrail curving down to form the newel post. This building is erected on the site of the former Penpol pool (blamed by Henry Harvey for the spreading of cholera in the town).

109

HAYLE, 8, 9, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

FREEMASONS HALL

SW55873707 PRN: 139145 LB: II

This was formerly the original White Hart Hotel built by Henry Harvey, to support his sister Jane, wife of Richard Trevithick 1771 - 1833, the famous engineer. It has rendered walls, and a hipped, almost pyramidal, grouted scantle slate roof. Chimneys that once stood over the side walls were removed in the C20. Of a double depth plan it has two equally sized reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a rear stair hall between two service rooms, (possibly remodelled in the C20). There are later extensions behind. Two storeys high and on the northern front are three windows set symmetrically with a central C20 doorway. They have original homless sashes. The window to the right of the doorway is a complete sixteen-pane sash but the others have had their secondary glazing bars removed to leave four-panes in each. There are internal window shutters to the ground floor rooms. This building has important historical interest. Jane Trevithick was the hostess of the premises during Richard Trevithick's long period of absence in South America, where he travelled initially to supervise the installation of nine of his engines in Peru. While he was in South America, engaged in many daring and some ill-fated ventures, Richard sent Jane no money, and when he returned to the port of Falmouth in October 1827 he had (according to Francis Trevithick) only the clothes he wore, a gold watch, a drawing compass, a magnetic compass, and a pair of silver spurs. The hotel is also an interesting relic of Hayle's prosperity. For the ceremonial first opening of the sluices, to clear the sand from the river, on 27 December 1834, the occasion was celebrated by a breakfast at the White Hart for the mine adventurers, customers and four captains who had been employed in the work.

110

HAYLE, 7 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55883707 PRN: 139146 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/94). House c.1847. It has painted rubble walls with dressed granite sills and lintels. It has a hipped slurred scantle slate roof with projecting eaves, a brick chimney over each side wall and cast-iron ogee gutters. Of a single depth plan with two equal reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a stair hall. There is a small service room at the rear to the left. Two storeys high it has, on the eastern elevation, three windows set symmetrically and a central doorway. The door and the windows are original, the former being six-panelled and the latter being twelve-pane homless sashes. The interior has not been inspected but probably retains its original features and joinery. Two dwelling houses were erected to the rear of the White Hart in 1847 (Harvey Archive, CAU).

111

HAYLE, 4-6 FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55883706 PRN: 139147

House/stables, c.1847. Rendered rubble with artificial slate roofs. Two storeys with hipped roof to right. Irregular fenestration with replacement windows throughout and shop window on ground floor to left. A single original mid C19 boarded door in bead moulded frame survives in the return angle between the two houses leading into the rear yard. Buildings are shown here on the 1842 Tithe Award map for St Erth, but may still have been stables only at this stage. On the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2) they are labelled dwelling houses. Two dwelling houses were erected to the rear of the White Hart in 1847 (Harvey Archive, CAU).

112

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW55843702 PRN: 139148

A boundary marker is shown here on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, 214/3/2). This is a parish marker stone, and probably dates from the 1790s, when the parish boundary was in dispute between John Harvey and Richard Oke Millet of Penpol, a director of the CCCo; in 1793, Harvey was forced to recut the course and outflow of his leat to ensure it stayed within St Erth parish - the boundary follows the ancient course of the Penpol stream, which is now culverted..

113

HAYLE, PENPOL ROAD (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55923707 PRN: 139149

Row. Early C19. Granite rubble and slate roofs (most altered) with large brick stacks. A series of half-houses, each single fronted, with large granite lintel over paired doors. Low walled front yards -only one has wall removed for parking The rear elevations figure prominently in Chapel Terrace, with a series of extensions of varying quality, including some prominent and inappropriate flat-roofed 2 storey extensions. Although lived in by workers at the Harvey's Foundry, the row was built on the land of Penpol Manor at exactly the same time as Harvey's were in the throws of their most bitter conflict with the Cornish Copper Co. (early C19), one of whose directors was Richard Oke Millet, the owner of this land, suggesting a more complex relationship than has sometimes been portrayed in the written histories of Hayle. (Tithe and Trade Directory evidence, with references to individuals in the pages of E.. Vale, *The Harvey's of Hayle*, 1966, *passim*.) Penpol Road shows within a very short stretch the change in vernacular housing styles in Hayle through the C19, from granite cottages [113], shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award map, through the vaguely Italianate roughcast and stucco phase [388] to the Gothic -revival influenced later stone and render houses [386].

114

HAYLE, PENPOL ROAD (Fig 15d)

MILESTONE

SW55913706 PRN: 139150 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/178). C18 milestone that has been reused in a C19 garden wall of No. 3 Penpol Road. Pyramidally-headed inscribed granite monolith with relief inscription to the front. Square on plan. Inscribed with the number 18 and the letter L beneath it (18 miles to Lands End - another milestone is located at SW56443783 with the inscription written out in full). Shown on the OS survey notes of 1809, with the legend '8 m. Penz.'

115

HAYLE, 3,4 FOUNDRY SQUARE (LLOYDS BANK) (Fig 15d)

MARKET HOUSE

SW55873714 PRN: 139151 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/93). Former market house with public hall over (sometime cinema) that is now used as a Lloyds Bank. 1868-8, built by a limited liability company under the aegis of Harvey & Co. Originally 2 floors with a market on the ground floor and public hall on the first, reconstructed after a fire in 1935 with only the lower floor (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, 130). Stuccoed walls and a hipped dry Delabole slate roof with slightly projecting eaves. The building is an L-shaped plan being two rooms wide and three rooms deep. There is a central through passage and originally there was an axial passage in front of the rear (south) rooms. A small C20 extension can be found at the back. The building has Classical style details. Although now only a single storey there were originally two. Stucco detail is similar on all sides with textured granite ashlar plinth, chamfered rustications to impost string level and round arches with alternate rustications to the voussoirs. The quoins and the piers, punctuating the bays of the north and west fronts, are also rusticated. Above the level of the pier shafts and the tall keystones of the arches is an entablature with moulded architraves, plain frieze and moulded eaves cornice. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay north and south entrance fronts both with central doorways (north front is wider). The north doorway has a moulded stucco arch over responds with moulded imposts. Original panelled doors. Over the south doors is the original geometric and spoked fanlight. The west front has an early C20 shop window to the left-hand side of the middle bay. This window has a pair of round-headed lights with glazed spandrels within a square-headed opening.

116

HAYLE, KING GEORGE VI MEMORIAL PLANTATION (Fig 15d)

BRIDGE

SW55683713 PRN: 139152 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/175). Road bridge over railway cutting which breaches the ancient earthwork of Camsew hillfort. Built in 1852 for the West Cornwall Railway. Constructed from granite rubble walls, brick arched vault and rock-faced granite copings. It has iron railings. It is a single elliptical - arched span bridge with swept and battered abutments. There is a cambered parapet above with ends of parapet returned and with iron railings adjoining three ends.

117

HAYLE, FOUNDRY CHAPEL, CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL

SW55943717 PRN: 139153 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/73). Dated 1845 with a later C19 school at the rear this building is now used as a market. Stuccoed and enriched front, plain rubble sides, with separately roofed schoolroom to rear. Interior preserves many original architectural features despite conversion to commercial use. (See list description).

118

HAYLE, 8 CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55923719 PRN: 139154 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/167). This house was formerly the Bolitho Bank and the listing includes the front garden walls and the gate piers. Dating to the mid C19 it has a stuccoed front and a grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves at the front. Brick chimneys overhang the party walls. It is a double depth plan with a large reception room at the front on the left with an entrance hall on the right leading to a stair hall and service rooms at the rear. It is two storeys high with three windows on in the west front with a doorway under the right-hand window. The front is flanked by stucco pilasters with tall round-arched panels and entablature over. An enclosed porch with eaves entablature and double doors have an overlight. The ground floor window openings have moulded hoods on consoles and the first floor windows have moulded architraves. They have early C20 two-paned horned sashes. The shallow rectangular garden has low stuccoed walls with hollow chamfered granite copings. Granite monolithic piers have cavetto pyramidal heads that flank a central gateway.

119

HAYLE, 28 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

SHOP

SW55923737 PRN: 139155 LB: II

Listed Building (10/179). Detached ironmonger's shop, dated 1894. Unaltered double shop-front, with pedimented display fronts, original doors and fenestration. The late development of shops in this area (built into domestic front gardens) reflects the early C19 dominance of Harvey's own Emporium in Foundry Square. (See list description).

120

HAYLE, PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

BUILDING

SW55913734 PRN: 139157

Penpol garage is a mid C19 industrial building constructed from stone and slate (Hayle Town Survey, C. Buck and John R Smith, 1995, CAU).

121

HAYLE, WHARVES BRANCH RAILWAY (Figs 15d/16d)

RAILWAY

SW55803770 PRN: 31832.06

A new branch of the railway was extended in 1852 from the new West Cornwall Railway station and goods yard east of the Foundry viaduct at Penpol to various works on the south west side of Hayle Towans, along North Quay. This link was made necessary by the re-routing of the main line, by-passing the Riviere route of the old Hayle Railway, the wharf-side rail system of which was maintained and improved. See also [95] and [230]. Various sections of the rail system survive in situ (shown as items [121] and [431]). Although the main and branch lines used steam engines, the Penpol quays rail system used horsepower for shunting until its closure in 1963.

122

HAYLE, QUAY BRANCH OVERBRIDGE (Fig 15d)

BRIDGE

SW55833754 PRN: 139158 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/261). Quay Branch Overbridge was built in 1852 for the West Cornwall Railway and is constructed from granite and iron (see also [424]). Branching from former safety points at one side and sloping up to the embankment is a ramp designed to decelerate any train that went out of control. This is thought to be the first example of its kind in England. (See list description).

123

HAYLE, 61 PENPOL TERRACE (ROYAL STANDARD) (Fig 15d)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW55793756 PRN: 139135 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/145). The listing includes The Royal Standard Inn and the boundary stone just to the north. Dating to the early C19 this pub has stuccoed walls, an L-plan scantle slate roof with brick chimneys over the gable ends and over the right side wall, over the hipped end of the front wing and over the cross wall towards the rear. Overall the building follows an irregular L-shaped plan that includes one-room plan wing at right angles in front of a two-room-plan front range. A coach house adjoining wall is to the rear right of two room-plan rear wing (behind the right-hand room). An entrance hall is to the right of middle with an entrance porch in the angle between the front shop filling the angle to the left of the front wing. It is two storeys high with an irregular one window north front that has a wing built forwards towards the left, a porch is situated in the right-hand angle and weatherboarded lean-to shop filling the other angle. The wing has one window in the front facing right and another window within the porch. The rear wing has two windows in the right-hand return wall. The late C19 box porch has coloured marginal panes (originally a four-panel door stood within) with late C19 horned sashes. The interior has some original features beyond the present bar area including stairs with rectangular balustrades. The boundary stone adjoins at the left hand side and is a dressed granite monolith inscribed BS.

124

HAYLE, 63-66 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55783758 PRN: 139159 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/146). Also called Bridge House this building dates to about the late C18 or early C19. It has granite ashlar walls with painted rubble to the recessed wing at right and a half-hipped and hipped grouted scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the side walls. There are some cast-iron ogee-gutters. It is a double depth plan being three rooms wide plus having a one-plan wing (No. 63) adjoining and set back on the right. There is evidence for a former wing behind the left-hand side. This house is two storeys high and also has an attic. Overall there are four windows in the north front elevation; three being set symmetrically in the main building and one set in the right wing. The central window of the house has an original tripartite bow window over and there is a hipped dormer in the middle of the roof. Original hornless sashes with glazing bays except for C20 windows at ground floor right and ground floor wing. The dormer is C19 horned sash. The wing has a large original bow window to the first floor with original sashes. The doorways in the angles are likely C20 insertions. The interior has not been inspected but probably retains some original features and joinery. It was in the early C20 a police station (1907 OS map).

125

HAYLE, 1, 2 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

SHOP

SW55773760 PRN: 139160

East Quay Shop was the head office and showroom of Hayle Gas Company. Although sharing the materials and details of the main gasworks group (killas and red brick), it is later than the 1888 date of that group, post-dating the 1907 OS map.

126

HAYLE, EAST QUAY, PENPOL (Fig 15d)

GAS WORKS

SW55743762 PRN: 31967

Gasworks 1888, now vehicle servicing depot. Granite and killas rubble with red brick dressings. Some original pantiled roofs. References to the complete demolition of the works are wrong (W. H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, pg. 101, (Unknown, Trevithick Society Newsletter 12, 1976, pg. 10), probably confusing this site with the Harvey's gasworks by the Foundry (see item [42]). Only the gasometer has been demolished at the Town Gasworks site, all the other ancillary buildings survive intact and in good condition, and make an architectural group of some quality. See also item [125], the former gas showrooms and office.

127

HAYLE, EAST QUAY, PENPOL (Fig 15d)

QUAY

SW55703765 PRN: 31900 LB: II

Listed building 10/103). 1818-19. Granite and killas rubble with dressed granite coping, the northern half constructed of large squared granite blocks. Occasional contemporary granite mooring posts survive on both west and east sides, and there is a flight of granite steps giving access to the low water line on the north-east side. the quay was built at the same time as and in direct competition with Harvey's new quay at Penpol [50]

128

HAYLE, CUSTOMS HOUSE QUAY (Fig 15d)

SWING BRIDGE

SW55803763 PRN: 139161

Listed building (No. 10/79). Swing bridge for former railway and road to cross canal, including associated masonry walls and hydraulics house dating to 1877. Constructed from dressed granite and granite rubble walls. Iron bridge construction. The engine house is brick with a felted roof. Cantilevered beam pivoted on a hydraulically operated lift and turn pivot (no longer operational) on the south side of the canal. At the left-hand side (west) of the bridge are battered walls with corbelled parapet of former drawbridge of 1852. Although a track and bridge had existed here probably since at least medieval times giving access to the Lelant ferry, a cinder bank, lock gates and timber drawbridge were built associated with the Cornish Copper Co.'s canal and floodgates (1788, [129]), replaced by an iron drawbridge in 1833, carrying a tram link between the Cornish Copper Co.'s quays at Penpol and North Quay - this was then reconstructed for use by the Hayle Railway in 1837, retaining the existing public right of way (C. Noall, The Book Of Hayle, 1984, p. 114). Beside the bridge (left) is a C20 sluice gate replacing earlier lock and sluice gates. Built over the canal bank (front left) is a small rectangular engine house for former engine which lifted and turned the swing bridge. Granite ashlar walls to the left-hand (west) abutments, otherwise rubble with granite copings. Bridge has tapered iron beams at the sides. Hydraulics house has round arched openings and stands over a segmental arch spanning a leat. Still contains the machinery, wheels, drives etc. for turning the bridge. The bridge was moved by manual operation of the mechanism (pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000). Important survival.

129

HAYLE, CUSTOMS HOUSE QUAY (Fig 15d)

LOCK

SW55813765 PRN: 31966 LB: II

Listed building(no. 10/79). The weir and flood gates at the mouth of the Copperhouse Creek were built in 1788 (F. Hitchens and S. Drew, 1824, *The History of Cornwall II*, 553-554). Although a track and bridge had existed here probably since at least medieval times giving access to the Lelant ferry, the present cinder bank now carrying the road and rail links was constructed at the same time as the flood gates; the whole complex was made possible by the acquisition of John 'Merchant' Cumow's quays on the south and north sides of the creek following his death and sale of property in 1780. The gates are still in partial use by Hayle Harbour Users Association (198-, B. Sullivan, Trevithick Society, pers. comm.).

130

HAYLE, MERCHANT CURNOWS QUAY, COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15d)

WHARF

SW55903763 PRN: 31965

Listed building(no. 10/174). Quay. Mid C18. Squared granite blocks, extended with scoria blocks. The Tithe Award for Phillack records a coal wharf at Penpol (Phillack Tithe Award, 1554. This site is referred to as Merchant Cumow's Quay on the 1835 Bodriggy Estate map surveyed by J.H. Rutger (CRO GP3/12/1). John 'Merchant' Cumow (d. 1780) had established a major importing and trading enterprise at Hayle in the 1740s, and also became a prominent landowner (Trelissick Manor, Penpol, Bodriggy). His business and quays were acquired by the Cornish Copper Co. on his death. Noall says that his quays later developed as the represent north Quay [142] (C. Noall, 1984, *The Book of Hayle*, 39), but the name of this quay suggests activity on this side of the Copperhouse Pool. This is one of the earliest surviving quays in Hayle, scoria blocks were already in use for building in Hayle mid-late C18, and the whole length of quay is indicated on a 1791 map of Hayle. There are granite and timber mooring posts on the quay, the various phases of build and extension are still clearly visible in the quay walls. The quay is separated from the road by a low granite wall as it has been since at least the mid C19..

131

HAYLE, MERCHANT CURNOWS CELLARS, PENPOL (Fig 16d)

ORE STORE (site of)

SW55803758 PRN: 31895

The Tithe Award for Phillack records ore cellars at this location (Phillack Tithe Award, 1556). These were known as Cumow's otherwise Hayle Cellars (Unknown, 1739, Rent Books 1739 - 1769 in Praed Collection at CRO). These cellars were part of the industrial complex around Hayle Harbour. They are no longer extant - the area to the east was the main offices and stores of the Copper Co. after 1814, and some of the scattered sheds and outbuildings here may date from the C19 [430]. (W. H. Pascoe, Phillack Parish Checklist, 1976, CA15, 100). They may have been first built for the Penpol Copper Smelter (see[584]).

132

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 15d)

CHURCH HALL

SW55993759 PRN: 139162 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/107). Church Hall dating to 1905. Constructed from roughly dressed granite brought to course with granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate roof with gable ends. Dressed granite stack over gable end, left, and over the middle of the front wall. Projecting eaves with exposed rafter ends. Rectangular plan hall with lean-to at the left-hand east end with turret over a central entrance. Gothic style. It is single storey with a symmetrical four window north front with two pairs of buttressed gabled windows flanking a central buttressed stack. Three-light windows with stepped lights with trefoil heads and leaded glass. There is a lean-to at the east end that has a central arched buttressed doorway with apsidal turret with trefoil-headed single light windows with leaded glazing. There are small mullioned windows either side. Original door and glazing. The interior is simple with plastered walls and original dressed granite fireplaces.

133

HAYLE, ST ELWYN'S CHURCH (Fig 15d)

CHURCH

SW55913757 PRN: 139163 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 10/108). Parish church for newly formed parish. It was built between 1886 - 1888 by John Sedding and was his last work. It is constructed from roughly dressed granite brought to course with granite dressings. It has dry Delabole slate roofs with a coped gable end to the main roof, a polygonal-ended roof to the chapel (north-east corner) and an octagonal spire over the tower. There are cast-iron rain water heads dated to 1887 and 1888. The nave/chapel are under one roof and there is a north tower, shallow north and south aisles and a lady chapel over the schoolroom to the north of the chancel. The is a vestry and origin in a pair of south transepts and south porch. These are all predominantly Gothic in style. To the exterior of the church are corner buttresses and buttressed bays, lancets or shoulder-headed windows. The nave has a large pointed-arched three-light window openings (carried over internal arcades between the nave and aisles) blind except for centre lights of four of the bays. The chancel east gable end has a large pointed arch enclosing a pair of stepped three-light windows with a central rose window over. The west gable end has a five-light traceried window with a buttressed central light and coloured glass. The three-stage tower is square with buttressed corners up to machicolated parapet (at eaves level of nave) and octagonal on plan above with octagonal stair turret at the north-west corner. Upper stages are divided by string. The top stage has two-light windows to alternate sides and embattled and machicolated parapet surmounted by an octagonal spire. A lofty nave and chancel are separated from the aisles by six-bay arcades of round arches carried on fat round piers: wagon roofs; gallery to tower bay. Unaltered. The fittings include a font in the Norman style with corner shafts and round bowl with blind Perpendicular style tracery. There is an organ, panelled reredos, original choir stalls and pews. Monuments are dedicated to Frank Harvey (1840 - 1926); Anne his wife (1844 - 1932) and William Hosburgh M.A. (1835 - 1927).

134

HAYLE,HAYLE RAILWAY, PENPOL (Fig 15d)

BRIDGE

SW55803769 PRN: 139164

The stone abutments survive of the original Hayle Railway bridge, dating to 1837 (Hayle Town Survey, C. Buck and John R Smith, 1995, CAU).

135

HAYLE, CUSTOMS HOUSE BRIDGE (Fig 15d)

BRIDGE

SW55783772 PRN: 139165 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/81). Bridge over stream dating to the early C19 (rail bridge, 1830s). Constructed from granite rubble with copper slag blocks used as shaped copings. It is a single span bridge widened at south west side dating to the late C19. Original south-west parapet wall has curtailed end.

136

HAYLE, CUSTOMS HOUSE QUAY (Fig 15d)

CUSTOMS HOUSE

SW55753770 PRN: 139166 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/80). Custom house dating to 1862. Constructed from stone rubble, painted at the sides and back, and pebbledashed at the front with granite ashlar plinth. It has a hipped asbestos roof with projecting eaves with cast-iron ogee gutters. There are slurried scantle slate roofs over side lean-tos. It is a rectangular plan with a storey central block with single storey lean-to at either end. There are probably two principal rooms flanking a central hall with a stair hall at the rear. The lean-tos may be later additions.. The house is two storeys high with a symmetrical two window south-west front with a central doorway. Plinth, corner rusticated quoin strips with alternate vermiculated quoins and similar detail around doorway. The date 1862 is carved in the lintel over the doorway. Threshold stone of doorway has incised compass points. Right-hand openings are enlarged to form doorways and the other windows openings have plain rendered architraves. The lean-tos at either end have granite ashlar plinths like the main part. Each lean-to has a level parapet front. Rear has a central stair window and loading doorway to the left. All the openings are boarded over. In 1862 Hayle was given a custom house with the right of bonding general merchandise. A warrant as part of a registry followed immediately, to be withdrawn seventeen years later. Currently (1999) the Hayle harbour Co. offices.

137

HAYLE, CLIFTON TERRACE (Fig 15d)

STEPS

SW55743777 PRN: 139167

Clifton steps are constructed from scoria block with a granite side wall and wrought iron handrail. A path is shown on the 1877 OS 1st Edition but definite steps on the 1907 OS 2nd Edition.

138

HAYLE, BRITANNIA INN, RIVIERE QUAY (Fig 16d)

INN (site of)

SW55713775 PRN: 31896

The Britannia Inn at Riviere was built in 1813 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 136) and is recorded on the Tithe Award (1842 Phillack Tithe Award, 1695). It was also called the Steam Packet Inn (W.H. Pascoe, Phillack Parish Checklist, 1976, CA15, 98). This building was demolished in 1965 (Unknown, The Cornishman, 22nd July 1965). A new building seems to have been constructed nearly on the old footings. No building now stands at this site, only a foundation platform survives.

139

HAYLE, RIVIERE QUAY (Fig 15d)

STABLE

SW55683776 PRN: 139168 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/82). Probably a pair of former stables or loose boxes dating to 1888, attached to the Britannia Inn which stood nearby, although alternatively described as the Quay office (Hayle Town Survey, C. Buck and John R Smith, 1995, CAU, gazetteer). They are constructed from killas rubble, copper slag and granite dressings. This building has a hipped grouted scantle slate roof with a brick chimney over the left-hand end. Following a rectangular two room plan it is single storey. There are two windows in the south front with identical stable fronts with doorways to the left of each and windows to the right. The doors are ledged and windows shuttered. Later C20 shed attached to the west. The main building is now (Nov. 1999) roofless, the stack removed, and in a state of complete dereliction.

140

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS (Figs 15c, d)

CHEMICAL WORKS

SW55503795 PRN: 40363

A chemical works at Hayle Towans was built in 1940 to provide an anti-knock compound as an additive for petrol. The works also made bromine from sea- water for the Air Ministry. Owners included the Air Ministry, ICI, and ASS. Octel from 1948. Hayle glassworks bottle factory was also situated on part of the site. Some of the flat roofed administration and processing blocks still stand, now in alternative use [see 88]. (Unknown, 1973, Newsletter of the Trevithick Society No. 1No.1, 2; Unknown, 1973, Newsletter of the Trevithick Society, No. 2No.2, 8,10; Unknown, 1974, Newsletter of the Trevithick Society, No. 5, 13).

141

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS, POWER STATION (Figs 15c, d, g)

POWER STATION

SW55303800 PRN: 40361

Hayle power station began operating in 1910 and closed in 1977 (Unknown, 1912, SME Soc. Rep JM, 31-34). Details from the late 1930's are given by Hamilton Jenkin (Unknown, 1973, Newsletter of the Trevithick Society, No. 2, 11). It was largely demolished in the 1980s - nothing now survives of the original early C20 construction, although there are substantial remains still standing of the mid C20 supply points and substations, large buildings built of concrete block that once served as the canteen and social club [548], whose elevations are enlivened by a series of buttresses and a plain parapet.

142

HAYLE, NORTH QUAY (Figs 15c, d)

QUAY

SW55243778

PRN: 139169

Mid - late C18 quays with original fronts surviving. Also known as Riviere Quays. Rubble masonry with granite coping and dressings, with granite mooring posts and flights of dressed granite steps. On plan, the quays have the same scalloped line as other quays in Hayle, said to be to allow ships to tie up more effectively. Originally developed in or just after 1740 by 'Merchant' Cumow and his business partners (William Lemon, Samuel Stephens and Thomas Daniell), the North Quay was taken over and extended by the Cornish Copper Co. after 1780. There are three discernible phases on plan (marked a, b, c on gazetteer map), but there may be more. For most of its history there were few buildings on the quay, it mostly being used to store ore, or import coal; the present C20 concrete at the west end ([142c] the former Power station Coal wharf) coal bays are on the site of similar ore hutches or bays shown on C19 maps. At the west end, the return wall has been extended by re-using granite sleeper blocks from the dismantled early C19 railways on the quay. The eastern half of the quay is faced with timber sleepers. See E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, 1966, 30-31.

143

HAYLE, PENTOWAN CALCINING WORKS (Figs 15c, d)

CALCINER

SW55533789

PRN: 40378

Pentowan Calcining Works is shown here on the OS map of 1907 (2nd Edition 25-inch map) and on a plan of c.1910 (Unknown, 1969, CRO, AL, 3, 2). A round masonry stack remains with a flue opening on the east side. The stack and the site were re-used for a glassworks 1917-25 (B. Acton, *A View from Trencrom*, 1992, 61).

144

HAYLE, CLIFTON TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55873785

PRN: 139170

Row. 1840-49. A row of substantial detached and semi-detached houses, built of rubble and mostly rendered, either in plain render, or more typically with the rusticated surround to doors and windows typical of Hayle. Each block two storeys, hipped, three window bays wide with central door or four window bays wide with central pair of doors. Originally sash windows throughout, many now replaced. Several blocks retain C19 stained glass storm porches. Walled front gardens and rear yards, with a series of outhouses to rear (mostly C20 garages, now almost all unused). Many of the houses have been inappropriately altered. Clearly intended as a prestigious development, for the slightly better off, occupying a magnificent position on the north side of the river, overlooking the whole of Hayle. The earliest houses are shown on the 1842 Tithe Map [570]. Clifton Terrace was started by the Cornish Copper Co. in 1840 and named in honour of the contracts for Clifton Suspension Bridge won in that year. Largely complete by 1849, the row was built for the senior employees of the Copper Co.. on the sale of the company assets, Clifton Terrace was bought by the Rector of Phillack, Frederick Hockin, who added the later block of houses [439]. This is now a run-down and unkempt part of Hayle.

145

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW56063761

PRN: 139171

Nos. 14 - 54 appear on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. The rest appear later on the 1877 OS 1st Edition 25-inch map. Like Penpol Terrace, built on a long curve, only partly explained by the former shape of the coastline and road, but also deliberately designed to give a picturesque appearance, now culminating in the much later St Elwyn's church [133]. The buildings are a mixture of houses and half-houses, rendered and exposed rubble with slate and artificial slate roofs; for the most with less ornamentation than Penpol Terrace, although the east end has some very good quality houses (see [147]) but with a number of added full height bays (c. 1900). Most rear outbuildings have been replaced by C20 garages, but there are some interesting timber buildings at the east end of the row, probably early C20, but made up of earlier fragments, with arched doors and other architectural fragments incorporated.

146

HAYLE, 34, 36 HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 15d)

Cottage Pair

SW55993760

PRN: 139172 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/109). The listing includes a cottage pair in a row adjoining a shop and the front garden wall. Formerly a dairy these cottages date to the mid C19, and the shop 1891. The cottages are constructed from rubble with granite dressings and have grouted scantle slate roofs with projecting eaves at the front and brick chimneys over the party walls both to the left and right. The shopfront is dressed granite. The cottages are double depth plan each with one room at the front and with their entrance passages to the middle. In front of No. 36 is a single storey shop with its front parallel to the front of the cottages. The shop has a classical style front. The cottages are two storey, the shop single. The cottages have four windows in the north front. They were originally symmetrical with the doorways close together in the middle. The right-hand cottage has an original four-panel door and overlight. The windows are about late C19 homed sashes in original openings spanned by granite lintels. The 2:1 bay shopfront, in front of the left-hand cottage, has three bay arcade of round keyed arches carried on slender round shafts, all framed within flanking corner pilasters and carrying an entablature with moulded cornice surmounted by a parapet with shaped pediment and round date plaque over the central bay (inscribed 1891). There are balustrades with turned balusters over the other bays and ball finials over the terminal pilasters. The shop doorway is to the right and there are a pair of windows on the left. Original doors and windows: pair of three-panel doors with glazed upper panels; windows with plate glass to the lower part and small panes over a transom. The tympanum of each opening has patterned leaded glazing with painted farming scenes to the principal panes. Granite coped rubble wall in front of cottage and granite kerbstone to pavement in front of shop.

147

HAYLE, 66 HAYLE TERRACE (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSE

SW56103764

PRN: 139173 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/110). The listing includes house in a row and front garden and passage way walls, dating to the mid C19. The front is stuccoed over granite ashlar plinth. It has a grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves at the front. A brick chimney is over the party gable to the left and another is over the party wall to the right. The house is a double depth plan with two equal rooms at the front flanking onto an entrance hall, leading to a stair hall between rear service rooms. There is a through passageway at the far right. Classical style details. The building is two storeys high with a near symmetrical three windowed north front which is slightly wider on the right to accommodate the narrow passageway. The doorway is central to fenestration. Original panelled door with overlight and possible homless sashes without glazing bars. The ground floor has chamfered horizontal rustications. There is a moulded mid-floor band. The first floor has debased Corinthian pilasters at the left and right and moulded eaves cornice and moulded architraves to the windows. The garden walls are stuccoed with moulded copings. The side wall and the wall on the right-hand side of a path leading to the passageway are ramped up to where they meet the house. The front wall has moulded granite copings. The entrance is ogee-on-plan with brick piers with pyramidal caps flanking the gateway.

148

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Figs 15d, e)

DRILL HALL

SW56063767

PRN: 139174

The drill hall is constructed from granite, with a terra-cotta date to 1911. Single storey with four large multi-paned windows and central door with kneelered gable with cornice over. The surrounding yard has a low stone wall capped with granite, originally railed. See also [467].

149

HAYLE, THE PASSMORE EDWARDS INSTITUTE (Figs 15d, e)

LITERARY INSTITUTE

SW56103769 PRN: 139175 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/111). The foundation stone was laid in 1893, and it was officially opened in April 1896 by Mrs Passmore Edwards, the wife of the donor. Designed by Sylvanus Trevail it is constructed from dressed granite brought to course, granite ashlar and granite dressings. It has a U-plan dry Delabole slate roof with two pedimented gables at the front with a parapet between and hipped ends at the rear. There is a brick chimney over the rear right-hand corner. It follows a rectangular plan with two deep parallel wings linked at the front 2 with a central entrance porch with a round-headed doorway. It is rock-faced granite except for the rusticated granite ashlar framing the first floor windows at the left and right, and the granite dressings of the architectural details. It has original doors and windows. There is a leaded glazed tympanum over the double doors which have patterned panels. A central bay behind the porch is set back from the wider flanking bays. A parapet over the central bay has : PASSMORE EDWARDS in relief and the word INSTITUTE in the parapet of the porch. The left and right hand bays moulded plinths, mid-floor strings, moulded parapet cornices and triangular pediments. Tripartite windows with granite mullions. The ground floor windows have central triangular pediments on consoles attached to the mullions. First floor windows are venetian style with round arches and are flanked by pairs of ashlar pilasters. Transomed wooden mullioned windows within granite surrounds. The side elevations have four windows on each floor. Plinths, mid-floor and moulded eaves cornices linked to parapet cornices of the front. The interior has been little altered since it was built. It has fine original open-wall open-string staircase; pitch-pine dado panelling; panelled doors and doorcases and large cast-iron cornish range in the rear of the right-hand room. From a humble little Cornish village (Blackwater) Passmore Edwards became a city journalist and lecturer; MP for Salisbury, Editor of a leading London newspaper; life-long champion of the working-classes and is remembered mainly as a Benefactor Extraordinary (Best). In the biography of E. H. Babbage, he says of Passmore Edwards speeches: " One may be sagacious without being liberal, or liberal without being sagacious, but to both lifts one high above the plane of the majority of men". Hayle Institute is the largest of four institutes given by Passmore Edwards in Cornwall and one of many buildings designed for him by his architect friend Sylvanus Trevail. Built on newly made-up ground donated by Harvey's (C. Noall, 1985, The Book of Hayle).

150

HAYLE, COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

WAR MEMORIAL

SW56153768 PRN: 139176 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/75). This war memorial commemorates those who died in the 1914-18 world war. Constructed from dressed granite following an octagonal plan sarcophagus on a stepped base. Over the sarcophagus is a tapered cross shaft surmounted by a Celtic cross. The sarcophagus chest has a moulded plinth and cornice; alternate sides have recessed inscribed panels. Attached to either side are panel inscribed to those who died in the 1939-45 world war.

151

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE CANAL (Figs 15d, e)

CANAL

SW55953776 PRN: 31961

A stretch of canal is extant in Copperhouse Creek at Hayle (1963 OS 6-inch map). This was built in 1769 to serve the Copperhouse smelting works and latterly Copperhouse foundry (F. Hitchens and S. Drew, 1824, History of Cornwall II, 553-4). It is delineated at least on the north bank by an embankment of slag and rubble. Copperhouse dock at the end of the canal is constructed of slag blocks from the smelting works.

152

HAYLE, 6 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56193769 PRN: 139177 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/76). Early C19 house that is now a residential home. Although the house is early/mid C19, the plots this and the neighbouring buildings [153] [477] [478] stand in could be considerably older - buildings are shown here in the late C18 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51) associated with Bodriggy Quay [348], which was approximately the area of the road-way east of the war memorial.

153

HAYLE, 12, 14, 16 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56213772 PRN: 139178

Houses. C18, altered mid C19 and C20. No. 16 is rendered, two storeys with cement washed slate roof and stacks to left and to right (shared with no. 14). Two C20 windows on each floor and central door. Nos. 14 and 16 are two storeys, rendered with cement washed slate roof, half-hipped to right, and with stacks at left and right. Although looking like a typical Cornish half-house, with three windows first floor, and two ground floor with paired doors to centre, these latter are unevenly sized and placed off-centre to left, the whole asymmetrical layout of the elevation indicating its earlier origin and late conversion to half-houses. These are certainly the buildings shown on the 1842 Phillack tithe Map, and may date back to the C18. The plots they stand in could be considerably older - buildings are shown here in the late C18 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). associated with Bodriggy Quay [348], which was approximately the area of the road-way east of the war memorial.

154

HAYLE. 2, 4 MOUNT PLEASANT (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56223761 PRN: 139179 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/142). Pair of houses in a row including the front garden walls and gate piers. Dating to the mid C19 they have stuccoed fronts otherwise simply painted rubble. They have asbestos slate roofs with projecting eaves and cast-iron ogee gutters. Brick chimneys are over the left hand party wall and over the hipped end to the right. Each house is one room wide and two rooms deep plus later C19 wings, at right angles, to both the left and right. There are reception rooms at the front with entrance halls between leading to rear stair halls. They are two storeys high and have symmetrical four-windows in the north-west front with a pair of doorways in the middle. Stucco plinths, rusticated quoin strips and similar rustications with flat arches to the doorways. Original four-panel doors with overlights and original twelve-pane hornless sashes. The rear has original hornless sashes with glazing bars to larger right hand wing and one original stair window with coloured marginal panes. They possibly retain original internal features and joinery. The garden walls surround a shallow garden at the front with a pair of entrances aligned with the doorways of the houses. Ramped coped rubble walls at either side with stuccoed panels at the front. Lower front wall with plinth and plain stucco above. Gate piers are three round-headed granite monoliths.

155

HAYLE, 25, 27, 29 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56223777 PRN: 139180 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/168). House in a row and wall at the front dating to about the mid C19. Stuccoed front and asbestos slate roof with projecting eaves and brick chimneys over the party walls. Double depth plan with two-equal sized reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a stair hall between rear service rooms. (Now divided into smaller units so plan is possibly altered). Two storeys high with symmetrical three window south front with a central doorway. Stucco plinth, rusticated quoin strips similar rustications round doorway and plain stucco architraves, C20 door with overlight. C20 window to ground floor openings, original twelve-pane hornless sashes to first floor openings.

156

HAYLE, 31, 33 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56223778 PRN: 139181 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/169). Pair of small houses in a row. Dating to about the mid C19. Stuccoed front with asbestos slate (at the front) roof with projecting eaves and original clay ridge tiles. There are brick chimneys over the party walls to the left and right. No. 31 has cast-iron ogee gutters. They are identical houses with a double depth plan with a reception room at the front and entrance halls parallel at the middle leading to stair halls at the rear and service rooms at the left and right rear. They are two storeys high and have symmetrical four-window south front with a pair of doorways at the middle with windows over. Stucco plinth, rusticated quoin strips and similar rustications around the doorways. Original doors and windows; four-panel doors with three stepped round arched top panels and overlights and hornless sashes with glazing bars.

157

HAYLE, 1 - 60 MOUNT PLEASANT (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56263766 PRN: 139182

Rows. Circa 1850, with additions c.1900. Probably because later than nearly all the other large blocks of C19 worker's housing in Hayle, Mount Pleasant shows more signs of having been carefully laid out, planned and developed by the landlords (the CCCo) than was usual in the area, although the houses themselves show the usual variation of detail, size, accommodation and quality associated with such rows, and due to the system of leasing individual plots or groups of plots to tenants to build their own houses on. Although many frontages have been altered, some of the best examples of worker's housing in Hayle is here, one pair is listed [154], with many examples of the Hayle style of roughcast and stucco detailing, although the later rows are stone fronted, and the late C19 houses at the east end of the street are very regular with single storey bays and small walled forecourts. The rear elevations have been relatively little altered. associated with the development was a well planned drainage system, the granite-lined drains survive [475] [476] [434]. The street links Baptist Hill and Chapel Hill, and is probably associated with the development of the now demolished Methodist Chapel [280] in 1843.

158

HAYLE, PENPOL BREWERY (Fig 15e)

BREWERY

SW56453775 PRN: 31886 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/153). The OS record a brewery at the location (1908 OS 2nd Edition, 6-inch map). Rowe notes that the Penpol brewery was in existence in 1815 (J. H. Rowe, 1934, Phillack and Gwithian, MS at Redruth Library). It operated as C. Ellis and Son Ltd (Steam Brewery) until it merged with Hicks and Co in 1934 (Western Morning News, 29 Sept 1970; Unknown Trevithick Society Newsletter 1973, 2, 11). The brewery appears in the C19 trade directories from 1852 to 1930 (Unknown, Slater's Directory 1852; Unknown, Kelly's Directory 1856; 1930 OS 6-inch map). Its buildings are still extant but are now used as a distribution centre (B. Sullivan, Trevithick Society, Pers. Comm. 1979; Falconer, 1980, Guide to England's Industrial Heritage). A brewery office at SW 5646 3778 [159] is still in use (P. Stephens, 197-, Pers. Comm.).

159

HAYLE, 1 SEA LANE (Fig 15e)

OFFICE

SW56463778 PRN: 139183 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/152). This building used to function as the office for the brewery [158]. Dating to 1873 it has pebbledash on stucco and painted rubble exterior. It has a scantle slate hipped roof with projecting eaves over the middle of a central two storey block. There is gable end over a single storey wing on the right and a monopitch roof sloping down to the front of a single storey wing on the left. A brick chimney is situated over the right-hand side of the two storey part. There are cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Rectangular plan; central two-storey block with one room plan and room at either side in single-storey wings. The main building has two front windows and the wings one doorway each (the right one is blocked). Original 2-pane sashes to the first floor, later horned sashes to ground floor openings of the

main block. The interior has not been inspected but is said to be unusually complete and unaltered since the C19.

160

HAYLE, 98 FORE STREET (CORNISH ARMS) (Fig 15e)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW56453782 PRN: 139184 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/88). Public house called the Cornish Arms that was originally a beer shop. Dating to the C18 or early C19 it was remodelled in about the late C19. It has a half-hipped gouted scantle slate roof (replaced at the rear with corrugated asbestos) and painted black chimneys over either end and over a cross wall towards the right; they are positioned as if possibly there were two parallel roofs. There are cast-iron ogee gutters. The building follows a double depth plan perhaps and was perhaps originally two houses and only single depth. It now has three rooms along the front with two entrance halls or passages between the rooms. At the rear is an irregular accretion of service rooms of deeper plan at far left and right. It is two storeys high and has a fairly regular overall five window north-west road front. At the left is a wider three window front with a doorway left of middle and two windows to the right. There is a late C19 partly glazed box porch with an original side door. On the right is a two window front with a doorway under the left-hand window. C19 four panelled door with top panels later glazed. There are two windows to the right of the doorway on the ground floor. All the windows are about Late C19 four-pane hornless sashes. During the tenancy of Edward Chegwin, c. 1867-73, this building was uprated to an inn and named the Cornish Arms.

161

HAYLE, FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

MILESTONE

SW56443783 PRN: 139185 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/89). Dating to about the mid C19 this is a painted and dressed monolith. Triangular-on-plan shaft over a rectangular-on-plan base. Two rectangular sides of the shaft face the road obliquely and rise from large pyramidal stops. Each of these sides has incised lettering and Arabic numerals. Pyramidal head. Left-hand inscription reads: Hayle - Penzance 8 miles, Lands End 18; right-hand inscription reads: Hayle - Camborne 5 miles, Redruth 9 miles, Truro 19 miles.

162

HAYLE, 88-108 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56503783 PRN: 139186

Row of domestic housing dating to the late C18/early C19, varied and characterful with the typical range of single and double fronted houses with varying architectural treatment, most rendered or painted, but with evidence of the use of scoria blocks in many of them.

163

HAYLE, 3 - 15 (ODD), CROSS STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56543781 PRN: 139187

Early C19 granite housing. Two storeyed with regular fenestration, varying single and double fronted houses in solid style. Built by the tenants of the Cornish Copper Co

164

HAYLE, ST JOHNS STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56583776 PRN: 139188

Early C19 terraced housing (1842 Phillack Tithe Award). Built by the Cornish Copper Co., this is a row of humble workers' cottages, a mixture of half-houses, single fronted and double fronted properties, built of stone rubble and scoria many rendered with some slight variation in detail (end house with rusticated surrounds, some houses with string courses to first floor); all built right onto the pavement - only small groups (nos. 45-49 odd and 66-86 even) have small walled forecourts but all have long narrow plots to

rear. Slate roofs and sash windows have been for the most part replaced. Only a few of the houses have the typical Hayle detailing of roughcast and stucco shown on the grander river-front rows (Hayle Terrace [145], Penpol Terrace [276], as is to be expected in what was a humbler part of the growing town. See also [564].

165

HAYLE, BODRIGGY STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56763770

PRN: 139189

Early C19 terraced housing (1842 Phillack Tithe Award). Built by the Cornish Copper Co., this is a row of humble workers' cottages, a mixture of half-houses, single fronted and double fronted properties, built of stone rubble and scoria, but nearly all rendered - slate roofs and sash windows have been for the most part replaced. Few of the houses have the typical Hayle detailing of roughcast and stucco shown on the grander river-front rows (Hayle Terrace [145], Penpol Terrace [276], as is to be expected in what was a humbler part of the growing town. The detailing, size and lack of front gardens contrasts with the south side of the street [587].

166

HAYLE, BODRIGGY HOUSE (Fig 15e)

COUNTRY HOUSE

SW56553764

PRN: 31783.02

LB: II*

Listed building (No. 11/72). A "mansion house" is recorded at Bodriggy (J. Norden, 1728, *Speculi Britannea Pars*, 26; 1842, Phillack Tithe Award, 1281-2; J. Polsue (ed.), *Lakes Parochial History of Cornwall IV*, 70; 19--, C. Henderson, *Topography I*, 61[MS at RCM]; 19--, C. Henderson, *Notebook on Parochial Antiquities II*, 131[MS at RCM]). It is extant (W.H. Pascoe, 19--, Phillack Parish Checklist). The listing is as follows, and includes the front garden walls and former service range at the rear. The house incorporates C17 or earlier remains but the present house was largely or wholly rebuilt in about 1718 and extended slightly in the late C19. It is constructed from granite ashlar to the front and painted rubble. It has a steep dry Delabole roof with tall brick chimneys over the gable ends and a tall gabled brick lateral stack over the middle of the original rear wall. Overall it is a U-shaped plan house with three large rooms at the front with large central hall and incorporating earlier wings at right angles to the rear, left and right and returning from the rear left-hand side of the right-hand wing parallel to the main house. A Victorian wing was added to the right of the right-hand rear wing. They are of classical style with archaic features. The house is two storeys high with seven windows in a symmetrical front with a central doorway. Plinth, flat arches and moulded mid-floor string which steps up as hoodmould over the doorway. The door and windows are early C19. The door is panelled with an overlight and original C18 fanlight above. C20 distyle wooden porch with round-arched hood with moulded cornice linked to the capitals of the columns. Twelve-pane hornless sashes. Left-hand wall of the rear left-hand wing has a pair of C18 eighteen-pane sashes to a large ground floor opening. There is a wealth of panelled doors with fielded panelling; fielded panelled window shutters (and some early C19 shutter); some eared chimney-pieces and probably C18 roof structures. The interior retains most of its early C18 features including; fine open-wall open-string stair with scrolled tread ends, column-turned balusters, moulded ramped handrail and dado with raised and fielded panelling; canopied ceiling over stair with dentilled lower cornice and central oval with winged putto blowing a pipe, moulded ceiling cornices in other rooms including chambers, another central oval in right-hand room. The original C18 stair tower is behind the left-hand side of the hall and there is an outshut behind the hall and the right-hand room (extended circa later C18). There is probably a former two-storey porch (at the rear of the deeper right-hand wing) which has a C17 chamfered doorway. C19 rubble walls run parallel to the front and at the left side are linked to the house at front and rear. There is a low parallel wall to the front that has square-edged granite copings and square-on-plan granite monolithic piers. The higher wall to the left has scantle slate coping. The rear wall has a C17 chamfered granite doorway. Bodriggy was one of the large estates that surrounded the estuary of the River Hayle before the town of Hayle proper came into being. The estate is known to have been in the hands of the Bodriggy family as early as 1181. During the last 800 years its ownership has passed into different families only twice. Once the home of Merchant Curnow, the West family (of engineering note) and the Ellis family of the Hayle Brewery.

167

HAYLE, ANSLEY VILLA, SEA LANE (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56543761 PRN: 139190 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/154). Dating to the mid C19 and extended later in the century. It is constructed from granite rubble with granite dressings to the original house front, the later part is stuccoed. The original house has a hipped asbestos slate roof with projecting eaves and a brick chimney over the side walls. The later wing has an original hipped grouted scantle slate roof with projecting eaves, with a polygonal dormer roof over central canted bay windows and cast-iron ogee gutters. There is a brick chimney over the rear wall. The building is a double depth plan. The original house has two small parlours at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading, presumably, to a stair hall between very shallow service rooms and a one-room plan heated wing, probably the kitchen, at right angles behind the right hand side. A later one-room plan wing to the right is a deeper plan and has two storey bay windows to middle of front and top the middle of the right-hand side. The building is two storey high and has four windows in the south front. The original house has three of these set symmetrically with a doorway to the left. The taller later wing has a two-storey bay window to the right.. They are all original, the door is two panel with an overlight and hornless sashes with marginal panes. The wing has horned sashes with segmental-headed lights and bracketed eaves cornice over. There is a similar two-storey bay window to the right-hand side wall. The interior has not been inspected but probably retains its original features and joinery.

168

HAYLE, BODRIGGY (Fig 16e)

ORE STORE (site of)

SW56583787 PRN: 31968

The 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack records (ore) cellars at this location. There are no extant remains (W. H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 101).

169

HAYLE, 44 HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56813725 PRN: 141123

House. Early C19. Rendered with stucco detail, slate roof. Two storeys with hipped roof. regular fenestration of three windows on first floor and two on ground floor and central door, all in moulded surrounds. Low stone wall to gardens. shown on the 1842 Tithe Map of Phillack, the house stands in a group of regular late C18/early C19 smallholding enclosures probably associated with the growth of mining in the area in the mid-late C18.

170

HAYLE, 66-67 FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56583789 PRN: 139192 LB: II

Listed building (11/87). House with shop dating to about the late C18/early C19. It has a stuccoed front and a scantle slate roof with projecting eaves, a hipped end on the right, and a gable end (party wall) on the left. There are cast-iron ogee gutters. It is a single depth plan plus a small extension at the rear left. There is a parlour on the left and a wider shop on the right. The building is two storeys high and has four windows on the street front. There are stucco aprons under regularly spaced first floor windows. There is a double shopfront under the three right-hand windows which is about mid-late C19. A central doorway is flanked by a pair of three-light shop windows with arched lights; terminal pilasters and entablature with small modillions to the cornice.

171

HAYLE, 61, 63 FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56593789 PRN: 139193 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/86). House with shop and accommodation over dating to the early C19. It has a rendered front and an asbestos slate roof between party walls. A large, tall brick chimney stack stands at the right-hand end. It is a double-depth plan with a parlour to the left and a shop to the right that flank a central entrance hall. There are service rooms behind. The building is two storeys high with three windows on the street front that are symmetrical except for the bowed shop window to the right. There is a central C20 doorway and late C19 four-pane horned sashes. The shopfront is original and unaltered with twelve panes at the front and three panes to each of the side lights. Moulded entablature. The doorway to the shop is set back to the left of the shopfront.

172

HAYLE, THE CORNUBIA TAVERN, FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW56683786 PRN: 139194 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/84). Public house dating to 1867 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Comish Copper Company, 1981, 135). It has stuccoed walls and a hipped grouted scantle slate roof with slightly projecting eaves. A brick chimney is over the right-hand end and another is over the front wall towards the left. It is a double-depth plan with three principle rooms along the front. The entrance hall is in the right hand bay of the central two bays with a room on its left and larger rooms at either end. There is presumably a stair hall and service rooms at the rear and a deep service wing at right angles behind the left-hand side. They have classical style details. The building is two storeys high with six regular windows to the north street front with stucco plinth, rusticated pilasters at either end to the first floor sill string level with panelled pilasters above and moulded hoods on carved consoles over the ground floor window. The doorway is under the front left first floor window with an overlight with open distyle porch with approximately square Doric columns and brackets in the entablature. Original twelve pane hornless sashes to the first floor and possibly original sashes with marginal panes to ground floor openings. The left-hand side wall has all its original hornless sashes. This building featured frequently in the history of Copperhouse area of Hayle from about the middle of the C19. Many public meetings, official dinners, shareholders assemblies and many public sales and auctions were held. The great sale of Copperhouse Foundry took place there in February 1875. The hotel was named either after the Copperhouse-built railway engine Cornubia, or after the Hayle-built steam packet Cornubia, built much earlier, but famed at the time as a blockade-runner for the Confederate States in the American Civil War (pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000).

173

HAYLE, THE COPPERHOUSE INN, FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW56773788 PRN: 139195 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/83). Public house dating to 1791 and remodelled in about the early C19. It has stuccoed walls and hipped roofs behind stuccoed parapets; the rear elevations are of painted scoria blocks. There are brick chimneys over the end walls. It follows an irregular double-depth plan, the original plan is uncertain. Now there are three rooms along the front, all under separate roofs; two rooms at the left of the entrance hall within parallel wings with hipped ends at the front, and built forward on the right of the entrance is a wider room within a wing with its roof axis parallel to the front. Presumably the rear rooms, now service rooms, are within the original range of the house and at the front is a C19 remodelling of a possibly U-shaped front with parlour wings at the left and right. There are classical style details. The building is two storeys high with an asymmetrical four window north-west street front with stuccoed plinth and moulded parapet cornice. The wide wing is built forward on the right has rusticated stucco quoins; the first two windows are vertical, the central ground floor window is wide with segmental-arched head and tripartite sash. The other windows are in similar wide openings. The entrance doorway is in the angle between the two left-hand bays and the front wing door within open a Doric porch with one detached square column and square antae columns. The windows are late C19 and C20 horned sashes. Good rear yard with especially good stable block facing Chapel Lane, built of scoria (painted) with slate roof, and flight of large steps to upper floor. This public house was originally the Commercial (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Comish Copper Company, 1981, 135), then called Hooper's Inn according to the 1835 Bodrighy Estate map, surveyed by J.H. Rutger (CRO GP3/12/1).

174

HAYLE, 6 FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

WAREHOUSE

SW56723790 PRN: 139196

Warehousing and stores dating to the mid C19, varied sized buildings of rubble stone, granite and slate construction with some re-use of scoria blocks.

175

HAYLE, 9 FORE STREET (PHILLACK CHURCH HALL) (Fig 15e)

DRILL HALL

SW56803795 PRN: 139197

The body of the building is C18 constructed of scoria (copper slag) block, with hipped slate roof, possibly built as a Sunday School for the first Methodist Chapel (1785) in Copperhouse which stood opposite (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 144), refronted and extended (single storey) early 20th century, with rendered parapet gable facade, inscribed 'Phillack Church Hall 1912'. A large, single storey hall, with tall brick arched windows to left and rear. This hall is mapped as a Volunteer drill hall on the 1877 OS 1st Edition (25-inch map) - the first volunteer company raised in Copperhouse was in 1798.

176

HAYLE, MARKET SQUARE (Fig 15e)

CINEMA

SW56813790 PRN: 139198

Early C20, built of rubble and scoria blocks, the main elevation faced with enriched terra-cotta with slated roof. Main elevation with ornately enriched terra-cotta facing with parapet and gable. Circa 1930s white rendered projection box remains attached to first floor; this replaced an original curved oriel projection visible in early C20 photographs (M & M Rew, Images of England, Hayle, 1998, frontispiece). Original ground floor shops replaced mid C20. This was the site of the first market house in Copperhouse, before 1814 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 140), marked as such on the 1842 Tithe Map, the present market house of 1834 being a few doors away (see [177]). The early C20 reconstruction was originally known as St George's Hall. Converted into a cinema which closed in the 1950s. Parts of the earlier structure may survive (see rear elevation especially).

177

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 15e)

MARKET

SW56833792 PRN: 31955 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/176). Now offices there is a datestone to 1839. An earlier market was on the site of the nearby old cinema [176]. It has a stuccoed front with granite dressed rustications and a grouted scantle slate hipped roof with wide eaves. There are cast-iron ogee gutters. The building follows a rectangular plan, probably originally two principal rooms at the front flanking a wide entrance hall leading to a stair hall. The front rooms were later fitted with shopfronts but replaced with masonry and windows in their original positions in the C20. There are later additions to the rear. The north front has five windows set symmetrically and there is also a wide elliptically-arched doorway. Ashlar plinth, ashlar quoin pilasters and ashlar doorway with granite voussoirs; rusticated jambstones; first floor sill band and square granite eaves cornice. C20 doors and hood. Extended to left mid C20. Circa mid C20 two-pane horned sashes in C20 replica openings to ground floor and original openings to first floor.

178

HAYLE, COPPER TERRACE (Figs 15e, f)

TERRACE

SW56883797 PRN: 139199

Terrace built in 1901 by Jack Luke on the site of the Cornish Copper Company smelter (Hayle Town survey, C. Buck and John R Smith, 1995, CAU). The roadside elevations are rendered with enriched moulded stucco surrounds, with hipped 2 storey bay windows. The rear elevations, and the boundary walls, re-use large numbers of scoria (copper slag) blocks, presumably taken from the various Cornish Copper Co. buildings formerly on the site (smelter/foundry/ropewalk etc.)

179

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE DOCK (Figs 15e, f)

DOCK

SW56803798 PRN: 139200 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9 or 11/102). Dating to about 1769 this dock is built from vertically-set blocks of cast copper slag in regular courses. The dock walls at the west are granite ashlar. The dock is about 100 metres long in two sections at an obtuse angle to one another, and narrower at the centre. A basin to the south side of the west end has been filled in and faced in concrete blocks and reused slag blocks. The entrance at the west end has lock gates. At the east end there is a culvert on the north side and a C20 bridge over a sluice which must have been a lock to the narrow canal that continues eastwards. The retaining walls of the dock are battered. The narrow section is spanned by a C20 braced girder bridge. At the west end a granite ashlar entrance with rounded corners, timber lock gates in a state of decay and cast-iron mooring posts. The culvert of the east end has a round arch and the C20 concrete bridge at this end has some reused copper slag coping of pointed sections. The dock was used by vessels belonging to the Cornish Copper Company, which was the only company in Cornwall ever to smelt copper in large quantities. The company moved to Hayle in 1757. In about 1769 a canal about half a mile long was excavated from the harbour to the foundry with this lock at the entrance to the canal. The company eventually became a general foundry building Cornish beam engines. Although the Copper Co. sold its wharves to Harvey's in 1867, and most trade was carried out in the quay in the main Hayle river, vessels could still reach Copperhouse dock, and a few small ships were built here in the 1860s (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, pp 61, 81). The Dock was still reached by coasting vessels and the adjoining wharves used as coal and grain wharves into the 1930s (*The Old Days in Hayle*, n.d., Packet Publishing, 4).

180

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE DOCK (Fig 15e)

GATE

SW56723795 PRN: 139201 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9 or 11/102). Built originally in 1769. The dock entrance is constructed from granite ashlar and has rounded corners. The timber lock gates are in a state of decay. There are cast-iron mooring posts. See [179].

181

HAYLE, COPPER TERRACE (Figs 15e, f)

WALL

SW56923803 PRN: 139202

Front of R. & J. Supplies. Fragments of Cornish Copper Company foundry building constructed from scoria block and granite, perhaps the only standing remains of the foundry itself.

182

HAYLE, 7 MARKET PLACE (Figs 15e, f)

HOUSE

SW56883791 PRN: 139203 LB: II

The central house in a row, this one is the least altered and is listed, although all are contemporary and apart from minor alterations to the fenestration in the same condition, and all should be listed. Listed building (No. 11/136). House in the middle of a terrace of three houses dating to the C18. Painted rubble

and rendered cob (upper two thirds). It has a steep scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the party walls and tall brick stack over the gable end of the rear wing. There are cast-iron ogee gutters. There are two rooms at the front flanking a cross passage; integral single storey outshut behind the left-hand room (probably living room) and back kitchen in a two-storey wing at right angles behind the right-hand room (probably parlour). The building is two storeys high with a nearly symmetrical two window north-west front with a doorway slightly to the right of middle. There is an original (or C19) six-panel door with two top panels later glazed. A wider window opening is to the left of the doorway. There are late C19 homed sashes. The rear has an original C18 twelve-pane two-light casement with thick glazing bars to light the outshut and a raking dormer window (blocked) lit the stair or possibly the attic. Number 6 is identical apart from change windows in original opening. Number 8 is a single fronted house, but still part of the original build; altered fenestration. Small front yards with walls constructed of scoria block with moulded coping blocks (see also Black Road and bridge [233] & [234] and other scoria walls in Copperhouse).

183

HAYLE, 9, 10 MARKET STREET (Figs 15e, f)

OFFICE

SW56893792

PRN: 139204 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/177). Two houses that were originally the offices of the Cornish Copper Company. Built 1779 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 85) for the CCCo from painted rubble and copper slag blocks with some slatehanging. They have a steep roof with grouted scantle slate to one half (No. 10), and replaced with asbestos slate to the other half. Brick chimneys are over the gable ends. There is a large chimney breast on the left and there are cast-iron ogee gutters to the front left. The buildings follow a double depth plan with a pair of entrance halls left of middle between two front rooms. A pair of stair halls are behind the entrance halls and there are service rooms at the rear left and right. Later lean-tos are at the rear right and a small C20 addition is at the rear left of middle. There are three storeys and the north-east front has three windows nearly symmetrical with two doorways to the left of middle. No. 10 has an old six-panel door with later glazed top panels; No. 9 has a C20 door. The left-hand windows are about late C19 four-pane sashes, the others are C20 but within original openings. The rear of No. 10 has old sashes including an original sixteen-pane homless sash to the first floor. The Cornish Copper Company was a partnership of leading entrepreneurs set up in 1755, a partnership which went on to span over a century of progress and development of a major part of the present port of Hayle, an area which has come to be known as Copperhouse. The history of these buildings is not known in detail - they were probably used as the manager's house before Riviere House was built in 1791 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 85), and they are said to have barrel-vaulted strong rooms as cellars (pers. comm R. Lello)

184

HAYLE, 1 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56843775

PRN: 139205 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/151). House including the front garden walls, gate piers and gate dating to about the mid C19. Coursed granite rubble front with granite dressings. Hipped scantle roof with brick chimneys over the side walls. Cast-iron ogee gutters. It follows a double depth plan with two equal-sized rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to a stair hall between the rear service rooms. The building is two storeys high with a symmetrical three window front with central C20 porch built in front of the doorway. There are original twelve-pane homless sashes. Rubble garden walls with a gateway towards the front of the left-hand wall with a square-on-plan cruciform-headed granite monolithic gate piers and old wrought iron gate with scroll detail and house name and number.

185

HAYLE, MILL POND, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 15f, h)

MILL POND

SW57073806

PRN: 139206

A mill pond and reservoir are shown on the 1842 Tithe Award, providing power for the boring mill at Copperhouse foundry. Now the site has been covered in modern housing and has in part been reused as a blockworks (Hayle Town Survey, C. Buck and John R Smith, 1995, CAU). The millpond was also connected to the local sewage system and up until 1938 a municipal worker, between the wars, would periodically operate a sluice that allowed the town sewers to be flushed out (per comm Rob Lello).

186

HAYLE, 2 POND WALK (Fig 15f)

OFFICE

SW56973804 PRN: 139207 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/181). Former office of the Copperhouse Foundry of the Cornish Copper Company dating to about 1775, built by the CCCo. It has a stuccoed front, otherwise painted copper slag blocks. It has a steep half-hipped asbestos slate roof with cast-iron gutters. It has a double depth plan with a narrow front room on the left and a wide front room on the right flanking an entrance hall leading to a stair hall between the rear service rooms. The right-hand room may once have been a shop with a shop-front. The building is two storeys high with three windows in the north front (possibly originally symmetrical with central doorway). The present doorway, to the left of middle, and two windows on its right may be replacements for the possible former shopfront. These openings have a C20 door and probable C20 twelve-pane homless sashes. The rear has a central stair window with circa early C19 sixteen-pane homless sash.

187

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 15f, h)

WALL

SW57103818 PRN: 139208

Ropewalk. Late 18th century. This boundary wall is a surviving component of the Copperhouse Foundry. It is constructed from scoria block; it was either part of the structure of a ropewalk building, or else the boundary wall of a yard (see also [190]).

188

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 15f, h)

LEAT

SW57233814 PRN: 139209

The mill pond leat is now dry but appears to follow this path and passes the side No. 39 Caroline Row and through to the back of the garden boundary. It is first clearly discernible on the 1877 OS 1st Edition but is certainly earlier in date.

189

HAYLE, CAROLINE ROW, VENTONLEAGUE (Figs 15f, h)

ROW

SW57243816 PRN: 31971

Adelaide and Caroline Row in Ventonleague, Hayle were built as foundry worker's housing (Paul Stephens, pers. comm., 197-). They are clearly shown on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. Nos. 43 and 45 are later appearing on the 1907 OS 2nd Edition map; Nos. 39, 39a are even later C20 houses.

190

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f, h)

ROPEWALK (site of)

SW57053814 PRN: 139210

The Cornish Copper Company ropewalk and rope manufactory are shown on the 1791-1796 Map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). See also [187].

191

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

SMEETING HOUSE (site of)

SW56903800 PRN: 31963

This is the original site for the copper smelting works that closed in 1819. The 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack records that the site had become a component in an iron works at Copperhouse that was in operation from 1820 - 70. The location of the building has not been established with the Tithe map (197-, CCRA, pers. comm.).

192

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

LIME KILN (site of)

SW56873794 PRN: 139211

This is the approximate site of lime kilns associated with the Cornish Copper Company at Copperhouse. (RIC map MMP/51).1).

193

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE FOUNDRY (Figs 16f, h)

FOUNDRY (site of)

SW57123813 PRN: 31880

Copperhouse Foundry was originally established as a copper smelting works prior to 1819. In 1819 smelting ceased and the site became an engineering works (Unknown, 1973, Trevithick Society Newsletter 2, 10; D. Nance, 1978, Trevithick Society Newsletter 22, 12). It was a major Cornish foundry during the early to mid C19 and supplied equipment to the mining industry. Its major rival was the Hayle Foundry (N. Thomas, CAU, 1991, pers. comm.). It is described as an iron foundry in 1870. A letter book 1854 - 1865 survives (1- - -, Unknown, CRO document No DDDX 475.1 - 51). The buildings of Copperhouse Foundry, known as Phoenix Works, survived until 1978 when they were totally demolished by J and F Pool Ltd, the site owners. In Pearson's opinion, this was a serious loss to industrial archaeology (A. Pearson, 1978, pers. comm.). A millpond, used to supply water wheels at the foundry complex, is marked on recent OS maps (1963 OS 6-inch map). Pascoe notes that this has now been filled in (W. H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 100).

194

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

MILL POND (site of)

SW57233812 PRN: 139212

A mill pond is shown at this position on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. A leat runs along its northern boundary.

195

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

STABLE (site of)

SW57043812 PRN: 139216

This building was part of a stable complex, for the Cornish Copper Company, that also part enclosed a farmyard immediately to the south. (1842 Tithe Award for Phillack).

196

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

STABLE (site of)

SW57033810 PRN: 139243

This building is shown on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. It was a component of stables and farmyard complex owned by the Cornish Copper Company. This building had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS mapping. (see also [611]).

197

HAYLE, 2-6 (EVEN) HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56633713 PRN: 141120

Terrace. Mid C19. Hayle style roughcast with rusticated stucco detail, slate roof, hip to left, single stack to centre right. Six windows in total on first floor, three on ground floor and three half-glazed doors in moulded surrounds with key-blocks. Forecourt given over to parking. An unusual occurrence of a terrace in Hayle, especially at this date; the terrace may be closely associated with the now demolished mid C19 Teetotal Methodist Chapel [283]. The earliest of the small group of cottages and houses was built in High

Lanes from the 1870s onwards but which are separate development from the earlier smallholdings associated with mining in the area [68] [629].

198

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56953802 PRN: 139219

This building appears to be shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award but is most clearly defined on the 1877 1st edition OS. It was owned by the Cornish Copper Company.

199

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56913798 PRN: 139220

This building was a component of the Cornish Copper Smelting works identified on 1791 -1796 map of Hayle. (RIC Map, MMP/51).

200

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56913799 PRN: 139221

This building was a component of The Cornish Copper Company smelting works and is identified on the 1791 - 1796 map of Hayle (RIC, MMP/51). It had disappeared, or at least had been converted into a complex that included and joined items [199], [201], [202], and [203] by the time of the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award mapping.

201

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56893800 PRN: 139222

This building was a component of the Cornish Copper Company smelting works that is identified on the 1791-1796 map of Hayle (RIC, MMP/51). It is present on the 1877 1st Edition OS but has been demolished by 1907 and Copper Terrace was erected on the site.

202

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56883800 PRN: 139223

This building was a component of the Cornish Copper Company smelting works as identified from a map of Hayle dating to 1791-96 (RIC MMP/51). It was extant on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award and 1877 1st edition OS map where it has been incorporated into a larger complex including items [199], [200], [201], and [203]. It had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS map; Copper Terrace had been erected on the site.

203

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56923803 PRN: 139224

This building was a component of the Cornish Copper Company smelting works as indicated on the 1791-96 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). It had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS map having been built upon by Copper Terrace.

204

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56923801 *PRN:* 139225

This building appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS map, probably having been joined to and incorporated into a complex that had started as the Cornish Copper Company smelting works but after 1820 was used principally as an iron foundry. It had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS map with the building of Copper Terrace.

205

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56933801 *PRN:* 139226

This building appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS map and was probably a component of the iron foundry that succeeded the copper smelting works, in 1820, in this area.

206

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56933800 *PRN:* 139227

This building appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS map. It was part of the iron foundry complex that succeeded the copper smelting works in 1820.

207

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56933799 *PRN:* 139228

This building appears to be shown on the 1791-96 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). It may have been part of the Cornish Copper Company smelting works that closed in 1819 and reused when the iron foundry succeeded. It had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS map.

208

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56913796 *PRN:* 139229

This building appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS map. It was probably a component of the iron foundry that succeeded the copper smelting works in this area, in 1820 through to 1870.

209

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56963801 *PRN:* 139230

This building appears on the 1791-96 map of Hayle (RIC, MMP/51). Its function is presently unknown. It had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS.

210

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING (site of)

SW57053813 *PRN:* 139231

This building is shown on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack and is clearly defined on the 1877 1st edition OS mapping. It may have been a component of the stables and farmyard owned by the Cornish Copper Company. It had disappeared by the time of aerial photographs taken on 2nd February 1971.

211

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56943803 PRN: 139232

This part of the building complex appears to be the earliest, dating to the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. Later extensions seem to have been added by the time of the 1877 1st Edition OS map and possibly survive on the RAF aerial photographs of June 4, 1951.

212

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56963802 PRN: 139233

The components of this complex (with [211]) appear on the 1877 1st Edition OS map and survive on the RAF aerial vertical photographs of June 4, 1951. Their function is presently unknown.

213

HAYLE, 34 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 16f)

BUILDING

SW56993798 PRN: 139234

This building or structure appears on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award and seems to survive to this day. Its function is unclear but it seems to have been related to the industry of the foundry site at Copperhouse.

214

HAYLE, 10 MARKET PLACE (Figs 15e, f)

BUILDING (site of)

SW56893792 PRN: 139235

This building, at the back of No. 10, appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS although may be considerably earlier. It is associated with the iron foundry that succeeded on the site of the Cornish Copper Company copper smelter.

215

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING (site of)

SW57023808 PRN: 139236

This building appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS map. It is part of a stable and farmyard complex [195] although its precise function is uncertain. It had disappeared by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS.

216

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING (site of)

SW57063811 PRN: 139237

This building is shown on the 1877 1st Edition OS map and although its precise function is presently unknown it may have been related to the iron foundry [193], called Phoenix Works, that was constructed immediately to the east and was the later focus for engineering works. The main centre for this industrial work had shifted from the copper smelting site complex [191].

217

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

FOUNDRY

SW57123816 *PRN:* 139238

This building is shown on the 1877 1st Edition OS map, and is a later extension of the foundry [193] and also overlay the site of an earlier detached building. A leat ran from its south side to the smaller detached building just further to the south [218].

218

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING (site of)

SW57143814 *PRN:* 139239

This building appears on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. A leat, from the mill pond, ran through it and it is associated and probably comprised a component of, the iron foundry and engineering works, called Phoenix Works.

219

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING

SW57173813 *PRN:* 139240

This building appears on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. It is likely to have been associated with the iron foundry and later engineering works, called Phoenix Works [193]. It had been extended by the time of the 1877 1st Edition OS mapping and had disappeared almost entirely by the time of the 1907 2nd Edition OS; only a wall or boundary structure survived on the south side.

220

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING (site of)

SW57183815 *PRN:* 139241

This building appears on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. It had been extended to the north (see [221]) by the time of the 1877 1st Edition OS mapping, but had disappeared from the 1907 2nd Edition OS with only the frontage seemingly surviving at that time.

221

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

BUILDING (site of)

SW57163818 *PRN:* 139242

This building appears on the 1877 1st Edition OS map adjoining an earlier and similarly planned building [221]. It is extant on the 1907 2nd Edition OS (with a dividing partition) but does not appear on the RAF photographs of 4 June 1946. It may have been linked to the foundry and engineering works (PRN 31880).

222

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 15e, f)

WHARF

SW56883803 *PRN:* 31969

The 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack records a coal yard at Copperhouse. It is extant (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 100).

223

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

GAS WORKS (site of) SW56903805

PRN: 31851

Gasworks (site of). The Copperhouse gasworks was built in the 1830s on the south side of the Copperhouse Dock, adjacent to the coal wharves. Closed briefly in 1867 during the Copper Co.' closure, it continued work 1869 through the 1870s under different owners, to be eventually replaced by the town gasworks on east quay in 1888 [126]. Parts of the boundary walls of the wharf and gasworks site survive along the roadside.

224

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

COALYARD (site of)

SW56853805

PRN: 31964

The Phillack Tithe Award of 1842 records a coalyard at Copperhouse that also incorporated a turning bay for boats but that is now infilled (pers comm Rob Lello). The coalyard was probably associated with the Copperhouse smelting works and foundry complex (N. Thomas, pers. comm., 1991). It was extant in 1976 (W. H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 100). A large building now stands on what was the western half of the yard (1999)

225

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE MILL (Figs 16e, f, h)

TIDEMILL (site of)

SW56903812

PRN: 31855

Hayle or Copperhouse tidal mill, 1842 (not on Tithe Map of 1842) (also known as Paddy's Mill; 197-, M. I. Somerscales, pers. comm. to W.H. Pascoe), started operations in the early C19. This was a grist mill owned by the Cornish Copper Co., used to provide feed both for their own extensive teams of draft animals, and for general sale. It was a four storey building with a 20ft diameter iron wheel. The head of Copperhouse Creek was blocked off to form its tidal pond (Unknown, 1970, DCNQ 31); converted to steam power late C19. Acquired after the demise of the Copper Co. by HTP, it was used as a production unit until 1927. (C. Noall, The Book of Hayle, 1984, p 83). This mill is illustrated by Benney (Benney, 1972, Cornish Watermills). Major and Watts' photo shows the mill building and chimney stack (J.K. Major and M. Watts, 1977, Victorian and Edwardian Windmills and Watermills). The stack was demolished circa 1982 (unknown, 1982, West Briton, 29 Aug) and the site is heavily overgrown (a cast iron ring from the top of the chimney is stored by Bob Abbey, Hayle Chamber of Commerce). A small building and tidal pond survived in 1979 (1979 OS, 1:10000 Map) but the building is now gone But the arch of the sluice still survives and can be seen in the north face of the eastern end of Copperhouse Dock wall (pers comm Rob Lello).

226

HAYLE, PENMARE HOTEL (Fig 15h)

INN

SW57223834

PRN: 31860

The Penmare Hotel in Ventonleague, Hayle was built in 1824 and was formerly known as the Hayle Hotel, built for Rev. William Hockin jnr. as a speculative venture (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 80). It is shown on the Tithe map as an inn (1842 Phillack Tithe Award) . By 1873 William Hosken (miller and merchant and owner of Loggans Mill) had turned it into his own residence, (1873 Post Office Directory) It was still a private house in the early C20 (OS 1907). The formerly extensive gardens are now given over to tarmaced car-parking, and the Golden Sands mobile home park (see also [502]). Two storeys, rendered, with hipped slate roof. Single storey C20 extension and other alterations, but still retains basic villa form, the main elevation (west) of three window bays, with central full height bow with tripartite sashes, and cornices to each floor. The cottages adjoining the Penmare Hotel were originally a temperance hall (pers comm Rob Lello).

227

HAYLE, LOGGANS MILL (Fig 15h)

CORN MILL

SW57363857

PRN: 31862

Listed building (No. 9/135). Loggans mill is first recorded in 1688, when a millhouse at "luggan" is mentioned (Unknown, 1752, Praed papers, CRO), although it probably has medieval antecedents. In 1752 it is recorded as a grist mill (J. Phillips, 1688 Will, at CRO). The Hosken family, local millers and farmers (Carwin Farm), owned and ran the mill. The mill was rebuilt along modern lines following a fire in 1852 (Unknown, 1974, Old Cornwall 8, 127). It was reorganised as a roller mill in 1884. An illustration of the pre-1852 layout appears in a History of HTP Motors (19- -, HTP Motors). On maps, "luggans mill" is shown in 1813 (1813 OS 1-inch map). It is shown in detail on the tithe and the first and second editions of the OS 25-inch maps (1842 Tithe Award Phillack; 1876 OS 25-inch map; 1907 OS, 25-inch map). IN 1890, Hosken and Son combined with J.H Trevithick, formerly part of the Harvey's group, and S. J. Polkinhorne of Truro, and Loggans Mill was the base of HTP Ltd. HTP ceased milling in 1930. (C. Noall, The Book of Hayle, 1984, p 83). Current OS maps show the site as an extant works; the mill leat is still shown (1979 OS 1:10000 map). The main structure of the mill, the largest in Cornwall in the late C19/early C20, is still standing but the machinery has been removed and the remainder of the site has been demolished. The listing is as follows: Dating to the early C19 this corn mill was extended in 1852 for Mr. W. Hosken and again extended in 1884. It is constructed from granite rubble with granite dressings to the older parts, rockfaced granite to the later C19 part. It has corrugated asbestos roofs with gable ends which is coped on the right side. There is a scantle slate roof over the rear wing. It follows a large rectangular plan with a square tower towards the left and a single storey wing at right angles to rear right. The waterwheel was originally at the rear left. It was entirely refurbished in 1884 as a very advanced steam-driven roller mill with electric lighting. All the machinery is now gone. The building is four and five storeys high. To the left is the taller late C19 block with a large round-arched doorway. In front of the right hand corner of this block is a four-storey roofless tower of similar date. The tower has a wide segmental arched doorway on the ground floor and windows to each floor above. The older part to the right, is a regular 1:4:3 window range. Large window openings in the left-hand bay, otherwise smaller. Two openings been made into loading doorways and many of the openings have been blocked but there are some late C19 four-pane sashes and some small-paned casements survive. See [228]. CAU carried out a survey in 1998. (Loggans Mill, Hayle: An Archaeological and Historical Building Assessment, by N. Thomas, June 1998). Fenestration almost entirely missing November 1999. Site overgrown.

228

HAYLE, LOGGANS MILL (Fig 15h)

BRIDGE

SW57363857

PRN: 31943

A granite clapper bridge was exposed during excavation work in 1975 and was photographed by W.H. Pascoe. It is still extant but has been buried (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 99).

229

HAYLE, NATIONAL BRIDGE (Fig 15h)

BRIDGE

SW57083835

PRN: 139244

This is a girder bridge built for the branch to the National Explosives works on Upton Towans (see also [230]). (Hayle Town Survey, C. Buck and John R Smith, 1995, CAU). In November 1999, a new house was built almost adjoining the bridge on the south-east side, obscuring it from the road, and presenting a potential threat to its continued existence in its current state and form.

230

HAYLE, HAYLE RAILWAY (Fig 15h)

RAILWAY (site of)

SW56983827

PRN: 31810

A branch line of the Hayle Wharves section of the Great Western Railway (see also [95]), served the National Explosives works at Upton Towans (at SW 579 397). The branch left the main railway at Lethlean (SW 5698 3827) (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 101). The course of the railway has now lately been built over (1979 OS, 1:10000). An embankment and part of a bridge is shown on the 1936 OS, 1:2500 map.

231

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE BRIDGE (Fig 15h)

BRIDGE

SW56903830 PRN: 31933 LB: II

Listed Building (no 9/114). The bridge at Lethlean is a granite clapper bridge with a central supporting pier and with an inscription "WH 1812" on the western side; WH was the Reverend William Hockin, rector of Phillack.. The stream banks are revetted with granite on each side of the bridge. The roadway (formerly flooded at high tides) is bounded by a series of granite posts with tubular steel rails on each roadside. The bridge, together with the adjacent cottages, formed a picturesque subject for C19 and early C20 photographers and painters, including Stanhope Forbes who painted the scene in 193? By the side of the bridge stands a boundary stone [537]. Photographs c.1900 show the road and nearby railway considerably banked above the flood plain of the creek (Noall, 1984, p.30).

232

HAYLE, LETHLEAN (Figs 16e, f, h)

BRIDGE

SW56933817 PRN: 31933.01

W.H. Pascoe records that a painting of circa 1870 (owned by Lt. Commander Coombe of Hayle) shows a clapper bridge at Lethlean. Pascoe suggests the bridge may still lie buried at SW 5693 3817 (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 98). There may be some confusion between the bridge visible in the painting and an extant clapper bridge at SW 5690 3830

233

HAYLE, BLACK ROAD, COPPERHOUSE CREEK (Figs 15e, h)

CAUSEWAY

SW56603817 PRN: 139245

Sea Lane (Black Road) is a scoria block causeway across Copperhouse Creek. Circa 1800 (B. Acton, A View from Trencrom, 1992, 68, gives the date 1818 for Black Road, Pascoe says by 1811 - W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 131). It was reputedly built for John Edwards, manager of the Cornish Copper Co., to improve access to the North Quays (lease acquired in 1780), but he was manager only until 1807. The Copper Co. only acquired the lease of the quays in 1780, they obtained the freehold in 1811, and this is a more likely date of construction.. Large moulded scoria blocks, with road surface partly metallised with copper slag. Granite guide posts mark the edge of the road (the surrounding marshes were flooded at very high tides until the late C20). the causeway also carried telegraph posts and cables. See also items [234] and [441]. Photographs c.1900 show the road and nearby railway considerably banked above the flood plain of the creek (Noall, 1984, p.30).

234

HAYLE, BLACK BRIDGE, COPPERHOUSE CREEK (Figs 15e, h)

BRIDGE

SW56663814 PRN: 31974 SM: 986 10973 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/106). Sea lane bridge was built to span a water channel flowing into Hayle mills tidal pond. Circa 1800 (B. Acton, A View from Trencrom, 1992, 68, gives the date 1818 for Black Road, Pascoe says by 1811 - W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 131). Reputedly built for John Edwards, manager of the Cornish Copper Co., to improve access to the North Quays acquired in 1780, but he was manager only until 1807 and the Copper Co. only acquired the lease of the quays in 1780, they obtained the freehold in 1811, a more likely date of construction. The bridge was altered, reflected by the taller northern arch which is segmental and asymmetrical being higher at the abutment end and different from the other arch which is almost round, supposedly to allow William Hockin, Rector of Phillack to pass under in his boat (although not known if this was the father, Rector until 1809, or his son and successor, d.1853-). It is composed of copper slag bricks. Two types of block are used: the standard blocks of which the main structure is built and the parapet blocks which cap the bridge. Some of the parapet blocks were missing but this damage was repaired in 1998 with the capping being put back in place. On the east side of the bridge are four large concrete blocks which served as the base for WWII sluice boards that held back a reservoir which was created upstream to use in the event of any bomb and fire damage (pers comm Rob Lello). The ends of the bridge are splayed out where they meet embankments with battered walls.

235

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN (Fig 15h)

BRIDGE

SW56713824 PRN: 31832.03 SM: 987 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/59). This bridge carried the single track of the Hayle railway over part of the creek at Copperhouse. It is said to be the oldest surviving rail bridge in Cornwall. The line opened for mineral traffic in 1837. By 1852 the line was bypassed and closed and the bridge then carried a footpath. The bridge is built of granite with a capping of large granite blocks. It is 25ft (7.64M) long and 12ft (3.67M) wide and has three round headed granite arches on rounded cutwaters. By 1983 some of the parapet blocks had been thrown off, repaired by 1999. Photographs c.1900 show the road and nearby railway considerably banked above the flood plain of the creek (Noall, 1984, p.30).

236

PHILLACK, RIVIERE COTTAGE (Figs 15e, h)

HOUSE

SW56423819 PRN: 139246 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/148). Formerly a poorhouse this house dates to about 1790 and was remodelled in the early C19. Granite ashlar plinth, stuccoed walls. Long hipped gouted scantle slate roof with wide eaves panelled under. Axial brick chimney over nearly central cross wall and brick chimney at either end. Long four room range. Originally probably a two-room house, left with central stair hall projecting at the rear, and a pair of cottages right with wing at right-angles at rear middle. Present principal entrance hall is towards the right in a position of former right-hand cottage entrance hall there are possibly later outshuts at rear window openings with circa early C19 sashes with glazing bars and traceried heads. Entrance hall only inspected: C19 panelled doors and early C19 dog-leg stair with mahogany handrail. Said to be little altered in the C20 in other parts of the house.

237

PHILLACK, CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW56433839 PRN: 139247 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/74). Public house dating to the C18 or earlier. It has painted rubble walls and steep gouted scantle slate roof (replaced with asbestos on the rear wing). There are brick chimneys over the gable ends and over the left-hand side wall. It follows an L-shaped plan plus a modern outshut in the rear angle. Originally there were probably four rooms on the ground floor (remodelled plan in C20) with two rooms at the front flanking a former entrance and stair hall (probably kitchen right, and parlour left, on lower ground) and two rooms in the wing at right-angles behind the left-hand side, probably formerly a pantry and back kitchen. The building is two storeys high with a nearly symmetrical north-east front with three windows and a former doorway (now a window) central to fenestration but all grouped towards the right. Circa late C19 or C29 horned sashes in original window. Left-hand side wall (road front) is an irregular three window front with a doorway towards the left and wide window opening to the right of the doorway. There are some old C18 beams and also C19 ones.

238

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

CHURCH

SW56533842 PRN: 31828 LB: II*

C15, rebuilt 1856-7 by William White. Phillack church takes its name from its dedication. The patron saint, Felec is first mentioned in a late ninth century / early tenth century list of Cornish saints. In this it is clear that the reference is not merely to the saint, but the site where the saint is honoured, for the list is geographically ordered. Thus the list is the earliest reference to Phillack church site (B.L. Olson and O.J. Padel, 198-. MS). The next reference is not until 1150, when Phillack is called "ecclesia de eglosheil" (J.E.B. Gover, 1984, Placenames of Cornwall, 610). An early christian site is indicated at Phillack. The physical remains of this are a chi rho monogram, indications of a lann [312], finds of early Medieval and post Roman imported pottery an inscribed stone [259] and other decorated stones and crosses (see items [254], [255] [256], [258], and [259]). The earliest known church on the site was a Norman cruciform building. This was extended in later centuries. In the nineteenth century a larger proportion of the medieval building was destroyed and rebuilt, leaving only the fifteenth century tower intact. A few of the medieval church fittings (e.g. the font) survive within the church. The listing is as follows: Parish Church.

C12 font bowl, C15 tower, other wise rebuilt circa 1856-57. Granite ashlar tower other wise granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings, Dry scantle slate roofs with granite coped gable ends; pyramidal slate roof to tower and octagonal stone chimney over south gable of vestry and similar chimney slightly to the west.. Originally probably a cruciform plan with north and south transepts; in the C15 extended with north aisle and west tower and in circa 1886 all except the west tower was demolished and rebuilt in Early English style to its present plan comprising C15 west tower, nave/chancel, north aisle and vestry at north-east corner, south transept, south aisle and south porch. To the exterior virtually complete C15 three-stage embattled west tower with set-back corner buttresses to the lower stages and strings dividing the stages including a tall plinth. Original steep four-centred arched doorway possibly reset in the C19; original three-light traceried window over the original three-light traceried windows with slate louvered lights to the upper stage; two original crocketed corner pinnacles and two pinnacles replaced in the C19 (the original ones are in the churchyard south of the tower). The C19 parts of the church are unaltered and have the original doors and windows with cusped lancets. The east window of the south aisle has intersecting Y-traceried lights. In the angle between the tower and the south porch is a medieval tomb lid with cabled ornament (possibly pre-conquest); in the porch gable is a reset chi-rho stone possibly C5 and in the north gable of the vestry is a C12 carved head. Norman fragment incorporated into the north wall; C15 four-centred tower arch with moulded responds; C19 transept from the nave and chancel; earthenware roof floor tiles and arched-braced roofs. C15 carved fragments in the porch. C19 retooled Norman font bowl on C19 replica base; resited Norman altar slab with incised crosses; C12 or C13 tomb lid set into the east wall of the vestry, otherwise C19 fittings. In the pulpit and organ frame are incorporated some C15 carved oak fragments from the former roof.

239

PHILLACK (Fig 15h)

VESTRY

SW56573842 PRN: 139248 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/121). Former vestry dating to the early C19. Constructed from course copper slag block walls with granite lintels over the openings with a half-hipped concrete tile roof. Rectangular plan room over basement built into the end churchyard on the rear (north) side. Doorway to vestry at left hand. Two storeys high with two windows on the south front. Doorway to basement left of middle with window on its right. Old ledged door, blocked window openings. Wall continues towards churchyard gateway on the left and forms the one side wall of an otherwise open lean-to porch to the vestry doorway in the left-hand wall. Original four-panel door. The right-hand end has wide window opening with C20 tripartite sash.

240

PHILLACK (Fig 15h)

RECTORY

SW56593839 PRN: 31853 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/132). Phillack rectory, recorded on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award as a "parsonage house", is mentioned in 1679 (Unknown 1679. Terrier, at CRO). The present vicarage is built on the site of an earlier building (Unknown, 195 - , Old Cornwall V, 278 - 285). Its listing is as follows: Vicarage dating to about early - mid C19. It has stuccoed walls and a hipped grouted scantle slate roof with external stuccoed stack at the left-hand side surmounted by three chamfered chimney shafts. The rear wing has a chimney over the gable end. There are wide eaves and cast-iron ogee-gutters. The building follows a T-shape plan plus an outshut in the rear right-hand angle and single-storey wing set back on the right. Three bay (two or three rooms) single depth garden front with one-room plan wing at right-angles to rear middle. There is an entrance hall at the front of the rear wing approached from a left doorway and leading to a stair hall behind the front right-hand room. It is two storeys high with symmetrical three window south garden front with plinth, three tall windows to ground floor and three square windows above. In front of the middle window are two moulded granite steps. Original homeless sashes with glazing bars to all the window openings. Irregular two window west entrance front has a central doorway with distyle Tuscan granite porch, four-light bay window to ground floor towards the left and the end of the garden front projecting on the right. There are a pair of two-panel C19 doors with decorated ironwork to the overlight. Bay window has moulded cornice to hipped scantle slate roof. Tall sash rising to gabled dormer at first floor left and sash over the doorway set under the eaves. Other interesting features include a flight of stone steps leading down to a stone cellar with two chambers and a third blocked up one and where the courtyard can now be found there was once an extension wing (pers comm Rob Lello).

241

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW56583836 PRN: 139249 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/133). Terrace walls and steps dating to about the early-mid C19, constructed from rubble with dressed granite copings, steps and newel piers. Three rectangular terraces. The middle one is walled on four sides and there are two wide flights of steps leading from the upper terrace (in front of the vicarage) down to the middle terrace and down to the lower terrace (probably originally an orchard). The copings and newel piers are chamfered.

242

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

GATE PIER

SW56613839 PRN: 139250 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/134). Gate piers and flanking walls at approximately 30 metres and 130 metres east of the Old Vicarage. These gate piers and flanking walls constitute the inner and outer entrances of the carriageway leading to the Old Vicarage. They are constructed from granite ashlar and dressed granite. The outer piers are square-on-plan round-headed monoliths linked to walls with round copings. The inner piers are square-on-plan linked to straight flanking walls with similar terminal piers and on the right (north-east) is a quadrant-on-plan wall fronting a stable courtyard. The piers have square cornices and pyramidal caps. The walls have plinths and chamfered copings.

243

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56843848 PRN: 139251 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/115). House dating to about the late C18. Built by a certain Mr. Higgins. There is slatehanging to the front and left hand side with hipped grouted scantle slate roofs. Brick chimney is over the left-hand wall and there are cast-iron ogee gutters. It follows a double-depth plan with two equal-sized rooms at the front with an entrance hall leading to a rear stair hall between; possibly integral room plan wing at right angles behind the left-hand room, probably slightly later two-storey kitchen outshot behind the right hand room (thick axial wall between) and later lean-to at the right-hand end. The building is two storeys high with symmetrical three window south front with central doorway. Possibly original or C19 six-panel door with top panels later glazed. Probably original sixteen hornless sashes.

244

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW38443844 PRN: 139252 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/130). This chest tomb is about 51 metres east of the church. It is a granite ashlar chest with a moulded granite lid standing on a dressed granite base. It is rectangular on plan and is inscribed: MILLETS OF PENPOL 1814. The Millets married into Merchant Cumow's family and inherited his business (pers comm Rob Lello).

245

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56603844 PRN: 139253 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/129). Early C19 chest tomb about 51 metres east of church. Made from dressed granite monolithic sides, with an incised slate inset to square edged granite lid. Rectangular on plan. It is dedicated to and inscribed to: John Rogers, died 1814 aged 64; also Francis relict of John Rogers, died 1832 aged 80).

246

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56563842 *PRN: 139254 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 9/263). Chest tomb dedicated to Erasmus Pascoe of Trevassack [282] who died in 1723. It has a dressed granite base with a thick incised slate lid. It is rectangular in plan and has the Pascoe coat of arms above the inscription. Erasmus Pascoe was Sheriff of Cornwall in about 1720 and it was he who extended Trevassack in 1700.

247

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56543845 *PRN: 139255 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 9/123). Chest tomb dedicated to Pagent Chawner, died 1844 aged 41. It is a granite monolithic chest on a granite monolithic base. There is an inset plaque with incised inscription to the south side. It is rectangular plan with chamfered base, pyramidal topped chest with rectangular flat top panel.

248

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56543846 *PRN: 139256 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 9/125). Chest tomb dating to early C19. It has granite ashlar sides and an incised slate lid of rectangular plan. Inscribed to: John Polglaze, died 1830 aged 30; also Bridget relict of John Polglaze and wife of Peter Hooper, died 1837 aged 46.

249

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56533846 *PRN: 139257 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 9/128). Chest tomb and headstone dating about the mid C19. Dressed granite chest with inscribed inset marble panels to the sides, standing on a large granite base surmounted by cast-iron railings. It is rectangular on plan with the chest having moulded granite lid. Railings have ovolo-moulded corner stanchions with urn finials and spear-head finials over the bars. There is an inscribed panel to the west end to : Elizabeth Came, daughter of Joseph and Mary Came, died 1873 aged 55. The other older inscriptions are indecipherable. The headstone at the east end of the came tomb is a slate monolith shaped head and moulded border. Indecipherable incised inscription. Incidentally Joseph Came was the manager and co.secretary of the Cornish Copper Company who lived in Riviere House and who was one of the founding members of the Geological Society in Penzance (pers comm Rob Lello).

250

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56533846 *PRN: 139258 LB: II*

Listed building (No. 9/124). Two chest tombs dating to the mid C19, and dedicated to the Le Sage and Thomas families. Each chest has dressed granite monolithic sides and an incised slate lid. Both chests are rectangular.

251

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCHTOWN (Fig 16 h)

CEMETERY

SW56493843 PRN: 31823.03

In about 1850, several graves, which were compared to those found at Harlyn Bay, were found in a garden in Churchtown. They were buried beneath 6 - 8 ft (1.83 - 2.44M) of sand (Unknown, 1906, Phillack Checklist, CA15, 96; Unknown, 1894, Phillack Parish Magazine, March; Phillack Checklist, probably wrongly, includes a reference to Unknown, 1886, Penzance Natural History and Antiquities Society II, 230.)

252

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56523845 PRN: 139260 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/126). Pair of chest tombs dating to the early c19 and dedicated to the Brazilly family. Dressed granite monolithic sides with panels in relief and moulded granite lids. Rectangular on plan chests. South chest to: James Brazilly, died 1843 aged ... years. North chest to: Mary Jane Brazilly, died 1830 aged ... years.

253

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

TOMBSTONE

SW56503844 PRN: 139261 LB: II

Listed building (9/127). Three chest tombs dating to the early C19. To Huthnance and King families. Dressed granite chests, one with inscribed inset slate. All are rectangular on plan. The chest on the far northwest corner of the churchyard has sloping granite lid like a hipped roof. Inscribed to John Huthnance about 1830 and has a moulded granite lid and indecipherable inscription. The chest immediately to the south has incised inscription to a slate inset to the lid: Thomas King, died 1840 aged 53.

254

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT

SW56523841 PRN: 31820

A granite coped stone was found in 1856, serving as a step in the church porch (A.G. Langdon, 1869, Old Cornish Churches, 417-8). It now lies in the churchyard, in the angle formed by the tower and the south porch (N.V. Quinnell, 1962) It is 1ft 4-inch wide (0.41M), 10 1/2 - inches (circa 0.279M) high and 4 ft (1.22) Long: perhaps originally up to 6 ft (1.83M), for one end is broken. The stone is boat-shaped, with a "rude" gable end. The angles are beaded, and there is a "rude" cable moulding along the ridge (A.G. Langdon, 1869, Old Cornish Churches, 417-8). Charles Thomas suggests a ninth century date (C. Thomas, 1977, Phillack Church Guide 18).

255

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

CROSS

SW56533841 PRN: 31814 SM: 906A 30416 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/119). This cross was located, until 1856, just inside, and to the right of the old south entrance to the churchyard (and hence about 10ft east of its present position). It was buried up to its head, and a wall had been built up to it on both sides (J.T. Blight, 18 - -, Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall, 22). This, claims Thomas, "implies that it was still in its original pre-Norman position" (C. Thomas, 1977, Phillack Church Guide, 17 and Fig. 3) but Langdon says that when it was dug out no base was found, although there must have been one, for the bottom of the shaft is tenoned (A.G. Langdon, 1896, Old Cornish Crosses, 389 -391). This suggests that the cross was not in its original location. Owing to its having been buried, the cross's ornament is well preserved. It is a ring headed cross, with five bosses on one side of the head and a figure of Christ on the other. Only two of the holes between the cross arms and ring are pierced. On the bottom of the ring are two curious bosses. The shaft is covered on all sides by a rather poorly executed, angular, three-strand plait work (A.G. Langdon, 1896, Old

Cornish Crosses, 389-391). The cross is 5ft 10in high (1.78m), the head is 18in wide (0.46m) and the shaft from 14.5in (0.38m) to 11in (0.279m) wide. Charles Thomas originally proposed a date of circa 1000 for this cross (C. Thomas, 1977, Phillack Church Guide, 17 and Fig. 3; C. Thomas, 1978, Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age Sculpture in J. Lang (Ed) British Archaeology 49:78) but has now amended this view in favour of a post-Conquest date. The monument, which is Listed Grade II, was first included in the schedule on 21/6/1976 and the scheduling was affirmed on 24/9/1997. The metalled surface of the footpath with its quartz cobbled drainage channel, and the concrete kerb to the west of the cross, where they fall within its protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included (English Heritage, Update 1997).

256

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

CROSS

SW56523840 PRN: 139262 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/118). Cross, probably pre-Conquest. It is a truncated granite monolith with wheelhead over a short shaft. Resited cross has relief patee cross with integral relief shaft to one side (east). The cross is not in its original position.

257

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW56523840 PRN: 139263 LB: II

Listed building (9/131). Lych gate, churchyard walls, gate piers and gate south of Churchyard. The wall dates to the early C19, the lych gate to the late C19 (rebuilt for road widening). Constructed from copper slag blocks and copings to the churchyard wall; granite rubble with granite dressings to lychgate with hipped dry slate roof with gablets. The lych gate is rectangular plan with side walls buttressed at the front (west). East of the lych gate is a coffin rest. Another gateway towards the east end of the wall has square-on-plan gate piers fronting a high churchyard retaining walls and a wide entrance leading to a flight of seven steps. The east gateway has C19 wrought-iron gate with scrolled detail and original wrought-iron handrails on turned balusters above each coped side wall. Phillack churchyard was extended in 1805-6 (probable date of this wall), and 1825-26 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 132). When the road nearby was widened in the 1960s and 70s a granite stone that was built into the church gate, and which had a cruciform figure (altar frontal) on it was removed and is now within the church. The Church has photos of it (pers comm Rob Lello).

258

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

CROSS

SW56563842 PRN: 31815 SM: 906b 30417 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/120). Standing beside the inscribed stone, in Phillack churchyard is a cross with a rounded head and expanded arms in relief on one face (R.D. Baird, 1955, Cornish Crosses, MS at RC). It was moved into the churchyard in 1910 (C. Thomas, 1977, Phillack Church Guide 11). Originally from Bodriggy It spent some time as a doorpost at the entrance to the schoolyard in Phillack churchtown before reaching the churchyard. This cross, though now severely mutilated, must once have been a fine monument, for it is 7ft 2-inch (2.18) High, above ground, and has a shaft 14 1/2 - inches (circa 0.36M wide) and 9-inches (0.228M) (A.G. Langdon, 1896, Old Cornish Crosses, 221). Monument first included on Schedule 21/6/76 and updated 24/9/97 (English Heritage, Schedule Update 1997).

259

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 15h)

INSCRIBED STONE

SW56563842 PRN: 31822 SM: 906c :

This inscribed memorial stone was found during the 1856 church restoration, buried below the wall of the old chancel (C. Thomas, 1977, Phillack Church Guide, II). Now in the old vestry (N.V. Quinnell, 1962). The inscription reads clotvali mobratt - and means "(the grave of) clotualus, (son of) mobrattus" (H.O.N. Hencken, 1932, The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly, 265). The inscription is in a mixture of capitals and half uncials, indicating a relatively late date for this kind of monument, probably after 600 AD (Unknown, 1929, Arch. Camb., 193).

260

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 16h)

PET CEMETERY

SW56553842 PRN: 31823.04 :

Phillack checklist includes a cemetery at the rectory. It was infact a pet cemetery for the Reverend Hocking's family and small gravestones once stod there (pers comm Rob Lello).

261

PHILLACK (Fig 16h)

CROSS (site of)

SW56603840 PRN: 31819

Langdon recorded a cross in Phillack rectory garden which was found near by, used as a stepping stone over a stile leading onto the common, about 250 yards from the rectory garden. It is described as a "fragment of a small circular cross head in a most delapidated condition, with only faint indications of a cross with expanded limbs on both front and back, height 1ft 3.5in (0.41m), width 1ft 3in (0.38m), thickness 6.5in (0.177m) to 7.5in (0.203m) . Described by Henderson as "a little stone now unrecognisable" (C. Henderson, 1960 Ecclesiastical Antiquities (Ed J. Adams) III, 4, 495). The stone could not be traced in 1962 (N. Quinnell, 1962).

262

PHILLACK (Fig 16h)

BARROW

SW56633838 PRN: 31857

The Tithe Award for Phillack records the field name of "creggan greggan" for the location (1842:1588). The placename arises in 1679 as "creege an geggen" (C. Henderson, 19 - -, Topography I, MS at RIC). These names suggest the site of a barrow but no remains are known (W.H. Pascoe, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 95).

263

PHILLACK (Fig 16h)

ROUND

SW56753835 PRN: 31856

The Tithe Award for Phillack records the field name of "kine - kernel" for the location (1842:1656), suggesting a possible round site (M.I. Somerscales, 197 -, pers.comm. To W.H. Pascoe; W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 96). A field visit by Wells indicated that the rectory field, referred to by Somerscales (M.I. Somerscales, 197 -, pers.comm. To W.H. Pascoe), has a very rounded semi - circular arc of circa 100ft (30.48M). The exterior of the hedge is 6 - 8ft (1.83 - 2.44M) high and internally 3 - 4ft (0.91M - 1.22M). There are no indications of a continuation of the bank into the field as this has a sandy soil and is much ploughed. The site is in a good position for a round (A. Wells, 1975). The curved hedge may be a lynchet rather than the rampart of a round (N. Thomas, 1991, pers.comm. CAU).

264

HAYLE, MEXICO (Fig 15g)

CROSS

SW56233840 PRN: 31859 SM: 391 LB: II

A cross is marked in antiquity script at the location on current OS maps (1979 OS, 1:10000). It appears to be at the same spot as where Langdon saw it, ie. fixed against a boundary wall of a field. Langdon noted that it formerly stood in the middle of a field circa 1/4 m west of Phillack church (A.G. Langdon. 1896, Old Cornish Crosses, 161-2). It was probably a wayside cross which marked the route to the church (N. Thomas, 1991, CAU, pers.comm.). Langdon says the cross had a head of horseshoe form above an entasis on the shaft. He recorded its height as 4ft 9 - inches (1.45M). Sheppard records that the visible height is now 3 ft 6-inches (1.07M). It has a head circa 1ft 4-inches (0.41M) with cross in relief on one face only. The shaft is 1 ft 3 - inches (0.38M) wide by 8-inches (0.203) At the base. There is a hole 1 - inch (2.5Cm) in the face of the shaft which was once used to support a gate hinge (P.A. Sheppard, 1982).

265

HAYLE, RIVIERE FARM (Fig 15g)

FARM BUILDING

SW56033823 PRN: 139264 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/149). Farm buildings including stables, cartshed, engine house and granaries and fodder stores in the lofts. These buildings were originally built to accommodate the pack-mules and horses of the Cornish Copper Company. They date to about the mid C19. They are constructed from granite rubble, copper slag blocks and granite dressings. Some have hipped grouted scantle slate roofs; others have corrugated sheeting. The complex follows an irregular inverted F-shaped plan plus two small wings at right-angles to the rear. The two-storey part is L-shaped with an adjoining bank barns with left hand front wing built into the high bank on the left and main larger barn built into the bank at the rear. Otherwise single storey; engine house at rear middle; swill kitchen at rear right; cartshed at front left; stables at front right; and L-shaped stable and cartshed at far right. The exterior has regular elevations with original doorway and window openings. The main barn has two-storey front and there is a two-storey front returning in front on the left. The main barn has ground floor doorway with loading doorways over and regularly disposed window openings. Other front has three ground floor doorways; the left-hand part is a symmetrical three window front with central doorway. Mostly ledged doors, shuttered windows to ground floor openings and two-light windows to first floor opening; all with top light ventilators. Where inspected most of the original fittings have been removed but the floors and roof structures are original.

266

HAYLE, RIVIERE HOUSE (Figs 15d, e, g, h)

COUNTRY HOUSE

SW56233809 PRN: 139265 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/147). Built for John Edwards, the manager of The Cornish Copper Company in 1791. It has a stuccoed entrance front, with slatehanging to the garden front, otherwise it is killas and granite rubble with granite dressings and copper slag blocks to the basement, and the c.1800 extension. The building has hipped grouted scantle slate roofs with wide bracketted eaves and there is a tradition that the roof was originally copper (C. Noall, 1984, *The Book of Hayle*, 40). There are cast-iron ogee gutters and brick chimneys over the front wall, over the left and original rear wall, left and right. It has a rectangular double depth plan plus two-room-plan service wings or offices added to rear in about 1800. The central entrance hall leads to a service stair at the rear and the main stair hall behind the right-hand room which was probably a study. Reception rooms are to the garden front on the left and an original kitchen behind the main stair hall. The building is three-storeys high with a cellar. The north-east front is symmetrical with three windows and a central doorway. The exterior is granite ashlar plinth with stucco eaves cornice to bracketted eaves soffit. The original door has six-panels and a fanlight. A porch is distyle Tuscan with original entablature although the columns were replaced in the C20. The window openings are tall to the ground and first floors but shorter to the second floor. The window openings to the left and right of the doorway are blind. There is an original twelve-pane sash over the doorway with homed replacement above. Most of the windows are original homless sashes with glazing bars. The symmetrical three windowed south-east front has all its original sashes and is completely slate-hung. The north-west elevation has a tall central stair sash over the cellar entrance. To the right of the cellar entrance is a canted bay window with a polygonal roof. At the rear is a lower two-storey three windowed front with a central doorway and a pair of hipped roofs with the service stair window of the original house set back between. This part is built from copper slag blocks to the front and left, and is slate-hung to the right-hand side. Mostly original sashes. The interior is virtually complete with most of its original features including; stair with moulded handrail running over a square moulded newel cap (possibly later rectangular balusters); panelled doors; panelled window shutters; moulded ceiling cornices and some old chimney pieces. At the time when John Edwards occupied Riviere House there is a recorded incident of when Davies Gilbert (of Tredrea, St Erth and friend of Richard Trevithick) took the young Humphrey Davy to the house, where he saw for the first time, a well equipped laboratory including apparatus which he had previously seen only in engravings. Davy expressed 'tumultuous delight' and worked an air pump' with the simplicity and joy of a child engaged in the examination of a new and favourite toy'. The next resident was Joseph Came, F.R.S, Edward's successor as manager of the Copper Co. Mr Came was also a friend of Richard Trevithick's and helped him later to test the latter's first model of a high pressure steam engine in the cellar/workshop of this house (pers comm Rob Lello). Bought by Canon Hockin of Phillack on the sale of the Copper Co. assets in 1875, it was also in the early C20 the home of Compton McKenzie. (Old Cornwall article Vol. IX No 3 Autumn - 1980, by Brian Sullivan). A early estate boundary stone that is now in front of the house once was sited to the rear of the Masonic Hall and before that along the route of George V's memorial walk (pers comm Rob Lello). It may be associated with [582].

267

HAYLE, RIVIERE (Fig 15g)

STOREHOUSE

SW55993821 PRN: 139266 LB: II

Listed building (No. 9/150). Implement shed or turnip house about 75m west of Riviere Farmhouse. Dating to the early C19 it is constructed from granite rubble with granite dressings, and with scoria blocks in the rear wall. It is now (November 1999) roofless with no doors or windows in the openings and no internal features, although the listing describes it as having 'a hipped three-quarter scantle slate roof. This damage was caused by a fire in 1985 (pers comm Rob Lello). It is single storey with a nearly symmetrical front with a wide central doorway, and one to the left and far right. All are C20. There is a shuttered window to the middle of each end wall.'

268

HAYLE, BODRIGGY VILLA, QUEENS WAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56373745 PRN: 139267 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/82). The listing includes the front garden walls and gate piers. Dating to the mid C19 it has a stuccoed front otherwise is painted rubble. It has a hipped slurried scantle slate roof with projecting eaves and brick chimneys over the side walls. There are cast-iron ogee gutters. It follows a double depth plan with two-equal sized reception rooms flanking a central stair hall leading to a stair hall between the rear service rooms. The building is two storeys high with a symmetrical front with three windows and a central doorway. Stucco plinth, quoin strips and similar stucco detail around the doorway and moulded architraves. The original door has round-arched panels and an overlight. There is a late C19 glazed porch with canted front, fretted mullions and paired brackets carrying an eaves entablature with acanthus leaves and shaped cresting over a moulded cornice. The windows are original twelve-pane hornless sashes. Painted rubble walls adjoin at either side of the house and enclose a rectangular garden in front. The wall at the front is stuccoed and has a plinth and cavetto moulded granite coping. The gateway is cyma on plan and has square-on-plan granite monolithic pier shafts with cavetto pyramidal caps, and a scrolled iron gate. The side walls of the garden are ramped up to high rear walls.. The right-hand rear wall has battlements.

269

HAYLE, 12, 14, 18 AND 20 PENPOL AVENUE (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSE

SW56093722 PRN: 139268 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/143). C16 house remodelled in the C17, extended and remodelled in the C18 and C19. Slatehanging to south-west front and north-west gable ends, otherwise painted rubble or rubble with granite dressings. It has grouted scantle slate roofs with tall brick chimneys over the gable ends and over the side walls. There are some cast-iron ogee gutters. At one time an irregular cruciform plan (south-east wing later mostly demolished); partly C17 wing at right-angles to rear right and C18 wing at right angles to front right. The rear wing was rebuilt at the rear in the C19 as two room plan farmhouse plus rear outshut (right) and front wing was extended with washhouse at the front. The main range has two original front rooms of the house (with thick walls) remodelled as rear service rooms to about 1760 two-room-plan front and retaining a C17 stair tower projecting from the rear of an entrance hall between the rooms. The rear right-hand wing is C17 or earlier in the front two rooms but heightened in the C19, except for a short section of roof over the front part. There is a C17 doorway into the left hand side. The building is two storeys high with four slate windows in the south-west front. There is a doorway under the second-from left first floor windows with slate hood on wooden brackets. C20 ledged door and C20 windows. At the far right is the projecting gable end of wing and in front of the wing is a gable-ended C19 single-storey washhouse. The left-hand wall of the wing has early C19 sash to the first floor. Overall the north-west front has four windows, a C17 hollow chamfered doorway right of middle and nearby symmetrical three window front of C19 front on the left with C20 door and C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. To the right of the C17 doorway is a C20 copy three light casement with eight-panes per light and a similar window over. Returning at right angles in front on the right is the rear wall of the main range of the house with central hipped-roofed C17 stair tower. Ground floor left and right are C18 three-light casements with original crown glass and inner stanchions possibly for earlier leaded glazing. There are copy casements over. The interior has late C17 coved and moulded plaster ceiling over the stair; bolection moulded chimney pieces to the chambers on either side of the stair. Otherwise circa 1760 carpentry; joinery and plasterwork (where visible) including chimney pieces in the front chambers; dog-leg stair with rectangular balusters; panelled doors and moulded ceiling cornices. Roof structures not inspected but they retain some C18 or earlier

work. The garden walls in front of the south-west front are grouted rubble. The gateway has a square-on-plan granite monolithic piers and C19 wrought-iron gates with arched bracing, cross-braced lock rail and spear-head finials. The walls on the right form a path beside the front wing. The garden walls in front of the north-west front are granite rubble. In front of the right-hand part (No. 18) the wall is older, lower and has hogs-back granite copings. The gate piers are round-headed granite monoliths. The gate to No. 18 is C19 wrought iron with arched top rail. There is a well in front of the right-hand end of the garden wall. Over the well is a C19 cast iron barrel pump with its original cranked handle. Penpol has an interesting history: owned by the Godolphins from the C16 until 1639 when it was sold to Anthony Honeychurch of St Erth; in 1732 in the hands of Rt. Hon Henry Robartes, Earl of Radnor, who leased to John Cumow ('Merchant' Cumow); a daughter Elizabeth married William Hockin, rector of Phillack with Gwithian in 1770, another daughter Jane, married Richard Oke Millett of Marazion in 1771, surgeon and partner in the Comish Copper Co. In 1788 Richard Millett bought Penpol from Lord Arundell. A later Dr. Richard Millett who had been living at Penpol for many years up to 1863, was accused by his brother-in-law, Dr. Edmonds of poisoning his brother Jacob Millett, by mixing aconite in horse radish sauce served with beef. There was an inquest and trial but he was found not guilty. Since 1921 Penpol has been owned by the Ellis family. (notes by major Tom Ellis).

270

HAYLE, 16 PENPOL AVENUE (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSE

SW56043722 PRN: 139269 LB: II

Listed building (No. 11/144). House dating to the early C19. It has slatehanging to the front and hipped scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the side walls of the original house. It follows a double depth plan with rear rooms partly within integral rear outshut. There are two equal-sized rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading presumably to a stair hall between the rear rooms. A Later C19 one-room wide wing (now garage to ground floor) adjoining on the left and lean-to adjoining on the right. The building is two storeys high with four windows in the north-west front. Original house, middle, has symmetrical three window front with a central doorway. Original six-panel door within circa mid-late C19 glazed box porch with coloured marginal panes. Original sixteen-pane hornless sashes to the ground floor, C20 windows to first floor. Hip-fronted one window bay on the left and lean-to on the right. All with slatehanging (probably added circa mid-late C19). The interior has not been inspected but is likely to retain original features and joinery. There is a mortar coped rubble garden wall parallel to the front of the house with a gateway aligned with the doorway. The gateway is a square-edged dressed granite pointed arched doorway.

271

HAYLE, PENPOL POTTERY (Figs 15d, e)

STABLE

SW56063723 PRN: 139270

C19 stable block (?) constructed from granite with a slate roof. Blocked openings ranged along north-east side.

272

HAYLE, 22-25 STATION HILL (Figs 15d, e)

VILLA

SW56073735 PRN: 139271

Villas dating to about 1900. They have bow windows and good detail. Similar to other late C19 terraces in Hayle with detailing influenced by the earlier C19 stucco and roughcast local style, these have more late Victorian/gothic inspired detail. The contemporary rubble enclosing walls to both Station Hill and Penpol Avenue are important streetscape features.

273

HAYLE, TOLVIEW TERRACE (Fig 15d)

TERRACE

SW55923700 PRN: 139272 :

These houses are shown on the 1907 2nd Edition OS. They have been much altered.

274

HAYLE, CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55933714 PRN: 139273

Row. Mid C19 (the Chapel [117] dates from 1845). Rendered, roughcast and stucco with slate roofs (mostly now artificial slate). Originally a 2 storey row of mixed double fronted houses, single fronted and half-houses, many now have late C19/C20 shops attached to the front over the gardens, although others survive very unaltered. Far from regular in their treatment, the simple rendered finishes are probably later alterations from the original roughcast which is in evidence at the southern end of the row (21-24). Only one shopfront of quality survives [419]. Nos. 5-7 were more completely altered late C19, and are now taller and larger than the rest of the row with prominent gables to the road. Several items are separately itemised ([117], [118], [418], [419]. Chapel Terrace was in its early days a respectable middle class residential address, becoming more of a shopping street in the later C19 (Trade Directories). It was and is the retaining core of the small town centre that developed around Harvey's Foundry, very much a smaller version of that which developed around Copperhouse at the same time.

275

HAYLE, 42 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

SHOP

SW55823745 PRN: 139274 LB: II

Listed building (No. 10/180). Former butcher's shop with terra-cotta heads and mural. Designed 1893 for John Runnals by Sampson Hill of Redruth. The late development of shops in this area (built into domestic front gardens) reflects the early C19 dominance of Harvey's own Emporium in Foundry Square. (See list description).

276

HAYLE, PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55823746 PRN: 139275

Penpol Terrace was developed by the Cornish Copper Co. in 1819 as part of their development of the New, or East quay [127], built in opposition to Harvey's new Penpol Quay; they cut back and straightened the foreshore at the same time (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 73). The row is mostly shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award, apart from later additions 6-14 (consecutive) which are shown on the 1877 1st Edition OS. Some of the houses have shops set up in the front gardens, most retain the low rubble walls along the road and between the houses, forming quite a striking feature of the row. Interestingly Hayle Terrace is a true terrace in the C18 sense of the word, being a row of houses built on a terraced piece of land to achieve picturesque effects, enhanced by the curve of the building line, partly explained by the curve of the shoreline, but, given that this was anyway altered at the same time, a deliberate effect was probably sought here. A mixture of half-houses and double fronted houses, most with the Hayle-style of detailing, with roughcast render, rusticated stucco detailing of mixed motifs, and originally slate roofs.

277

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE, CHAPEL LANE (Fig 16e)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (site of)

SW56823778 PRN: 138554

Site of Wesleyan chapel. Built early 1816 to replace the older, round chapel in Fore Street [167], (C. Noall, The Book of Hayle, 1984, 34), remodelled late C19, vacant for many years, demolished 1998. Was a significant example of a town chapel with full gallery. The boundary walls of scoria block still stand, item [525].

278

HAYLE, ST JOHNS STREET (Fig 15e)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL

SW56563775 PRN: 139276

Chapel, sometime mission church, now hall. Rubble, rendered half-hipped gable to street front with bellcote and artificial slate roof. The gable end has no architectural details, although the rear gable retains an ecclesiastical window. Gabled porch to right; rubble wall to street with granite piers. Rebuilt 1895 for Rev. F. Hockin. Originally the site of a Teetotal Methodist Chapel (see also [474]), founded 1845, it was sold after 1850 and bought by Canon Hockin as a chapel of ease to his church of Phillack, and acted as a temporary church during the building of St Elwyn's Church [133]. (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, 34). A cross from Bodriggy is sited over the porch.

279

HAYLE, VENTONLEAGUE ROW (Figs 15f, h)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL

SW57263808 PRN: 139277

Methodist Free Church chapel, 1875 (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, 34) inscribed Methodist Free Church on plaque in gable. Rendered with slate roof.

280

HAYLE, CHAPEL HILL (Fig 16e)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (site of)

SW56183762 PRN: 139278

A Free United Methodist chapel is shown at this site on the 1877 1st edition OS mapping. The chapel has been demolished late C20. It was built as a Teetotal Methodist chapel (1843), becoming a United Methodist Free Church chapel 1871, at which time it was shared by the Baptist community in Hayle, and had a full immersion baptistery. (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, 34 - 35).

281

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE STATION (Figs 16e, f)

RAILWAY (site of)

SW56983776 PRN: 31986

Copperhouse station on the Great Western Railway (formerly the West Cornwall Railway) was open in 1905 - 8. There are no extant remains (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, *Phillack Parish checklist*, CA15, 101).

282

HAYLE, TREVASSACK (Figs 16e, f)

HOUSE (site of)

SW57103761 PRN: 31801.02

Not the Manor House. The house at Trevassack was dated 1700 (N. Pevsner, 1970, *Buildings of England: Cornwall*, 66; W.H. Pascoe, 1976 *Phillack Parish Checklist*, CA115, 98). Owned in the C19 by the Cornish Copper CO. Trevassack Manorhouse became derelict mid C20 and was demolished c. 1984 - illustrated in Noall, 1984, p. 26, + description, op. cit., p. 23. New houses stand on the site.

283

HAYLE, HIGH LANES (Fig 16e)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (site of)

SW56623709 PRN: 139279

A Bible Christian Chapel is shown to have been at this location on the 1877 1st Edition OS map.

284

HAYLE, 36 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

POST OFFICE

SW55843741 *PRN:* 139280

A Post Office is shown on these premises on the 1877 1st Edition OS and 1907 2nd Edition OS mapping. It was requested by the Harvey's in response to the vast quantities of post they generated (pers comm Rob Lello).

285

PHILLACK, RIVIERE (Fig 16d)

LIFEBOAT STATION (site of)

SW55683781 *PRN:* 139281

A Lifeboat Station was built approximately on this site in 1866 in a former quarry owned by the Copper Co. The first boat was the gift of the University of Oxford. The station closed in 1920 (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, pp 105 -106); the site was later used until the late C20 as an oil depot by Esso. A memorial stone to the lifeboat "Isis" can now be found in Isis Gardens in Foundry Square (pers comm Rob Lello).

286

PHILLACK, RIVIERE TOWANS (Fig 16g)

CLAY PIT

SW55773857 *PRN:* 139282

A clay pit is shown at this location on the 1877 1st Edition OS mapping. By the revised 2nd edition of 1907 it seems to have been developed southwards.

287

PHILLACK, RIVIERE TOWANS (Fig 16g)

CLAY PIT

SW55823854 *PRN:* 139283

A clay pit is shown at this location on the 1877 1st edition OS map but had disappeared by the time of the revised 2nd Edition OS (1907).

288

PHILLACK, MEXICO (Figs 16g, h)

POUND

SW56313845 *PRN:* 139284

A Manor Pound is sited at this location on the 1877 1st Edition OS map but does not appear on the 1907 2nd Edition OS map. There is a scatter of large moorstone boulders in this location, which may be related to the pound, or to other monuments in this area.

289

PHILLACK, RIVIERE (Fig 16c)

FERRY TERMINAL

SW55163802 *PRN:* 139285

A ferry terminal is shown at this location on the 1877 1st Edition OS.(NMR 424736) (Hayle and Camel Historic Audit, Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1033). The ferry has been in operation since the Middle Ages (see Noall, C, 1985. *The Book of Hayle*, Barracuda Books, pp. 111-112).

290

LELANT (Fig 16c)

FERRY TERMINAL

SW54903793 PRN: 40405

A ferry over the River Hayle from Lelant is shown on the OS map of 1877 (1st Edition 25-inch map and is mentioned by N. Martin (N. Martin, 1980, River Ferries, 19). A building at the above location is shown on the OS map of 1970 (6-inch map). The so-called Norwayman's Dock was located in the tidal strand just south of the ferry, still shown on the 1842 Lelant Tithe Map (see [614]). The ferry has been in operation since the Middle Ages (see Noall, C, 1985. The Book of Hayle, Barracuda Books, pp. 111-112).

291

HAYLE, RIVER HAYLE (Fig 16c)

FERRY TERMINAL

SW55013792 PRN: 139286

A ferry terminal is shown at this location on the 1877 1st Edition OS map.

292

HAYLE, CUSTOMS HOUSE QUAY (Fig 15d)

SLUICE

SW55733773 PRN: 139287

A sluice serving Copperhouse Creek is sited at this location and connects with a culvert under the modern swimming pool. W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981), says this was one of Joseph Came's first actions after taking over management of the Copper Co. in 1807, but it may be slightly later and linked to acquisition of the freehold of the Riviere lands and quays in 1811. Built to increase the flushing action in the main river channel of impounded water in the Copperhouse creek, and actually more closely aimed at clearing North Quays than the older sluice at the entrance to the Copperhouse Canal; used in tandem with the swing bridge and sluices [128], [129]. Walled with scoria blocks, the inlet has been blocked off with granite blocks, probably mid C19, to form a path adjacent to the tramway that ran over the bridge here. The western parapet wall of this bridge over the inlet survives.

293

HAYLE, 19 PENMARE TERRACE (Fig 15h)

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

SW57253843 PRN: 40359

A smithy at Copperhouse is shown at the above location on the OS map of 1907 (2nd Edition 25-inch map). The current premises are still used as a blacksmith's.

294

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 15e, f)

POUND

SW56873806 PRN: 31854

A rectangular pound adjoins the wharf [224] at Copperhouse Canal and is extant (A.L.D. La Touche, 19 -- , Riviere Towans MS; W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist b2).

295

HAYLE, 37- 55 & 59 FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW57273843 PRN: 139288

Row and shops. Late C18, altered C19. Apart from no. 45, a taller, mid C19 hipped building inserted into the row, this is one of the best and earliest surviving rows in Hayle. The buildings are all rendered, without the roughcast or rusticated stucco detailing associated with C19 buildings in Hayle (except no. 45), with slate roofs. Two storeys throughout, but notably lower than the C19 buildings further east in Fore Street and Market Square. The buildings are a mixture of single and double fronted properties, with many good

surviving shop fronts, many projecting or canted out. A Post Office is shown on the 1907 2nd Edition OS map, further west in the row than it is now.

296

HAYLE, ST JOSEPHS CHURCH (Fig 15e)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL

SW56283782 PRN: 139289

St Joseph's Church was built in 1871 as a Baptist Chapel, and restored and converted for use as a Roman Catholic church in 1958 (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, 35).

297

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, d)

ROW

SW55723689 PRN: 139290

Short row of three early C19 cottages (shown on 1842 St Erth Tithe Map); rubble stone, render and slate hung; irregular fenestration; front gardens now given over mainly to parking. A Post Office is shown at this location on the 1907 2nd Edition OS map.

298

HAYLE, HIGH LANES (Fig 16e)

SUNDAY SCHOOL (site of)

SW56623709 PRN: 139291

A Sunday School adjoined the Bible Christian Chapel according to the 1907 2nd Edition OS map.

299

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS (Fig 16c)

FINDSPOT

SW55093807 PRN: 139292

This is the approximate site of a bronze object - suggested to be a late Bronze Age razor. It was an unattached find. (NMR 424740). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit, Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, No. 1035)

300

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS (Fig 16d)

FLINT SCATTER

SW55983798 PRN: 139293

Domestic mesolithic flints were found at this approximate location. The scatter includes tranchet axe, core, flake and scraper. (NMR 424738). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1034).

301

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS (Fig 16d)

FINDSPOT

SW55973801 PRN: 139294

A sacred cinerary urn (NMR 424741) was found at this location. (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1036).

302

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS (Figs 16c, d, g)

ROUND

SW55303809 PRN: 139295

This is the possible site of an Iron Age round (NMR 424723). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit, Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1027).

303

HAYLE, ESTUARY (Figs 16c, d)

WRECK

SW55353780 PRN: 139296

This is the named location of the cargo ship 'Unity', lost in 1782 (NMR 905028). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1736).

304

HAYLE, ESTUARY (Figs 16c, d)

WRECK

SW55353778 PRN: 139297

The cargo vessel 'Friendship' was lost at this named location in 1807 (NMR 905127). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1737).

305

HAYLE, ESTUARY (Figs 16c, d)

WRECK

SW55363775 PRN: 139298

The cargo vessel 'Ocean' was lost at this named location in 1827 (NMR 905282). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1739).

306

HAYLE, ESTUARY (Figs 16c, d)

WRECK

SW55363772 PRN: 139299

The craft 'Fanny' was lost at this named location in 1810 (NMR 905148). (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1738).

307

HAYLE, PENPOL CREEK (Fig 15d)

CANAL

SW55853724 PRN: 31894

Penpol creek was converted to a canal to serve the Harvey's Foundry in 1780 (1 - - -, Unknown, CRO document No. DDH.G.ACC. 526, N0. 33; W.H. Pascoe, 1976 Phillack parish Checklist, CA15, 100). It is extant. The published grid ref. (in W.H. Pascoe's reference) is incorrect: it is amended above (N. Johnson, 198 -, pers. comm.).

308

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY (Fig 15d)

MOORING BOLLARD

SW55623760 PRN: 139300

Granite mooring posts, that are partly overbuilt, dating to about 1818 are still in use. (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1151).

309

HAYLE, PENPOL SMELTING WORKS (Fig 16d)

SMELTING HOUSE (site of)

SW55983718 PRN: 31887

Site of Penpol Copper Smelter. 1710-1735. Set up by Gideon Cosier of Perranzabuloe, Penpol Smelter was the first industrial enterprise in the Hayle area of which record survives, although the estuary and its foreshore was already used for the large-scale import of Welsh coal. A successful enterprise, it only stopped with the death of the controlling partners; it is likely that the quays and warehouse/cellars built up at this point by John 'Merchant' Cumow were based on whatever existing facilities were associated with the smelter. (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 23).

310

HAYLE, COMMUNITY SCHOOL (Fig 16e)

FINDSPOT

SW55913716 PRN: 139301

Roman coins are recorded as having been discovered at approximately this location (Hayle and Camel estuaries, Historic Audit Draft report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1214). They were unattached finds (RCM 1825.2).

311

HAYLE, CAUSEWAY (Fig 15a)

BRIDGE

SW54703631 PRN: 139302

Bridge built in 1824; previously crossing was only possible at low tide. (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1125)

312

PHILLACK (Fig 16h)

LANN

SW56503845 PRN: 31827

A feature of most early christian sites is a curvilinear enclosure or lann. The present churchyard at Phillack is rectangular, and was so on the TA map also (1842 Phillack Tithe Award). Charles Thomas suggests that expansion of the churchyard in 1826 may have altered its outline. Preston-Jones suspects that alteration may have occurred at a much earlier date (perhaps involving enclosure of a small area within a much larger original), because of problems with blown sand (A.C. Thomas, 1977. Phillack Church Guide, 9; A. Preston-Jones, 198 -, pers. comm.; W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 96; A.C. Thomas, 1971, Phillack Churchyard, CA12). In 1973, road widening involved the removal of the southern part of the churchyard wall. Part of "what may have been the pre - Norman cemetery enclosure" was found. The older south entrance was also located (A.C. Thomas, 1971, Phillack Churchyard, Ca12, 59). See [238], [254], [255], [256], [258] and [259].

313

PHILLACK (Fig 16h)

SETTLEMENT

SW56553842 PRN: 31824.01

J.H. Rowe (1 - - -, Phillack and Gwithian, MSS at Redruth Local Studies Library) refers to possible Neolithic midden in Phillack churchyard. The reference has not been checked, so no further details are known, but he may be referring to the discovery mentioned by W. Penaluna, (1938, Historical Survey of Cornwall II, 169). See [251], [262], [263].

314

PHILLACK, PHILLACK CHURCH (Fig 16h)

CEMETERY

SW56503840 PRN: 31823

Burials in cists have been found on several occasions, and in several locations, around Phillack churchyard. It is possible that all were part of one original, large graveyard. The descriptions are ambiguous, and could imply Iron Age and / or Christian graves. One of the discoveries [313] apparently also turned up possible Neolithic finds. In view of the nature of the reports, it is not possible to be precise about the date and age of the cemetery, but it is conceivable that all the graves could be christian, originally encompassed within a large early christian enclosure which is no longer [312](A. Preston-Jones, 1984, Camanton Cemetery, CA23, 176-177; A. Preston-Jones, 198 -, pers. comm.).

315

HAYLE, LOGGANS (Fig 16h)

MILL (site of)

SW57303847 PRN: 139303

Tin Mills, destroyed in 1581, are recorded at this location (NMR 424711) (Hayle and Camel Estuaries, Historic Audit Draft Report, Wessex Archaeology, 1997, Appendix 1, No. 1024).

316

HAYLE, PENPOL (Fig 16d)

SAW MILL (site of)

SW56053770 PRN: 31885

The Tithe Award for Phillack records a timber pond on the south side of Copperhouse Creek (1842:1485). This was presumably associated with a sawmill in the Copperhouse - Hayle area (N. Thomas, 1991, pers comm). There are no extant remains: it is now filled in (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 100).

317

HAYLE, CHAPEL LANE (Fig 15e)

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

SW56793776 PRN: 139304

A house and smithshop are recorded on these premises on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award (1842:1138). It was owned by a certain Richard Veal. The surviving buildings are still in use, but in poor condition - for the most part roadside elevations are of rubble-built blank walled single storey structures, the central structure, with timber boarding and sliding door, has a roof - vent cupola. The adjacent house, which was Veal's home, is later and more ornamented than most in St John's Street.

318

HAYLE, TREVASSACK (Fig 16f)

BARROW (site of)

SW57303750 PRN: 31884

The Tithe Award for Phillack records the field name of "park corgan" for the location (1842: 995) which may indicate the site of a barrow. There are no visible remains (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, 95).

319

HAYLE, VENTONLEAGUE (Fig 16f)

CROSS (site of)

SW57503770 PRN: 31939

The Tithe Award for Phillack records the field name of "cross croft" for the location (1842:986, 990-1). There are no known traces of a cross here (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 97). The names field is situated on a cross roads at Guildford (1979 OS, 1:10000 map.).

320

HAYLE, GUILDFORD (Fig 15f)

MILESTONE

SW57343764 *PRN: 31878*

A late C18 milestone is extant, on Viaduct Hill, near Guildford. Shown on the OS survey notes of 1809, with the legend '9 m. Penz.', the inscription is now barely legible apart from the '9'.

321

HAYLE, THE BEECHES, ST GEORGE'S ROAD (Fig 15e)

WALL

SW56233704 *PRN: 140976 LB: II*

Listed Buildings (11/187). Gate piers, gates and flanking walls at road entrance to The Beeches [395]. Granite ashlar gate piers, stuccoed walls with dressed granite copings and wrought-iron gates. Ogee-on-plan entrance with central gateway flanked by square-on-plan piers. Gate-piers have plinths and square edged strings under pyramidal caps. Walls have stuccoed plinths and cambered copings. Gates have scrolled detail and the name of the house within a central arched panel to each gate.

322

HAYLE, EGLOSHAYLE ROAD, TREVASSACK (Fig 16f)

CEMETERY

SW57103800 *PRN: 31881*

The Tithe Award for Phillack records the field name of "inner" and "outer burying grounds" for three plots at Trevassack (1842:837, 1015, 1019), suggesting the site of a cemetery. No remains are known (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 96). The area is now built over (1979 OS, 1:10000 map).

323

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f, h)

LIME KILN (site of)

SW57003800 *PRN: 31942*

Rowe recorded a limekiln was extant in circa 1780 in Copperhouse (J.H. Rowe, Phillack and Gwithian, MS at Redruth Library). The location given in the checklist is approximate only: no remains are known (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 100).

324

HAYLE, WHEAL SHOAT (Figs 16e, f)

MINE (site of)

SW56503770 *PRN: 40389*

Wheal Shoat was a trial adit in the 1800's (A.K. Hamilton Jenkin, 1961, Mines and Miners of Cornwall, Pt 5, 12) and was in operation in 1812 (H. Rowe, 1934, Mining in Phillack and Gwithian).

325

HAYLE, NORTH WHEAL ALFRED (Fig 15f)

MINE

SW57253735 *PRN: 31877*

North Wheal Alfred worked the same ground as Wheal Arthur (a trial 1808 - 1818). North Wheal Alfred was in operation between 1838 - 1841 (A.K. Hamilton-Jenkin, 196 -, Mines and Miners in Cornwall V, 13). Some of the mine still remains: the OS show dumps and shafts in the area in the 1960s (1963 OS, 6-inch map). By 1979, the easternmost shaft and associated dumps had disappeared (1979 OS, 1:10000). See also [593] [594].

326

HAYLE, GUILDFORD (Fig 16h)

BRICKWORKS (site of)

SW57453825 PRN: 31843

The Tithe Award for Phillack records the field names of "higher" and "lower brickfield" for enclosures at the location (1842:733-4), possibly including a site of a brick works or clay extraction site (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack Parish Checklist, CA15, 100). No remains are extant : the area is now built over (1979 OS, 1:10000).

327

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 16h)

RAILWAY STATION (site of)

SW57153830 PRN: 31832.04

Copperhouse station on the Hayle Railway was situated south west of the Penmare Hotel, at the foot of an incline to Angarrack. It was in existence from 1837 to 1852 (G.H. Anthony, 1968, West Cornwall and Helston Railways.). There are no extant remains (W.H. Pascoe, 1976, Phillack parish Checklist, CA15, 101). This site appears to be mislocated since the station building still exists as Luggans fish and chip shop and is located south east of the Penmare Hotel (pers comm Rob Lello; see item [507]).

328

PHILLACK, RIVIERE (Figs 15e, g)

OUTBUILDING

SW56223810 PRN: 31956

Outbuilding to Riviere House. c. 1791. Previously wrongly noted as an almshouse, that in fact refers to Riviere Cottages [236].

329

LELANT, LELANT TOWANS WHARF (Fig 15c)

WHARF

SW55083768 PRN: 139305

Known locally as Tyringham's Quay (after a local Squire Tyringham) who had it built to ship ore from the mines around Trencrom (pers comm Rob Lello) a quay is shown on the site of the later wharf in the Lelant Tithe Map of 1842. The present wharf is shown clearly on the 1877 1st Edition OS map (25-inch) and was rented by the Harvey's to prevent others using it. It was served by a short branch line coming off the main Great Western line that runs from St. Erth to St. Ives; both line and wharf were brand new in 1877. The railway provided a 600 ft granite quay allowing access for ships of 17 ft draft at all tides with warehouses, steam crane and weighbridge. The line (the last to be built with the Great Western's 7 ft broad gauge) had been truncated by the 2nd Edition mapping of 1907. The mooring posts may be contemporary with the wharf; a crane is noted at the northern end (1907 2nd Edition OS). Mainly used for explosives traffic in the late C19 (particularly to supply the Bickford-Smith Fuseworks in Tuckingmill), and as a breaker's yard in the early/mid C20, it was partially rebuilt by the Royal Navy in W.W.II, and afterwards used by Bickford's/ICI to ship dynamite from. See G. Thome, The St Ives Branch and the Hayle Wharves Railway, 1992, p. 14, and B. Acton, A View from Trencrom, 1992, p. 84. The quay stands unaltered, built of granite with the cap-stones joined together by lozenge shaped plugs, with a projecting spur at the northern end, and several flights of steps leading down to the water. Apart from a small amount of rubble and scoria at the south end of the wharf, there is no clear evidence of the pre-1842 quay. A large early C20 metal framed building without cladding stands on the quay and between the wars it was used as a place to break up ships and store explosives up until the 1970s (pers comm Rob Lello).

330

LELANT (Fig 15c)

RAILWAY

SW54993744 PRN: 139306

This railway cutting served a wharf [329]. The railway is complete on the 1877 1st Edition OS mapping but had been truncated by the 2nd Edition mapping (1907, 25-inch).

331

HAYLE, BEATRICE TERRACE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 15e, f, h)

TERRACE

SW56963808 PRN: 139307

Terrace. Circa 1910. Rendered rubble with moulded plaster panels and slate roofs. Two storeys, with large, deep brick stacks on the party walls. The terrace has a strong rhythm formed by the full height canted bays with projecting hipped roofs, and the large stacks. Small front gardens with low capped walls, probably originally railed. Beatrice Terrace was built early in the C20 on the site of the demolished Copperhouse Ropewalk [190] by Jack Luke, a mine adventurer who had travelled and worked in South Africa.

332

HAYLE, DOWNES SUMMER HOUSE (Figs 15a, b)

SUMMERHOUSE

SW55573675 PRN: 139308 LB: II*

Listed building (12/183). Summerhouse dating to about 1880.

333

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 16d)

RAILWAY STATION (site of)

SW55843718 PRN: 139309

This building is marked as a shed on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO214/3/2). Both this building and item [334] had formed part of the original Hayle Railway Station of 1843.

334

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 16d)

LITERARY INSTITUTE (site of)

SW55863719 PRN: 139310

This is the approximate site of a literary institution recorded on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214 214/3/2). Both this building and item [333] had formed part of the original Hayle Railway Station of 1843. The Literary Institute was founded by Henry Harvey on behalf of his workers, (Vale 1966, 61)

335

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 16d)

DRILL HALL (site of)

SW55883715 PRN: 139311

On the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2) as Barracks Stores, later used as a Volunteer Drill Hall on the 1877 1st Edition OS. Harvey's formed a volunteer artillery battery in 1860, supported by the Copper Co., which became an important and popular institution in Hayle and west Cornwall - firing the salute at the foundation ceremony of Truro cathedral in 1880 - (C. Noall, The book of Hayle, 1984, p 128).

336

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 16d)

ROW (site of)

SW55893710 PRN: 139312

Dwelling Houses are shown at this location on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award. Demolished 1980s.

337

HAYLE, FOUNDRY VIADUCT (Fig 15d)

VIADUCT

SW55853721 PRN: 139313

Foundry viaduct crosses over Foundry Square. Following a proposal in 1846 it was built, initially of wood following a design by Brunel to replace the former incline. Built for the West Cornwall Railway it was opened on 25 February 1852 when the line between Redruth and Penzance was ready. Costly to maintain however it was replaced with hammer dressed granite, reinforced and partly encased with dark engineering brick, carrying a cast iron viaduct between 1871 –1899, by which time the line was part of the Great Western Railway - the piecemeal progress of the reconstruction is reflected in the different sizes of some of the piers, and the use of brick in the westernmost piers.

338

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55763733 PRN: 139314

A cart house is shown at this approximate location, on the coal wharves, on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

339

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

SAW PIT (site of)

SW55793726 PRN: 139315

A saw pit is located at this site on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2), it was opposite a large Timber Shed (PRN 139315) with a railway running between them.

340

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

TIMBER YARD (site of)

SW55763728 PRN: 139316

A Timber Shed is shown adjoining the Boiler Maker's shop (1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining: GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). It was probably a component of the shipyard on Carnsew Quay (– see [98] and [342]).

341

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

BOILER WORKS (site of)

SW55753730 PRN: 139317

A Boiler maker's shop is shown at this approximate location on the 1864 Plan of Hayle and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). It was a component of Harvey's shipyard [98] associated with the foundry site and had been converted into an office and showroom. The building was destroyed by fire in the 1970s and the rubble bulldozed into the graving dock [347] (pers comm Rob Lello).

342

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

SHIPWRIGHTS WORKSHOP (site of)

SW55723734 PRN: 139318

This is the site of Harvey's shipwright's yard and buildings as shown on the 1864 Plan of Hayle and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2). The earliest of Harvey's small ships and lighters were built on the Foundry foreshore from 1795 onwards. Shipbuilding on a large scale began only in 1834 following the reconstruction of Carnsew Quay/South Quay and the creation here of a full scale yard. Building at first timber sailing vessels, from 1862-87 moderate sized iron vessels were built; from 1887-93, large steel ships were built, culminating in 1891 in the SS Ramleh (4,000 tons), the largest ship built in Cornwall. The

yard continued to be used as a ship breaker's yard (Messrs Thomas Ward - the same firm that bought and broke up the Harvey's foundry equipment in 1903) until after WWII.

343

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

OFFICE (site of)

SW55673747 PRN: 139319

The Steamer's Office was located at this approximate site on the 1864 Plan of Hayle Foundry and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2).

344

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 16d)

ORE STORE (site of)

SW55653755 PRN: 139320

Ore hutches are located at this site on the 1842 St Erth Tithe Map, the 1864 Plan of Hayle and Lands Adjoining (GRH 148/1, CRO 214/3/2) and the 1877 OS Map.

345

HAYLE, CARNSEW (Fig 15d)

HILLFORT

SW55643713 PRN: 31934

The Victoria County History noted a semi - circular embankment at Hayle overlooking both estuaries. It is shown on earlier OS maps as an earthwork. Thomas says that the earthwork at Carnsew seems to have consisted of two ramparts, the outer surmounting the 50ft high cliff. Farming and the railway cutting have removed nearly all traces of a rampart on the west side, but this may be indicated by a change in slope. The remaining ramparts were walled up and the paths cut along them by Henry Harvey in the construction of an ornamental park in 1845. There is an entrance in the north west with an enclosure to the east of it and a track leading from it to the shore. The fort was probably constructed to guard the Hayle estuary and a prehistoric trackway south of it. A field visit by the OS in 1962 revealed that the surviving main rampart and annexe to the north are substantial but considerably mutilated by the construction of the park. There is no ground evidence of the earthwork having been completed by a rampart on the west side; it has probably been ploughed out. In its present condition the original entrance cannot be identified: that on the track leading from it (mentioned by Thomas) are probably modern. The earthwork appears to be a small hillfort rather than a cliff castle, with natural slopes defending the north and east sides. Wells says there are indications of a terrace on the western side, which may have been caused by the raising of the interior. Altered and landscaped in the 1840s by Henry Harvey, who added a number of structures and ramped walks as part of a wider landscaping activity. See also [30] [33 -44] [59 -65].

346

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 16e)

LIME KILN (site of)

SW56743801 PRN: 139321

Lime kilns are shown at this approximate location on the 1835 Bodriggy Estate map, surveyed by J.H. Rutger, (CRO GP3/12/1).

347

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 16e)

DOCK (site of)

SW56653791 PRN: 139322

A graving dock is marked at this approximate location on the 1835 Bodriggy estate map, surveyed by J.H. Rutger (CRO GP3/12/1).

348

HAYLE, BODRIGGY QUAY, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 16e)

QUAY (site of)

SW56703788 PRN: 139323

According to the 1835 Bodriggy Estate map (CRO GP3/12/1) surveyed by J.H. Rutger, a small quay jutted out from the road into a small bay/inlet coming off the Copperhouse Canal. It faced the canal almost square on with slightly angled western and eastern edges meeting the road almost at right angles.

349

HAYLE, COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 16e)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE (site of)

SW56433785 PRN: 139324

A Cess Pool is shown at this approximate location on the 1835 Bodriggy Estate map (CRO GP3/12/1) surveyed by J.H. Rutger.

350

HAYLE, 7 WATER LANE (TRESANTON) (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55893618 PRN: 139613

House. Late C19. Rendered with (artificial) slate roofs. Two generously proportioned storeys to tall hipped roof, truncated stacks left and right. The principal elevation faces south, of three glazing bar sashes with central door, the roadside (north) elevation has 3 window bays, with a central round-headed stair window on first floor, and gabled mezzanine extension to centre. Single storey extension to west elevation. Moulded gate piers to garden walls. Built between 1877 and 1907, but looking like 1830, this may have been the couthouse to Mellanear Mine, or at least to Gundry's shaft which stood on the north side of the road in 1877.

351

HAYLE, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

WALL

SW55513631 PRN: 139614

Walls to former gardens of Meadowside (44 Trelissick Road). Although part of the gardens of this large listed mid C19 house have been developed in the late C20, the original boundary walls/stone hedges still survive, and are an important element in the streetscape along the lane to the east of the house leading to the junction with Water Lane.

352

HAYLE, 51 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55503638 PRN: 139615

House, mid C19 (shown on 1877 OS map), altered and extended late C20. Roughcast with slate roof and crested ridge tiles. Two storeys with full height canted and hipped bay to left, and hipped roof with stacks to left and right. Two tripartite windows (replacing sashes) on each floor and central door in flat-roofed glazed porch. Flat roofed single storey extension to right, original hipped rear wing. Rendered front garden wall. Similar in style, but slightly earlier than, other groups of gothic-influenced villas in Hayle, for instance by the railway station. Although the only house in the group running north along Trelissick Road shown on the 1877 OS map, the others are probably nearly contemporary, and represent a single development phase on the road out of Hayle; part of a good row of such villas that represented the final extension of the middle class suburban spread up Foundry Hill from the Harvey's Foundry before C20 infill.

353

HAYLE, 45, 47, 49 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSES

SW55513641 PRN: 139616

Group of three houses, rendered with slate roofs. Two storeys with hipped roofs. Number 49 is a mirror image of 51 [352], and probably dates to soon after 1877, and although the others are differently detailed (with a simpler, later regency/classical style), the whole group is probably of c.1880, representing a single development phase. The villas step upslope to the north, with a good survival of front garden walls enclosing mature gardens creating good streetscape; part of a good row of such villas that represented the final extension of the middle class suburban spread up Foundry Hill from the Harvey's Foundry before C20 infill.

354

HAYLE, 43 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55543644 PRN: 139617

House. Colonial style veranda bungalow. Late C19 (between 1877 & 1907). Rendered stone with timber veranda, slate roof with crested ridge tiles and tile hung dormer. Single storey and attic with hipped roof, stacks inset to left and to right, and central gabled dormer with french doors and balcony. The main elevation is completely fronted by an open timber veranda with moulded posts and braces. Four tripartite sash windows, the centre two in canted bays, and central door. Contemporary rendered front garden wall with brick piers. A good example of the colonial style bungalow, introduced into England in the late 1860s, and here used to provide a house on a relatively grand scale, in contrast to the great run of C20 bungalows in Hayle and Cornwall generally. An interesting, and in this area, rare example. Part of a good row of such villas that represented the final extension of the middle class suburban spread up Foundry Hill from the Harvey's Foundry before C20 infill.

355

HAYLE, 35 -41 (ODD) TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55573648 PRN: 140994

House. Late C19. Large hipped villas in late variety of the typical Hayle detailed houses with roughcast and stucco detail, some with 2 storey bay windows, part of a good row of such villas that represented the final extension of the middle class suburban spread up Foundry Hill from the Harvey's Foundry before C20 infill.

356

HAYLE, 31 TRELISSICK ROAD (RODFIELD VILLA) (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55573653 PRN: 140107

House. Circa 1870. Part of a good row of such villas that represented the final extension of the middle class suburban spread up Foundry Hill from the Harvey's Foundry before C20 infill.

357

HAYLE, 9 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

BOUNDARY

SW55603660 PRN: 139618

Garden and yard walls to Bird in Hand public house. Circa 1862. Built of rubble stone with white brick coping and granite gate piers. Between 1-2 metres high, enclosing the front yard.

358

HAYLE, 12 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55553661 PRN: 139619

House. Roughcast with slate roof. Two storeys, stacks left and right, two sash windows each floor. Although the details of the windows and the stacks etc. look late C19, this building is on the same site and is the same size as a building shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, and was probably one of a series of smallholdings in this area (see also items [364], [365], [373-276]).

359

HAYLE, 9-27 TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

ROW

SW55623660 PRN: 139620

Row of cottages. 1842-77. Granite and sandstone, all but 25 & 27 rendered (with some recent removal of original render; slate and mineral slate roofs. Two storeys, with hipped roofs and end stacks. 5 pairs of half houses stepping down slope, each pair of 4 bays with paired central doors. Mostly replacement sashes and doors. Front garden walls largely removed for parking, although substantial granite gate piers remain.

360

HAYLE, 5 & 7 TRELISSICK ROAD (PARKVIEW) (Fig 15b)

HOUSES

SW55653664 PRN: 140787

Houses. 1842-77. Rubble, rendered, part (no. 5) uncovered late C20. Slate roof. tall 2 storey hipped semi-detached pair, four windows first floor, 2 on ground floor with doors left and right - part of the same development as the adjacent row [359], providing slightly better quality housing than the workers cottages down Foundry Hill near the Foundry itself.

361

HAYLE, ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TRELISSICK ROAD (Figs 15a, b)

HOSPITAL

SW55613672 PRN: 139621

Hospital. 1913-14, extended 1926-27 and mid-late C20. Dressed granite with mineral slate roof. Original wing of 2 storeys with attic, with asymmetrical projecting gabled bays at left and right ends, and crenellated 2 storey tower in right return. Mullioned timber windows throughout. The principal elevation was built with open verandas and balconies, which have subsequently been infilled and extended. Extensive later extension to rear, a tall rendered block with a prominent tower, the whole forming a prominent landmark for several miles in all directions. Set in attractive landscaped grounds, and linked with the Downs [77] and its gardens - the nuns at the Convent occupying the Downs first came in 1902 and still serve the hospital.

362

HAYLE, 60 TRELISSICK ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOSPITAL

SW55663673 PRN: 139622

Hospital accommodation/offices. 1950s. Roughcast (over concrete?) with concrete tiled roof. One storey and attic, with kneelered gabled roof, stacks to left end and to right end. Hipped half-dormer in centre. Three light mullioned window to left, three light metal casement to right, with doors to left centre with semicircular projecting hood, and to right in simple surround with flight of 3 steps. Attached service/garage wing to left. The building is designed in a simple but well-handled late Arts and Crafts idiom, and although late in date (between 1951 and 1968), bears comparison with many earlier buildings in Hayle.

363

HAYLE, CROFTHILL (ST MICHAELS HOSPITAL) (Figs 15a, b)

HOUSE

SW55613684 PRN: 139623

House. Early C19, extended mid C20. Granite rubble and dressed granite with slate roofs and brick stacks. Two storeys with hipped roofs, with projecting hipped early C20 wing to left, and single storey hipped extension to right. Five glazing bar sashes on first floor, the left 2 in projecting wing, and four on ground floor with central half-glazed door. A slate plaque to the right of the door records that this was the house of Henry Jenner, first Grand Bard of Cornwall, acquired by the hospital in 1945 to use as a nurses' home.

364

HAYLE, 2 MELLANEAR ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55703669 PRN: 140996

House. Mid/late C19 rebuild of a late C18/early C19 house. Rendered, slate roof. Two storeys, hipped roof with stacks left and right, regular fenestration of 2 sashes each floor and central door. One of a group of smallholdings in regular enclosures along Mellanear Road dating from the late C18/early C19, and perhaps associated with the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than with the industrial developments in Hayle (see also [365] [373-6]).

365

HAYLE, 8 & 10 MELLANEAR ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOUSES

SW55713665 PRN: 139624

Two houses, probably originally a single smallholding. Early C19 (between 1809 and 1842), altered and extended c.1900. Rendered masonry with moulded plaster details and with artificial slate roof, and pantiled roof to rear wing (number 10). Roadside elevation of 2 storeys, hipped roof and stacks rear left and to right. Originally symmetrical elevation of 2 sashes each floor with central door, now 3 window bays, the end bay added c. 1900. Rendered front garden wall. The rear wing is also 2 storeys, irregular three bay elevation, retaining early roof to rear. One of a group of smallholdings in regular enclosures along Mellanear Road dating from the late C18/early C19, and perhaps associated with the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than with the industrial developments in Hayle. See also items [364] and [373-6].

366

HAYLE, 34 FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55713687 PRN: 139625

House. Pre 1842. Granite, with slate roof. Two storeys to hipped roof with stacks to left and right. Two sash windows to each floor and central door. Although predating 1842, and at the southern end of Drovers Row [68], this appears to be slightly later than the rest of the row, and somewhat different and grander in form, and in 1842 (Tithe Award) it is the home of W.J. Rawlings, an official in Harvey's, and in 1854 made a partner. Hee had Downes house and gardens built for himself in 1868-9 [77].

367

HAYLE, 3 & 4 MILLPOND AVENUE (Figs 15b, d)

HOUSES

SW55773691 PRN: 139626

Two houses. Early C19. Granite rubble, part rendered, with slate and artificial slate roofs and brick stacks. One and a half storeys, with stacks over party walls. Two window bays, with a mixture of casements and glazing bar sashes, the upper windows close under the eaves and smaller than the ground floor. Projecting lean-to wing on number 4 (left hand), and hipped wing on number three. These cottages originally formally addressed Foundry Lane, like the adjacent house [28]; no. 4 has been extended on that elevation, but number 3 retains its simple two window bay elevation, although the first floor windows have

been enlarged and raised above the eaves line. The cottages may therefore predate the early C19 creation of Millpond Avenue by the Harvey's; buildings are shown here on a map dated between 1791-6.

368

HAYLE, 5 & 6 MILLPOND AVENUE (Figs 15b, d)

HOUSES

SW55773689 PRN: 139990

Houses. Early C19. Granite rubble, first floor rendered, and slate roofs with brick stacks. Two storeys with stacks at party walls. Two glazing bar sashes on each floor, with an extra to right over passageway to rear garden. C20 porches to both cottages. Although forming a row with nos. 3 & 4 (item [367]), these two near-identical cottages are slightly later, with higher eaves lines, built on a different alignment, and they face east towards Millpond Avenue, whereas the other two formally face west to Foundry Lane (like item [28], the large house at the end of the row) and are clearly of a separate build. These cottages must post-date the creation of Millpond Avenue, whereas items [28] and [367] probably predate it.

369

HAYLE, MELLANEAR, MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55863672 PRN: 140788

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

370

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15b)

OUTBUILDING

SW55683692 PRN: 140790

Outbuilding. early/mid C19. Part of the complex of walls and small buildings associated with Henry Harvey's walled gardens at Camsew (see items [53], [61-65] etc.). Brick on stone base with slate roof. Uncertain original use.

371

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15b)

WALL

SW55693696 PRN: 140791

Walls and building remains, Early/mid 19th century. Attached to the walled garden [61], part of Henry Harveys extensive works at Camsew, these may be remains of greenhouses/ storerooms/ boiler houses for the walled garden itself.

372

HAYLE, FOUNDRY HILL (Figs 15b, d)

RAILINGS

SW55743691 PRN: 140109

Raised pavement and railing. Raised pavement and railings fronting Drovers Row [68]. Early-mid C19 with late C19 railings. Rubble stone with granite coping and cast iron railings. A single tubular handrail runs through tapering cast iron posts. The pavement embankment itself is probably coeval with Drover's Row which it fronts.

373

HAYLE, 14 MELLANEAR ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55743657 PRN: 140110

House. Early C19. Rendered with artificial slate roof and red brick stacks. Two storeys to gabled roof with stacks tend left and end right. Two small casement windows to each floor and central door in gabled porch. Catslide outshot across whole of rear. The house stands gable end to the road, as did item [365] before re-modelling c.1900. Both are part of a group of smallholdings set in regular closes along Mellanear Road; these on the south side of the road first shown on the 1842 Tithe Map appear to be slightly smaller and lower in status than the earlier group on the north side of the road (items [374 -6]). All are probably associated with the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than the industrial developments in Hayle itself.

374

HAYLE, 43 MELLANEAR ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55863673 PRN: 140108

House. Early C19. painted stone and render, two storeys with two stacks and two windows each floor. One of a group of smallholdings in regular enclosures along Mellanear Road dating from the late C18 or early C19, and perhaps associated with the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than with the industrial developments in Hayle. The regular block of fields to the east was called 'Tin Closes' in the St Erth 1842 Tithe Award.

375

HAYLE, 51 MELLANEAR ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55943635 PRN: 140111

House and walled garden. Circa 1800 and C20. Roughcast with concrete tiled roof. Two storeys to hipped roof with stacks at end left and end right. Symmetrical front of three sash windows in moulded surrounds on first floor, two on ground floor with central door. Stands back from the road in a walled plot with outbuildings, and a good early C20 moulded timber fence and gate on rendered wall. This house was reputed to be the home of Henry Harvey's mistress/housekeeper (pers comm Rob Lello). One of a number of smallholdings set within regular closes along Mellanear Road, and part of a group shown on the 1809 OS survey drawings (although the present building may be a mid C19 rebuild of the original cottage), probably relating to the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than the industrial development in Hayle itself. The regular block of fields to the east was called 'Tin Closes' in the St Erth 1842 Tithe Award.

376

HAYLE, 53 MELLANEAR ROAD (Fig 15b)

HOUSE

SW55953633 PRN: 140997

House. early C19, altered C20. Stone ground floor and rendered upper with replacement windows. The house has been very altered, but the basic fabric still survives. Walled enclosure survives also. One of a number of smallholdings set within regular closes along Mellanear Road, and part of a group shown on the 1809 OS survey drawings (although the present building may be a mid C19 rebuild of the original cottage), probably relating to the nearby mines on the Wheal Alfred set (especially Mellanear or West Wheal Alfred) rather than the industrial development in Hayle itself. The regular block of fields to the east was called 'Tin Closes' in the St Erth 1842 Tithe Award.

377

HAYLE, MELLANEAR (Fig 15b)

ROAD

SW55843660 PRN: 140112

Track. PM. The right of way running past the site of the Mellanear Tin smelter, and linking West Wheal Alfred mine with the smelter and Harvey's Foundry and quays. The hedges either side are carefully

constructed, with occasional granite gate piers. The surface retains some old metalling, particularly notable is the use of glassy smelting slag. Now curtailed by the Hayle By-pass.

378

HAYLE, MELLANEAR, MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

BUILDING

SW55903669 PRN: 140113

Building of unknown original use, now part of a house. Mellanear tin smelting works was built in 1838 by Harvey and Co. on a site known as Ropewalk Moor. It was closed in 1908 and was briefly reopened between 1915 and 1921 (History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton, Cornish Archaeology 14, pg. 115). Appleby records that remains of the site are extant (Missing reference from bibliography). Item [378] is partly built of rubble stone, with dressed granite lintels, rendered return elevations and concrete tiled roof. Single storey of two bays, now incorporated into a late C20 house. It may be a complete reconstruction using old materials, but is on the site of a building shown on 1877 and 1908 OS maps. See also items [74], [75], [369].

379

HAYLE, MILLPOND AVENUE, THE ROPEWALK (Figs 15b, d)

BUILDING

SW55873688 PRN: 140999

Building of unknown use, part of Harvey's ropewalk/hammer mills/grist mills complex. Side and gable walls built of stone survive, as does some flooring and key-hole shaped stone-lined pit of unknown use in the floor. The complex of buildings here was one of the first built by Harvey's in about 1780, but was much altered and extended in the C19. It is not known to what period or use this structure belongs. See also [24] [25] [26] [54] [380] [381].

380

HAYLE, MILLPOND AVENUE, THE ROPEWALK (Figs 15b, d)

BUILDING

SW55873689 PRN: 141000

Building of unknown use, part of Harvey's ropewalk/hammer mills/grist mills complex. Side and gable walls built of stone survive with a series of openings and blocked openings, as does some granite flooring. The complex of buildings here was one of the first built by Harvey's in about 1780, but was much altered and extended in the C19. It is not known to what period or use this structure belongs. See also [24] [25] [26] [54] [379] [381].

381

HAYLE, MILLPOND AVENUE, THE ROPEWALK (Fig 15b)

LEAT

SW55883686 PRN: 141001

Mill leat, part of Harvey's ropewalk/hammer mills/grist mills complex. The complex of buildings here was one of the first built by Harvey's in about 1780, and the leat seems to have been part of the earliest phase, and probably pre-dates the millpond by a few years - the northern end of the leat (approximately at the junction of Penpol Road and Chapel Terrace) was blocked and in dispute in 1793, when it had to be recut to ensure it was all within St Erth Parish and on Harvey lands on the west side of Chapel Terrace, as marked by the boundary stone [112] adjoining Philips' bakery, not in Phillack/Penpol lands (Vale 1966, 61). See also [24] [25] [26] [54] [380] [381].

382

HAYLE, 10-2 MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

WALL

SW55813682 PRN: 140114

Garden walls and gateways. Early-mid C19, Dressed granite. Although all protected by virtue of being the curtilage boundaries of the contemporary listed villas - items [69, 72 & 73] - this sequence of well detailed granite walls and sweeping entrance gateways along the roadside is an important streetscape element in its own right.

383

HAYLE, 2 FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55773701 PRN: 139612

House, early C20. Rock-faced granite with rendered return elevations and slate roof, with red and white brick stacks. Single storey with hipped roof and stacks to left and to right. Large windows to left and right and central door in gabled porch with bargeboards. Stands in the former grounds of the Foundry Farmhouse. It's relationship to Harvey's is not known.

384

HAYLE, FOUNDRY FARMHOUSE, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55753701 PRN: 140792

House. Late 18th/early 19th century. Rendered stonework with slate roof. Two storied, hipped symmetrical house with boundary walls related to the rest of the Foundry Lane. The roadside wall (to Foundry Hill) were originally swept up to Foundry Lane, and possibly had railings on them, but have been partially raised with early/mid C19 brickwork, in itself an indication of the probable late C18/early C19 date of house and walls. A house is represented here on the 1791-6 map of Hayle, and seems never to have been extensively altered or extended. Part of the complex attached to Harvey's Foundry (and owned separately from the Foundry by the family,) it does not seem to have been exclusively or even generally used as the farmhouse probably before the later C19 (on the split of the Harvey business in 1852 it was part of the Trevithick inheritance) - In 1842 (Tithe Award) it was the home of Capt. John Vivian, the man who steered Richard Trevithick's steam carriage engine along the streets of London in 1802 (Vale, 65), and an engineer/sailor, not a farmer.

385

HAYLE, 7-11 TOLVIEW TERRACE (Fig 15d)

TERRACE

SW55943700 PRN: 140115

Terrace. Late C19. Granite and sandstone rubble, roughcast main elevations, with rendered moulded detail and slate roofs. Two sets of half houses and a single cottage. Two storeys, with plat and moulded surrounds to windows, and channelled render surrounds to doors. Two windows to each cottage, originally timber sashes, with paired central doors. Although numbers 7 & 8 have been altered, the row retains much of its 'Hayle' style detailing, showing how this local (roughcast with channelled render details) continued from its early C19 origins through to the end of the century. The terrace has only short gardens to the rear and a shared access/garden area with common enclosing wall and granite gate piers to the front.

386

HAYLE, 17-31 PENPOL ROAD (Fig 15d)

TERRACE

SW55963703 PRN: 140116

Two short terraces and a house pair. Circa 1900. Random squared rubble with granite dressings, rendered moulded detail, white brick stacks and slate roof with crested ridge tiles. Terraces of substantial half-houses each of 2 bays, with 2 storey canted bays. Together with their nearly complete sequence of front garden walls, these terraces stepping up the slope create an interesting streetscape; they are well-detailed well detailed late examples of the half-house row, an early example of which is in the same street [113]. Penpol Road shows within a very short stretch the change in vernacular housing styles in Hayle through the C19, from granite cottages [113], through the vaguely Italianate roughcast and stucco phase [388] to the Gothic-revival influenced later stone and render houses [386].

387

HAYLE, 25 PENPOL ROAD (Fig 15d)

SHOP

SW55933703 PRN: 140117

Shop and house. Circa 1900. Squared rubble with granite dressing and slate hipped roof, with timber shopfront. This is the end house of a terrace, but was purpose built as a shop - the 2 storey bay of the

other houses is omitted to allow for the shopfront. This retains its moulded cornice, arch window lights and half-glazed door. Entrance to the house is on the return elevation. Another shop at number 31 Penpol Road, another end-of terrace house, has been removed

388

HAYLE, 11-16 PENPOL ROAD (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55993707 PRN: 140794

Row of detached and semi-detached houses. Mid/late C19. Typical Hayle mid C19 style - 2 storeys, slate hipped roof, roughcast with rusticated stucco details, regular fenestration of two or three windows bays (sashes originally, many now replaced). Rubble walls to small front gardens. No. 11 is later, about 1900, projects closer to the pavement, and is larger than the others. Penpol Road shows within a very short stretch the change in vernacular housing styles in Hayle through the C19, from granite cottages [113], through the vaguely Italianate roughcast and stucco phase [388] to the Gothic -revival influenced later stone and render houses [386].

389

HAYLE, HARBOUR COTTAGES, PENPOL AVENUE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55993713 PRN: 140795

Row. Mid C19. Roughcast, part replaced with rendered, artificial slate roofs. two storeys with hip to right and stacks on party walls. each of the four houses in the row has 2 windows, with doors to right side on ground floor, all C20 replacements. The end left cottage has a gable end with exposed quoin stones along the sides to tie in a proposed extension of the original row - a not uncommon feature on some early rows in the west of Cornwall. The row, now much altered stand behind spacious garden plots with good rubble stone walls around.

390

HAYLE, CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55973716 PRN: 140796

Wall. Mid C19. Granite rubble with concrete coping About 4 feet high, the wall runs along the east side of the rear access lane behind Chapel Terrace, and is the original boundary wall of the plot of land taken out of the surrounding fields to develop the terrace in the 1840s (the Chapel [117] itself dates from 1845).

391

HAYLE, PENPOL ROAD, PENPOL JUNIOR AND INFANT SCHOOL (Fig 15d)

SCHOOL

SW55973728 PRN: 140799

School. Early C20 (post 1907). Rock faced granite with ashlar granite dressings and slate roof. Well detailed, large single storey complex, originally four-square around a central court, with simply detailed tripartite and double windows with gabled projections in hipped roof, - typical early C20 Cornish Board School detailing. Later C20 extensions to rear.

392

HAYLE, ST GEORGE'S ROAD (Fig 15e)

WALL

SW56153703 PRN: 140805

Walls and Gatepiers (see also [321]). These are the garden walls and entrance gates to two of the three mid C19 villas [393-4] known in the C19 as Rose Villas and built for directors of Harveys - the third set of walls and piers is listed [321]. The walls to the garden act as retaining walls to the road cutting, and consist of small vertically paced stone, typical of C18/C19 turnpike boundary walls in the area (this was the ancient route through Hayle before the late C18 waterfront developments, there are C18 milestones along the road in Hayle [14] and at Angarrack). The garden entrances all have well wrought granite gatepiers with some surviving ironwork attached. The whole ensemble forms an important streetscape element, especially combined with the mature gardens and trees behind the walls.

393

HAYLE, 8 ST GEORGES ROAD (TREMATYN) (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSE

SW56143698 PRN: 140807 LB: II

Listed Building (no. 11/155). House. Mid C19. Large, rendered, classical villa, 2 storeys with hipped slate roof, regular fenestration of sash windows. The mature gardens have three houses built in them late C20, but still retain many mature trees. One of three large villas built here for the directors of Harvey's (in this case members of the Trevithick family) to take advantage of the still impressive views across the Hayle estuary towards St Ives.

394

HAYLE, 14 ST GEORGES ROAD (WEST VILLA) (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56183699 PRN: 140808 LB: II

Listed Building (no. 11/156). House. Mid C19. Large, rendered, classical villa, 2 storeys with hipped slate roof, regular fenestration of sash windows. The mature gardens retain many mature trees. One of three large villas built here for the directors of Harvey's (in this case Trade Directories show that both the Vivian and the West families lived here in the C19) to take advantage of the still impressive views across the Hayle estuary towards St Ives.

395

HAYLE, 22 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD (THE BEECHES) (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56243699 PRN: 140809 LB: II

Listed Building (no. 11/157). House, now flats. Early-mid C19 (shown on the 1842 Tithe Map). Large, rendered, classical villa, 2 storeys with hipped slate roof, regular fenestration of sash windows, good porch/conservatory. The mature gardens retain many mature trees. One of three large villas built here for the directors of Harvey's (in this case members of the Ellis family - Hannibal Ellis, a Director at Harvey's, is recorded here in the 1856 Post Office Directory at a time when this was known as Rose Villa, and indeed the whole group seems to have been called Rose Villas) to take advantage of the still impressive views across the Hayle estuary towards St Ives.

396

HAYLE, BARVIEW LANE (Fig 15e)

COACH HOUSE

SW56303694 PRN: 140810

Coachhouse, now house. The C19 coachhouse to the Beeches, now converted, but still recognisable.

397

HAYLE, BARVIEW FARMHOUSE, BARVIEW LANE (Figs 15b, e)

HOUSE

SW56323693 PRN: 140811

House. Late C18/early C19. Roughcast with stucco surrounds to door and windows and cement slurried slate roof. Two storeys with plinth and cill and hipped roof with stacks to left and to right. Regular fenestration of three sashes to first floor and to on ground with central panelled door. Single storey extension to right, and extensions to rear. although superficially with the typical decorative treatment of mid C19 Hayle, this may be an earlier building altered and extended in the C19 with the expansion of the farm buildings [398] from the small yard shown on the 1842 Tithe Map.

398

HAYLE, BARVIEW FARM YARD, BARVIEW LANE (Figs 15b, e)

YARD

SW56363696 PRN: 140812

Farmyard and buildings. Mid - late C19. A group of rubble and slate roofed farm buildings, 2 ranges of 2 storeys running east-west, and a long single storey range running north-south, set within a walled farmyard with at least 2 separate yards.

399

HAYLE, ST GEORGE'S ROAD (Fig 15e)

STILE

SW56253706 PRN: 140813

Stile. C19. Brick, scoria and stone stile and wall, with stone-lined hedge bank adjacent. Situated at the south-east end of the path running along the south side of Penpol House which has a series of good walls and styles [400], [401], [403]. The path is marked on the 1842 Tithe Map and is probably of some age.

400

HAYLE, PENPOL HOUSE/ELLIS PARK (Figs 15d, e)

WALL

SW56113716 PRN: 140118

Wall or hedge and boundary stone. Late 18th/early 19th century, built of rubble stone. The wall is the southern boundary of an old path, now a footpath along the north side of Ellis Park leading to The Pathway Fields. It was the main link for Penpol to the old main road (pre 19th century), now Penpol Road. A boundary stone is marked at the western end of the bank on OS maps.

401

HAYLE, PENPOL HOUSE (Figs 15d, e)

WALLED GARDEN

SW56093721 PRN: 140119

Walled enclosure, late 18th/early 19th century. rubble stone with coping. The rear wall, some 2-3 metres high, is the outer wall of the Penpol House grounds, the front wall is about 1 metre high, and encloses a rectangular space the purpose of which is unknown but is presumably to pen animals of some kind. Small structures are shown here on the 1842 Tithe Map.

402

HAYLE, PENPOL HOUSE (Figs 15d, e)

OUTBUILDING

SW56103720 PRN: 140120

Outbuildings. Late 18th or early 19th century. Rubble stone with slate and pantiled roofs. A series of small outbuildings attached to the walls south and east of Penpol House [269]. Interior and close inspection not possible, but they are probably farm buildings rather than domestic. The most prominent is that adjacent to the footpath on the north side of Ellis Park, which is two storeys with a hipped roof and catslide, pantiled, with slate on the hip-ends, with a variety of timber windows and doors on both floors, door and windows in south end wall with boarded infill to lean-to gable (inappropriate up-and-over C20 garage door). It is built of a piece with the adjacent walls [401].

403

HAYLE, PENPOL HOUSE/ELLIS PARK (Figs 15d, e)

WALL

SW56123715 PRN: 140121

Wall and styles. Late 18th/early 19th century. Built of rubble stone. The wall is the northern boundary of an old path, with associated granite styles, now a footpath along the north side of Ellis Park leading to The Pathway Fields. It was the main link for Penpol to the old main road (pre 19th century), now Penpol Road.

404

HAYLE, PENPOL AVENUE (Figs 15d, e)

STABLE

SW56063726 PRN: 140122

Stable yard and buildings. Early C20. High rubble wall bounding the yard on the north and east. the 2 storey building within has now been converted to residential use. Map evidence shows a circular structure on the south-west side, probably for a horse engine to drive threshing machinery. Part of the Penpol House complex, for which see [269].

405

HAYLE, 18-21 STATION HILL (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSES

SW56043732 PRN: 141002

Houses. Mid C19. Three large hipped villas detailed in the 'Hayle style' with rusticated stucco details to roughcast and slate roofs. Two storey, hipped, regular fenestration of sash windows. No. 20 has a large full height projecting mid C20 bay, the others have other less prominent extensions. The contemporary rubble enclosing walls to both Station Hill and Penpol Avenue are important streetscape features. This building has an association with Wagner, a close relation of the composer, who was private tutor to the Harvey family children and who also founded the first grammar school in Hayle that existed until the 1970s (pers comm Rob Lello).

406

HAYLE, 17 STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW56013728 PRN: 140123

House, now nursing home. 1870s. Rendered with rusticated stucco detail in the typical Hayle style. Artificial slate roof. A large two storey house, hipped, with regular fenestration of the re sashes on first floor and two on ground floor with central door. Large C20 2 storey extension to left and to rear. One of the group of substantial villas built alongside the railway station, this is the earliest, still with classicising detail, while the later [272] have more late Victorian/gothic inspired detail. The contemporary rubble enclosing walls to both Station Hill and Penpol Avenue are important streetscape features.

407

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

PATH

SW56013727 PRN: 140124

Walled path. Circa 1875. Rubble walls (part rebuilt with blockwork) with capped granite piers, originally gated. The path runs along the south side of Station Villas, linking Station Hill and Penpol Avenue, and was part of the original footpath network of the expanding town.

408

HAYLE, HAVEN COURT (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55983722 PRN: 140125

Wall. late 19th century. Red brick. Associated with Haven House [409], this is a well constructed, tall brick wall steeped downslope towards Haven house to the south, whose grounds it formerly enclosed (now developed as a housing estate). A rare instance of the use of red brick in Hayle for anything other than stacks and lintels.

409

HAYLE, HAVEN HOUSE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55963720 PRN: 140126

House. Late 19th century, probably built at the same time as the schoolroom was added to the nearby chapel [117] (a building stood on a slightly different site within the same plot in 1877), this is a rendered house with applied half-timbering and brick details and a plain tiled roof. Two storeys with gabled dormers and a hipped roof, with asymmetrical fenestration. This is a rare 'Old English' style house in Hayle with an almost unique use of applied half-timbering and tiled roof. The adjoining garden wall [408] is equally a rare specimen of the use of brick structurally in Hayle.

410

HAYLE, 9 STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55943721 PRN: 140127

House. Mid C19. Rendered rubble with slate roof. Two storeys with stack at end right. two sashes first floor, door to left and sash on ground floor. A lower 2 storey integral outhouse range is attached to right (west), with a yard to rear (south). In a very poor condition, but this probably means it has been very little altered, and could be an important and rare survival. Used for storage.

411

HAYLE, 3 STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

BAKEHOUSE

SW55933722 PRN: 140128

Warehouse, now house(s). Early C20. Rubble with red brick dressing. Artificial slate roofs. Two storeys with three gables facing the small walled lane running north-south behind Chapel Terrace, irregular fenestration. Remains of pulley hoists in gables. Built as the bakehouse of Clark's Bakery (now Easterbrooks, pers. comm. B. Sullivan, May 2000).

412

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

HOUSES

SW55933724 PRN: 141003

Two mid C19 cottages. Rendered rubble and (artificial slate roofs. Twos storeys with gable stacks. The upper cottage is of 2 bays, with C20 casements and central door, the lower a single window width, retaining 20 pane sash window. Part of the piecemeal development of the back plots of Chapel Terrace that also saw the first phase of the adjoining (now converted) warehouse built [411]. These cottages, together with their small walled front gardens, form an important and scenic element in the pedestrian route from Foundry Square to the railway station. 413

413

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

RAILINGS

SW55943727 PRN: 140129

? Mid C19. Single iron pole-rail supported on iron posts and carrying several large iron hooks that used to carry the cables that ran to the signal box at hayle Railway station (pers comm Rob Lello).

414

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55943726 PRN: 141004

Wall. Mid c19. This granite wall is part of the approaches to the Station of 1852, and has been partly rebuilt using cut granite, presumably from demolished building at the station. and what appear to be old rail sleeper blocks.

415

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

FOOTBRIDGE

SW56043740 PRN: 141005

Footbridge over railway cutting. Mid/late C19 cast iron bridge with cut granite retaining and supporting walls. This bridge was originally intended as a roadbridge but a dispute involving the owners of the road meant that it never opened (pers comm Rob Lello).

416

HAYLE, 1-5 HARBOUR VIEW (Fig 15d)

HOUSES

SW55993740 PRN: 141006

Row of houses. Shown as under construction in a photograph of 1895 when they were the only building on the north side of the railway in this part of Hayle - 1, 2 & 3 were complete by the 1908 OS map. Large two storey hipped rendered stone buildings with full height bay windows, the same type as Station Villas [272] on the south side of the railway.

417

HAYLE, PENPOL AVENUE / PENPOL VEAN (Figs 15d, e)

WALL

SW56133735 PRN: 140130

Wall. Tall, well constructed rubble stone wall, rendered and capped, running diagonally between Penpol Avenue and Penpol Terrace, and now forming boundary/access to early/mid C20 bungalows. Following the line of a pre-C19 path it enclosed a late C19 farmyard, with buildings abutting the wall on the south side.

418

HAYLE, 9 CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55923718 PRN: 140822

House and walls. Mid C19. Roughcast and stuccoed details, slate roof. two storeys with plinth, cill band and pilaster quoins to hipped roof with stack on party wall to left. Symmetrical elevation of 3 sashes (part replaced) to first floor in moulded surrounds, 2 to ground floor with central door in moulded surround. Front garden with granite walls, originally railed, but now raised up with concrete blocks, the original coping stores re-used. Although structurally a pair to the listed house next door [118], there are differences in finish and decor instructive of the choices open to house owners in the mid C19; this fine example of the typical Hayle style of building is of as good quality as the listed building, although without the added local historic interest of having been a bank.

419

HAYLE, 2, 3 & 4 CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

HOUSES

SW55903722 PRN: 140823

Houses and shops. Mid C19 houses with late C19 shop extensions. The houses were part of the development of Chapel Terrace in the 1840s, a pair of 2 storey hipped houses, that to left with three windows (replaced), to right of four with late C19 four pane sashes. Stacks to left and to centre. The remains of rusticated quoins on the left return indicate that these houses were originally roughcast with rusticated stucco details in the typical Hayle style, but smooth render has since been applied. The monopitch roofed single storey shops were added before 1900 (photographic evidence) when Chapel Terrace became less desirable as a middle class residential address and more of a shopping street. That to left (Spar) has been altered late C20, although the original fascia may survive underneath the overscaled plastic fascia now extant. Warrens (nos. 3 & 4) preserves that were originally two well detailed C19 timber shopfronts.

420

HAYLE, 1-5 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55893726 PRN: 140131

Row with shops. Mid 19th century, altered and extended early 20th century. Rendered with artificial slate roofs, two storeys with stacks on gable ends and party wall, a total of five altered sashes on the first floor. The ground floor has been extended to the roadside, originally in about 1900, perhaps the date of the much altered gabled shop building on the left (north) side, and with a two storied flat roofed block to right. A later development than most of Penpol Terrace, it does not share the quality of detailing of those houses, and is very altered, although it is illustrative of the later 19th century change in the status of Penpol Terrace, which had been a desirable middle class residential row, but was becoming inhabited more by shopkeepers and workers by 1900.

421

HAYLE, 6-12 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

FLATS

SW55893729 PRN: 140132

Flats and shop. Mid 20th century. Three storeys, rendered with interlocking tiled roof. Forecourt given over as car-parking. Replaced mid 19th century house on same site - this and the adjoining property to the north were slightly larger than most in the terrace and are shown in late C19 photographs as set behind high walls and mature gardens.

422

HAYLE, 17 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

COMMERCIAL OFFICE

SW55873732 PRN: 140133

Commercial premises, formerly house and shop. Late 19th century, with early 19th century to rear. Rendered rubble with artificial slate roof. Three storeys with hipped roof, with one metal casement on first and second floors and flat-roofed 20th century shop on ground floor. The building is a prominent intrusion into the line of Penpol Terrace and is out of scale with the rest of the row. It is, however, despite the mid 20th century winds and shop, neither of which enhance the building, a traditionally constructed building, which demonstrates the gradual transformation of the south end of Penpol Terrace at least from a sought-after residential development when first built (about 1819) to one with a greater mix of uses by about 1900, as the Foundry Square area became more urban in character.

423

HAYLE, 48-60 PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55803751 PRN: 140824

Row. Penpol Terrace was developed by the Cornish Copper Co. in 1819 as part of their development of the New, or East quay [127], built in opposition to Harvey's new Penpol Quay; they cut back and straightened the foreshore at the same time (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 73). The row is mostly shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Award, apart from later additions 6-14 (consecutive) which are shown on the 1877 1st Edition OS. The more northerly group of houses (48-60) project further forward than most of the Row, tend to have larger windows and to be higher than the others in the Row,. The difference in size and detail could be because they are slightly different in date (although still 1819-1842), or else because being closer to the Copper Co.'s yards and offices just to the north, could have been for senior works officers. Some of the houses have shops set up in the front gardens. Interestingly Hayle Terrace is a true terrace in the C18 sense of the word, being a row of houses built on a terraced piece of land to achieve picturesque effects, enhanced by the curve of the building line, partly explained by the curve of the shoreline, but, given that this was anyway altered at the same time, a deliberate effect was probably sought here. A mixture of half-houses and double fronted houses, most with the Hayle-style of detailing, with roughcast render, rusticated stucco detailing of mixed motifs, and originally slate roofs.

424

HAYLE, WHARVES BRANCH RAILWAY (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55843752 PRN: 140828

Retaining walls. Rock-faced granite retaining and boundary walls. 1852. Built when the branch railway was cut through what had been the Cornish Copper Co.'s offices and stores at Hayle (East Quay/Penpol) ([131] & [430]). Contemporary with the adjoining, listed, overbridge [122].

425

HAYLE, WEST TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55873755 PRN: 140830

Row. Mid C19. Rendered with moulded window surrounds. Slate roofs (replaced). Two storeys with single storey extensions to rear. Long walled gardens to front (south) side. These cottages can only have been built after the construction of the nearby railway bridge [122], and probably date like that to 1852 (a survey map of about 1850 shows them built, and called Prospect Place - W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 126).

426

HAYLE, 70 EAST TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW56573708 PRN: 140134

Row. Early C19. Roughcast with plain moulded window surrounds, and artificial slated roofs. Two storeys, steeping slightly upslope. A mixture of double fronted houses and single fronted half-houses. Sashes largely replaced, and one intrusive oversized porch. Small walled forecourts. One of the earlier rows in the western part of Hayle (formerly West Terrace, relating to the earlier developments at Copperhouse rather than Penpol Terrace which post-dates this row).

427

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 15d)

STOREHOUSE

SW56493706 PRN: 140135

Store, now car workshop. Early - mid C19. Rubble with granite quoins. C20 monopitch roof. Two brick arched openings on ground floor, partly blocked (west elevation, with single central door over. Granite steps on left (north elevation up to first floor door. The building stood at the end of a line of ore or coal hutches, and may be as old as the quay itself (C18?))

428

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55713761 PRN: 140136

House. Attached to the rear (west) of the late C19 gasworks complex [126], this is a much earlier building (shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, and probably dating from the construction of the quay in 18??) Rendered with artificial tiled roof, 2 storeys with stacks to left and right, three windows on first floor (C20 casements) and central raking porch. Small walled garden to front in front of which is a paved and kerbed footpath, enclosed yard to rear - catslide outshot, with 2 storey flat roofed C20 extension.

429

HAYLE, BLUE HAYES, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Fig 15d)

HOUSE

SW55753725 PRN: 140831

House. Blue Hayes is a curious single storey flat-roofed building of the 1960s, now a private house. Concrete, both house and walls in the same materials and finishes. Single storey, flat cantilevered roof, three metal casements on main (north) elevation, with door to left with raking supports/porch sides to

projecting eaves. Blue Hayes was originally built as a transport office in the 1960s for Harvey's lorry transport department (pers comm Rob Lello).

430

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 15d)

BUILDING

SW55783757 PRN: 140833

Outbuildings. The Tithe Award for Phillack records ore cellars at this location (Phillack Tithe Award, 1556). These were known as Cumow's otherwise Hayle Cellars (Unknown, 1739, Rent Books 1739 - 1769 in Praed Collection at CRO). These cellars were part of the industrial complex around Hayle Harbour. They are no longer extant (see [131]) - the area here and to the east was the offices and stores of the Copper Co., (who acquired the leases of Cumow's properties in 1779/80, and the freehold in 1811) and some of the scattered sheds and outbuildings here may date from the C19 [430].

431

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 15d)

TRAMWAY

SW55713765 PRN: 140137

Tramway. Mid C19. two section of curving track are visible in this are, the more northerly is on an alignment shown on the 1st edition OS map (1877), the more southerly is shown on the second (1907) edition. Slightly to the east is a curved line of pavours of unknown use.

432

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD/CARNSEW QUAY (Fig 15d)

PAVING

SW55683722 PRN: 140844

Granite kerbstones/paving. C19. A small area of granite pavours/kerbs marking the position of the gateway to Harvey's sawmills and timber yard (see also item [45]).

433

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Fig 15d)

CANNON

SW55563715 PRN: 139191

Mortar. 1850s. Cast by Harvey's for use in the Crimean War and set here as a monument several decades ago and refurbished in 1997 by the town council. It is an experimental mortar and not a service one and has a choke in its barrel. It is the only one of this design in the world (pers comm Rob Lello).

434

HAYLE, 2 & 4 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

DRAIN

SW56163769 PRN: 140998

Drainage gully. Mid C19. A gully made of cobbles runs in front of nos. 2 & 4 Commercial road, and falls into a drain with a granite surround, and original cast iron grill. Part of a series of such drains in and around Mount Pleasant, and part of the original planned development of that road. See also [157], [475] [476].

435

HAYLE, RIVER HAYLE MUDFLATS (Figs 15a, c)

STONE ALIGNMENT

SW55093673 PRN: 140138

Marker stones. PM. Three granite stones, each about 2 feet high, stand in an irregular line across the main stream of the River Hayle. On the 1877 & 1908 OS maps, an access point off the Causeway [89] is shown at this point, and the stones mark one of the safe ford routes across the estuary used before

the Causeway was built in 1824. The central stone appears to have a cross lightly scratched onto it, although these may be natural marks

436

HAYLE, NORTH QUAYS (Figs 15c, d)

QUAY

SW55283790 PRN: 141007

Wall. The wall of the quayside has been extended where it returns to the north into the sand dunes. The extension make use of large granite blocks formerly used as sleepers for the wharves rail system. The extension is probably late C20, the sleeper blocks mid C19.

437

PHILLACK, RIVIERE TOWANS (Figs 15d, g)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW55733795 PRN: 140139

Boundary Stone. 1867. A round headed boundary stone marking the bounds between Harvey's Towans and Riviere Towans (Cornish Copper). Inscribed on the north-east side 'CCC', on the south-east side 'H'. One of a series of such boundary stones marking the line across the Towans and around the waterside marking the bounds between Harvey's newly acquired property on the sale of the Copper Co.' quays etc., and the remnant of the Copper Co. lands in the hands of the receivers (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 120).

438

HAYLE, RIVIERE TOWANS (Fig 15d)

HEDGE

SW55733794 PRN: 140140

Boundary Stone (see also PRN 140139). 1867. Buried in the undergrowth of a boundary hedge constructed of rubble and smelting slag. One of a series of such boundary stones marking the line across the Towans and around the waterside marking the bounds between Harvey's newly acquired property on the sale of the Copper Co.' quays etc., and the remnant of the Copper Co. lands in the hands of the receivers (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 120).

439

HAYLE, 27-34 CLIFTON TERRACE (Fig 15d)

ROW

SW55973794 PRN: 140141

Row. Circa 1880. The buildings are shown as being built on the 1st edition OS map. Nos. 27-30 a short terrace, with hipped full height canted bay windows. Nos. 31-34 are paired houses like those in the main, earlier, part of Clifton Terrace [144]. Clearly intended as a prestigious development for the slightly better off, occupying a magnificent position on the north side of the river, overlooking the whole of Hayle, this is now a run-down and unkempt part of Hayle. Built by the Cornish Copper Co., all but one of the houses in the terrace then built were purchased by Canon Hockin of Phillack on the sale of the Copper Co. assets in 1875, and it seems he added this later block of buildings (C. Noall, The Book of Hayle, 1984, p 61).

440

HAYLE, KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL WALK (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSE

SW56103798 PRN: 141008

House and outbuildings. Early C19. Currently used as the park-keeper's house and yard, with greenhouses and small outbuildings, the house is shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map. It is built of roughcast masonry, two storeys with hipped roof, 3 windows and central door, with a greenhouse to left and a garden shelter to left of that and had been converted into two dwellings (pers comm Rob Lello).

441

HAYLE, KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL WALK SEA WALL (Figs 15d, e, h)

WALL

SW56103795 PRN: 140142

Sea wall. Circa 1800 (B. Acton, *A View from Trencrom*, 1992, 68, gives the date 1818 for Black Road, Pascoe says by 1811 - W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. *The History of the Cornish Copper Company*, 1981, 131). Circumstantial evidence suggests a date in the first decade or so of the 1800s - it was reputedly built for John Edwards, manager of the Cornish Copper Co., to improve access to the North Quays acquired in 1780, but he was manager only until 1807. Moreover, the Copper Co. only acquired the lease of the quays in 1780, they obtained the freehold in 1811, and this is a more likely date for building. Mixed copper slag (scoria) blocks and granite, with a stepped foundation. A continuation of the Black Road [233], the wall acts as a retaining wall for the made-up ground that carried the road and later railway. A series of late C20 granite steps give access from the road to the mud flats.

442

HAYLE, KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL WALK (Fig 15e)

SHELTER

SW56203802 PRN: 141009

The shelter is of concrete, detailed in a late Art Deco style. There are a number of other small garden building and shelters, and associated ground works which are all part of the park, and probably date from its construction in the late 1930s.

443

HAYLE, KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL WALK BOUNDARY WALL (Figs 15e, h)

WALL

SW56353819 PRN: 140845

Wall. Mid C19. Rubble stone capped with brick. The wall marks the rear boundary of the old railway line along here [95] and was built between 1842 (Tithe Map) and 1877 (OS map), and may relate to improvements made to the railway after it became part of the Cornish Railway in 1852.

444

HAYLE, KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL WALK (Figs 15e, g, h)

WALL

SW56423816 PRN: 140849

Walls. Circa 1791. Moulded scoria block. The walls are massive, and act as retaining walls to the rear of the large open area which bounded the old Hayle railway on the north side and also included Riviere Cottage [236], and also as retaining walls around Riviere Cottage itself, and as field boundaries in the land south of Parc An Dix Lane. Along Parc An Dix Lane, the northern boundary hedge is of scoria, as are the walls at the entrance to Riviere House at the west end of the Lane. The whole complex was built as part of the building of Riviere House and adjacent landscaping in 1791 for John Edwards, the manager of The Cornish Copper Company. See also [446].

445

HAYLE, KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL WALK, GATEWAY TO RIVIERE HOUSE (Fig 15e)

WALL

SW56373814 PRN: 140850

Gate and walls to Riviere House. Circa 1791 (or possibly 1837 with the building of the railway). Now disused.

446

PHILLACK, PARC AN DIX LANE (Fig 15e, g, h)

WALL

SW56483823 PRN: 140851

Walls. Circa 1791. Moulded scoria block. Along Parc An Dix Lane, the northern boundary hedge is of scoria, as are the walls at the entrance to Riviere House at the west end of the Lane. The whole complex was built as part of the building of Riviere House and adjacent landscaping in 1791 for John Edwards, the manager of The Cornish Copper Company. See also [444].

447

PHILLACK, PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

BUILDING

SW56593812 PRN: 140852

The curved footings of a building or wall survive marked out in the road surface, constructed of scoria blocks. Unknown use. See also [448].

448

PHILLACK, 22 PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW56533825 PRN: 140854

Wall and steps. C19. A curiously elaborate curving construction to give access above the retaining wall between the garden of the early C19 cottages [449] and Phillack Hill. The wall itself is partly made of scoria blocks. The construction may be linked to the curved outline of scoria in the road surface nearby [447].

449

PHILLACK, 22 & 24 PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW56523827 PRN: 140855

House pair. Circa 1800. Granite rubble, no. 22 now roughcast, with slate roofs. Two storeys, three window width with central doors; rear extensions. the pair stand high above the hollow way of Phillack Hill with good retaining wall to gardens (see [448]). Marked as Parc an dix on C19 OS maps. Probably built for, and certainly in the C19 owned by the Copper Co., called Lower Row in the Copper Co. Sales Particulars of 1868. (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 121).

450

PHILLACK, 12-20 PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW56533830 PRN: 140856

Row. Early C19. Granite with slate (replaced roofs and red brick stacks. two storeys. A combination of half-houses and double fronted houses. Good walled garden plots to front (south). Probably built for, and certainly in the C19 owned by the Copper Co. Part of Parc-an-dix, and called Higher Row in the Copper Co. Sales Particulars of 1868. (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 121).

451

PHILLACK, 5 PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56543833 PRN: 140858

House. Late C19. Granite and slate roof. Two storeys. regular fenestration -double fronted house. C20 extensions to rear (north -now the main entrance front).

452

PHILLCK, 4, 6 & 8 PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW56503835 PRN: 140859

Row. Pre 1842. Rendered with artificial slate roof. Two storeys with stacks at end left and right and over party wall, the northern cottage steps upslope. A total of four sashes on each floor, with doors to centre right in 20th century porches. The cottages have very little land attached, and were probably built for labourers, but whether agricultural or industrial is unknown.

453

PHILLACK, 1 & 3 PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW56553837 PRN: 140860

House pair. Early C19. Painted rubble, replaced slate roof. Two storeys. The cottages face are considerably lower than the road level of Lethlean Lane and do not address it at all, but relate to Phillack Hill and so are probably part of the early C19 expansion of the Churchtown down the hill. Part of a larger complex of buildings in the early C19 which may not have all been residential.

454

PHILLACK, 1 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56483838 PRN: 140862

House. Mid C19. Rendered two storey cottage, irregular fenestration.

455

PHILLACK, 3 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56483838 PRN: 140864

House. C18. Rendered, slate roof, two storeys, stacks left and right.

456

PHILLACK, 22 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56363840 PRN: 140866

House. Circa 1900. Roughcast with rusticated stucco detail and slate roof. Large 2 storied villa with rusticated quoins to hipped roof, stacks left and right. Full height canted bays to left and right with chamfered surrounds and panelled aprons (C20 replacement windows) and central sash. Panelled door in good original glazed storm porch. Oriel window on right return. the building continues the traditional use of materials and details in C19 Hayle, including the overlay of late C19 pattern-book gothic in the bays. An early C19 or earlier building stood on the plot, slightly further to the north (Tithe Map).

457

PHILLACK, 16 & 18 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW56413939 PRN: 140870

Houses. C18 and mid C19. Rendered rubble and scoria with slate and artificial tile roofs. Two periods of build - the earlier to left (west), 2 storeys, a single bay with wide three-light window each floor and door in glazed porch to right -if this is the original house shown on the 1842 Tithe map it has been very much altered C20. To right is a mid C19 addition (Tithe Map, although this is ambiguous, and the building looks like it could be earlier), a higher 2 storey block with hipped roof and stacks to left and right, two windows each floor and central door with scoria blocks exposed on return elevation. Small walled forecourts.

458

PHILLACK, 12 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56473840 PRN: 140877

House. C18. Rubble and scoria block with slate roof. Two storeys with scoria block quoins to hipped roof and stack at end right. Regular fenestration of the sashes on first floor and 2 on ground floor with boarded door in central C19 gabled porch. Blocked opening left return. All the openings use scoria block decoratively as part of the surrounds. C20 concrete block wall to forecourt, but good contemporary rubble wall to left bounding with the listed public house [237].

459

PHILLACK, 10 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56453840 PRN: 140868

House. late C18. Built entirely of Scoria blocks, now painted over, slate roof. Two storeys, half hipped with stacks to left and right, three sash windows on first floor, two on ground floor with central door.

460

PHILLACK, 2-8 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW56483839 PRN: 140878

Row. Early and mid 19th century. Numbers 2 and 4 survive from the earlier period, and are of a fairly standard type, rendered with slate roofs (19th century photographs show the building unrendered, and rubble-built), of two storeys, with stacks over gable walls, with two asymmetrically placed sashes on each floor (windows replaced). As with many of the earlier cottages in Phillack Churchtown these could be agricultural labourers' cottages as much as industrial. Numbers 6 and 8 are a rebuild of c. 1860, a much higher hipped block, also rendered with slate roof, of two storeys with sash windows, number 4 has two full height bay windows and is a much grander affair, reflecting the later 19th century improvement in the status of the churchtown that saw many professionals, and particularly medical men, moving out of the terraces of Hayle.

461

PHILLACK, CHURCHTOWN (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW56613846 PRN: 140879

Churchyard wall. Phillack churchyard was extended in 1805-6 and 1825-26 (probable date of this wall), (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 132).

462

PHILLACK, THE RECTORY (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW56583840 PRN: 141010

Walls. Although the terraced walls to the south of the Rectory are listed [241], the entrance walls and gateways to the Rectory are just as fine, area early C19 of stone, and preserve in their sweeping and curved plans an old access drive and property boundaries.

463

PHILLACK, RIVIERE FARMHOUSE (Fig 15g)

FARMHOUSE

SW56073825 PRN: 140880

House. Late C18. Rendered with slate roof. Two storeys with large brick stacks to left and right, lean-to extension at left end. Originally three sashes on each floor (replaced C20) with segmental headed surrounds, and central door, now in gabled C20 porch. Small walled forecourt. Interior not inspected. The farmhouse serviced the industrial scale stable and carting complex adjoining which was the Copper Co.'

farm and stable complex for their workhorses. There is a sealed up tunnel that went out to the beach from under the floor of the front room (pers comm Rob Lello). See also [265], [267], [464].

464

PHILLACK, RIVIERE FARMHOUSE (Fig 15g)

OUTBUILDING

SW56073822 PRN: 140882

Outbuildings. Attached to Riviere farmhouse. early C19 (or earlier) -mid C19. Rubble, some scoria blocks. Slurried slate hipped roof, with corrugated roof over timber panelled upper section to right (possibly formerly an open walled yard. Single storey with double doors to left, boarded-in window to right, and large opening to flat roofed section. The farmhouse serviced the industrial scale stable and carting complex adjoining which was the Copper Co.' farm and stable complex for their workhorses. See also [265], [267], [463].

465

PHILLACK, CHURCHTOWN ROAD (RIVIERE) (Fig 15g)

HEDGE BANK

SW56163826 PRN: 140883

Hedge Bank. Circa 1791. Scoria. An area of scoria blockwork in the hedge at this point probably relates to the similar works around Riviere House (see [444], [446]) since this hedge encloses the northern end of the same field system and predates the construction of the stableyard at Riviere farm [265] which also uses scoria, and the date of which (c. 1860) would be the only other likely date of construction.

466

PHILLACK, CHURCHTOWN ROAD (RIVIERE) (Figs 15d, g)

WALL

SW55993820 PRN: 140885

Hedgebank. Mid C19. Massive stone blocks. A well constructed hedgebank, not built in the traditional manor in contrast to most of the lane leading east to Phillack Churchtown, and probably associated with the mid C19 construction of the industrial-scale stable complex attached to Riviere farm, in effect the Cornish Copper Co.'s transport base.

467

HAYLE, DRILL HALL, HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 15d)

OUTBUILDING

SW56043766 PRN: 141012

Stables/outbuildings to the Drill hall. 1911. Single storey range, stone top sides and rear, brick to front (east) - perhaps indicating it was originally open or timbered on this side.

468

HAYLE, TREMEARNES QUAY, HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 15d)

QUAY (site of)

SW55913763 PRN: 140886

Quay. Tremearne's Quay was recorded in Lord Arundels' rent books in 1754, with a cooperage and rope-works (still active in 1780). The quay is still identifiable as a separate entity on the 1877 OS map, but has become part of the extended quays and foreshore in the area with the infilling of the adjacent dock to west and the timber pond to east by 1908. The old quay wall is still clearly visible from the north bank of the East Pool (Copperhouse Creek). acquired by the Copper Co. in later C18. (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 29).

469

HAYLE, 9 & 11 HAYLE TERRACE (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSES

SW56083768 PRN: 141013

Houses. Late C19. These large, two storey stone fronted houses are well detailed, with hipped roof, large central stack and full height bays, and share some design characteristics with the adjacent Passmore Edwards Institute [149], designed by Sylvanus Trevail. If not actually by Trevail himself, they are nearly contemporary with, and show a deliberate attempt to emulate, their important neighbour. They stand on a patch of reclaimed land developed, like the site of the Institute, by Harvey's in the 1890s.

470

HAYLE, 1 - 7 (ODD) COMMERCIAL ROAD (Figs 15d, e)

HOUSES

SW56183774 PRN: 141014

Houses. Mid C20. Two good post-war semi-detached houses, large and well detailed in Modern style, with white rendered walls, and curved metal corner windows. There are a number of similar buildings in Hayle dating from just before and just after the Second World War, which form an important group within the housing types in the town in its industrial period.

471

HAYLE, 9 & 11 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56193775 PRN: 141015

Houses. Early C20. Large stone built houses, two storeys, sash windows, mature gardens, especially to rear.

472

HAYLE, 13 & 15 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56213777 PRN: 141016

House pair, early C20. Rock faced stone house pair, single fronted. A large well detailed house in the streetscene.

473

HAYLE, 17 - 43 (ODD) COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56263780 PRN: 141017

Row. Mid C19. Rendered with slate roofs (largely replaced). Two storey - a variety of window openings and positions, with some C20 shopfronts inserted. Numbers 25 - 33 are listed [156]. The row is generally detailed in the Hayle Style with rendered or roughcast and rusticated stucco detailing.

474

HAYLE, 3 & 5 BAYVIEW TERRACE (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56143756 PRN: 140887

House, now 2 houses. Built as the Manse to the adjoining Chapel (now the central Methodist Church). Early C20, stone built house, well detailed, with bay windows.

475

HAYLE, CHAPEL HILL (Fig 15e)

DRAIN

SW56203764 PRN: 141018

Drain. Mid C19. A drain with a granite surround, and cast iron cover. Part of a series of such drains in and around Mount Pleasant, and part of the original planned development of that road. See also [157] [434] [476].

476

HAYLE, BAPTIST HILL (Fig 15e)

DRAIN

SW56323769 PRN: 141019

Drain. Mid C19. A drain with a granite surround, and cast iron cover. Part of a series of such drains in and around Mount Pleasant, and part of the original planned development of that road. See also [157] [434] [475].

477

HAYLE, 2 & 4 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56183767 PRN: 141020

Houses and walls. Mid C19, altered early C20. Large hipped two storey pair of houses, with Hayle style roughcast and stucco detailing and slate roof with central stack. Three sashes to each house on first floor, sashes and single storey bays on ground floor with central doors. Two storey early C20 bay to centre right. Number 2 (right) has a good early C20 hipped range added to rear with an oriel window overlooking the return elevation to Chapel Hill. The front gardens are enclosed by altered stone walls, but retain good quality granite gate posts. Although the houses are mid C19, the plots they stand in could be considerably older - buildings are shown here in the late C18 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). associated with Bodriggy Quay [348], which was approximately the area of the road-way east of the war memorial.

478

HAYLE, 8 & 10 COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56203771 PRN: 141021

Houses. Mid C19. Two storey hipped pair, roughcast with stucco detailing, two sashes to each floor, rubble walled or open fore-courts. Although the houses are mid C19, the plots they stand in could be considerably older - buildings are shown here in the late C18 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). Associated with Bodriggy Quay [348], which was approximately the area of the road-way east of the war memorial.

479

HAYLE 18-84 (EVEN) COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56323764 PRN: 141022

Row. Mid C19. The eastern half of the row was shown in the process of being built on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map. A typically varied row of single fronted and double fronted houses and half-houses, many with Hayle Style detailing of roughcast with rusticated or vermiculated stucco detailing, with small walled front gardens. Many of the houses are altered, more than is the case with Hayle Terrace or Penpol Terrace, which this row closely resembles, although not generally to such a high degree of detail. The houses on the corner of Sea Lane are rebuilds c.1900 of earlier building. Severely altered mid C20, these large buildings occupy an important corner spot - their rear elevations are in good unaltered condition, with excellent slate roofs

480

HAYLE, SEA LANE (Fig 15e)

LETTER BOX

SW56433782 PRN: 141023

Letter Box. Mid/late C19. Cast iron wall mounted letter box, inscribed 'VR'.

481

HAYLE, MALTHOUSE COURT, ST JOHN'S STREET (Fig 15e)

MALT HOUSE

SW56503776 PRN: 140888

Malthouse, now converted to residential. Early C19, painted rubble with rendered upper floor. Three storeys, the road front consisting of long rows of windows on each floor, the rear (entrance) courtyard largely a late C20 construction. The malthouse to Ellis's brewery adjacent [158], noted on the 1842 Tithe map as a Brewhouse belonging to Christopher Ellis. Rowe notes that the Penpol brewery was in existence in 1815 (J. H. Rowe, 1934, Phillack and Gwithian, MS at Redruth Library). It operated as C. Ellis and Son Ltd (Steam Brewery) until it merged with Hicks and Co. in 1934. This probably the original brewery complex before expanded premises were built west of the road (see [158]).

482

HAYLE, SEA LANE, BODRIGGY STABLE YARD (Fig 15e)

YARD

SW56523763 PRN: 141024

Yard and outbuildings. C17 or earlier, altered C19 and mid C20. A high walled yard to the rear of Bodriggy House [166] and part of the historic curtilage of that listed building. Two whitewashed ranges within the yard, presumably former stables/coachhouse/storage, now converted to domestic use. The wall and buildings are part of the important group at Bodriggy, and important streetscape features, forming a lively contrast with the good mid C20 housing estate on the west side of the road [639].

483

HAYLE, 47 - 53 (ODD) HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56833732 PRN: 141025

Row. Mid C19. roughcast, stucco detail, slate roof. Two storeys with stacks to left, centre and right. Two pairs of half-houses, 8 windows in all, four on ground floor with paired doors centre left and centre right, all in moulded surrounds each with slightly varied detailing. A later development than the smallholdings on the south side of the road [673] [629], but probably still related to the mining area to the south of High Lanes.

484

LELANT, STATION HILL (Fig 15c)

WALL

SW54703718 PRN: 141026

Walls and piers. Late C18/early C19. the approach to the hard/landing stage at the base of Station Hill which was formerly one of the main routes across the estuary is lined by walls constructed of moulded scoria blocks, which terminate at the lower end in ornate granite piers bearing very large ball finials. Scoria was sold by the CCCo for building in the area, and not all instances of its use indicate a direct involvement with the CCCo, there may be such a connection here, but it is not known who was responsible for the construction of the walls (Tithe records would indicate ownership c.1840).

485

HAYLE, BODRIGGY ARCH APPROACH (Fig 15e)

RAILINGS

SW56583761 PRN: 141027

Railings, late C19. One of the few areas of railing in the town, these add considerably to the quality of this area, retained because they protected railway land, which is now heavily overgrown and a rare and important break of natural vegetation in this otherwise closely built-up part of Hayle; one of a good series of railway bridges and approaches, arches and viaducts along the main line in Hayle [337] [486] [526] [603].

486

HAYLE, BODRIGGY ARCH (Fig 15e)

BRIDGE

SW56593758 PRN: 141028

Railway underbridge. Late C19 rebuild of original bridge of 1852. Splayed rock-faced granite retaining walls to embankment and supporting walls to cast iron bridge; one of a good series of railway bridges and approaches, arches and viaducts along the main line in Hayle [337] [485] [526] [603].

487

HAYLE, BODRIGGY COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (Fig 15e)

SCHOOL

SW56713757 PRN: 140890

School. 1923. Dressed granite in a late version of the Cornish Board School style - a freely detailed and stripped down style based on Sylvanus Trevail's work in the late C19.

488

HAYLE, VENTONLEAGUE ROW (Figs 15f, h)

ROW

SW57223805 PRN: 141029

Row. Late C18/early C19. A varied row of single and double fronted cottages, built directly onto the road edge, with large regularly sized rear gardens. Many of the cottages are built entirely or partially of scoria blocks, all are now rendered or painted, with slate roofs (mostly replaced late C20) and red brick stacks. All of two storeys, but of a variety of heights and widths, many altered doors and windows. One of the oldest surviving rows in Hayle, with some of the oldest industrial housing in the town.

489

HAYLE, VENTONLEAGUE ROW (Fig 15f)

WALL

SW57163806 PRN: 141030

Wall. Late C18. Scoria block wall across the roadside end of an empty plot within Ventonleague Row. Apart from its interest as a structure in itself, the wall is also of interest because it shows the piecemeal nature of the development of the row, clearly all the land was laid out by the landowner in a series of regular plots, but these only gradually, and in this case never, filled up with cottages along the roadside.

490

17 & 19 VENTONLEAGUE HILL (Figs 15f, h)

HOUSE

SW57283811 PRN: 141031

House. Late C18. Scoria, rendered, with slate roofs. Two differently sized cottages of two storeys, the left (no 17) single fronted with two casement on first floor and one on ground floor, with door to left in raking porch. No. 19 is double fronted, to window each floor and C20 gabled porch to centre. Front garden walls built of unrendered scoria block. Stone built outbuilding to west (in plot to no. 21 Ventonleague Hill).

491

13 HAYLE, VENTONLEAGUE HILL (Figs 15f, h)

HOUSE

SW57293812 PRN: 141032

House. Early-mid C19, Granite and rubble, incorporating some scoria blocks, with artificial slate roof. Two storeys, hipped, with regular fenestration of two windows each floor, porch. Rendered return elevations. Walled front garden. Probably a later C19 rebuild of an original late C18 cottage, the rear yard is bounded by an unusually high and complete stone wall.

492

HAYLE, 8 & 10 VENTONLEAGUE HILL (Figs 15f, h)

WORKSHOP

SW57303816 PRN: 140891

Shops/workshops, now houses. Early C20, altered and extended mid C20 (no. 8). Single storey, both with corrugated asbestos roofs, no. 8 weather boarded, no. 10 rendered. Irregular large paned fenestration, no. 10 with an original casement and shop window.

493

HAYLE, 2 VENTONLEAGUE HILL (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57383817 PRN: 141033

House. early C19., altered mid C20. Roughcast and stucco detailed, to storeys and hipped roof. Although typical of the industrial period in Hayle, this appears to be the last surviving building in the area of the original farming hamlet at Ventonleague (the farm or town pace was on the south side of the road on the site of what is now Piala Place [612]).

494

HAYLE, 8 CAROLINE ROW (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57193821 PRN: 141034

House. Late 18/early C19, two storeys, rendered, with slate roof and with some scoria in the surrounding walls. part of the early housing around Ventonleague Green associated with the C18 development of the CCCo.

495

HAYLE, POND WALK (Figs 15f, h)

WALL

SW57073808 PRN: 141035

Wall. Early C19, rubble stone wall, about 2 metres high, to the iron works developed by CCCo in the 1820s. The wall still encloses the works yard of J & F Pool which replaced the iron works.

496

HAYLE, 4 POND WALK (Figs 15f, h)

HOUSE

SW57073809 PRN: 141036

House (ruins). Mid C19. Only the walls survive of what was a small cottage which seems to have been associated with the CCCo iron works - it was within the walled yard [495]. This house was the millpond keepers home who had the job of looking after the pond, keeping it clean and checking the culverts that fed it (pers comm Rob Lello).

497

HAYLE, 4 POND WALK AND 42 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15f)

HOUSES

SW57013805 PRN: 141037

Houses. Mid C19, much altered late C20. Rendered with artificial slate roofs. Two storeys, with irregular fenestration and altered openings. Flat roofed extensions to rear, The cottages may have an earlier origin as industrial buildings, part of the Copperhouse complex.

498

HAYLE, MADISON TERRACE (Figs 15f, h)

TERRACE

SW57063819 PRN: 140892

Terrace. Early 20th century. Rendered with slate roofs and slate hung bays. Two storeys. Nicely detailed Arts and Crafts influenced terrace, reflecting the locally traditional half-house type (doors set together for each cottage pair) with canted 2 storey bays. Hooded porches, small pane toplights to windows with some stained glass surviving. Not very Cornish in detail, more like an LCC cottage homes estate, it is nonetheless a very interesting terrace for the area, and most unusually has equally well detailed canted bays on the rear elevations too, so that these remain remarkably unaltered.

499

HAYLE, HOLLOWS TERRACE (Fig 15h)

TERRACE

SW57093824 PRN: 140894

Terrace. 1930s Render over red brick base, slate roof. Two storeys. A continuation of the terraces on the old ropewalk site started by Jack Luke, and one of the last of the type in Hayle (see [331] [498]).

500

HAYLE, 22 & 24 LOVE LANE (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW57253824 PRN: 141038

Houses. Late C18/early C19. No. 22 is a double fronted house, 2 storeys with slate roof and stacks to left and right, with rusticated stucco details including a central roundel on first floor with (obscured) date or inscription. Regular fenestration of two casements each floor and central door. No 24 is a single fronted cottage with similar rendered and stuccoed detail, stack t right, window each floor; flat roofed late C20 extensions to rear (fronting Little Lane). Granite gate posts to long front garden. Part of the earliest surviving group of industrial houses in Hayle, set among regular enclosures taken out of Ventonleague lands probably in the mid C18, being more akin to the older type of smallholding than the typical C19 Row.

501

HAYLE, 18 LOVE LANE (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57283827 PRN: 141039

House. Late C18/early C19. Two storey, rendered scoria block with slate. Two window bays. Also includes a small outbuilding partly built of scoria facing Little Lane. Part of the earliest surviving group of industrial houses in Hayle, set among regular enclosures taken out of Ventonleague lands probably in the mid C18, being more akin to the older type of smallholding than the typical C19 Row.

502

HAYLE, LOVE LANE / GOLDEN SANDS MOBILE HOME PARK (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW57273828 PRN: 140895

Wall. Mid C19. Killas rubble. The wall runs along Love Lane to the south, and Caroline Row on the west. It was formerly the garden wall to Penmare House (now Hotel), and built for William Hosken after he turned the former Hayle Hotel into his own private residence. As part of the landscaping of the grounds (between

1877 and 1907), the stream was altered, and the line of the dismantled railway that ran through the site obliterated. Now the Golden Sands mobile Home Park. See also item [226].

503

HAYLE, 1 - 5 LOVE LANE (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW57393831 PRN: 141040

row. Late C18 to late C19; altered late C20. A short row of three cottages, with two further cottages set at right angles at the west end. The oldest is probably no. 3, also the lowest, a double fronted cottage, the others are higher, single fronted cottages. part built at least of scoria (visible especially in no. 1) with a variety of rendered and painted finishes and natural and artificial slated or tiled roof and fenestration types. Part of the earliest surviving group of industrial houses in Hayle, set among regular enclosures taken out of Ventonleague lands probably in the mid C18, being more akin to the older type of smallholding than the typical C19 Row.

504

HAYLE, 14 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57413829 PRN: 140896

House. Circa 1900. Granite, slate roofs. Large house of 2 storeys with hipped roof, and tall stacks to end left and end right. Two storey canted and hipped bays to left and right with 4 pane sashes, central 4 paned sash on first floor, and central door on ground floor in contemporary hipped porch with margin light door and glazed surround. Low rubble wall to front garden. Not unlike the large houses in Station Hill and elsewhere, this is an unusually late and grand house in this part of Hayle, typified on the whole by earlier and more humble cottages.

505

HAYLE, 10 & 12 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW57413831 PRN: 140897

Houses. Early C19. Roughcast with moulded surrounds and slate roofs. A pair of 2 storey cottages in typical Hayle detailing, with an equally typical plan of double fronted 2 bay house with central door (C20 porch), and a smaller single fronted cottage attached, with a stack on the party wall between. These houses, shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, are at a considerably lower level than the road in front, which has been widened and raised in the later C19. This part of Hayle (Ventonleague) shows signs of planned enclosure and creation of cottage plots in the early C19. No.12 is currently (November 1999) boarded up.

506

HAYLE, 9 - 13 (ODD) GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15h)

TERRACE

SW57423835 PRN: 141041

Terrace. Circa 1900. Roughcast and stucco details, slate roof. Two storeys with regular fenestration and bay windows. Typically for its date a true terrace rather than a row of individual cottages as was usual in the early C19.

507

HAYLE, 15 & 17 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW57433833 PRN: 140898

Former railway building serving Guildford Halt (Copperhouse Station), now a house and shop. Early C20, altered mid C20. Rendered with slate roof. single storey with gabled shop projecting at left one of the latest buildings in Hayle still to show the local vernacular traits, but with some typical railway building details such as brick arched windows.

508

HAYLE, 1 MARSH LANE (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57463841 PRN: 141042

House. Early C19. Rendered with slate roof. two storeys, with stacks to left and to right; 2 windows each floor, catslide roof to rear. Shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map.

509

HAYLE, 7 & 8 MARSH LANE (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW57473839 PRN: 141043

Half-houses. Early C19. Granite with slate roofs. Two storey, hipped roof with stacks left and right, four windows first floor, two on ground floor, altered late C20, paired doors to centre. These houses are shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map.

510

HAYLE, 7 & 9 LITTLE LANE (TRELAWNEY VILLAS) (Fig 15f, h)

HOUSES

SW57323819 PRN: 141044

Houses. Late C19. Two storey, roughcast with moulded stucco details (painted rubble return elevations) and slate roof. Regular fenestration. A late example of the typical Hayle style of industrial housing.

511

HAYLE, 2 MARSH LANE (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57453837 PRN: 141045

House, early C19. Rendered with slate roof. two storied, hipped L-shaped plan with irregular fenestration. Shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map, this building could originally have had a non-domestic use.

512

HAYLE, LITTLE LANE (Fig 15h)

OUTBUILDING

SW57353827 PRN: 141046

Outbuilding. Late C18/early C19, rubble stone. The building is heavily overgrown and little more than a single gable end can be seen, but it appears to be one of a number of fragmentary outbuildings in this area of early cottages and smallholdings.

513

HAYLE, PENMARE TERRACE (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW57203833 PRN: 140899

Houses. Early C20 (nos.1 & 5 shown on the 1907 OS map). A group of houses and single storey cottages all dating from the early C20, but showing a continuation of the materials and detailing typical of Hayle since the early C19, that is roughcast render, with stucco moulded detailing, and particularly a rusticated surround to the doors and quoins, with slate roofs. Number 7 is a well detailed house; the single storey cottages are more like similar early C20 workers cottages found in the Camborne area than true bungalows.

514

HAYLE, CARWIN RISE (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW57383844 PRN: 140900

Wall to [515], Carwin Rise. Early C19. Rubble with slate capping. To Guildford Road (the front of the house), the wall is low, with a hedge, and domestic in nature. Along Carwin rise, however, the wall is about 2 metres high, capped, with timber cart gates. There may have been at least a partially commercial use for the site in the C19, the name (Nursery), the attached extensive walled garden [514], and the large orchard (?) shown covering the whole garden area on the 1879 OS map all suggest this. The grounds to rear have now been developed for a small housing estate.

515

HAYLE, CARWIN RISE (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57373844 PRN: 140901

House, now subdivided. Early C19, extended mid C19. Rendered with cement -washed slate and artificial tiled roofs. The original two storey hipped villa stands on the roadside, with an oriel window on first floor, with glazing bar sashes. Extended irregularly at least three times, all two storeys of varying height with hipped roofs, rendered with some replacement windows. There may have been at least a partially commercial use for the site in the C19, the name (Nursery), the attached extensive walled garden [514], and the large orchard (?) shown covering the whole garden area on the 1879 OS map all suggest this. The grounds to rear have now been developed for a small housing estate.

516

HAYLE, 13 GWITHIAN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57283858 PRN: 140902

House. Circa 1900. Rubble with granite dressing, painted return elevations and slate roof. Simple 2 storey house of two bays with stack at end left and catslide outshot to rear; C20 single storey extensions to left. This house is the latest in a series standing within the same plot since the late C18 at least. Although not directly linked to Loggans Mill in the 1841 Tithe survey, all the surrounding land formed part of the holdings of William Hosken, the miller, and this plot and the older houses on it may have been part of the original agricultural holding which formed part of the Hosken holdings.

517

HAYLE, 24 -28 (EVEN) CAROLINE ROW (Figs 15e, f, h)

HOUSES

SW57213813 PRN: 141047

Houses. Early C19 (parts at least shown on the 1842 Tithe Map for Phillack), extended and altered C20. An unusual row, no. 28 and 26 are small rendered, 2 storeyed cottages, no. 28 with two windows, no 26 just one window on each floor, joined by single storey ranges, which may have been originally used for non-domestic purposes. The whole row stands close by the leat serving the Copperhouse millpond, and backs onto the Copperhouse Iron works site [193] etc., (now J & F Pool) , so it is possible that the buildings had at least a partly industrial rather than domestic origin.

518

HAYLE, 79- 81 FORE STREET (Fig 15e, h)

ROW

SW56533787 PRN: 140907

Row. C18, altered early-mid C19. Roughcast with rusticated stucco dressings and interlocking tiled and artificial slate roofs. No. 79 was originally probably a double fronted house converted in the C19 to a pair of half-houses, shown on the 1841 Tithe Map. Two storeys with stacks left and right, four windows on first floor, paired doors to centre. No. 81 is a lower single fronted cottage, with rear extensions, and walled rear yard. the cottages are set back from the adjoining row, and follow the original shoreline of the creek, along which the C18/C19 road ran. The buildings are marked as industrial buildings owned by the Copper

Co. on the 1791/6 plan of Hayle, opposite a dock or quay in the Copperhouse Canal (RIC MMP/51), and have probably always been mixed residential and commercial use.

519

HAYLE, 71 - 77 (ODD) FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56543788 PRN: 141048

Nos. 71 -77 are a row of three houses, now all shops, with a C20 shopfront to no. 75. Sash windows survive, good door surround to no. 77, the gable end of which has been rebuilt late C19, with a tripartite window on ground floor of the right return and a canted oriel on first - a typical position and form for a C19 office window overlooking the commercial yard to rear (see also [174]). The buildings are marked as industrial buildings owned by the Copper Co. on the 1791/6 plan of Hayle, opposite a dock or quay in the Copperhouse Canal (RIC MMP/51), and have probably always been mixed residential and commercial use.

520

HAYLE, LOWER CHURCH STREET (Fig 15e)

WALL

SW56683782 PRN: 141049

Rubble stone wall enclosing courtyard of the Cornubia Public House, but probably considerably early -the plot itself is the same dimensions as on the 1842 Tithe Map and probably dates from the mid C18 when the rest of the row [169] was developed.

521

HAYLE, 1 - 8 LOWER CHURCH STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56703783 PRN: 140908

Row. Mid C19. rendered and painted rubble with slate roofs stepping downslope to the north and brick stacks. Built by the Cornish Copper Co., this is a row of humble workers' cottages, a mixture of half-houses, single fronted and double fronted properties. Only No 1 nearest Fore Street has the typical Hayle detailing of roughcast and stucco.

522

HAYLE, HIGHER CHURCH STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56703774 PRN: 140909

Rows. Early C19. Rendered and painted rubble (some exposed and with scoria blocks) with slate roofs stepping downslope to the north and brick stacks. Built by the Cornish Copper Co., this is a row of humble workers' cottages, a mixture of half-houses, single fronted and double fronted properties, some with a simplified style of decoration with roughcast and rendered window and door surrounds which became more elaborate even for humble cottages in the mid C19.

523

HAYLE, 12-16 (EVEN) CHAPEL LANE (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56843772 PRN: 140910

Workers houses, mid C19. Simple rendered 2 storey cottages (12 and 14 are half-houses) with attached sheds. Although altered these are typical of the mid C19 piecemeal infilling of small plots, compared with the C18/early C19 laying out of whole streets.

524

HAYLE, 1 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15e)

WALL

SW56853776 PRN: 141050

Wall. Mid C19. The wall is the curtilage boundary of the listed house [184], the description of which includes the front wall and gates, but the whole wall is of interest and an important element in the streetscape and in the setting of the house itself, being especially high to the rear, retaining the adjoining property.

525

HAYLE, PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15e)

BOUNDARY WALL

SW56833777 PRN: 141051

Boundary wall to the now demolished Copperhouse Chapel [277]. 1816. Scoria block wall with moulded curved capstones.

526

HAYLE, TREVASSACK ARCH (Fig 15e, f)

BRIDGE

SW56873770 PRN: 140911

Railway Arch, late C19. Rock faced granite. The railway runs along a high embankment at this point, and Trevassack Road runs below through this tall, narrow and impressive granite arch with its granite retaining walls on the approaches through the embankment.

527

HAYLE, 2-20 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15e, f)

ROW

SW56913780 PRN: 140912

Row. Early C19. irregular row of single and double fronted houses, rendered generally with artificial slate roofs. the row steps picturesquely upslope in a commanding position overlooking the estuary. Most fenestration altered. Small walled front gardens. There are two separate builds, nos. 2-1 and 12-20.

528

HAYLE, 20 - 26 (EVEN) GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW57403824 PRN: 141052

Row. Early C19 and early C20. Nos. 24 & 26 are an early C19 pair, rendered, hipped roof, small windows to left and right on first floor, altered fenestration ground floor. One of the early smallholdings in the Ventonleague area owned by CCCo. Nos. 20 & 22 are c.1910 half-houses, roughcast with stucco detail, slate hipped roof, higher two storeys than the earlier range, four windows on first floor, two on ground floor with paired doors to centre, single storey glazed extension over left hand ground floor. High rubble enclosing wall to front gardens.

529

HAYLE, 34 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW56993803 PRN: 140913

House. Early C19, altered mid C19. Rendered with artificial slate roof. Two storeys, stacks left and right, 3 sash windows first floor, two canted bays ground floor with central door. Raised stucco surrounds and band course.

530

HAYLE, DRACAENA AVENUE (Fig 15f)

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT

SW56973777 PRN: 141053

Building fragments (dressed stone and granite) incorporated into the boundary wall of the railway. This was originally the main route to Trevassack from Copperhouse, and there are cottages shown here on the 1842 Phillack Tithe Map, and what appears to be a crossing of the railway in 1877 (OS map); the main rail bridge in the area was constructed in the later C19 further to the west in Chapel Lane (Trevassack Arch [526]). In the early 1900s there was a little railway halt with a tiny platform and building here called "Trevassack Halt" (pers comm Rob Lello).

531

HAYLE, 2 & 4 FORE STREET (DANIELS') (Fig 15e)

SHOP

SW56763792 PRN: 141054

Shop, former warehouse. Mid C18, altered mid C19 and extended mid C20. Rendered with vermiculated stucco details and skate roof. Two storeys, plinth, plat band and quoins to hipped roof. Irregular fenestration of three sashes on first floor and two on ground floor with C20 shopfront to right and to right return. No. 2 (all part of the same ownership now) has entrance front in left return elevation, with three windows on first floor, two on ground floor with central door in enriched surround. Single storey extensions to rear. A building of these dimensions is shown on this site on the 1791 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51) and almost certainly survives beneath the later C19 rendered covering. It was, with a demolished companion building that stood immediately to the east [657], the only structure in the late C18/early C19 on the CCCo wharves at Copperhouse, and was clearly their principal warehouse or store.

532

HAYLE, FORE STREET/COPPERHOUSE WHARVES (Fig 15e)

QUAY

SW56693792 PRN: 141055

Quayside walls. Late C18. Scoria block walls to the south side of the Copperhouse Canal [151], retaining walls to the wharves extending westwards beyond the lock gates [180] to Copperhouse Dock [179], and perhaps dating to the 1760s like the dock itself.

533

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE CANAL (NORTH SIDE) (Fig 15e)

MOORING BOLLARD

SW56693796 PRN: 141056

Mooring or warping post at entrance to Copperhouse Dock. This granite post is one of a whole series that formerly lined the canal, some evidence of others of which may survive in the mudflats along the length of the canal. This granite post was probably used for warping vessels by rope into position at the lock gates. Pascoe, p. 43 (Pascoe, W H, 1981. C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, Dyllansow Truran) says that the few ships built at Copperhouse were constructed on the adjacent area of land between this post and the lock gate, so the post may be connected to that use.

534

HAYLE, 2-3 MARKET SQUARE (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56843788 PRN: 140914

Two houses and shops, early C19, no. 2 rebuilt c.1900, with the addition of two hipped oriels. rendered with altered shopfronts. No. 3 gives some indication of the scale of the original buildings around the nearby Market house, amongst which that building would have stood out clearly.

535

HAYLE, 1-4 MARKET STREET & H. PHILLIPS (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56823787 PRN: 140915

Row and shop. Early - mid C19. Rendered, in part roughcast with moulded surrounds. Nos. 3 & 4 Market Street are modest half-houses, nos. 1 & 2 more substantial and ornamented (roughcast and rusticated stucco details), because seen as part of the more prominent Market Square. The end building, Phillip's Butchers occupies a prominent and important position in the street on the corner of Market Square and Fore Street. It is 2 storeys, hipped, with 3 windows to Fore Street, 2 to Market square, inappropriately replaced late C20. The good, original, timber corner shopfront with faces on both elevations is boarded over, but all its components survive intact.

536

HAYLE, 6 & 8 MARKET PLACE (Figs 15e, f)

ROW

SW56883790 PRN: 141057

Row of three houses dating to the mid C18. Painted rubble and rendered cob (upper two thirds). Steep scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the party walls and tall brick stack over the gable end of the rear wing. There are cast-iron ogee gutters. The building is two storeys high with a nearly symmetrical two window north-west front with a doorway slightly to the right of middle. Number 8 is a single fronted house, but still part of the original build; altered fenestration. Small front yards with walls constructed of scoria block with moulded coping blocks (see also [182] [183]).

537

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW56883830 PRN: 140916

Boundary stone. 1867. Granite, about 2 feet high with rounded top. Stands on the south bank of the small stream crossed by the nearby clapper bridge [231]. On the south side is inscribed CCC (ie Cornish Copper Company) over a single vertical line, on the north side H over a number 1. One of a series of such boundary stones marking the line across the Towans and around the waterside marking the bounds between Harvey's newly acquired property on the sale of the Copper Co.' quays etc., and the remnant of the Copper Co. lands in the hands of the receivers (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 120).

538

HAYLE, 7-13 GLEBE ROW (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW56823830 PRN: 140917

Row. Circa 1784. Rendered (19th century photographs show all the cottages not rendered and built of rubble and granite, with large quantities of scoria blocks) with artificial slate roofs. Varied double fronted and half-houses, all two storied with stacks over gable and party walls. Sash windows on each floor, many replaced. Forecourt areas either fenced, open or hedged, all taken in from the roadside verges in the later 20th century. Despite the alterations, this row is important as one of the earliest known surviving in Hayle. The cottages in Glebe Row were built by a group of tradesmen and skilled craftsmen in 1784 on a portion of the Rector's Glebe (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 135), another instance of the entrepreneurial and profitable attitude of the Hoskin family, rectors from 1738 to 1902, who played a large part in the development of Hayle.

539

HAYLE, 14 GLEBE ROW (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56803831 PRN: 140918

House. Circa 1784. Rendered with artificial slate roof. The cottages in Glebe Row were built by a group of tradesmen and skilled craftsmen in 1784 on a portion of the Rector's Glebe (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 135), another instance of the entrepreneurial and

profitable attitude of the Hockin family, rectors from 1738 to 1902, who played a large part in the development of Hayle.

540

HAYLE, 1-6 GLEBE ROW (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW56873831 PRN: 140919

Row, formerly with workshops. Circa 1784. Rendered (19th century photographs show all the cottages not rendered and built of rubble and granite, possibly with large quantities of scoria blocks) with artificial slate roofs. The carpenter's shop (probably originally a forge) formerly projected in the centre, now rebuilt as residential, with the house, much altered and rendered, on the corner of Lethlean Lane; a half-house pair returns up Lethlean Lane to the right. These buildings appear in the background of a painting of 1938 by Stanhope Forbes, showing the workshop still in use, now converted to residential use. Despite the alterations, this row is important as one of the earliest known surviving in Hayle, and some form of workshop is indicated here on the 1791-6 map of Hayle (RIC MMP/51). The cottages in Glebe Row were built by a group of tradesmen and skilled craftsmen in 1784 on a portion of the Rector's Glebe (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 135), another instance of the entrepreneurial and profitable attitude of the Hockin family, rectors from 1738 to 1902, who played a large part in the development of Hayle.

541

HAYLE, 7 CHURCHTOWN ROAD, PHILLACK (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56453837 PRN: 140920

House. Early C20 (post 1907). A continuation of the Hayle roughcast with stucco detailing typical throughout the C19 and early C20.

542

PHILLACK, 20 CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56423839 PRN: 140921

Bungalow, early C20. Roughcast with plain render surrounds to windows, slate roof. single storey with hipped roof with central flat-roofed dormer and brick stacks to left and to right, canted bays left and right and central sash. Entrance in return elevation. The bungalow was still relatively novel at this date in Hayle, and the building is detailed in exactly the same way as some of the late C19/early C20 villas and terraces in Hayle.

543

HAYLE, 2 & 3 UNDERCLIFF (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW56943836 PRN: 140922

Houses. Late C18. Painted and rendered rubble with slate roofs. Two storeys with stacks centre, left and right, each cottage of 2 window bays with central door. Set back from the road within generous plot, these are the remnants of a formerly larger hamlet of Lethlean, a pre-industrial settlement much expanded in the late C18/early C19.

544

HAYLE, 4 UNDERCLIFF (Fig 15h)

HOUSES

SW56973830 PRN: 140923

Houses. Late C18. Painted and rendered rubble with slate roofs. Two storeys with stacks centre, left and right, each cottage of 2 window bays with central door. Set back from the road within generous plot, these are the remnants of a formerly larger hamlet of Lethlean, a pre-industrial settlement much expanded in the late C18/early C19.

545

HAYLE, HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

SCHOOL

SW56633718 PRN: 141058

School. 1950s main block -brick end walls supporting concrete framed flat-roofed structure, three main storeys fully glazed with coloured panels at each floor slab level. A simple, not inelegant building, much extended late C20, occupies a prominent position both in the streetscape and in more distant views of Hayle.

546

HAYLE, 22 MILLPOND AVENUE (Fig 15b)

COACHHOUSE

SW55833672 PRN: 140924 LB: II

Included with the listing of item [73] (listed building no. 12/141). Coachhouse, now house. Circa 1900. Granite rubble with slate roof and brick stacks. One and a half storeys with stacks at end left and end right, three gabled semi-dormers on first floor. The building is in a simple 'Old English' style, rare in Hayle where the rendered late regency idiom continued into the 20th century.

547

HAYLE, CARNSEW DOCK (Fig 15d)

DOCK

SW55653735 PRN: 140925 LB: II

Dock and quay walls. The two sides are listed as parts of other quays, items [50] & [52] (LB nos. 10/104 & 10/105) but should be regarded as a single item separate from these quays. Granite blocks and rubble, with remains of a cast iron rail on the south side. The curved dock also served as a sluice channel, associated with the surviving timber gates [51] and Carnsew Pool [46], and also allowed access for vessels to the quays at Carnsew.

548

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS, POWER STATION (Figs 15c, d, g)

TRANSFORMER HOUSES

SW55343810 PRN: 141059

Transformer houses. Hayle power station began operating in 1910 and closed in 1977 (Unknown, 1912, SME Soc. Rep JM, 31-34). Details from the late 1930's are given by Hamilton Jenkin (Unknown, 1973, Newsletter of the Trevithick Society, No. 2, 11). It was largely partially demolished in the 1980s - nothing now survives of the original early C20 construction, although there are substantial remains still standing of the mid C20 supply points and substations, large buildings built of concrete block, the elevations enlivened by a series of buttresses, and with a plain parapet.

549

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 16d)

SMELTING HOUSE (site of)

SW55883716 PRN: 141060

This was the site of the Trelissick Tin Smelter built by George Grenfell in 1820. He gave up his interest in 1847, but the smelter carried on under different owners until 1855, when Harvey bought the site and demolished the smelter, using part of the site for storage for foundry. This in turn became the site of the Drill hall [335] of the Volunteer Artillery Battery formed in 1860 - and possibly re-used the old smelter/warehouse building. The Grenfell family of Penzance ran one of the most successful of the smelting interests in Cornwall, and this was a profitable house in the early C19 (Barton, D B, 1967. History of Tin Mining and Smelting in Cornwall, pp 49 & 127).

550

HAYLE, 9 & 10 MEXICO TERRACE (Fig 15g)

HOUSES

SW55653739 PRN: 140926

Houses. Pre 1842, altered later 19th century. Rendered with slate roofs. Two storied cottages. These cottages are shown on the 1842 Tithe Map with an attached smallholding (the rest of Mexico terrace dates from after 1877). they represent an early phase of development around Hayle, perhaps unconnected with industry, in contrast to the neighbouring terrace [551-2] which was built without any attached land.

551

HAYLE, 2-8 MEXICO TERRACE (Fig 15g)

ROW

SW56133853 PRN: 140927

Row. Late 19th century (the westernmost cottage was built by 1877, the rest of the row by 1907). Rendered with slate roofs. A row of varied cottages with walled front gardens. The principle entries are on the rear (northern) elevations to the lane. While item[55] was an early 19th century smallholding, this row was built without any attached land, and at the same time the smallholding was absorbed into the neighbouring farm. there is an instructive contrast here between an early, perhaps pre-industrial smallholding, and a later industrial row, with its occupants more dependant upon wages. The name of the row no doubt reflect some local connection to a notable event in the exploitation of Mexican tin mines.

552

HAYLE, 1 MEXICO TERRACE (Fig 15g)

HOUSE

SW56153843 PRN: 140928

House, with walled garden and gazebos. Late 19th century (1877-1907). Roughcast with moulded details, cement washed slate roof. Two storeys with stacks left and right. Asymmetrical front of three bays, with sash windows, and full height canted bay to right. Very good quality central timber porch with stained glass. The front garden is enclosed by a rubble stone wall, with tow gazebos or summer houses at the southern end each with hipped slate roof, with a central gateway to the garden. Altogether a grand building on an otherwise pleasant but unremarkable late cottage row [551].

553

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

POST OFFICE

SW55883717 PRN: 140929

Post Office. Circa 1911. Roughcast with moulded stucco fenestration surrounds and slate roof. Large, 2 storey building with plinth and pilaster quoins to hipped roof. Occupying a prominent position in the street, principal elevation to the north, 3 sashes on first floor, 2 to left on ground floor and 1 to centre right, with central 3 light shop window and panelled door at end right. Looking like it could be 50 or 75 years older than it is, this building was one of the group of interior buildings, mostly bungalows, built in Hayle that continued the locally predominant style and use of materials and detailing (roughcast and stucco, late Regency detailing). Standing on the site of the former Drill Hall, which was moved to a new purpose built site in 1911 [148].

554

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 15d)

OFFICE

SW55903714 PRN: 140930

Sorting office/telephone exchange. Mid C20. Slate hung first floor, flat roofed, concrete ground floor. Although intrusive and inappropriately scaled and detailed for its setting, the building does continue the non-residential functional character of the historic uses of this site, and is too large to ignore in the current townscape.

555

HAYLE, MEXICO LANE (Figs 15g, h)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW56273850 PRN: 141061

Boundary stones. Mid C19. Adjoining the former manor Pound site in Mexico Lane are two marker stones, about 2 feet high. The westernmost is marked '24', the easterly marked '25'. There are other stones marked on OS maps in the Towans nearby not located on this survey. Perhaps linked to the sale of the former CCCo lands in the 1860s/1870s.

556

HAYLE, CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55903714 PRN: 140931

Wall to Post Office and Lloyds bank C19/C20. Rubble with evidence of blocked openings and former buildings. About 5 ft high, and stretching along the whole of the east side of the central carpark in Hayle Foundry Square. The wall is the boundary wall of the former market (Lloyds Bank), the late C19 Drill Hall that stood on this site, and also the early C19 tin smelter on this site. The stretch along Chapel Terrace follows the ancient parish boundary between Phillack and St Erth, which played a large part in the C18/C19 disputes between Harvey's and the Cornish Copper CO.

557

HAYLE, CHAPEL TERRACE (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55913709 PRN: 140932

Wall to car park, C19/C20. Rubble with concrete coping. About 5 ft high, and stretching along the whole of the east side of the central carpark in Hayle Foundry Square. The wall is the boundary wall of the late C19 Drill Hall grounds that stood on the site of the current post office sorting building. However, the boundary follows the ancient parish boundary between Phillack and St Erth, which played a large part in the C18/C19 disputes between Harvey's and the Cornish Copper CO., and also bounded the early C19 tin smelter on this site. A row of cottages stood on the car park site until the late C20 [336].

558

HAYLE, FOUNDRY LANE (Fig 15d)

YARD

SW55753704 PRN: 140933

Farmyard. Late 18th/early 19th century. Foundry Farm yard retains its cobbled surface in the eastern area and is enclosed on the south by a stone wall that incorporates some scoria block and the late 18th century gateway into the yard (now blocked). Around the yard are a number of structures not separately listed here, many of which are 20th century additions. The eastern part of the yard is overlain with concrete. See also items [10], [11], [15], [16], [53] and [384].

559

HAYLE TERRACE, PUBLIC CONVENIENCES (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55923762 PRN: 140934

Wall around mid 20th century public conveniences. Mid 20th century rebuild on late 18th century base. The wall on the east side of the public conveniences is of rubble construction with a slate and tile coping and the base is constructed of large square scoria (moulded copper slag) blocks. This wall is on the line of one of the 18th century boundary walls of Merchant Cumow's quay.

560

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN TOWANS, BARBETON COTTAGES (Fig 15h)

ROW

SW56803857 PRN: 140936

Row. Late C19. Painted and rendered rubble with slate roofs. Two storeys with stacks on party walls; single storey extensions on gable ends and to rear. This small group of four cottages with its small gardens stands isolated on the Towans, surrounded by sand dunes, and probably located here because of the large C18/C19 sand pits nearby.

561

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN TOWANS (Fig 15h)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW56873871 PRN: 140938

Boundary stone. A tall block of granite, about 7 foot above ground, about 1 foot in section, tapering to a point. Scalloped edges indicating use of wedges to separate block from quarry. The stone marks the bounds of Phillack Towans and Kemick Towans and is indicated on the 1842 Tithe Map. Its height, shape and tapering form suggest an early medieval or 18th century origin.

562

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN TOWANS, FORTUNA VILLA (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW56853873 PRN: 140937

House. Late C19. rendered two storey villa-type. Perhaps related to the extensive nearby sandpits.

563

HAYLE, GWITHIAN ROAD (Fig 15h)

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT

SW57303848 PRN: 141062

Remains. Rendered masonry or concrete remains of a structure bridging the stream just below Loggans Mill. Probably early C20 and to do with the National Explosive works, although it might also be related to the milling activity at Loggans Mill.

564

HAYLE, 73-93 ST JOHNS STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56533773 PRN: 140939

Mid C19 housing (1842 Phillack Tithe Award shows only a few cottages built in this end of St John's Street). Built by the Cornish Copper Co., this row is of somewhat higher status than most of the rest of the humble workers' cottages in this area, a mixture of half-houses, single fronted and double fronted properties, many with the typical Hayle detailing of roughcast and rusticated stucco with small walled front gardens, unusually large enough in this area to allow for small trees.

565

HAYLE, 23-26 PROSPECT PLACE (Figs 15e, f)

ROW

SW56943789 PRN: 140940

Row. Early C19. Rendered rubble with slate roofs. A mixed row of single and double fronted cottages, the house on the east end of the row slightly larger with a hipped roof, and with rusticated stucco surrounds and quoin strips. Built in a commanding position overlooking the central area of Copperhouse and the estuary beyond this was known locally as "Shitty Mountain" because of the fumes from the foundry (pers comm Rob Lello).

566

HAYLE, PROSPECT PLACE (Figs 15e, f)

WALL

SW56933790 PRN: 140941

Retaining walls and walled path. Late C18. Scoria block. These are the retaining walls to the former iron Foundry, and on the north side are of considerable height. A massive piece of engineering, and probably the largest single structure built of scoria blocks in the town. Along the west side of the site, a pathway descends from Prospect Place to Market Street and the former Foundry Offices [183], and is enclosed by scoria block walls.

567

HAYLE, PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15f)

WALL

SW56923791 PRN: 140935

Wall. On the south side of Prospect Place, opposite the retaining wall to the Foundry site, the embankment is partly revetted with stretches of scoria block walling.

568

HAYLE, 35 & 37 PROSPECT PLACE (Fig 15f)

HOUSES

SW56993799 PRN: 140943

Houses. Mid C19. Rendered, slate roofs. Two storeys to hipped roofs, stacks removed. No. 35 has three window first floor, two ground floor and central door, no. 36 has two windows each floor and central door in glazed porch. Rendered garden walls.

569

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

WALL

SW55943723 PRN: 140944

Wall. mid C19, rubble wall with granite end piers. This wall encloses the lane running along the contemporary buildings [411], [412], with a bridge below the railway line, and which clearly pre-dates the railway and Station Hill.

570

HAYLE, 1 - 3 CLIFTON TERRACE (Fig 15d)

HOUSES

SW55743780 PRN: 140945

Houses in a terrace that was named after the contract to build the Clifton Suspension Bridge. The chains that were used were laid out and measured in the field that the terrace was later built in. Dating from the early C19, the houses are rendered and painted rubble with slate roofs. Two storeys, hipped, with stacks left and right, three window bay fronts (2 to no. 1), altered; walled front and rear gardens. Number 3 has good rear elevations, with half-round staircase bay and catslide outshots. Clearly intended as a prestigious development, for the slightly better off, occupying a magnificent position on the north side of the river, overlooking the whole of Hayle. The earliest houses are shown on the 1842 Tithe Map [570], the latest shown as only just started on the 2nd edition OS map (1880) [439]. Built by the Cornish Copper Co., all but one of the houses in the terrace then built were purchased by Canon Hockin of Phillack on the sale of the Copper Co. assets in 1875 (C. Noall, *The Book of Hayle*, 1984, p 61).

571

HAYLE, CUSTOMS HOUSE QUAY (Fig 15d)

QUAY

SW55793766 PRN: 140946

Quay walls (approaches to Lock gates. Early C19. Granite, with raised parapets on approaches to bridge over Copperhouse Creek lock gates and bridges. The original embankment of scoria and cinder across

the mouth of the Copperhouse Creek, or East Loe, was built by the Cornish Copper Co. 1788-90 [128], [129].

572

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

BRIDGE

SW55933727 PRN: 140947

Railway bridge over back lane to Chapel Terrace/Penpol Terrace. Circa 185?. Cast iron on granite abutments. This lane predates the railway. The lane below is bordered by a well constructed rubble wall with granite end piers and coping. A C19 lamp standard stands nearby [578].

573

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE CREEK, LOCK (Fig 15d)

SLUICE

SW55783763 PRN: 140948 LB: II

Listed building 10/79. Sluice. Late C18. This short masonry wall and the attached weir were built to direct the flow of water out of the Canal/holding pond behind the lock gates so as to flush out the river channel beyond.

574

HAYLE, MARKET SQUARE (Fig 15e)

PAVING

SW56803791 PRN: 140949

Paving/kerbing. Mid-late C19, A small area of a roadside drainage gully in front of the former cinema, but which seems to be on an earlier alignment; small irregular stones.

575

HAYLE, 57 FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56613788 PRN: 140950 LB: II

Listed building (no. 11/85). House and shop. late C18. Rendered with rusticated quoin strips and cement washed slate roof. Two storeys with stack to left. Three tripartite sashes on first floor, the central one is a Venetian window type, with arched glazing bars in toplight. Central panelled door with large plate glass window to left, and good timber mid C19 shopfront to right. The best building in the row.

576

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY, CARNSEW (Figs 15d/16d)

DRAWING OFFICE

SW55763725 PRN: 140951

Drawing office - building remains. Early/mid C19. Rubble with red brick window details. The building fragments are now part of the garden walls of Blue Hayes [429], a curious single storey flat-roofed building of the 1960s now a private house. The curved C19 building, with block and partly destroyed openings, is identifiable as the structure illustrated in E. Vale, *The Harveys of Hayle*, plate 9 (b) as the shipyard drawing office. The building stood on the west side of the main entrance into the Harvey's shipyard, and the drawing office has usually been assumed to have stood on the east side, but there is no reason to doubt Vale's attribution. This is important as, apart from the Jewsons building [45], it is the only other standing remains of the formerly very extensive series of shipyard and other buildings on the quay,

577

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 15d)

WAREHOUSE

SW55673764 PRN: 140952

Two warehouses. 1960s. Concrete framed and panelled. One has 3 large bays, each with sliding doors, and a steeply pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The other is a long low range with a shallow pitched roof,

with loading platform on inner (east) face. Because of their position on the quay, projecting into the middle of the river, both, especially the long central block are prominent buildings in a very wide area, and, despite their recent age, are part of the long industrial tradition of Hayle which lasted into the 1970s. Different materials notwithstanding, they are fully in keeping with the scale, type and use of the buildings that formerly stood on all the quays and wharves in Hayle.

578

HAYLE, STATION HILL (Fig 15d)

LAMP POST

SW55933726 PRN: 140953

Lamp standard. C19. Cast iron, the mantle and lantern missing. Probably originally a gas lamp, contemporary with the adjacent wall and railway bridge [572].

579

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 15d)

WAREHOUSE

SW55653768 PRN: 140954

Warehouse. Late C19. This building is attached to the early C19 stone building [427] at the quay head, and appears in late C19 photographs of the quay, so that it is the same building as shown on the 1907 OS map. It has a curved corrugated iron roof and sliding doors, and is a surviving structure from when the quays were in full industrial use.

580

PHILLACK, CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 15h)

POST BOX

SW56513839 PRN: 140955

Wall mounted post box. C19. Cast iron Inscribed 'VR' for Queen Victoria.

581

HAYLE, PENTOWAN ROAD (Fig 15h)

WALL

SW57023856 PRN: 140956

Stile and wall. C19. The hedge along this footpath is partly constructed using scoria waste from the smelters and Copper house. Granite stile. The path runs from Loggans Mill to Phillack Churchtown, and is probably ancient - it is marked on the 1842 Tithe Map.

582

PHILLACK, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW56873871 PRN: 140957

Stone. Marked on current OS maps, but not visible in dense undergrowth (November 1999). It is not clear what type of stone it is nor what it bounds.

583

PHILLACK, CHURCHTOWN ROAD (Fig 16h)

HOUSE (site of)

SW56413836 PRN: 140958

Site of buildings shown on the 1842 Tithe Map and 1877 OS map, but gone by the time of the 1907 OS map. One of the few instances in the Hayle study area of the loss of buildings during the Industrial period apart from through redevelopment.

584

LELANT, LELANT WHARF (Fig 16c)

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (site of)

SW55073771 PRN: 53599

The site of a light anti-aircraft battery is visible on air photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The site appears to consist of three circular gun emplacements, although records suggest that there were only two guns. This was battery no. 3 out of a series of nine defending the power station and aviation fuel stores at Hayle. See also related items [673], [674], [675], [685], [686].

585

RIVER HAYLE (Fig 16c)

WRECK

SW55253770 PRN: 53598

The hulk of a fishing boat beached on the sand bank west of the East Quay at Hayle is visible on air photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. This boat is a French crabber involved in a clandestine military mission in early 1944 (N. Johnson, pers. comm.) and left at this location where it rotted.

586

HAYLE, ST JOHN'S STREET (Fig 16e)

SCHOOL (site of)

SW56673763 PRN: 140959

School (site of). St John's National schools were in existence in 1852 (Slaters Directory.), but were not built on this site until 1862, part destroyed by fire 1918, although remains survived until late C20 redevelopment (C. Noal, the Book of Hayle, 1985, 129). Built by the Rector, William Hockin jnr, and attached to St John's Mission church opposite [278].

587

HAYLE, 2 - 30 (EVEN) BODRIGGY STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56753767 PRN: 141063

Early C19 terraced housing (1842 Phillack Tithe Award). Built by the Cornish Copper Co., this is a row of mostly double fronted properties, built of stone rubble and scoria, but nearly all rendered - slate roofs and sash windows have been part replaced. Many of the houses have the typical Hayle detailing of roughcast and stucco in marked contrast to the humbler cottages on the north side of the street [165], and also have small walled gardens. This slightly better quality may indicate that they were built after the copper smelter at Copperhouse stopped working (1819 - it gave off particularly unpleasant and dangerous fumes), although they are of course further away from the site than all the other workers' housing in Copperhouse. Numbers 1 and 3 are particularly good and well detailed examples with large gardens, notwithstanding the inappropriate late C20 PVCu replacement windows in no. 1, which has a fine original trellised porch.

588

HAYLE, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY (Fig 15d)

QUAY

SW55743772 PRN: 141064 LB: II

Listed (No. 10/79) as part of the swing bridge [128] This part of the quay is a cinder bank that may have early C18 origins but in its present form dates largely from the 1780s.

589

HAYLE, 6 FOUNDRY HILL (DROVERS' ROW) (Figs 15b, d)

HOUSE

SW55743699 PRN: 140960

House. Circa 1800. Rendered with slate roof. Two storeys, 2 window bays, long front garden, Part of Drovers Row, see item [68]. At some time (late C19) the home of John Harvey, foreman of the foundry (M & M Rew, 1998, Hayle, 72), and in 1842 (Tithe Award), that of John West, foreman, and later Director of

Harvey's. It may be the house referred to in 1807 as Mr. West's (William West, engineer, manager of the Foundry, and son-in-law of John Harvey).

590

HAYLE, 4 -6 TREVASSACK PARC (Fig 15f)

ROW

SW57093763 PRN: 140961

Row. circa 1800, altered mid C20. Three cottages, rendered with slate roofs. Two storeys with hipped roofs and stacks left and right - irregular fenestration, three windows each cottage. single storey extension to right, built of scoria. These cottages may have been farm buildings rather than domestic in origin - part of the farm buildings attached to Trevassack Manor, their present appearance owes much to mid C20 re-facing and alteration. rear elevations show less alteration.

591

HAYLE, 5 TREVASSACK PARC (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57053762 PRN: 141065

House. Mid C19. Rendered with slate roof. Picturesque design, two storeys with multiple gables to rear and return elevations, glazing bar sashes to both floors in moulded surrounds, entrance in return elevation. granite and rubble front wall with gatepiers. Probable the replacement for the older manor house [282], now demolished, which was already becoming dilapidated and lower status in the C19. A very good quality mid century house, little altered, worthy of listing. This was the first house in the county to be constructed from shuttered concrete (pers comm Rob Lello).

592

HAYLE, 9 TREVASSACK PARC (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57163753 PRN: 141066

Bungalow, early C20. Detailed in the typical Hayle style roughcast with stucco detailing, hipped slate roof. A good example of this type which is one of the features of Hayle.

593

HAYLE, 110 HIGH LANES (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57123748 PRN: 141067

House, probably former mine building. Early C19, altered late C20. Two storeys, ground floor stone, upper floor rendered with tiled roof and stacks left and right, three windows each floor, single storey extension to left. Both this and item [594] are set amongst the dumps of North Wheal Alfred mine (North Wheal Alfred worked the same ground as Wheal Arthur (a trial 1808 - 1818). North Wheal Alfred was in operation between 1838 - 1841), and are shown on the 1842 Tithe map as part of the mine complex. See also [325].

594

HAYLE, 108 HIGH LANES (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57113748 PRN: 141068

House, probably former mine building. Early C19, altered late C20. Two storeys, rendered with tiled roof and stacks to rear, irregular fenestration. Both this and item [593] are set amongst the dumps of North Wheal Alfred mine (North Wheal Alfred worked the same ground as Wheal Arthur (a trial 1808 - 1818). North Wheal Alfred was in operation between 1838 - 1841), and are shown on the 1842 Tithe map as part of the mine complex. See also [325].

595

HAYLE, 1-3 TREVASSACK PARC (Fig 15f)

ROW

SW57083765 PRN: 141069

Row. Mid C19 and late C20. Stone fronted with slate roofs. Two storey range all fenestration details late C20 - the whole front seems to be a rebuild, although the side elevations are clearly C19. Like [590] adjoining, this range may be non-domestic in origin, part of the farmyard attached to Trevassack Manor.

596

HAYLE, VIADUCT HILL, GUILDFORD (Fig 15f)

HOUSES (site of)

SW57433772 PRN: 141070

Houses (site of). Houses and outbuildings are shown on this site on the 1842 Tithe Map and C19 OS maps. Part of the series of smallholdings in this area associated with the mines around Wheal Alfred, and which were gradually abandoned after the closure of the mines in the 1870s.

597

HAYLE, 2 VIADUCT HILL, GUILDFORD (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57433776 PRN: 141071

House. Early C19 (possibly earlier and altered mid C19). Hayle style roughcast with stucco detail and slate roof. Two storeys with plinth and quoin strips to roof with stacks left and right. Asymmetrical elevation of three sashes on first floor and two on ground floor in moulded surrounds, with off centre half glazed door also in moulded surround. walled garden area. A very nicely detailed and well preserved example of the type..

598

HAYLE, 60 GUILDFORD ROAD (ROSE COTTAGE) (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57473779 PRN: 141072

House and post box. Late C18, built of scoria, rendered and painted, slate roof. Two storeys with stack to left. Three irregularly spaced windows on first floor, two on ground floor with central door. Single storey wings to left and to right, and parallel range to rear. Walled forecourt and garden, the wall also built of scoria blocks. In the right return elevation is an early C20 wall mounted letter box inscribed 'E VII'. One of the earliest and relatively little altered surviving late C18 smallholdings/cottages in the area. an unusually complete ensemble of cottage, garden and outhouses all in scoria. At one time there was a shop on the end of this cottage (pers comm Rob Lello).

599

HAYLE, 55 & 57 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15f)

HOUSES

SW57503780 PRN: 141073

Half-houses. Mid C19. rendered with slate roof, possible use of scoria. Two storeys to hipped roof with stacks to left and to right. Four windows first floor, two ground floor with paired doors top centre, single storey extension to left.

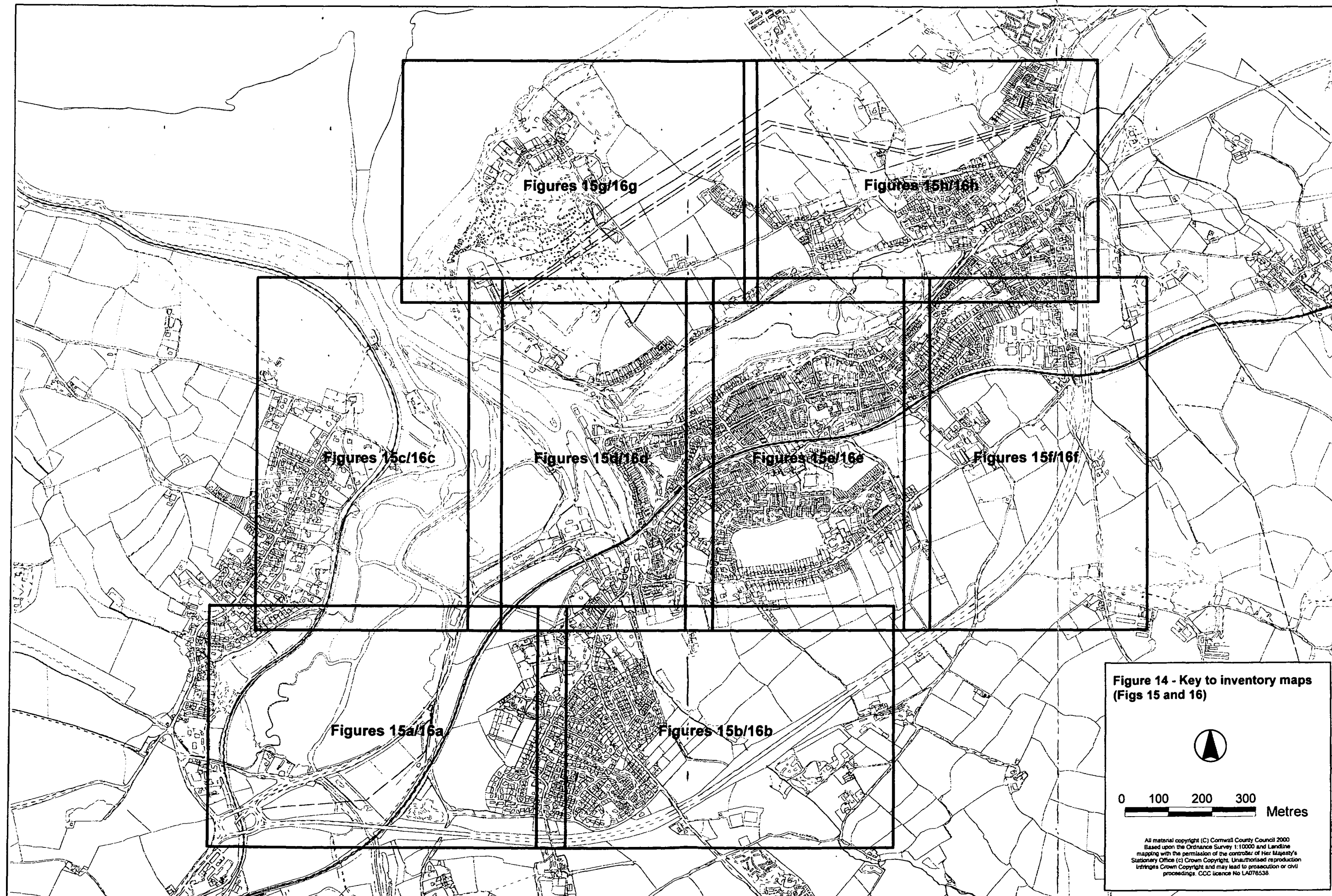
600

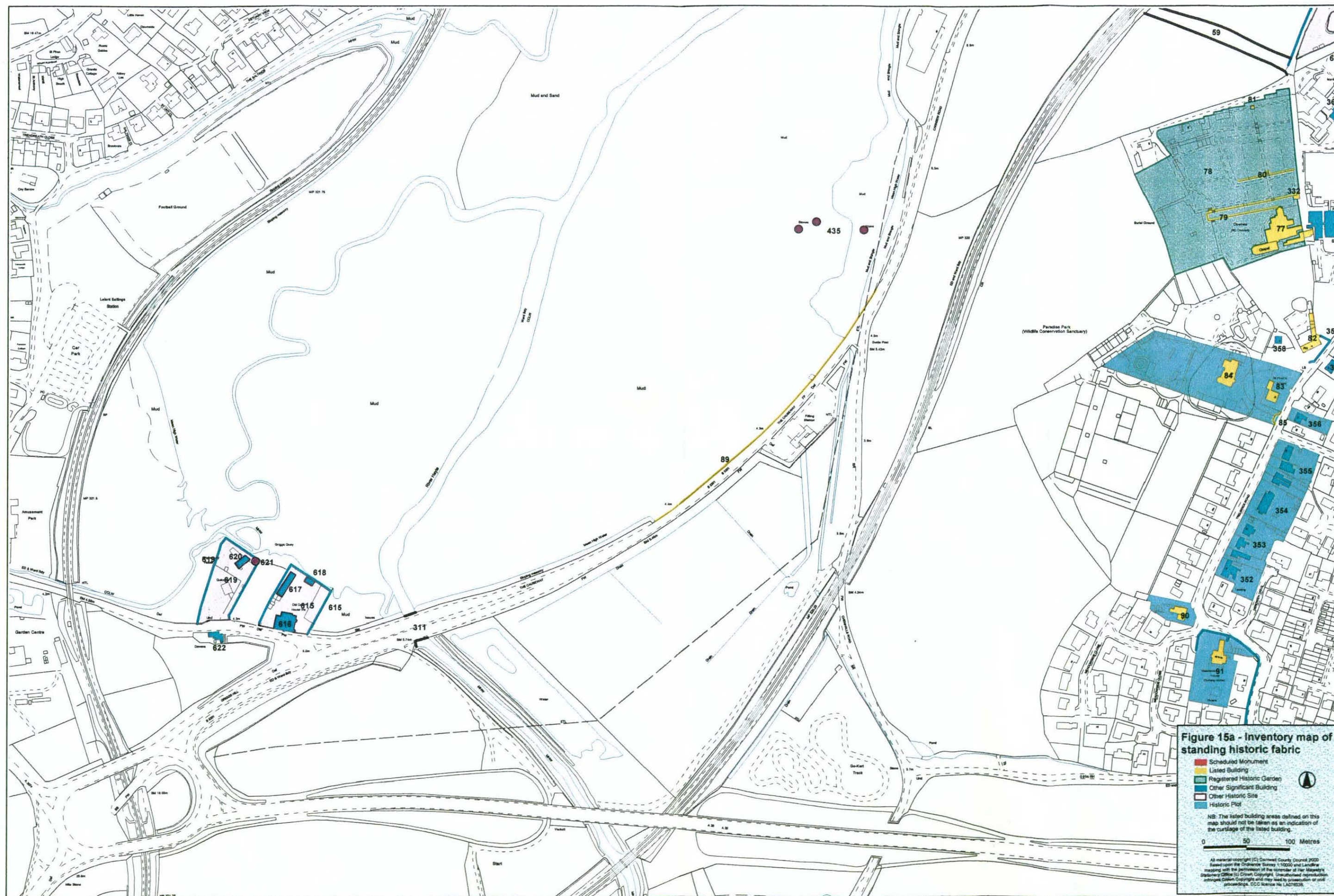
HAYLE, 50-58 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15f)

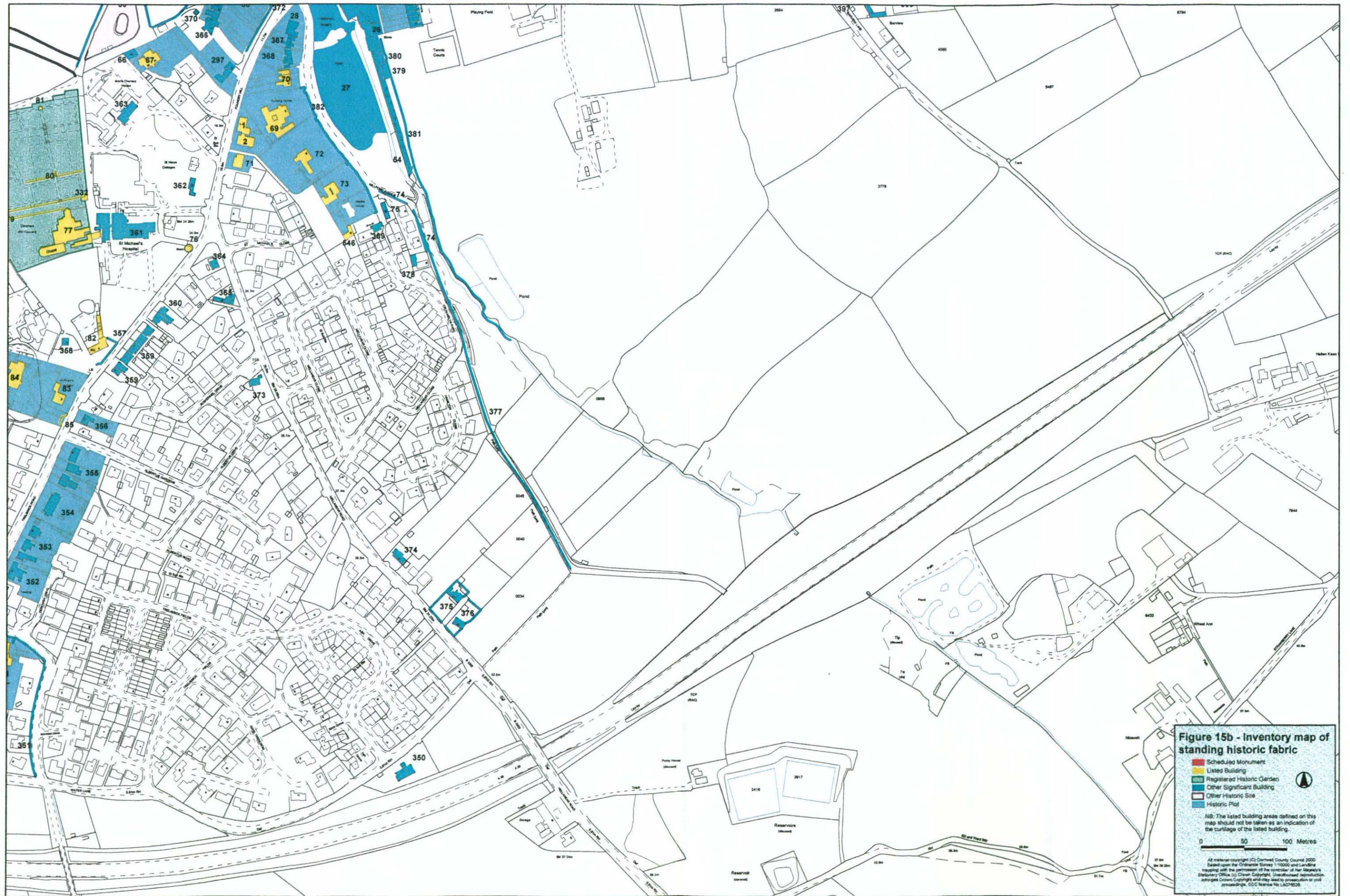
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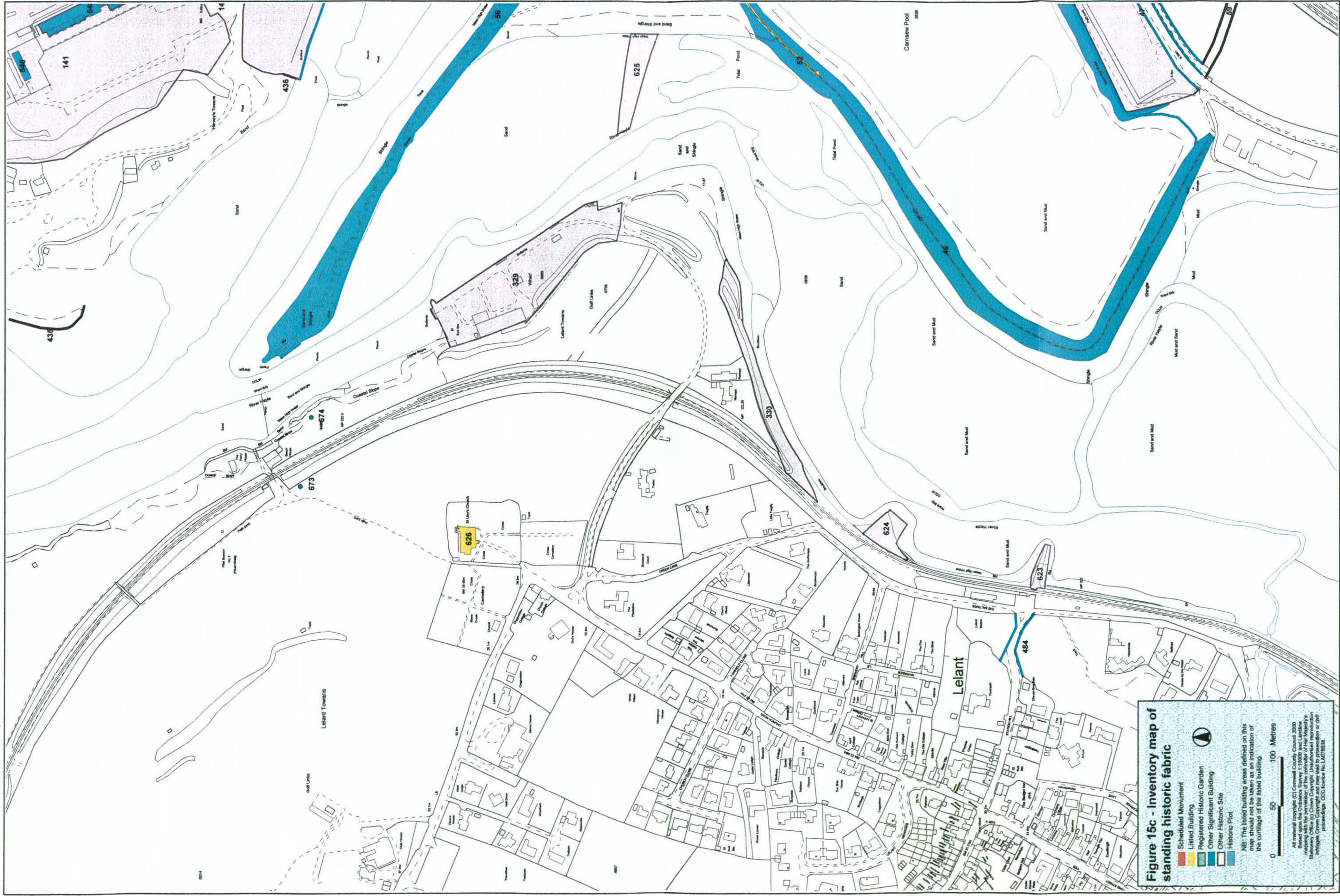
SW57463786 PRN: 141074

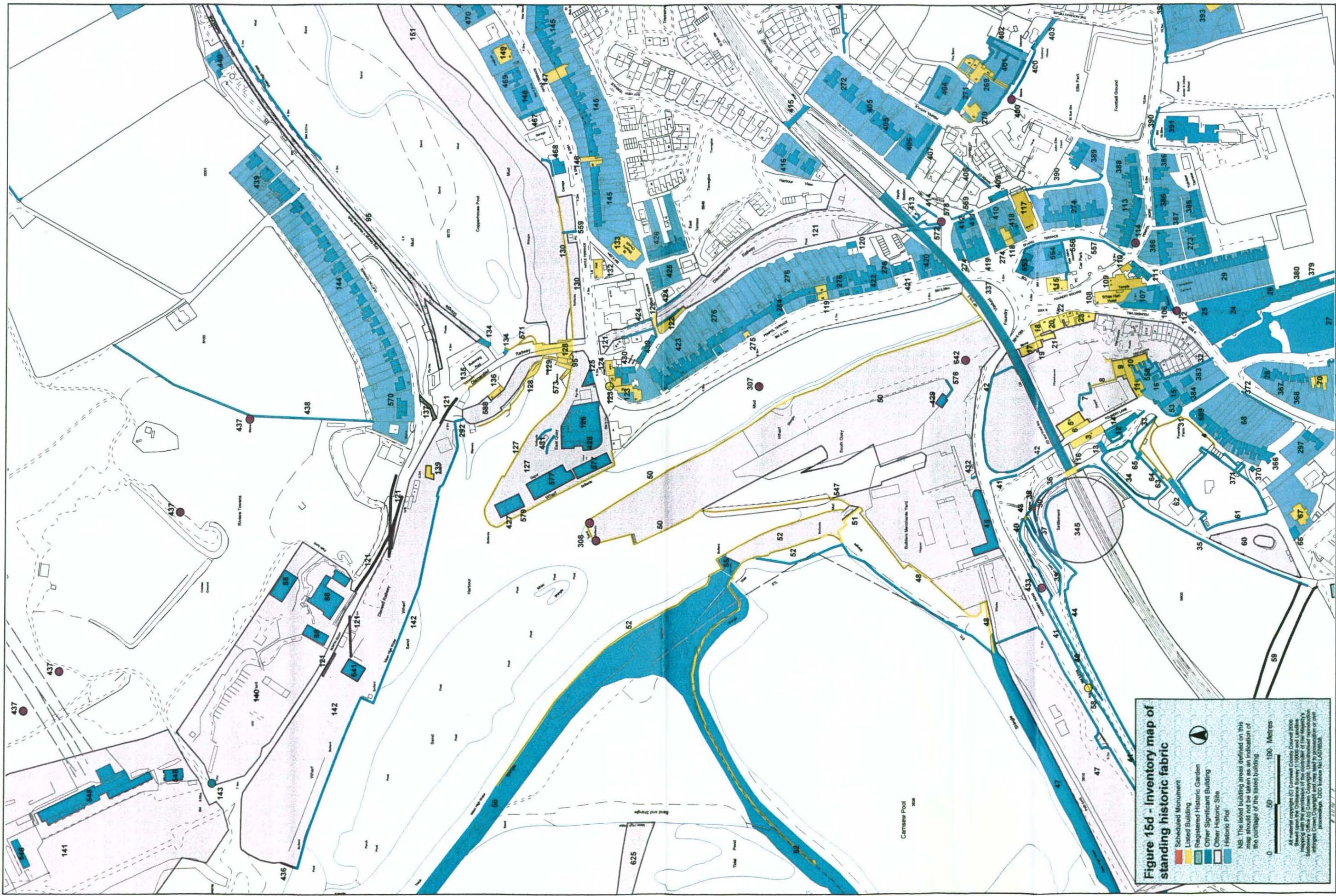
Row. Early C19 altered mid C20. Rendered with slate roofs. Two sets of half-houses, six windows in all on first floor, four on ground floor with paired doors left and right. Shown on the 1842 Phillack Tithe map. Probably linked to the local mining industry as much if not more than the industries in Hayle/Copperhouse. The plot is certainly C18, the houses may be that old.

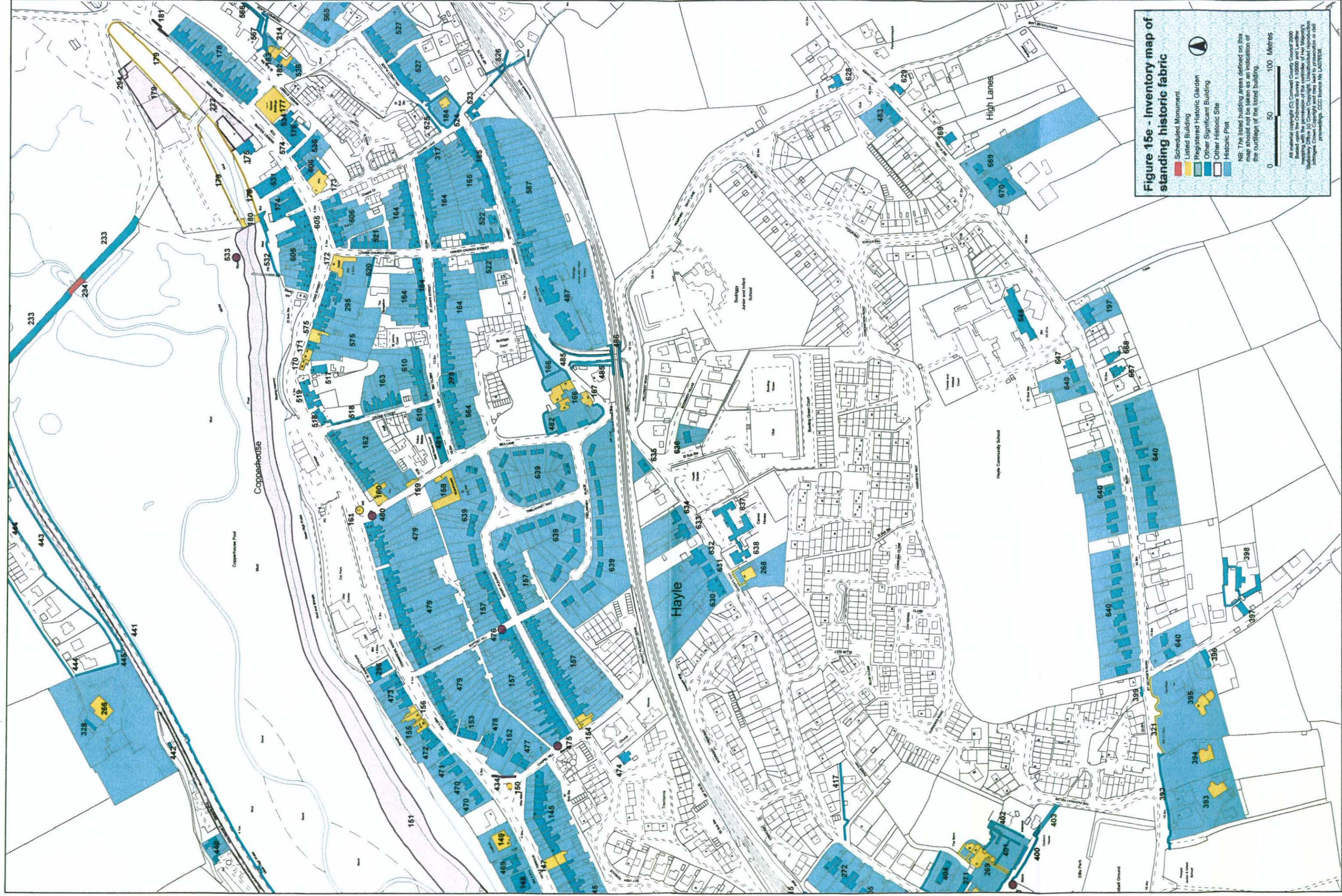


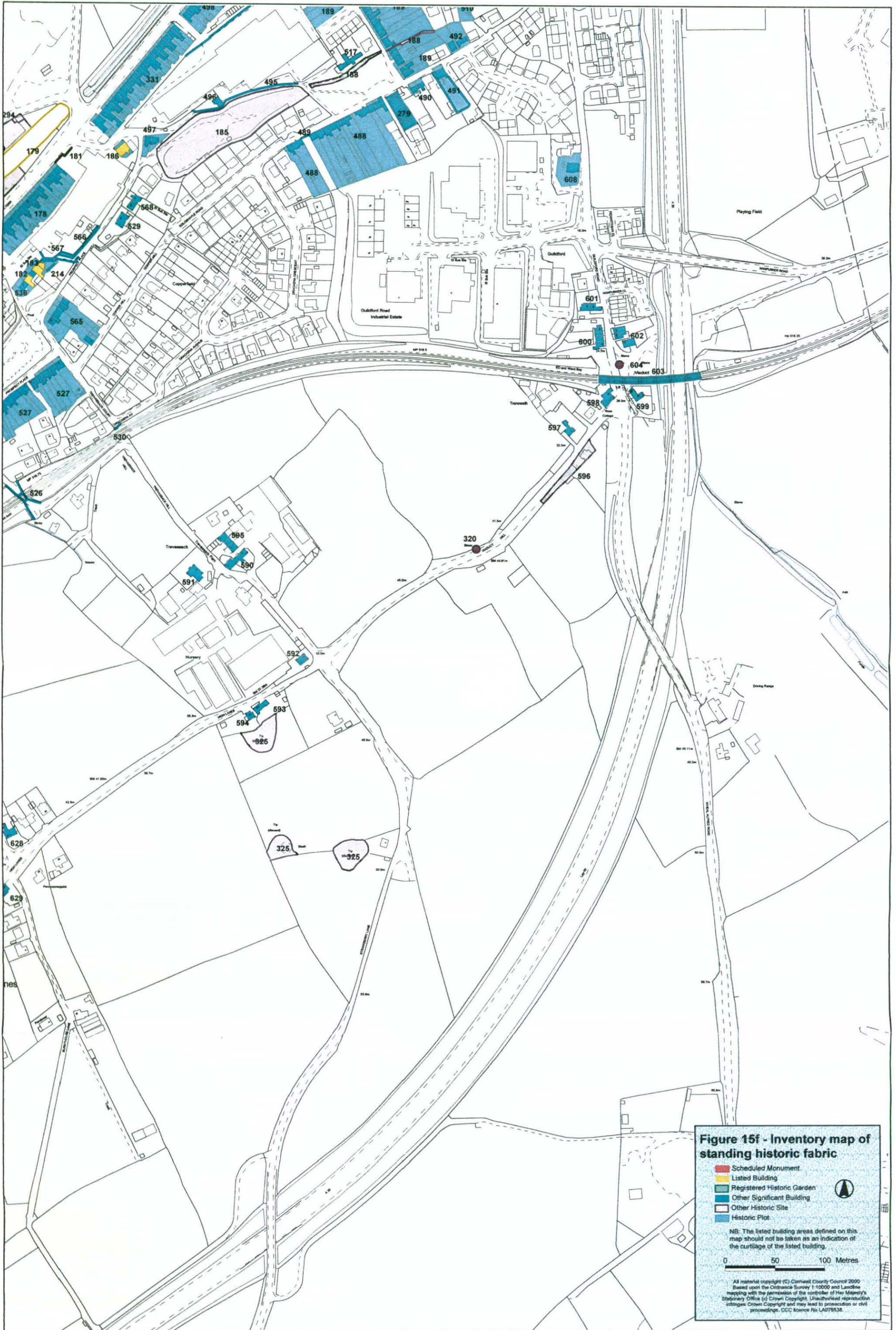












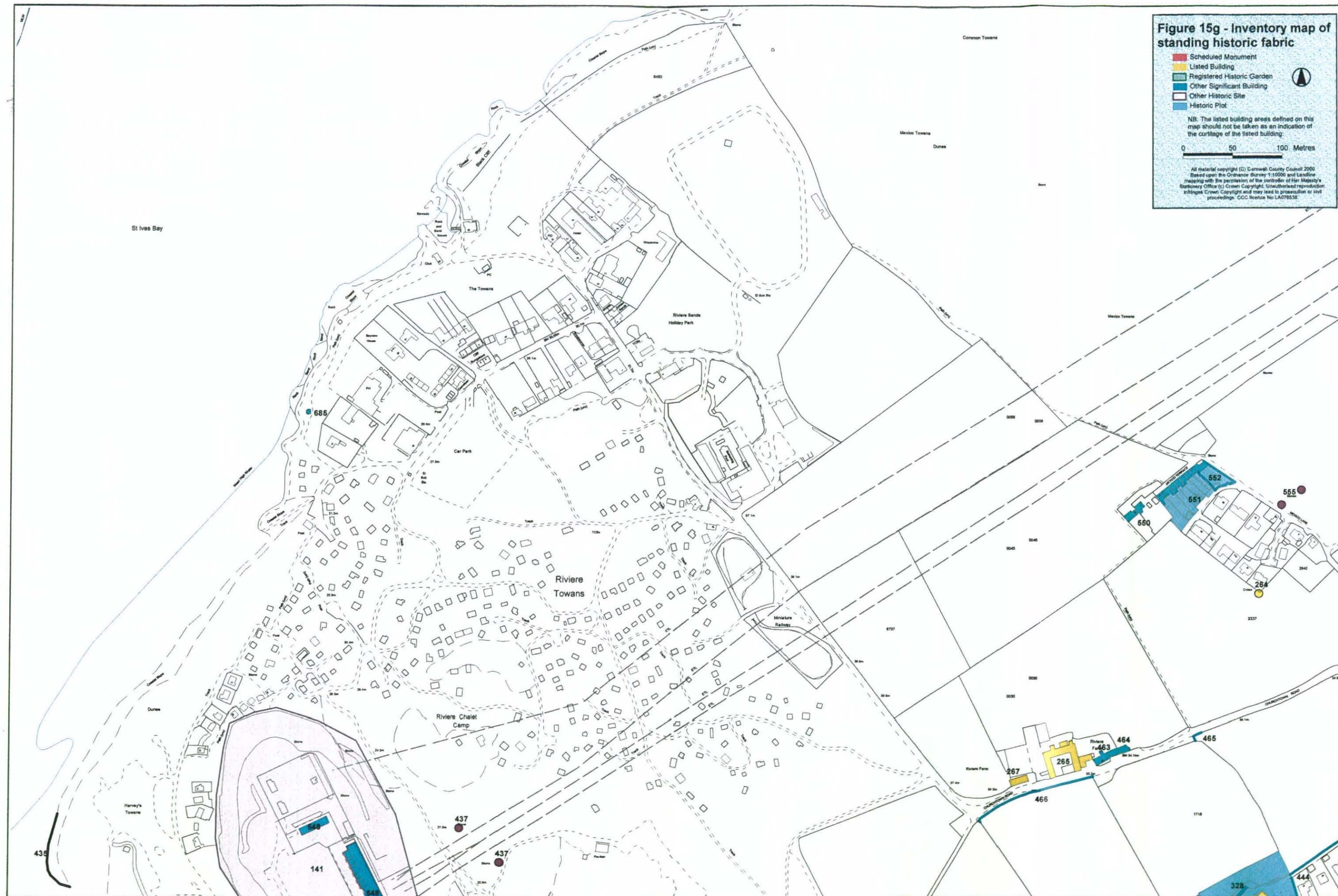


Figure 15h - Inventory map of standing historic fabric

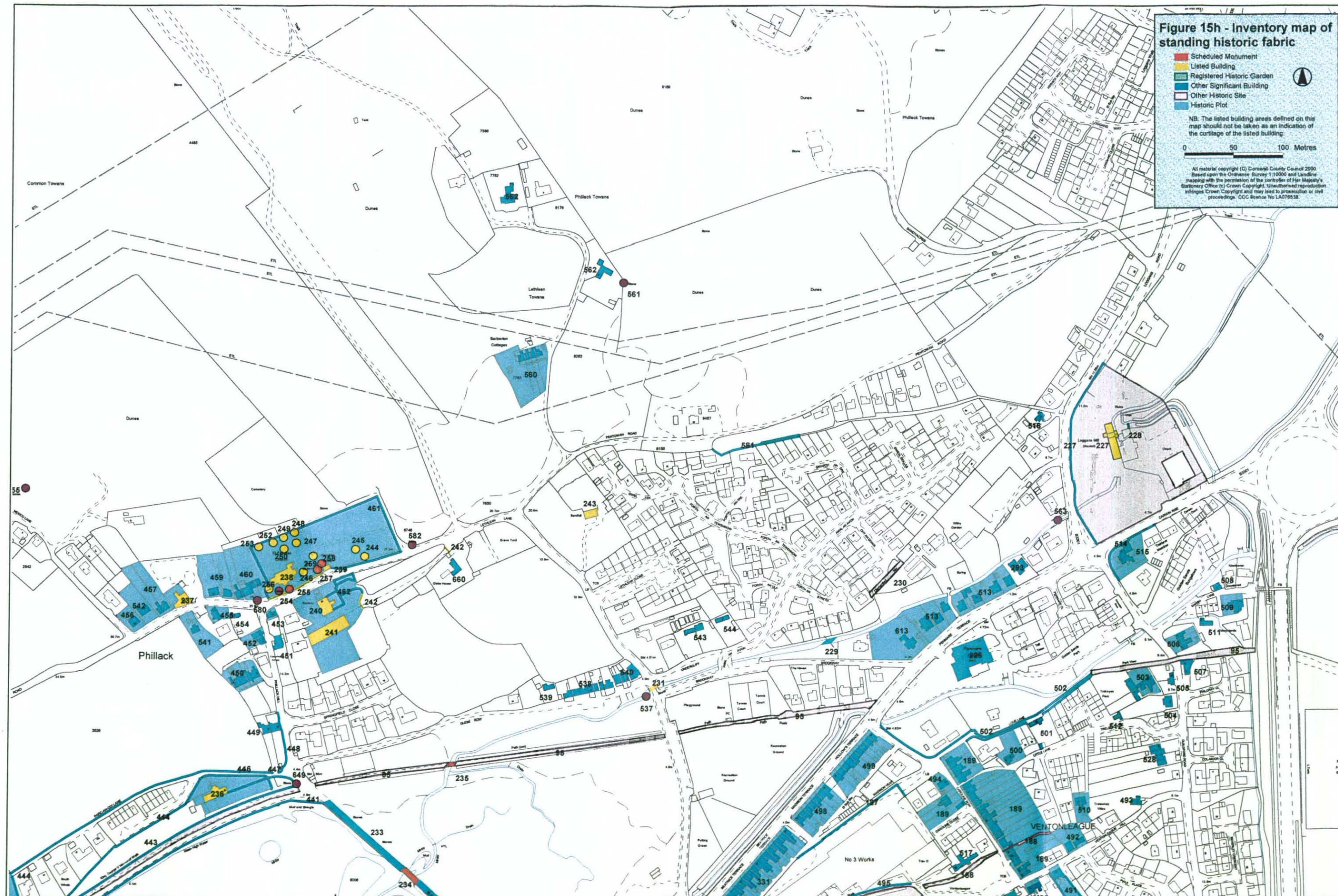
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- Registered Historic Garden
- Other Significant Building
- Other Historic Site
- Historic Plot



NB: The listed building areas defined on this map should not be taken as an indication of the curtilage of the listed building.

0 50 100 Metres

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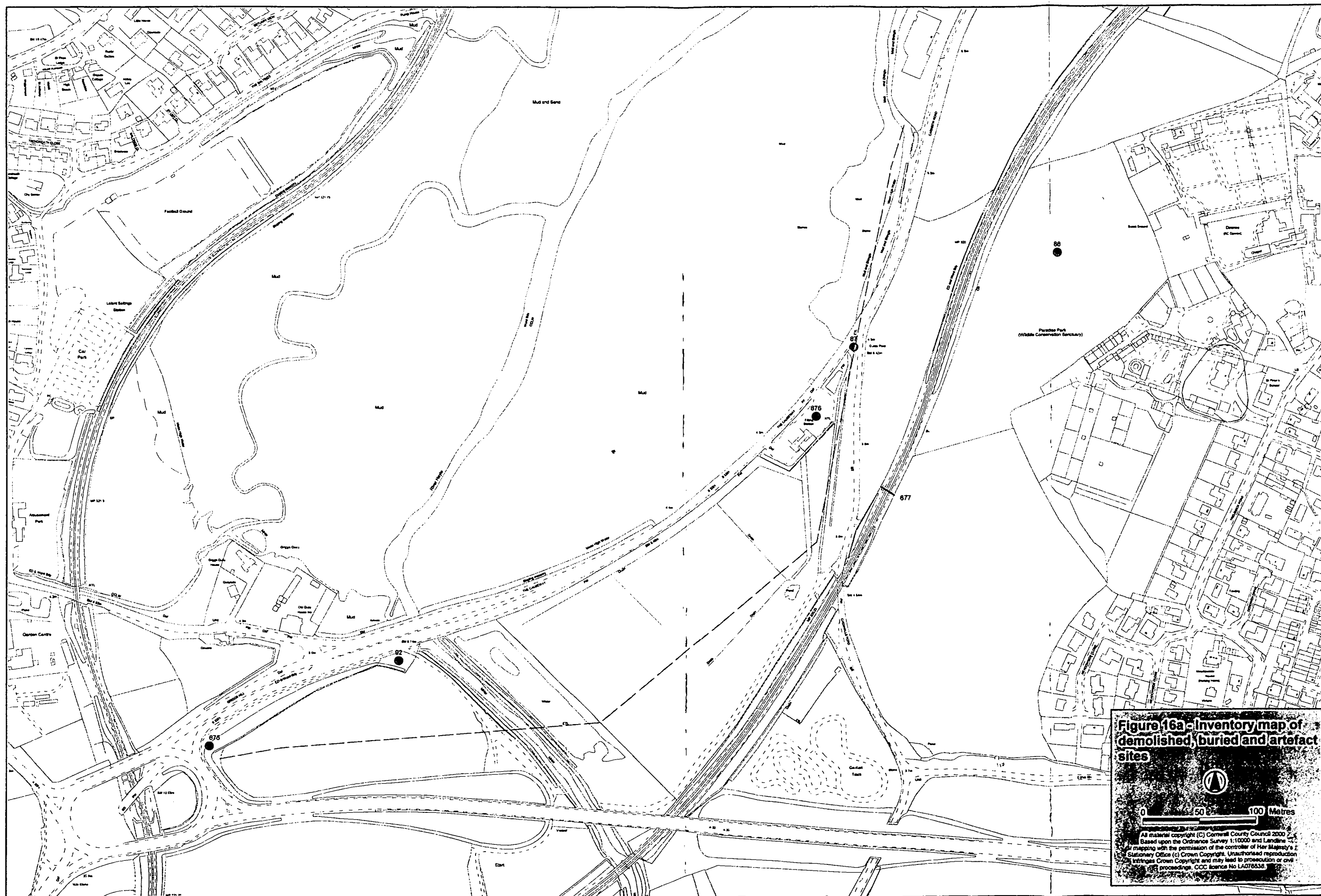




Figure 16b - Inventory map of demolished, buried and artefact sites

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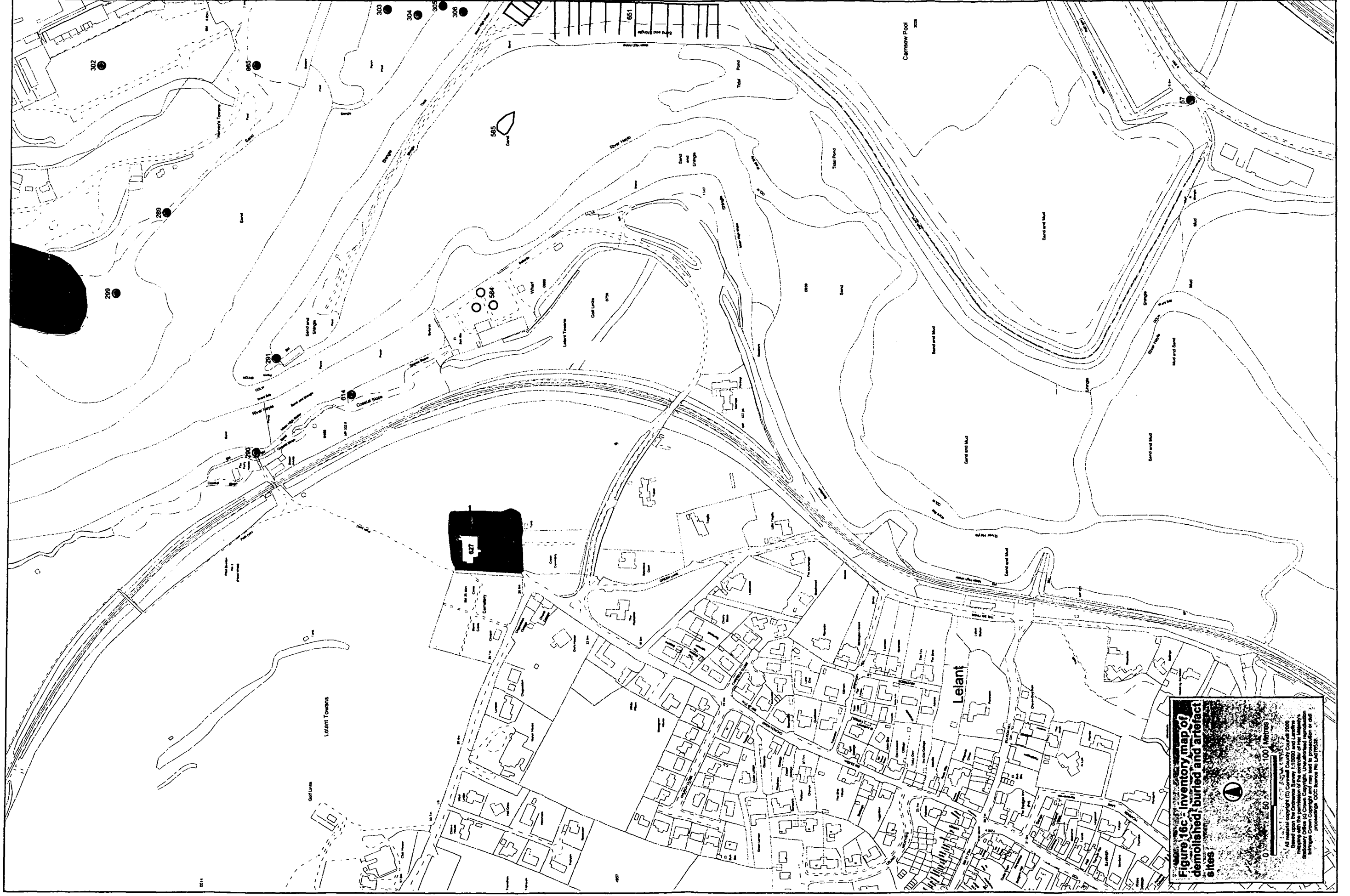


Figure 16c: Inventory map of demolished buried and artefact sites

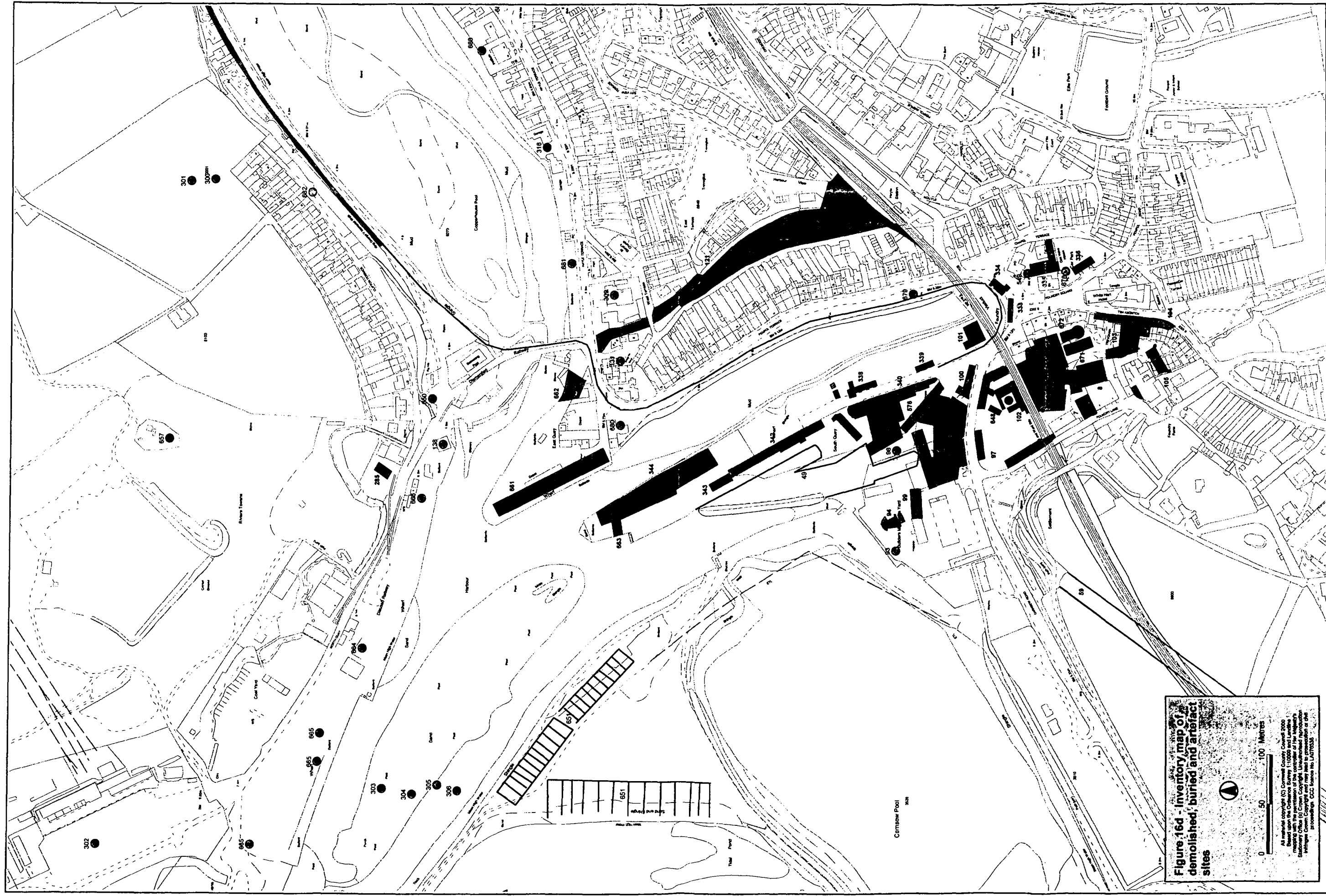






Figure 16f - Inventory map of demolished, buried and artefact sites



Figure 16g - Inventory map of demolished, buried and artefact sites

0 50 100 Metres

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Figure 16h - inventory map of demolished, buried and artefact sites

0 50 100 Metres

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601

HAYLE, 46 & 48 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15f)

HOUSES

SW57453778 PRN: 141075

Houses. Late C18/early C19. Rendered with slate roofs. Two storeys with stacks at end left and end right and single storey lean-to extension to roadside gable end, and flat roofed extensions to rear. Irregular fenestration of four window each floor, with weather boarded panels between first and ground floor windows. - the rear (northern elevations in particular have only small stair windows on the upper floors. An unusual pair that may have been more than just a domestic cottage in origin - part may have had agricultural or industrial use probably linked to the local mining industry as much if not more than the industries in Hayle/Copperhouse.

602

HAYLE 51-53 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15f)

HOUSES

SW57483786 PRN: 141080

Houses. Early-mid C20. Rendered two storey and hipped houses built in the traditional rendered and stucco-detailed style of industrial housing in Hayle, despite their relatively late date.

603

HAYLE, GUILDFORD VIADUCT (Fig 15f)

VIADUCT

SW57493781 PRN: 141076

Viaduct. late C19. Rock faced granite; 6 large arches span the valley and the new by-pass. many structures shown on earlier C19 maps were destroyed, or at least their sites were covered, by the viaduct and embankment - Guildford was formerly larger and more built up than it is today. A major engineering monument in its own right and part of an impressive series of bridges and viaducts in Hayle and the surrounding countryside (such as Angarrack Viaduct).

604

HAYLE, GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15f)

BOUNDARY

SW57483783 PRN: 141077

Stones. These appear to be post stones for a post and rail fence which marks the roadway below the present viaduct and protects it from the slope to the east., although there are other stones which do not fit the line of the railings and may pre-date the present viaduct, indicating either a former road or former property boundaries.

605

HAYLE, 6 - 50 (EVEN) FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

SHOP

SW56713789 PRN: 141078

Shops and flats above. Mid C19 - early C20. Formerly an area of waste and wharf, this block may not have been developed until after the closure of the CCCo when Harvey's took over the waterside properties of the bankrupt company, and started developing more of the land along the south side of the Copperhouse Canal. The buildings are generally similar to the mid C19 buildings on the south side of Fore Street [606], two storeys, rendered, with stucco details slate roofs (either hipped or with slate hung gables). The shopfronts have been more generally altered and replaced in the mid - late C20 with replacement shopfronts of no quality, although there are individual C19 shopfronts in this range of interest.

606

HAYLE, 13 - 33 (ODD) FORE STREET (Fig 15e)

SHOP

SW56723785 PRN: 141079

Shops and flats above. Mid C19 - early C20 in late C18/early C19 plots. The older buildings in the main shopping area of Copperhouse were rebuilt, and new shops inserted, throughout the C19, and early C20, even after the closure of the CCCo in the 1860s. The buildings are all two storeys, rendered with slated hipped , and regular fenestration of sashes on first floor. Nos. 23 -33, c. 1900, have a row of four boldly projecting oriels with arched headed sashes on the first floor. Excellent series of original timber shopfronts in the mid C19 buildings, especially nos. 13 - 21. the scale of these buildings contrasts noticeably with the C18 ranges to the west along Fore Street which were not redeveloped to the same degree.

607

HAYLE, MARKET STREET/POOL'S COURT (Fig 16e)

ROW (site of)

SW56853787 PRN: 141081

New Row (site of). This was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, rows in Hayle, and was probably of the same mid C18 date as the surviving row [182] [536] attached to the CCCo offices [183]. Demolished late C20.

608

HAYLE, 42 GUILDFORD ROAD (Fig 15f)

HOUSE

SW57433802 PRN: 141082

House. Late C18. Rendered with slate roof. Two storeys with stack to right, two windows each floor and central raking porch. Lean-to additions to side and rear. The origins of this property are worth further research, it occupies a mid way point between the smallholdings in the Guildford area which may be linked to mining, or it could be an outlier of the group of smallholdings in Ventonleague developed in the mid-late C18 by the CCCo [500-505], and it is also adjacent to the site of the old farming hamlet of Ventonleague [612]. the plot it stands in was formerly more extensive, having been partly developed in the C20.

609

HAYLE, TREVASSACK ROW, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16e, f)

ROW (site of)

SW56883784 PRN: 140963

Site of Trevassack Row, one of the earliest rows of housing developed by the CCCo in the late C18. Cleared for redevelopment in the late 1990s.

610

HAYLE, 66-92 ST JOHN'S STREET (Fig 15e)

ROW

SW56553778 PRN: 141083

Row. Early C19 (shown on the 1842 Tithe Map). The cottages show more regularity than in the rest of St John's Row, which was built through the 1840s and 1850s. Nos. 88, 90 & 92 are larger double fronted houses, the others are varied rendered and stone cottages with small walled front yards, sufficiently distinct from the rest of the street to be separately identified.

611

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Figs 16f, h)

FARM BUILDING (site of)

SW57003810 PRN: 141084

Farm buildings are marked as 'Farmyard at Ventonledge' on this spot in the 1842 Phillack Tithe map (see also [196]) - this was the original farmyard to the CCCo copper smelter/iron works until replaced by Riviere Farm. It is also possible that this is the original farm at Ventonleague which was said to have been the

only house on the site of the CCCo works when first set up in 1758, an alternative candidate is the farm complex on the site of PIALA PLACE, Ventonleague [612].

612

HAYLE, PIALA PLACE (Figs 16f, h)

SETTLEMENT (site of)

SW57403815 PRN: 141085

Possible site of the pre-industrial hamlet/farm of Ventonleague or 'Ventonledge'. recorded as a 'Town place' on the 1842 Tithe Map. This is a candidate for the site of the single houses or tenement which supposedly stood in Ventonleague before the CCCo acquired their site, the alternative site is the later stables/farmyard attached to the foundry at Copperhouse [611]. This complex of buildings shown as still surviving here on the 1877 OS map had all gone by 1908.

613

HAYLE, 1 PENMARE TERRACE (Fig 15h)

HOUSE

SW57153836 PRN: 141086

House. Mid C19. Rendered with stucco detailing and slate roof. Two storeys and hipped roof with stacks to left and right, and rear hipped wing. regular fenestration of three sashes on first floor, two on ground floor and central door. Good walled garden around the house, a good example of the more prosperous type of villa found in Hayle with the typical Hayle style detailing, and which stood for most of the late C19 in isolation along the road here, apart from the Penmare Hotel opposite.

614

LELANT, LELANT TOWANS (Fig 16c)

DOCK (site of)

SW54973784 PRN: 141087

Norwayman's Dock (site of) at Lelant, where Baltic timber was unloaded from ships too large to enter the harbour area, was marked on the 1842 Tithe Map somewhat to the north of the northern end of Lelant Quay where there is today some form of retaining sheeting and timbering holding the dunes back from the beach. The sheeting is made up of metal panelling from the ships cut up here when the quay was used as breakers yard (most of the early C20), backed with stacked redundant concrete lampposts, but standing at the northern end upon a base of granite with some scoria slag, which is probably the remains of the Norwayman's Dock itself.

615

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY (Fig 15a)

QUAY

SW54583638 PRN: 141088

Quay. Late C18. Constructed entirely of moulded scoria blocks. There are two quays at Grigg's quay, this one of scoria blocks, the other [619] of rubble stone with granite capping, with a dock between now filled in and used as a public car-park. There was at least one quay here in the C18, and Harvey's are said to have developed a quay here to reduce road freightage along the Causeway [89], but it is not certain which of the two quays this refers to. It is more likely that the scoria built quay was constructed by CCCo to supply their copper rolling mills at Battery Mills, St Erth, about a mile to the south of the Quay, and set up in the 1780s. The early history of the site is unknown.

616

LELANT, OLD QUAY INN, GRIGGS QUAY (Fig 15a)

PUBLIC HOUSE

SW54573632 PRN: 141089

The Old Quay House Inn. Late C18/early C19, originally warehouse or offices connected to the Quay [615]. Rendered with tarred slated roof. Two storeys with stacks to left and to right. The building appears to have been originally symmetrically fronted with three sashes on first floor, two on ground floor and central door, extended to left by another bay with sash window on each floor. The door has been replaced by a sash window, but the mid C19 porch with Doric pilasters and cornice remains. The ground floor

window cills are at road level, an indication that the building predates the build-up of the main road, the foundations of which would have first been built up when the turnpike was constructed in the 1824-6 as part of the Causeway [89] improvements. The Lelant Tithe Map c. 1840 records the building as part of the quay, not as a domestic property.

617

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY (Fig 15a)

OUTBUILDING

SW54573636 PRN: 141090

Outbuildings to rear of the quay Inn. Mid C19, altered late C20. Rendered single story range of unknown original use, now additional accommodation for the Inn [616], with C20 regularly spaced windows. The walls are of some thickness, and, like the quay on which it stands, may be constructed of scoria.

618

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY (Fig 15a)

BUILDING

SW54593637 PRN: 141091

Cabin. Mid C20 alteration of an earlier structure. Shingle clad cabin, providing accommodation for the Inn [616], but standing on the site of building shown on C19 maps, and with a stack constructed of scoria blocks

619

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY (Fig 15a)

QUAY

SW54523640 PRN: 141092

Quay. Late C18. Constructed of rubble stone with granite capping with iron cramps, and with loading slips on the estuary side (now filled-in). There are two quays at Grigg's quay, the other [615] is built of moulded scoria blocks, with a dock between now filled in and used as a public car-park - the concrete wall separating the car-park and this quay is built directly on to of the original quay capping stones which are still visible.. There was at least one quay here in the C18, and Harvey's are said to have developed a quay here to reduce road freightage along the Causeway [89], but it is not certain which of the two quays this refers to. It is more likely that the scoria built quay was constructed by CCCo to supply their copper rolling mills at Battery Mills, St Erth, about a mile to the south of the Quay, and set up in the 1780s. The early history of the site is unknown.

620

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY TEA ROOMS (Fig 15a)

BUILDING

SW54523639 PRN: 141093

Building, now tea-rooms and house. Of unknown original use, but probably a warehouse of some sort. Late C19, altered and extended late C20. Rubble stone with artificial slate roof. Two storeyed rectangular gabled building with irregular fenestration of C20 casement, and with C20 extension on all sides, with evidence of removed older ranges showing as masonry scars.

621

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY (Fig 15a)

MOORING BOLLARD

SW54543639 PRN: 141094

Mooring post. Late C18/early C19. Granite mooring post on the edge of the quay [619], adjacent to the former dock - crudely faced into a hexagonal shape, contrasting with the smoothly rounded bollards typical of the early C19 quays in Hayle itself.

622

LELANT, GRIGG'S QUAY (Fig 15a)

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

SW54503631 PRN: 141095

House, former smithy. Late C18/early C19, altered late C20. Rendered scoria, slate roof, two storeys and hipped roof. Regular fenestration of three windows on each floor, the central window on the ground floor originally a door; all late C20 PVCu. Entrance now in left return elevation. Despite alterations, the basic fabric is certainly that shown on the Lelant Tithe Map c. 1840.

623

LELANT, STATION HILL (Fig 15c)

QUAY

SW54793716 PRN: 141096

Quay or hard. PM. A projecting hard of shingle and rubble, formerly built up and revetted with scoria block, now in poor condition. On the line of the main cross-route in Lelant leading to the main road to St Ives, this formerly led to one of the main causeways or crossings across the estuary as shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1813, and the OS survey notes of 1809. The site is approached from the west by a road walled with scoria [675], and like Grigg's Quay [615], there may be a connection with the CCCo.

624

LELANT, FOUNDRY HILL (Fig 15c)

QUAY

SW54823731 PRN: 141097

Quay or hard. PM. A projecting hard of shingle and rubble, formerly built up and revetted with scoria block, now in poor condition. On the line of one of the main routes to Lelant church and on to St Ives, and shown on the Tithe map of Lelant c.1840 as a hard with buildings upon it, lost since the construction of the railway in 1877.

625

HAYLE, HAYLE ESTUARY (Figs 15c, d)

CAUSEWAY

SW55283758 PRN: 141098

Causeway between Hayle and Lelant. PM. The remains of the principal of the numerous medieval routes across the estuary survive at this point, visible at low tide as a raised causeway built up with both natural shingle and what appears to be slag and rubble. This causeway is on the line of the min route across the sands, passing from the Royal Standard [123] at Hayle, through a tunnel [663] (now blocked) under the Foundry/Penpol quay [50] to the Lelant shore, and thus up a lane to Lelant Church. It is marked on the Lelant Tithe Map as 'Road to Hayle'. At Penpol, the cutting of this road by Harvey's to deepen the channel to their quays was the occasion for the famous pitched battles between their men and those of the CCCo, and it was probably along this road that Charles Wesley was travelling in 1743 when he was caught by the rising tide and nearly drowned (Noall, C, 1985. *The Book of Hayle*, Barracuda Books, p. 33).

626

LELANT (Fig 15c)

CHURCH

SW54823773 PRN: 31134.02 LB: II*

Most of Lelant church was constructed in the early and late fifteenth century. The whole building is constructed of rough granite. The west tower is of three stages with diagonal buttresses. There are north and south aisles. The arcades have two centred arches with capitals decorated with the leaves. All the windows are perpendicular style. The south doorway has fluerons in jambs and voisoirs and tracery decoration in the spandrels. There is a fifteenth century catacluse in the north wall and a surviving roodloft stairs and a stoup.

627

LELANT (Fig 16c)

FORT (site of)

SW54823771 PRN: 140942

There is a tradition of a Dark Age Cornish tyrant, Teudar or Theodoric (reputedly an an Irish Saint slayer), who may have had his 'castle' amongst the sands of Lelant. Herring (pers.comm 2000) suggests that the form and shape of the graveyard within which Lelant Church sits, it is rectangular with rounded corners with a rampart (7m wide, 1.5m high) and ditch (6m wide, 1.2m deep), may indicate the platform of a Roman (Romano-British) fort. He considers the strategic position; that it overlooks Hayle estuary with views to St Ives and Godrevy and along the rivers to Angarrack and St Erth, that it guards the isthmus to Penwith and watches over St Michael's Mount, St Hilary and Tolroy (which have Roman connections). Furthermore the church is sited carefully within the graveyard and away from the village (this suggests an earlier existing enclosure).

628

HAYLE, 61 & 63 HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56863736 PRN: 141099

Houses. C18/early C19, altered mid C20. Two two storey rendered cottages, each of two windows width, no. 61 is later, taller and narrower with a stack to left, no. 63 lower, wider and earlier, stack to right. Stone hedged garden area. The pair stand in a group of regular late C18/early C19 smallholding enclosures probably associated with the growth of mining in the area in the mid-late C18.

629

HAYLE, 56 HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56863730 PRN: 141100

House. C18/ early C19. Rendered with interlocking tiled roof. Two storeys, with main elevation to right of two windows each floor and central door in C20 half-glazed porch. Two storey extension at left with projecting catslide roof, one window each floor and door to left, and two storey hipped extension to left rear. The house may have originally been t cottages, or else the left hand section may have been an attached stable or byre. The house stands in a group of regular C18/early C19 smallholding enclosures probably associated with the growth of mining in the area in the mid-late C18.

630

HAYLE, 53 - 59 (ODD) QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56363748 PRN: 141101

House, now flats. Mid C19. Roughcast with stucco detail and slate roof. Two storeys with rusticated quoins to hipped roof with corniced stack to right.. originally regular fenestration of three glazing bar sashes to first floor and two on ground floor, all in very fine moulded surrounds with egg and dart moulding; central half-glazed door in rusticated surround. Extended a further bay to left with re-used window and moulded surround on first floor, and garage doors on ground floor. Later C19 extension to right return, gabled with pilaster quoins and stripped-down Serlian window on first floor, extended late C20 on ground floor. Front garden partly given over to access and parking. Left return with moulded surrounds to sash windows. A finely detailed villa inappropriately altered in the late C20, despite the attempt to keep original window details; one of the group of good mid C19 (and late/early C20) villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas)...

631

HAYLE, 61 QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56363749 PRN: 141102

House. Mid C19. Roughcast with stucco detail and slate roof. Two storeys with plinth, plat band and quoin strips to hipped roof with stack to rear right and rear left. Three C20 plastic windows on first floor, two on ground floor and central panelled door in rusticated surround. Low stone wall to front garden (originally

railed), with granite capped gateposts. Simpler detailing but to the same pattern as adjacent houses [632]; one of the group of good mid C19 (and late/early C20) villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas)..

632

HAYLE, 63 QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56393750 PRN: 141103

House. Mid C19. Roughcast with stucco detail and slate roof. Two storeys with plinth, plat band and quoin strips to hipped roof with stack to rear right. Three glazing bar sashes on first floor in moulded surrounds and two on ground floor with floating cornices on brackets. central panelled door in rusticated and corniced surround. rendered masonry garden wall with granite-capped gateposts. A finely detailed and elegant mid-century villa in the typical Hayle style, surviving almost unaltered, one of the group of good mid C19 (and late/early C20) villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas).

633

HAYLE, 67 & 69 QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56433752 PRN: 141104

Houses, late C19. Late examples of the Hayle style of roughcast with rusticated stucco detailing, with slate roof, and an unusual middle-class version of the half-house, two storeys to hipped roof with four windows on first floor, two on ground and paired doors to centre -the right hand house (no. 69 retains original sash windows. Low masonry wall t front garden. One of the later additions to the group of good late C19/early C20 villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas).

634

HAYLE, 71 QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56433752 PRN: 141105

House. Late C19. Rendered with stucco detail and slate roof. Two storeys with rusticated ground floor and quoins and applied fluted Ionic pilasters to first floor to hipped roof with stacks left and right. Three plastic windows on first floor in original highly moulded and enriched surrounds, two canted bays with cast-iron rails over on ground floor and central panelled door in pilaster surround. Low stone wall to front garden with late C20 metal fence replacing original railing. One of the most ornately detailed houses in Hayle, not architecturally refined, but of exceptional interest as part of the good group of late C19/early C20 villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas).; the detail survives so well as to overcome the loss of character associated with the poor replacement fenestration and railings.

635

HAYLE, 77 QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56483755 PRN: 141106

House. Late C19. rubble stone with artificial slate roof. Two storeys, hipped roof, stacks to left and right, regular fenestration of three windows (C20) on first floor, two on ground floor and central half-glazed door, with single storey extension to right. One of the later additions to the group of good late C19/early C20 villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas)..

636

HAYLE, 1 & 2 BODRIGGY VILLAS (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56513751 PRN: 141107

House pair; early C20. Rendered with slate roof. Two storeys with hipped roof and central stack. Regular fenestration of four sash windows on first floor (paired to centre) and bays on ground floor joined by continuous eaves-hang below first floor windows. One of the later additions to the group of good late C19/early C20 villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas)..

637

HAYLE, 58 QUEENSWAY, CAREW HOUSE (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56393746 PRN: 141108

Residential home, now community centre. circa 1930, built as an old peoples' home. rendered with slate roofs. H-plan, with central two storey entrance block with hipped roof and irregular but balanced fenestration, flanked by single storey hipped wings projection at either end and to rear. Later extensions to rear.

638

HAYLE, 56 QUEENSWAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56393746 PRN: 141109

House. Mid C19. Rendered (painted rubble to side walls) with stucco details and with slate roof. Two storeys on plinth with rusticated quoins to overhanging eaves and hipped roof. Central sash and canted oriels to left and right on first floor, each oriel with cast iron valancing attached to the bottom edge. Plastic windows left and right on ground floor and central panelled door in rusticated surround. Low stone wall to sloping front garden, with higher rubble stone side walls, and central granite capped gatepiers. Although in the same typical Hayle style detailing as the other villas nearby, the oriels/first floor bays add an unusual and distinctive element, and the house is virtually unaltered apart from the inappropriate insertion of the two plastic windows; one of the group of good mid C19 (and late/early C20) villas here (formerly known as Bodriggy Villas).

639

HAYLE, TRELAWNEY WAY (Fig 15e)

HOUSING ESTATE

SW56443765 PRN: 141110

Housing Estate. 1930s/40s (perhaps only recently completed in 1946 aerial photographs). Simply detailed rendered houses with pantiled roofs, two storeys, hipped, semi-detached or short terraces. Although for the most part laid out in typical 1930s housing estate curved roads and in generous garden plots at a much lower density than traditional housing in Hayle, this is a well-planned and detailed estate, and the short terraces along Mount Pleasant in particular very effectively continue the good quality of the streetscape along the road. The last major housing scheme in Hayle before 1946, although given the continuing importance of industrial activity in Hayle, later estates, and particularly that in Queensway/Bodriggy Crescent, might be properly considered the last industrial housing built in the town.

640

HAYLE, 23 - 57, 24, 26, 42-62 ST GEORGE'S ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56453705 PRN: 141111

Houses (bungalows). A group of interwar bungalows, built while Hayle was still exclusively an industrial town. The earliest, nos. 24 & 26 for instance, show the Hayle style detailing of roughcast and render which is a feature of other early C20 bungalows in the town [513], while other examples are interestingly detailed Modern Movement designs with curved bays with steel corner windows - mostly semi-detached pairs, although no. 54 is detached bungalow with most of its detailing surviving and is an excellent example of the type.

641

HAYLE, NORTH QUAY (Fig 15d)

BUILDING

SW55483784 PRN: 141112

Storage building on north quay. Late C20. Large steel framed shed clad in asbestos sheeting. Although of little interest as a structure, this is a prominent building, and now the sole surviving structure of any scale on the quay, and fully in keeping with the industrial and commercial history and character of the area. It used to serve as a store for sulphur, from North Africa, that was used for making bromide at the nearby chemical works (pers comm Rob Lello).

642

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY (Fig 15d)

PAVING

SW55793723 PRN: 141113

Small area of mid C19 kerbing/cobbling, which may be associated with the former wharves tramway on the quay.

643

HAYLE, HARVEY'S POINT, FORE STREET (Fig 16e)

WHARF(site of)

SW56513790 PRN: 141114

A wharf was marked here on C19 OS maps, evidence for it may survive behind later embanking and retaining walls (not inspected from river side). The nearby buildings on the south side of the road [518] [519] are marked on C18 maps, and the point of land here was known as Harvey's Point; there has been some form of landing stage or wharf in this area since the C18, but exact dimensions, form and location are unknown.

644

HAYLE, FORE STREET, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 16e)

CHAPEL (site of)

SW56663789 PRN: 139218

Nos. 1- 87 (Odd) are shown on the 1842 Tithe Award for Phillack. Nos. 10-50 (Even) are later being shown on the 1877 OS 1st Edition map. Nos. 13 -21 (Odd) are on the site of a Methodist Chapel that was built in 1784 and demolished in 1820 (see PRN 31852).

645

HAYLE, MARKET SQUARE (Fig 16e)

MARKET HOUSE (site of)

SW56813790 PRN: 141115

Site of early C19 market house. This was the site of the first market house in Copperhouse, before 1814 (W. H. Pascoe, C.C.C. The History of the Cornish Copper Company, 1981, 140), marked as such on the 1842 Tithe Map, the present market house of 1834 being a few doors away (see [177]). The early C20 reconstruction was originally known as St George's Hall. Converted into a cinema which closed in the 1950s. Parts of the earlier structure may survive (see rear elevation especially).

646

HAYLE, MARKET STREET (Fig 16e)

BUILDINGS (site of)

SW56863790 PRN: 140962

There were some unnamed buildings immediately to the rear of the present buildings on the south side of Market Square, which may well have included the first buildings used by J & F Pool's metal working business when it was set up in 1862, which is marked in this area on OS maps, as well as cottages.

647

HAYLE, 71 ST GEORGES ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56583713 PRN: 141119

House. Circa 1900. Large houses, Hayle style roughcast with stucco detail, slate roof. Two storeys, quoin strips to hipped roof and stacks left and right. Two full height canted bays and central sash on first floor, central door in C20 glazed porch on ground floor. Walled front garden. Similar in date and style to the half-houses opposite [668] and other late C19 houses in Hayle [504], and like them, combining several of the typical themes of industrial housing in Hayle. A small group of cottages and houses was built in High Lanes from the 1870s but which are separate development from the earlier smallholdings associated with mining in the area [68] [629].

648

HAYLE, TURNPIKE ROAD (Fig 16d)

HOUSE (site of)

SW55783719 PRN: 140964

Site of 'Mr. Ellis's House', built here in the 1780s by the developers of Camsew Quay, and named after one of the directors, the house and its outbuildings stood on the site until replaced in the 1840s by Harvey's gasworks [102].

649

PHILLACK, PHILLACK HILL (Fig 15h)

BOUNDARY STONE

SW56543821 PRN: 140965

Boundary stone. Mid C19, one of the series of stones put up by Harvey's in 1867/8 marking out the newly acquired waterside holdings of the defunct CCCo.

650

HAYLE, RIVIERE (Fig 16d)

ROW (site of)

SW55753776 PRN: 140966

Site of Riviere Cottages. Circa 1800. Demolished mid C20. Originally part of the quayside developments at Riviere/North Quays.

651

HAYLE, HARBOUR (Figs 16c, d)

SLIPWAY (site of)

SW55403760 PRN: 53633

A series of 21 slipways are visible on air photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. These slipways date from World War 2 and were for the provision of support barges for the D-Day invasion (B.Sullivan, pers.comm.).

652

MELLANEAR (Fig 16b)

MINE (site of)

SW55803610 PRN: 31913.03

Mellanear mine was reopened in 1864 as part of West Alfred Consols. It was in operation from 1879 - 1888 and ceased in 1890. It produced copper, tin, zinc and pyrite. The OS show the mine in its disused state in 1908. Hamilton-Jenkin noted an engine house at SW 5580 3619 and part of the sett (called Wheal Music at SW 5580 3610). The OS indicate a surviving mine burrow on current OS maps. A series of shafts, smaller pits, and areas of associated spoil tips are visible on air photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP.

653

GUILDFORD FARM (Fig 16f)

BOMB CRATER (site of)

SW57273782 PRN: 53628

Two WW2 bomb craters, c.8m in diameter, are visible on air photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP.

654

HIGH LANES (Fig 16e)

MILITARY CAMP (site of)

SW56763732 PRN: 53601

A group of four building footings are visible on air photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the buildings are uncertain, however they are likely to be associated with World War 2 installations in the Hayle area. Records quote this location as the site of a light anti-aircraft battery, however these records are probably referring to the battery 400m to the west. It is possible that these buildings provided accommodation for the gun crew of the battery.

655

BURNTHOUSE LANE (Fig 16e)

MINE SHAFT (site of)

SW56843701 PRN: 53603

A mound, 20m in diameter, is visible on air photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The mound is likely to be the remains of a shaft associated with North Wheal Alfred, situated 500m to the north east.

656

PHILLACK (Fig 16g)

SHAFT

SW73855302 PRN: 53687

A line of five shafts and a number of smaller extraction pits are visible on air photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. These features are likely to be associated either with Perran St George United or Wheal Prudence.

657

TREVELLAS MANOR FARM (Fig 16d)

SHAFT

SW73255149 PRN: 53697

An overgrown spoil tip is visible on air photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. Two pits are also visible, one of which is possibly a shaft. The features are likely to be part of Bowling Green mine.

658

HIGH LANES (Fig 16e)

MOUND

SW56543727 PRN: 53600

A small circular mound, c.10m in diameter, is visible on air photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The date and function of the mound are uncertain, but it is likely to be associated with the WW2 anti-aircraft battery to the west.

659

HIGH LANES (Fig 16e)

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY

SW56323727 PRN: 53604

A light anti-aircraft battery is visible on air photographs- and was plotted as part of the NMP. This battery is recorded as no.6 out of a series of nine defending the power station and aviation fuel stores at Hayle. The site consists of two nissen huts and a linear arrangement of 7 circular structures. Some of these may be gun emplacements, although the records suggest that the battery was equipped with only 4 guns. To the east are a mound (53600) and building footings (53601) which may be associated.

660

PHILLACK, GLEBE HOUSE, LETHLEAN LANE (Fig 15h)

SCHOOL

SW56703843 PRN: 140967

Sunday school, now house. Glebe House, although much altered, retains some early C19 fabric. Marked as Sunday School on the 1908 OS map.

661

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 16d)

ORE STORE (site of)

SW55633765 PRN: 140968

Ore hutches are indicated in this area on the 1842 St Erth Tithe Map and the 1877 OS map

662

HAYLE, EAST QUAY (Fig 16d)

DOCK (site of)

SW55763762 PRN: 140969

Site of Bristolmens' dock, and 18th century dock (probably a mud-dock) incorporated into East Quay in 1818, shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, but infilled by the time of the 1877 OS map.

663

HAYLE, SOUTH QUAY (Fig 16d)

TUNNEL (site of)

SW55633758 PRN: 140970

This was the site of the road tunnel under Penpol or South Quay, through which ran the ancient road across the sands to Lelant Quay, the preservation of which was the supposed reason for the pitched battles between men of the CCCo and Harvey's in 1818/1819. The tunnel has been infilled, and is marked on the east side of the quay by an area of metal sheeting, and on the west side by an area of infill masonry.

664

HAYLE, NORTH QUAY (Fig 16d)

ORE STORE (site of)

SW55503783 PRN: 140971

Ore hutches are indicated in this area on the 1842 St Erth Tithe Map, they were replaced by a large building of unknown use by the time of the 1877 OS map.

665

HAYLE, NORTH QUAY (Figs 16c, d)

BUILDING (site of)

SW55393788 PRN: 140972

Buildings of unknown use are shown in a walled compound in this area on the 1842 Tithe Map, and in a slightly different layout on the 1877 OS Map.

666

HAYLE, NORTH QUAY (Fig 16d)

ORE STORE (site of)

SW55683777 PRN: 140973

Ore hutches are indicated in this area on the 1842 St Erth Tithe Map and the 1877 OS map.

667

HAYLE, 70 & 72 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56583708 PRN: 141117

Houses. Late C19. Rubble stone (formerly rendered), slate, two storey, hipped, regular fenestration. A small group of cottages and houses was built in High Lanes from the 1870s onwards but which are separate development from the earlier smallholdings associated with mining in the area [68] [629].

668

HAYLE, 74 & 76 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD (Fig 15e)

HOUSES

SW56593709 PRN: 141118

An interesting pair that bring together several of the typical themes of industrial housing in Hayle - they are a late example of half-houses, with roughcast and stucco detailing in the Hayle style, but with the full height canted bay windows typical of Hayle housing around 1900. Two storeys and attic with quoin strips to hipped roof with central hipped dormer and stacks to left and to right. regular fenestration of two full height canted bays and two windows to centre on first floor, two doors to centre on ground floor, single storey extension to left with stepped parapet. The forecourt given over to parking, although the sides retain granite coping. A small group of cottages and houses was built in High Lanes from the 1870s onwards but which are separate development from the earlier smallholdings associated with mining in the area [68] [629].

669

HAYLE, 36 HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56783722 PRN: 141122

House. Late C19. Finely detailed house of squared and coursed rubble stone with granite dressings, slate roof. Two storeys with hipped roof with crested ridge tile, stacks to left and right. Regular fenestration of three sashes on first floor and two on ground floor with canted bays with moulded window surrounds on ground floor and central panelled door. stone hedged garden with granite gatepiers. The house is very similar to that next door [671], but without some of the extra detailing. The house is a rebuild of an earlier smallholding and stands in a group of regular late C18/early C19 smallholding enclosures probably associated with the growth of mining in the area in the mid-late C18.

670

HAYLE, 34 HIGH LANES (Fig 15e)

HOUSE

SW56763715 PRN: 141121

House. Late C19. Very finely detailed houses of squared and coursed rubble stone with granite dressings, slate roof. Two storeys and attic with hipped roof with gablets, crested ridge tile, stacks to left and right, and central canted and boldly projecting dormer. regular fenestration of three sashes on first floor and two on ground floor with canted bays with moulded window surrounds on ground floor and central panelled door. stone hedged garden with granite gatepiers. Good outbuilding ranges attached, single storey, stone and slate. the quality of detailing is such as to suggest an architect design rather than the work of a jobbing builder. The house is a rebuild of an earlier smallholding and stands in a group of regular late C18/early C19 smallholding enclosures probably associated with the growth of mining in the area in the mid-late C18. See also [670].

671

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

PATTERN SHOP

SW55813712 PRN:141579

This is the location of a pattern shop as shown on the 1835 plan of Harvey's Foundry (CRO H 166/33). The building was extant on the 2nd Edition OS 1:2500 in 1907.

672

HAYLE, FOUNDRY (Fig 16d)

LIME KILN

SW55823712 PRN:141580

A lime kiln was in operation at John Harvey's small foundry during the early years from about 1790 -1815 (CRO H 166/46). It had disappeared by the time of the 1835 plan of the foundry (CRO H 166/33) when a wood store and later (c1853) Foundry stores were built on the site.

673

LELANT TOWANS (Fig 15c)

PILLBOX

SW54873789

PRN:141557

A pillbox is extant at this location, guarding the entrance to the Hayle estuary. It was a component of the WWII defences of Hayle.

674

LELANT TOWANS (Fig 15c)

PILLBOX

SW45494378

PRN:141558

A pillbox is extant at this location, guarding the entrance to the Hayle estuary. It was a component of the wartime defences of Hayle.

675

HAYLE, GRIGGS QUAY (Fig 16a)

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (site of)

SW54483620

PRN:141559

This was the location of a Bofors anti aircraft gun and two nissen huts during WWII.

676

HAYLE, CAUSEWAY (Fig 16a)

FIRE STATION (site of)

SW5509 3654

PRN:141560

The modern garage is on the site of the wartime fire station that served Hayle.

677

HAYLE (Fig 16a)

ROAD BLOCK (site of)

SW55163646

PRN:141561

A concrete chicane wall and holes that RSJs were dropped into served as a road block at this location during WWII.

678

HAYLE, FOUNDRY SQUARE (Fig 16d)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW55883712

PRN:141562

The modern WCs are built on the site of a WWII public air raid shelter.

679

HAYLE, PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 16d)

WATER TANK (site of)

SW55863727

PRN:141563

An emergency water tank was at this approximate location during WWII. It was for use by the fire brigade in the event of an air raid.

680

HAYLE, PHILPS, PENPOL TERRACE (Fig 16d)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW55723757

PRN:141564

A public air shelter was once sited where Philips pasty shop now is.

681

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Fig 16d)

WATER TANK (site of)

SW55893762

PRN:141565

This was the approximate location of an emergency water tank during WWII. It was for the fire brigade in the event of an air raid.

682

HAYLE, CLIFTON TERRACE (Fig 16d)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW55963788

PRN:141566

This was the approximate location of a public air raid shelter during WWII.

683

HAYLE, HARVEY'S TOWANS (Figs 16c, g)

MINEFIELD (site of)

SW56113823

PRN:141567

The dunes about Harvey's Towans were laid with mines to deter and impede enemy landings during WWII. With some nearby pill boxes and anti aircraft batteries this was a component of the wartime defences of Hayle protecting the bromine producing plant built in 1939.

684

HAYLE, HARVEY'S TOWANS (Fig 16g)

AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE (site of)

SW55253855

PRN:141568

This is the approximate location of a bomber crash site involving RAF Whitley from RAF St Eval, during WWII.

685

HAYLE, HAYLE TOWANS (Fig 15g)

PILLBOX

SW55293859

PRN:141569

A pillbox is located in the dunes at this location and formed part of the wartime defences of Hayle.

686

HAYLE, RIVIERE TOWANS (Fig 16g)

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (site of)

SW55453858

PRN:141570

This is the approximate location of site L1 40mm Bofors light anti aircraft battery that formed part of the defences of Hayle, on the seaward side, during WWII.

687

HAYLE, RIVIERE TOWANS (Fig 16g)

MILITARY CAMP (site of)

SW55433863

PRN:141571

During WWII British and United States soldiers were billeted on Riviere Towans at approximately this location.

688

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Figs 16d, e)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW56103771

PRN:141572

A public air raid shelter was sited at this location facing onto Copperhouse Creek during WWII.

689

HAYLE, HAYLE TERRACE (Figs 16d, e)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW56153769

PRN:141573

A public air raid shelter was sited alongside the War Memorial during WWII.

690

HAYLE, COMMERCIAL ROAD (Fig 16e)

RESTAURANT (site of)

SW56253786

PRN:141574

A "British Restaurant " was in operation on the site of Age Concern during WWII.

691

HAYLE, TRELAWNEY WAY (Fig 16e)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW56433769

PRN:141575

A public air raid shelter was located at this location during WWII.

692

HAYLE, BODRIGGY STREET (Fig 16e)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW56823772

PRN:141576

A public air raid shelter was located at this position during WWII.

693

HAYLE, CHAPEL LANE (Fig 16e)

AIR RAID SHELTER (site of)

SW56763786

PRN:141577

A public air raid shelter was located at this position during WWII.

694

HAYLE, COPPERHOUSE (Fig 16h)

MILITARY CAMP (site of)

SW56993822

PRN:141578

At the far-eastern end of Copperhouse Creek, opposite Beatrice and Madison Terraces, was used as a tented D Day camp by the 29th Division of the United States Army during WWII.