

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative

NEWLYN EAST

(St Agnes Area)



CORNWALL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS INITIATIVE

Conservation Area Partnership

Name:	Newlyn East	Study Area:	St Agnes
Council:	Carrick District Council	NGR:	SW 82865 56358 (centre)
Location:	Mid-west Cornwall, 6 miles South of Newquay, 9 miles north of Truro	Existing CA?	Yes
Main period of industrial settlement growth:	1810-1830; but especially 1840-1860	Main industry:	Lead mine

Industrial history and significance

Newlyn East is a recognisable type in Cornish industrial settlement morphology – a medieval churchtown expanded by the demands of local industry. Because it was, unusually for Cornwall, associated with lead and silver rather than tin and copper (or china clay), and the main period of growth in Newlyn East was concentrated between 1840 and 1870, more like the date range of east Cornwall than the rest of west Cornwall, it is an interesting contrast with most of the county’s other industrial churchtowns – more detailed study could contrast the relative periods of growth and decline and range of social and economic functions – there may be only a superficial similarity.

Without the wealth and employment opportunities generated by East Wheal Rose the settlement would have remained a small rural churchtown – a service centre for the needs of the surrounding farms. The chapels, working men’s club, pubs, cottage rows, and past proliferation of shops are classic features of a Cornish industrial settlement. Even the mid-nineteenth century school was partially funded by the mine’s charity.

Other comments

Newlyn East’s distinctive historic Nonconformist working-class roots are still very much in evidence, but the village’s good services, attractive location and proximity to Newquay could make it vulnerable to over development in the future.

Recommendations

Historic areas

- Extend conservation area
- Prepare a full conservation area appraisal
- Designation of OALS (or similar) together with management and enhancement proposals
- Article 4 Direction to control alteration and partial demolition of walls in CA
- Article 4 Direction to control PD on single dwelling houses and alteration and partial demolition of small buildings in CA

Historic buildings

- Revise Statutory List.
- Prepare list of locally significant buildings

Policy and management

- A full survey of archaeological potential
- Proposals affecting areas of derelict land to be based on a thorough understanding of the unique historical and archaeological importance of the sites
- Limit or restrict development in the outskirts
- Recognise back-land areas and rear lanes as an important aspect of Newlyn East's character
- Further develop interpretation of the villages, and other promotional initiatives
- Further study to promote Newlyn East's history.
- Site-specific design guidance for the village
- Full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes with appropriate protection measures
- Restoration/enhancement schemes to enhance some of Newlyn East's important focal points

Conservation Area Partnership

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NEWLYN EAST
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Bridget Gillard, Historic Environment Service
and
The Cahill Partnership

2004

Report No: 2004R098

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Front cover illustration: Newlyn East from the air (HES – F47/P109)

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Abbreviations in main text

AGHV	Area of Great Historic Value
AGSV	Area of Great Scientific Value
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CA	Conservation Area
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Historic Environment Service, CCC)
CCC	Cornwall County Council
CISI	Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
HERS	Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (English Heritage)
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund (ing)
LB	Listed Building
OALS	Open Areas of Local Significance to Settlement Character
OS	Ordnance Survey
PD	Permitted Development
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
THI	Townscape Heritage Initiative (Heritage Lottery Fund)
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Social and Cultural Organisation
WHS	World Heritage Site
[1]	Site number on Figure 4 and in the gazetteer (Appendix)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Cornwall's industrial settlements are the subject of a Conservation Area Partnership under the heading Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative (CISI). This partnership between English Heritage (with the Heritage Lottery Fund), Cornwall County Council, and the District Councils is intended to assess the character and significance of the County's 112 industrial settlements. These include villages, ports and towns associated with Cornwall's 19th century industrial revolution, based on metalliferous mining, slate and granite quarrying, and china clay extraction. The historic importance and distinctive character of such settlements has previously been undervalued, and their existing status does not adequately represent the industrial history of the county. CISI is aimed at redressing this imbalance.

The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid is being prepared for submission to UNESCO by February 2005 (for inscription in June 2006). The bid areas will include the full range of 18th-20th century mining landscape components, including the settlements that were created or rapidly expanded as a result of mining and associated industries. All mining settlements are of significance to the World Heritage Site Bid - those that fall in the final Bid areas will be covered by the WHS Management Plan, while those that fall outside these areas will form part of the context for the World Heritage Site and will need to be sensitively managed in the light of this.

1.2 Project Aims

The aim of CISI is to produce a settlement-by-settlement analysis in order to obtain an overview of the history, present character and importance of Cornwall's industrial settlements. This will help determine where, for example, new Conservation Areas should be designated (and existing ones revised), and could provide the basis for Conservation Area Statements (to be drawn up subsequently by or for District Conservation Officers).

1.1 Project methodology

The methodology involved historical research, followed by a site visit(s). For the historical research, a date range of 1750 to 1945 was chosen, as this represented the period of industrial growth and decline in Cornwall. Archaeological and historical sources housed at CCC (see Section 10.1) were consulted, together with Listed Building data supplied by the District Councils. Using this information, Ordnance Survey base maps were hand coloured to show: the different phases of historical development; surviving historic components from each development phase; archaeological sites, key historic buildings, and statutory designations. These maps (which formed the basis for Figures 2-4), together with copies of the primary sources consulted, were bound into a folder for each settlement, for use during site visits.

The focus of the site visits was to assess settlement character and consider ways in which this could be protected and enhanced in the future. This was achieved using a checklist drawn from *Conservation Area Practice: English Heritage's guidance on the management of Conservation Areas* (1995) and *Conservation Area Management - A Practical Guide* (published by the English Towns Forum, 1998). The maps compiled during the historical phase were enhanced during the site visits, particularly with information relating to the survival and significance of historic buildings, and a general photographic record (colour prints) and video was made of each settlement. Meetings on site were arranged with the District Conservation Officers in order to discuss current initiatives and recommendations for future management.

1.2 Date of Assessment

Newlyn East were assessed as part of CISI during January 2004

2 Location and setting

2.1 Geographical location

Newlyn East (or St Newlyn – the use together of the ‘St’ prefix and ‘east’ suffix is redundant) is situated in west-central Cornwall nine miles north of the county town, Truro, and six miles south of the coast and Newquay, the nearest town. It stands in-between the two main east-west county routes (A30 and A392) and the cross-routes joining them, but it is the focus of the minor roads within this swathe of land. The village is the principal settlement in the large rural parish of the same name and is within Carrick District.

2.2 Landscape setting

The settlement lies on slightly elevated, but surprisingly prominent, ground in gently rolling countryside cut by deep wooded valleys to the west and east. There is little or no visible evidence from within Newlyn East of any industrial landscape, because the industry which affected the village was largely set within these valleys, or on ground even further away; its setting now is almost entirely agricultural. To the west and north stretch fields farmed since the medieval period, and which flatten towards the coastal plain. To the south the ground is higher, encompassing former areas of heathland or downland which were not enclosed until the 19th and 20th centuries, and along which the ancient route of the A30 passes (the medieval planted borough of Mitchell, partly in this parish, was sited at the foot of these downs to catch passing trade).

3 History and physical development

This section should be read in conjunction with the mapped historical development in Figure 2.

3.1 Pre-1809

3.1.1 Economic activity

The majority of the population of Newlyn East at this time were employed in agriculture; this was always good quality arable land – reflected in the presence of no less than eleven manors in the parish. The wealth generated by these lands is reflected in the important medieval site at Cargoll (belonging to the Bishops of Exeter) and the great (for Cornwall) Elizabethan mansion at Trerice (the Arundel family). By the eighteenth century the main local crops were barley and wheat, with sheep grazing on the moorland of Newlyn Downs. Cows, pigs and poultry were kept in the smaller tenements and smallholdings which had already begun to take in land from the extensive wastes. This process was not directly related to industrial development as was often the case elsewhere in Cornwall, but simple agricultural improvement; indeed the discovery of lead at Shepherds/Deer Park in the early 19th century was as a result of clearance and deep-ploughing of former moor land. Local water mills provided power for grinding corn and tucking mills cleaned newly spun wool.

In 1749 land was leased from Thomas Hawkins of Trewithen to prospect for tin, copper and other metals in the manor of Cargoll to the west and south of the village. There had previously been a mine known as Old Shepherds Mine in this area but work had ceased by the early eighteenth century and the site lost. The prospecting began in open wasteland and continued into an area known as Deer Park (about a mile west of the churchtown) where deep ploughing had uncovered lead ore. This would appear to be the site of the Old Shepherds Mine (Shepherd’s Farm is a little to the south near Fiddler’s Green) and enough lead was uncovered before the mine closed in 1820 to make the then current owner, Sir Christopher Hawkins, a rich man.

3.1.2 Extent of settlement

The first record of the name 'villa de sancta Newelina' appeared in 1311 but a settlement had existed since at least Norman times when the original church, dedicated to St Newlina, was built, replaced by the present 14th and 15th century building. It is possible that the roughly circular churchyard set in an elevated position was once the site of an iron-age camp. The eleven manors comprising the parish were recorded in the Domesday Book, when the land now forming the settlement belonged to the Priory of St Petroc in Bodmin. The locally dominant manor was the Bishop of Exeter's at nearby Cargoll – which obtained the right to a fair and market in 1312. This was probably for the churchtown, and in competition with the planted borough at Mitchell (recorded in 1239). Although this was clearly a wealthy area in the Middle Ages, the potential for even one market centre was over estimated – neither developed much, Mitchell becoming one of the most notorious and smallest of all the 'pocket boroughs' of the 18th/19th centuries.

It would appear that the village originally developed on the eastern side of the churchyard - a terrier of 1746 listing the vicarage, garden and glebe which consisted of two fields of nine acres of arable land in an area described as Upper and Lower Saintry between the present day Metha Road and the Butts. In the eighteenth century the present site of the Wesleyan Chapel was a village green, perhaps the original market and/or fair ground, bisected by a road leading to Cargoll. Although the north-south line of Neeham Road which cut through the western end of this green may be an ancient route, the early route to the north from the churchtown was along a diagonal church path (now known as the Stiles) which joined Neeham Road at a point marked by the surviving medieval cross base.

The green might possibly have been the site of a recorded cockfighting pit, but it seems more likely this was in a disused quarry which in the nineteenth century was converted to the preaching pit further west along Cargoll Road. Taverns and alehouses were first recorded in Newlyn East in the sixteenth century, a reflection of its status as a local service centre with its fair, and probably an unregulated market, but their sites are unknown. By 1760, however, the Ship Inn was operating on a site near the Brick House; both are on what is now a back lane south of The Cross, but which may be the original outer limit of the open green west of the churchyard. In 1728 the original vicarage burnt down and funds were raised locally to build a new one.

By 1809 the parish had a population of 735 and the village had developed to the north and western side of the church. The village included farms, such as Churchtown Farm (now called Pophams) and smallholdings, as well as tradesmen's cottages and workshops and the church complex. The pair of cottages at 4-5 The Butts are thought to have originally been seventeenth century poor houses, and four further poorhouses existed in the Churchtown area (Ventonarren Vean to the south-east along Halt Road is named Almshouse on 19th century OS maps).

3.2 1809-1842

3.2.1 Economic activity

Sir Christopher Hawkins continued to receive sizeable returns from his mine, now named Wheal Rose, enabling him to build his own smelting house and consider building a canal to connect the mine to the coast. A survey took place in 1821 but no further action was taken. After 1821 it was necessary to mine at a deeper level and as a result costs rose and production fell away to such an extent that in 1834 the mine was abandoned. The area to the south-west of Newlyn still contains remains of this early phase of exploitation. Such was the reputation of Old Wheal Rose, however, that a group of shareholders were formed, including John Giddy the smelter from the old mine, to continue prospecting. By 1836 a new mine called East Wheal Rose, to the south-east of the village, was paying its costs and in June 1840 Captain Henry Francis, the Hawkins' family mineral agent, was employing 85 pickmen and reported *I was underground at East Wheal*

Rose last week, prospects on the whole very good. This was to prove something of an understatement and already by 1841 the mine had become highly profitable.

Farming continued to flourish in the area and to provide secure employment, especially following the tariff placed on foreign imports of corn in 1815 which boosted the profitability of this arable farming area.

3.2.2 Extent of settlement

By 1831 the population of the parish had risen to 1,218 – the numbers greatly swelled by the miners lodging in the parish and working at Wheal Rose. The 1842 Ordinance Survey map shows the village highly developed in the area around the church with rows of cottages spreading out along the surrounding lanes. Whilst the village still provided accommodation for the agricultural workers there were a growing number of small businesses and shops catering for the needs of the nascent industrial population. By the early 1840s there were three grocers, two masons and 11 shoemakers at work in the village providing boots for the miners.

The other facilities within the village also adapted to the growing demands of an enlarged (and enriched) population. In 1816 the vicar, Rev Henry Pooley, paid to have the churchyard planted from his own expenses. The yard was smaller than its present size with a path marking its boundary just to the west of the north transept. The new vicarage was once more in a dilapidated state by 1815 necessitating the rebuilding of a large proportion in 1839, the Rev Edward Dix employing the Plymouth based architect, George Wightwick. The refurbishment and new extension left the garden disproportionately small and further land was rented on the site where Hawken House now stands. In 1811 Sir Christopher Hawkins leased land to provide a Methodist Chapel for the growing number of Nonconformists in the village (many being workers in his mine). It proved so popular that by 1832 it needed to be replaced by a larger building sited on the old Newlyn Green. In 1811 a local man, John Oxnam, provided funds for the building of a school house and master's house on land within the south-western boundary of the churchyard.

By 1820s the Ship Inn was in a bad state of repair and was reopened after repairs and a change of ownership as The New Inn.

3.3 1842-1880

3.3.1 Economic activity

The period 1841-6 saw production boom at East Wheal Rose. At the height of the boom in 1846 1,200 men, women and children were employed, and in 1845 the mine made a profit of £52,864. The new shareholders brought with them useful connections, not least the Mitchell family who owned a timber, coal and hemp business and a smelter in Truro. Reciprocal deals were carried out with other Truro merchants over coal, timber and boats for transport. The mine was not without problems, however; the mine surgeon, Dr Vigurs, who also served the parish, described the mine at this time as dangerous, and the Mining Journal reported in 1857 *'this mine, from the extreme quickness of the ground, was an exceedingly dangerous one in which to work, probably the most so in the world, the lode being literally a quicksand'*. Huge quantities of timber were needed to shore up the tunnels and one mine agent described how *'they buried a forest every year'*. It was a natural phenomena, however, which was to cause the worst mine disaster in the county. On 9 July 1846 a cloudburst caused the shafts to flood when 200 men and boys were working underground. Thirty nine people died and of these nine came from Newlyn East. Despite this terrible occurrence the mine continued to flourish and far more men applied for the vacant posts than could be employed. Between 1841 and 1853 East Wheal Rose was the biggest producer of silver-lead in the country but after this date falling prices and rising production costs resulted in the mine being eventually abandoned.

Prospecting took place in the vicinity of East Wheal Rose with adventurers hoping to discover equally rich lodes, but the surrounding mines at Wheal Constance, Penhallow Moor and Cargoll failed to match its success.

During the peak period, however, the importance of the mine led to Joseph Treffry, the entrepreneur and industrialist, entering into discussions with Sir Christopher Hawkins over the feasibility of linking East Wheal Rose with the ports of Newquay and Par, and in 1849 the tramway between the two ports was opened with a station at East Wheal Rose. By 1874 the line was upgraded by the Cornwall Minerals Railway and in 1876 a passenger service was opened.

At the beginning of this period the balance between agriculture and industry shifted and by 1851 whilst the lead mines were still employing 400 local men, only 100 were still involved in farming, although by the time of the 1871 census the number of miners had declined to 239 as compared with 170 agricultural labourers – Newlyn East had started to revert to its ancient character as a rural churchtown.

3.3.2 Extent of settlement

As the nearest settlement to East Wheal Rose, Newlyn East enjoyed a corresponding boom during this time. In 1851 the census showed the parish population had risen to 2,152 and the village had expanded and developed to meet its growing needs. New public buildings included a Bible Christian Chapel built in c1850 and three dame schools. The original Oxnam school in the churchyard was expanded to include a separate block for boys, the Oxnam Room in the 1840s, and following the Education Act a new school was built in 1877 with funds raised by the local Methodists and churchgoers supplemented by the Trevilson Charity financed by the mine. The old boys' school was refurbished to take 50 infants whilst the new school had 100 seniors. The old school buildings remained as ruins in the churchyard until they were demolished in 1916. The churchyard itself was expanded in 1848 to its present form.

The preaching pit (attached to the Wesleyan Methodist congregation) was opened on an old quarry site in 1852 in memory of those who died in the East Wheal Rose disaster, and became very popular for parish teas. The village now had its own doctor in residence, the same physician who attended the mine, and whose services were required during the 1848, 1874 and 1880 typhoid outbreaks. The heart of the village became a centre of commercial activity and by the 1850s there were three tailors, three tailoresses, six dressmakers, one milliner, a butcher, at least three grocers and several general stores. In 1851 a horse drawn carrier took passengers to Truro for goods which could not be obtained from within the village, and by 1871 a post office had opened. By 1861 Newlyn East had its own resident police officer, and in the 1870s he was provided with a police house at No 9 Churchtown.

The miners did not only spend their disposable income on material goods. The 1840s-60s were a very busy time for the village public houses which included The Angel, The Caterpillar and the Barley Sheaf all of whose locations are now unknown. The New Inn continued in business and two further inns, The Commercial Inn and The Hawkins Arms opened in the 1840s.

Douch observed in his book on East Wheal Rose that *'some of the newcomers were housed in dwellings specially built for them but the Hawkins family, convinced that a great many miners were naturally migratory and that the mine would not last forever, was loth to extend the limits of the Churchtown'*. Although undoubtedly large numbers of miners lodged in existing houses or camped in temporary shanty accommodation near the mine, over seventy new cottages in the form of rows were built in the village itself and on the radiating roads during this period. In 1851 the census records eleven masons, ten carpenters and three blacksmiths at work in Newlyn East. These men would have been involved in the various building projects, but interestingly by this time there was only one thatcher. By the mid 19th century a large amount of the thatch in the village had been replaced by

Delabole slate and indeed in 1843 the Manor of Cargoll placed a covenant on the leases of land for new cottages requiring the use of slate.

Although towards the end of this period building slowed down due to the fall in numbers of those employed at the mine in 1871 there were still ten sawyers at work in the village.

3.4 1880-1907

3.4.1 Economic activity

In 1882 a new group of adventurers called the East Wheal Rose Company, still convinced rich lodes of lead were still to be found, erected two large engines to unwater the mine. A great deal of investment was made, but the lodes remained elusive and in 1886 the company was disbanded.

During this period, despite the advent of the steam threshing machine, farming remained largely in its traditional form. The larger farms were still associated with the Manors, and there were still a number of small tenements of just a few acres. In 1891 there were 56 working farms in the parish and the same number of smallholdings.

In the late nineteenth century the arrival of the railway in Newquay led to the beginnings of the tourist industry in the area (and enabled some in the village to work in Newquay and other larger towns but stay living in Newlyn East).

3.4.2 Extent of settlement

Unsurprisingly due to the declining numbers employed in the mines very few new houses were built in Newlyn East at this time. Many of the villagers who had provided lodgings for miners adapted their homes into bed and breakfast accommodation to take advantage of the increased numbers of visitors. The village had become so well established as a service provider for the surrounding area that there were a number of further public buildings. By 1884 the congregation at the Wesleyan Chapel had so expanded a new chapel was built on the opposite side of the road and the old building used as a meeting room and Wesleyan schoolroom. The fortunes of the chapel went from strength to strength and in 1902 a manse was built for the resident minister along Cargoll Road. The church was also thriving, and a comprehensive programme of restoration was undertaken in 1883 by the prominent church architect J D Sedding. By 1894, despite its enlargement, the churchyard was closed for burials and a new cemetery was consecrated adjacent to the preaching pit in 1896. There continued to be a large number of shops in the village centre and in 1883 the post office started to function as a savings bank.

During the late 19th century the enterprising incumbent, Canon Bone, formed a cricket club and had a Men's Institute built in the heart of Churchtown to provide books, newspapers and recreational facilities for the men of the village.

Following the 1880 typhoid outbreak the doctor recommended the siting of a new well in Halt Road, and in the same road a new police house with attached police station were built.

3.5 1907- 1946

3.5.1 Economic activity

By this time all mining had ceased in the area, but a small legacy of the industry in the form of a company making concrete blocks out of mine sand operated on the Downs during the 1920s. In 1905 the Newquay to Chasewater branch line opened with a halt at Newlyn, but in reality this was some distance from village.

This was a period of great change in land ownership with many of the manors selling off their land. These included Trerice whose land was bought in 1919 by the County Council to provide

twelve farms for soldiers returning from the Great War. For the first time many farmers who had leased estate land were now able to become landowners themselves.

3.5.2 Extent of settlement

Despite the closure of the Bible Christian Chapel and its conversion into the post office in the 1920s the Nonconformist presence in the village remained very strong. Between the years 1905 and 1935 the temperance movement was so forceful no public houses operated in Newlyn East and the Hawkins Arms reopened as a Temperance Hotel – how successful the movement may have been with hundreds of thirsty miners still in the village is a moot point. Other forms of recreation were developed in the form of a silver band in 1911 and a new recreation ground in Neeham Road. The school was extended in 1914 to accommodate a wing for the infants and the old Oxnam Room was used for parish meetings. The large number of shops continued to operate – the butchers' expanded to include a slaughterhouse at the rear and a new bicycle shop opened in the village in 1920.

In 1910 a major fire to the north of the church destroyed a cottage, stables, cart and cattle houses, a carpenter's shop and a bus house. These were subsequently replaced by a coal store and an area of green with a memorial to the village men lost during the Great War.

By 1930 the village was connected to mains electricity. Although there were fewer opportunities for employment in agriculture the growing ownership of cars meant people could work in Newquay and yet live in the surrounding villages. As a result during this period a number of new detached houses and bungalows were built along Neeham Road and Metha Road and a public housing development on Cargoll Road.

3.6 Post 1946

One of the major changes in the village since the Second World War has been the closure of many of the shops. There is still, however, a post office, a general stores, a butcher's shop, a garage and an antiques store. Due to diminishing numbers the Wesleyans have returned to their smaller chapel which was re-consecrated in 1990, and the larger building converted into flats. The Manse has been converted into an old peoples' home. The school is now also domestic accommodation and the children have a new school on Station Road built in 1993. Although the majority of the surrounding land is still farmed, the growth in the tourist industry has impacted on the area. The village's proximity to Newquay, Trerice (taken over by the National Trust in 1953) and the Lappa Valley Steam Railway (opened in 1974 on the site of the old mineral line and east Wheal Rose) has made it a holiday destination. In 1952 the Temperance Hotel closed to be replaced by the Pheasant Inn and in the 1960s the Lanine Hotel opened.

An interesting insight into the cramped conditions prevalent during the boom years of the mine can be gained by comparing the population figures of 2,152 in 1851 with 1,377 in 1991, in the knowledge that at least 160 new properties have been built since the end of the Second World War.

4 Current Character (Figs 3 & 4)

4.1 General

The first impression of modern Newlyn East is of a largely agricultural settlement divided into a densely populated west-end of workers housing and a more affluent east end of historic and modern buildings set within leafy gardens. Closer inspection, however, reveals a more mixed picture (even at the east end, worker's housing stretches along the road beyond the older, leafy core) and, despite a few notable losses, a settlement which still retains many of the classic features of an industrial settlement.

4.2 Built environment

4.2.1 Public/ecclesiastical buildings

The strong influence of the church and chapel in the past in both secular and religious life can still be witnessed in the quantity and prominence of the village's public buildings. Right at the heart of the settlement stands the church of St Newlina [5] built from local killas with granite dressings, its three-stage tower dominates both its immediate surroundings and the vistas into the village. The soaring elevations of the church are countered at the western end of the village by the simple mass of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [19]. Built from similar materials to the church but far more austere; its façade of square headed windows is articulated only by a simple porch and its aisles by semicircular windows with brick arches. The later Wesleyan chapel [20] could be mistaken for the parish church with its early English gothic windows and projecting decorative buttresses. Only the somewhat incongruous dormer windows reveal the building's modern domestic nature. The Bible Christian Chapel [95], also now a domestic structure, is on a much smaller scale and its congruity with the other places of worship has been lost due to the painting of its stone walls, but the granite quoins and brick window arches are still in evidence. This loss of homogeneity is particularly acute in the context of the historical character of the village, as the old school [94], the Men's' Institute and the Oxnam Room [91] grouped around the church all survive largely unaltered despite changes of use. They are all built from local stone with granite dressings, and the façade of the school has the additional decorative feature of brick window arches and carved barge-boards.

Far more utilitarian in construction is the Band Room [84], and yet even this building has simple ball finials on pilasters articulating its façade.

4.2.2 Commercial buildings

There is little evidence now of the strong nineteenth century commercial character of the settlement. This is partly due to the demolition of the shops on the corner of Churchtown and Halt Road but mainly reflects the transitory nature of the local businesses. Most of the village shops were in the front rooms of houses and cottages, and the majority of these [26][28][29][33][34][38][39] have seamlessly converted back to domestic use. Of the few purpose built shops No 5 Churchtown [27] has been converted into a house and only the extended granite lintel indicates the site of the original fascia board. The other, the Londis store [41], has been greatly altered, its original façade hidden by the modern flat roofed ground floor extension. Of the remaining shops still in operation the butcher's [24] and the post office [35] both now have modern shopfronts. The butcher's has been rendered for many years but the post office still has the locally distinctive killas walls with brick arches.

Sadly the elegant wooden fascias and stall risers evident in the village's photographic archive have not survived.

The original slate-hung, stone façade of the only surviving public house, The Pheasant Inn [32] has been covered by render but its sash windows and slate roof still survive. The Commercial Inn [66], now a private residence, has been rendered and only the sadly decaying cob and stone outhouses (brewhouse etc.) provide a clue to the building's former use.

4.2.3 Housing

There are still in Newlyn East a number of survivals from the village's pre-industrial years – cottages and farmhouses originally built from cob, killas shale or a combination of the two, with thatched roofs [1][9][10][12][78], but only 1 Buckingham's Close [78] still retains its thatch (there were a number of old cottages lost in this part of the village in the late 19th/early 20th centuries).

Never endowed with a large number of bigger houses, there are nonetheless a few good examples, principally, of course, the Old Vicarage [8] with its hipped roof, killas walls and

decorative fanlight, Bushmead [2] killas again with granite quoins and Shenstone [29] which sadly has lost its lattice work open porch and garden walls.

The major historic housing type in Newlyn East is, however, the miners' cottage row. The earliest row in Halt Road [85] is now largely rendered but Victorian photographs show stone walls with brick arches, granite quoins and keystones and sash windows similar to those to be found in the later rows throughout the village [44][68][69][76]. A large proportion of the cottages have been subsequently rendered and their sash windows replaced with plastic, but the basic form of the small dwellings with stone wall enclosed front gardens and long rear gardens still remains.

The ubiquitous Cornish row is different in character to a proper terrace, by and large a 20th century phenomenon in Cornwall, in that it is made up of individual cottages looking superficially similar in size and detail, but often with widely varied date and details in the use of material, width, accommodation, window shape and so on. Newlyn East is a good place to see these variations – contrast for instance the size and quality of the early-mid 19th century no. 7 Station Road [51], with its stone, cob and high quality ornate slate hanging, with the simpler and later 19th century cottages attached either side of it [50][52]. The current condition of this attractive and important historic building scarcely reflects its quality and importance to the village.

The detached post WWI houses and bungalows [62][77] with rendered walls and hipped roofs, set within their own gardens are a prominent feature of the approach roads to the village. The early public housing along Cargoll Road [54] grouped in a semicircle around smooth front lawns is virtually indistinguishable from the private housing of the period, and a reflection of the quality of building and attention to setting still typical of that period, but not always replicated in more recent developments.

4.2.4 Paving/walls/street ephemera

At the eastern end of the village a number of historic walls still survive including the churchyard retaining wall [6] of quartzite, elvan and killas laid in a herringbone pattern with gateposts of squared granite. The eastern gateway is particularly attractive with granite kerbs surrounding quartzite cobbled steps. The vicarage is surrounded by a high stone wall with a finely detailed and urbane pedimented gateway [7]. The original killas wall to the glebe land is still in place [106] despite the new development on the plot behind. Many of the cottage rows still have their low stone garden walls, as does the redundant Methodist Chapel [110]. The cemetery and burial ground are bordered by Cornish hedges [108][109].

The pump and slate trough on Halt Road [104] are in their original positions, whereas the other pumps in the [99][105] have been relocated from elsewhere in the settlement.

The preaching pit [3] has been conserved in recent years to restore the profile of the turf seats and the tea-treat hut restored. The medieval cross-base [13] has been given a modern cross to celebrate the Millennium.

An early 20th century cast iron finger post [4] stands at the junction of Cargoll Road and Station Road.

4.2.5 Materials and local details

Although, as mentioned above, many of the earliest buildings in the village are cob, the vast majority of historic buildings in Newlyn East are stone. The stone was quarried locally (including the site of the preaching pit) and was mainly killas and elvan. The church walls are killas, some of the stone iron-stained, as is the Old Vicarage. The elvan stone is golden-brown and resembles sandstone. Throughout the village a distinctive Newlyn East style developed of local stone walls strengthened by granite quoins, and window openings of brick semi-circular arches with granite

keystones. Delabole slate roofs are now a distinctive historic feature, whereas originally many of the buildings would have been thatched. There are also some examples of slate hanging – that on no. 7 Station Road remains the best and most significant in the village.

4.3 Views, Vistas and Green Space

4.3.1 Views and vistas

In the centre of the village due to the dense nature of the buildings and high garden walls, apart from glimpses of the church tower or chapel roofs, the views are of a limited nature. The principal view is along The Cross, focusing on the church and churchyard. The streetscape here does not match up to the potential of either the space or the surrounding buildings (although some of these are humble enough); there is little to attract the eye or to linger for, the sense of enclosure anticipated by the narrowing of streets around the Methodist church is lessened by the low height of most of the other buildings, there are too many buildings altered or in poor repair, and the whole feels open and lacking in incident. Around the churchyard, however, the curving streets and walls, the tightly enclosed lanes and the high quality of the architecture are in marked contrast – something of the earlier origins and functions of this part of Newlyn East can still be sensed. The topography is still very suggestive of a defensive enclosure on the edge of a spur overlooking the steep valleys east of the churchtown, and despite the development of modern housing, the view back from Metha Road to the church emphasises this appearance of an attractive wooded knoll.

The village has a relatively complex street pattern, reflecting its long development and the relatively late enclosure of the old green west of the church; while it lacks a certain clarity in its layout and shape as a result, it also means that there is considerable interest in exploring the village, and that there are few buildings which cannot be seen from many angles - there is no sense of strongly defined fronts and backs within the core area – only along the ribbon developments along the roads leading out is this the case. This has clear implications for the quality of extensions and alterations on what might otherwise be considered rear elevations.

Looking out of the settlement from the approach roads are longer vistas of the surrounding countryside. From Neeham Road and the Stiles the countryside falls gently away over hedged enclosed fields to the flat coastal plain and Newquay on the horizon. The land rises up again along Metha Road preventing any views beyond the settlement, but from Halt Road the land falls away before rising to the ridgeway on the horizon.

Despite the long ranging views from the settlement there are no visible clues in the surrounding landscape to the industrial nature of the countryside. All the industrial remains lie in a valley to the south of the settlement not visible from the village.

4.3.2 Greenery

The centre of the village has a very hard landscape with many of the buildings sited against the road. This impression, whilst always a feature, has been increased in recent years through the loss of the front garden at Shenstone and the adjacent modern housing built straight onto the street. This hard area contrasts with the green spaces of cricket ground, playing field, cemetery and preaching pit at the western end of the village and the enclosed gardens to the east of the church. In addition many of the cottage rows now have front gardens without planting, some lost to vehicle hard-standings, although a number still retain shrubs and bushes. There is an informal open area around The Stiles bordering the footpath connecting Neeham Road with the centre of the village. The area around the church, Pophams and, despite the new buildings, the area of Glebeland, still retain mature trees and green spaces, and this area is indeed characterised as much by the quality of the living landscape as by its built environment. It is in great contrast to some of the more open, if not bleaker, areas of the village to the west.

5 Industrial significance

Newlyn East is a recognisable type in Cornish industrial settlement morphology – a medieval churchtown expanded by the demands of local industry. Because it was, unusually for Cornwall, associated with lead and silver rather than tin and copper (or china clay), it is an interesting contrast with most of the county's other industrial churchtowns – more detailed study could contrast the relative periods of growth and decline and range of social and economic functions. On the face of it, there was little to distinguish Newlyn East from, say, St Day or St Just or St Dennis, but this may be a superficial similarity. The main periods of growth in Newlyn East were concentrated to an extent between 1810-30, but even more so between 1840 and 1860. This was more like the date range of east Cornwall than the rest of west Cornwall; many other industrial settlements show a similar narrow date range of growth, but with the end of what was effectively a single great lead mine, there was little else for a local mining population – further west there were always alternative mines operating until the early 20th century. This must have created tensions and population dynamics in Newlyn East different to the patterns elsewhere, the study of which lie outside the scope of this report.

The wealth and employment opportunities generated by East Wheal Rose had a profound effect on the development of the village. The settlement has a number of classic Cornish industrial settlement features including the three chapels, men's institute and former inns. The cottage rows throughout Newlyn East were provided by the mine company and speculative builders, and the variety of shops and trades which the village once supported were greatly influenced by the needs of the mining community. Even the building of the mid-nineteenth century school was partly funded by a charity financed by the mine. The nonconformism still prevalent in the village today, the silver band and community meals all have their roots in the mining families who once made up such a large proportion of the population. Without the influence of the lead mine the village would have remained a small rural churchtown – a service centre for the needs of the surrounding farms.

6 Designations

6.1 Scheduled monuments

There is one scheduled monument, the medieval cross base.

6.2 Historic buildings (Fig 4)

There is one grade II* listed building, the church of St Newlina, and 13 grade II listed buildings.

There is no local list.

6.3 Historic area designations (Fig 4)

There is a conservation area.

6.4 Other designations

(All policy numbers refer to Carrick local plan, adopted April 1998)

The conservation area relates to the following policies – 4F, 4G, 4H, 4J, 4K, 4L, 4M, 4R

The village is within a settlement boundary – policy 6A, 6D, 6E, 11AA

The land comprising the cricket club, playing field and recreational ground is a protected open space – policy 10D

The land around the school is defined as educational land – 12A, 12B

7 Current issues and forces for change

7.1 Current issues

The grade II listed barn, part of Pophams farm, is currently in a semi-dilapidated state. However, planning permission has been granted for its partial demolition and conversion subject to an archaeological survey to gain an understanding of its origins, development and function in advance of its refurbishment. This survey was carried out in December 2003.

No 7 Station Road, an unlisted slate hung cottage dating from the early nineteenth century, is in very poor condition, and at risk of collapse if remedial action is not taken.

There has been a high proportion of historic building window replacement in the cottage rows and loss of features due to rendering and small scale extensions.

A certain number of garden walls have been lost in the village, most notably outside Shenstone, but the District Council's policy 4L now seeks to resist the loss of gardens, opes, yards and other open spaces, walls and outbuildings within Conservation Areas.

7.2 Forces for change

The village has seen quite a high level of development since the Second World War especially in the areas to the south and east of the historic core. Although there is a settlement boundary in place development has taken place outside this boundary on Station Road and there are still a number of plots in historically sensitive locations such as the old Glebe land and the Stiles area which fall within this boundary.

A high proportion of the historic building stock in Newlyn East is of the cottage row building type, which is particularly vulnerable to alteration and extension. This is especially true in a village such as Newlyn East where the attractive location and good local amenities make it a popular location for retirement and second homes.

8 Recommendations

8.1 Historic areas

Recommendation: 1 Conservation Area

Extend the CA to include the cottage rows in Station Road, Metha Road and Halt Road, the preaching pit and cemetery at the western end of the village and the Stiles and the Butts area to the north of the settlement.

Reason: To recognise the areas of special architectural and historic importance in Newlyn East, Non-statutory historic buildings survey (Local list) and to promote policies and schemes for the preservation and enhancement of those areas.

Recommendation: 2 Conservation Area Appraisal

Prepare a full and detailed conservation area appraisal to accompany CA redesignation.

Reason: To accord with statutory requirements and departmental policy advice, to ensure a full and adequate understanding of the special historic and architectural importance of the CA, the range of historic fabric and archaeological potential, and to establish effective parameters for management and policy proposals.

Recommendation: 3 Protect open areas that contribute to character

Designate protected open areas that contribute to the character and setting of the conservation area, to include the land between Trewithen Parc and Halt Road, the fields to the east of the

Stiles, the remaining area between Glebeland and the butts, the land between Crown Crescent and Parknoweth Farm.

Reason: To retain the discrete identity of Newlyn East and to manage and protect the setting of the proposed extended conservation area.

Open areas of local significance, or similar designations (land to be kept free of development/ rural gap etc.) are an extremely important and useful policy both to contain the spread of development around settlements and to act, in effect, as a secondary layer of management and control around a conservation area, preserving the setting of such an area.

Recommendation: 4 Article 4 Directions (Walls)

Article 4 Directions to control the demolition of walls and hedges, especially for the creation of hard standings.

Reason: To protect the character of Newlyn East against inappropriate incremental alterations and demolition.

Recommendation: 5 Article 4 Directions (Buildings)

Article 4 Directions to control the demolition and alterations to individual houses, to prevent demolition of freestanding outbuildings and to prevent the loss of such features as unlisted shop fronts, especially when now in residential use.

Reason: To protect the character of Newlyn East against inappropriate incremental alterations and demolition.

8.2 Historic buildings

A fuller understanding of the stock of historic structures in Newlyn East as elsewhere in Cornwall, is urgently required – local list surveys, thematic surveys, detailed recording as part of Article 4 Directions should all be viewed not only as a first stage to Listing, but as an end in themselves, as critically important elements in the creation of policies, in prioritising action, in targeting funding strategies, and as a means of successfully managing change and promoting opportunities.

Recommendation: 6 Statutory listed building review

Review the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the Newlyn East area.

Reason: To update the statutory list to reflect changes in understanding of the historic environment, in order to preserve or enhance the special character of the buildings and the area.

The following list puts forward a range of structures that might be considered for listing - there are others not given here which on closer inspection might also be included; the intention here is to give an idea of the scale of any potential listing exercise.

Belmount [74]

1 Buckingham's Close [78]

4 Churchtown [90]

2 Churchtown [89]

The Wesleyan Chapel [19]

7 Station Road [51]

Recommendation: 7 Non-statutory historic buildings survey (Local list)

Prepare a list of locally significant structures which contribute substantially to the character of the settlement, based on the combined criteria of both listing and Article 4 Directions, and backed up by a Buildings-at-Risk survey, detailed Article 4 Directions and substantive and enforceable policies in the local plan. This could also back up applications for grant aid.

Reason: To ensure a full and accurate record of the historic fabric of the settlement, to strengthen existing Local Plan commitments to prevent proposals that would harm the historic heritage of the village and guide development and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the village.

8.3 Policy and management

Recommendation: 8 Archaeology

Undertake a full survey of archaeological potential in Newlyn East, backed up by an additional policy requiring proper recording of archaeologically sensitive sites before development.

Reason: To comply with and strengthen existing Local Plan commitments to prevent proposals that would harm the archaeological heritage of the village, and thereby preserve the special character of Newlyn East.

Recommendation: 9 Derelict land

Base proposals affecting the areas of derelict land that surround and permeate Newlyn East on a thorough understanding of the unique historical and archaeological importance of the sites themselves, and also of their value to the setting of Newlyn East. Conserve surviving historic fabric and landscape.

Reason: To ensure that the sites retain both their historical relevance to Newlyn East and Cornwall, and their own archaeological and historical integrity.

Recommendation: 10 Limit or restrict development

Further development on the outskirts should be avoided or limited in extent and, where necessary, fully integrated into the historic topography and settlement form.

Reason: To retain both the discrete identity of Newlyn East and comply with existing Local Plan commitments.

Recommendation: 11 Back-land and trackways

Recognise the importance to historic character of back-land areas, tracks and lanes as an important aspect of Newlyn East's character; preserve and enhance their informal qualities and important surviving buildings.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Newlyn East, especially in areas unlikely to attract private investment and attention.

Recommendation: 12 Interpretation and Promotion

At present there is a very active local history society which has published a history and photographic archives of the parish. This society and others should be encouraged to forge greater links between the village and the Lappa Valley Railway and East Wheal Rose site by means of walks and leaflets.

Reason: To present Newlyn East's heritage to a wider audience and to attract new visitors and associated regeneration initiatives, and to set the village within its historic industrial context.

Recommendation: 13 Further study

Undertake a more in depth study of the historic ownership of properties within the village, especially those from before the 19th century.

Reason: To determine who built the cottages and houses and for whom, and thus increase our understanding of how much the settlement was influenced by the mining industry.

Recommendation: 14 Design Guidance

Produce design guidance specific to the village, based on a detailed audit of materials, designs, details and character, both of standing buildings and of street paving materials.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Newlyn East, and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the settlements.

Recommendation: 15 Trees and ornamental landscapes

Undertake a full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes and take protection measures where appropriate.

Reason: To ensure that the contribution made by existing trees to the townscape on both private and public land is recognised and protected where necessary

Recommendation: 16 Restoration/enhancement schemes

Concentrate restoration/enhancement schemes on some of Newlyn East's important focal points, particularly the Cross area at the heart of Newlyn East.

Reason: To recognise and enhance the importance of focal points in the development of Newlyn East's townscape.

9 References

9.1 Primary sources

1809 OS map

1842 Tithe Map

1880 OS 25 inch map

1907 OS 25 inch map

1946 RAF air photograph

Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record (computerised database of archaeological sites maintained by CCC HES)

9.2 Publications

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Appendix: Gazetteer of archaeological sites and historic buildings

Codes: PRN: Primary Record Number in Cornwall Sites & Monuments Record. NGR: National Grid Reference. LB: Listed Building. SM: Scheduled Monument. Date: IA – iron age, RB = romano-british, MD = medieval . C = century, c = approximately. Cons = consecutively.

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
1	4-5		The Butts	Poor Houses (now house)	17 th C	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/29	
2		Bushmead	The Butts	House	1842-80	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/30	
3		Preaching Pit	Cargoll Road	Preaching pit and tea house	1852	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/33	25065
4		Sign Post	Junction with Station Road, Cargoll Road	Sign post	Early 20 th C	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/35	
5		Church of St Newlina	Churchtown	Church	12 th /13 th C and 14 th /15 th C.	LB II*	SW 85 NW 1/36	25084 25084.1 25084.2 25084.3
6		Church wall	Churchtown	Wall	MD	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/37	
7		Vicarage Gateway	Churchtown	Gateway	1839	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/39	
8		The Old Vicarage	Metha Road	House	1730s and 1839	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/40	
9	14	Redwing	Churchtown	House	17 th C	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/41	41465
10	2	Pophams Farmhouse	Halt Road	Farmhouse	Pre-1809	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/42	
11		Farm building	Halt Road	Barn	Pre-1809	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/43	
12	1	The Glebe	Metha Road	House	18 th C	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/44	
13		Cross	Neeham Road	Cross	MD	LB II	SW 85 NW 1/50 SAM PRN 30437	25048
14		Smithy (site of)	Nanhayes Row	Blacksmith, later ironmonger & garage (site of)	1842-80			41452
15		Smithy (site of)	Station Road	Blacksmiths (site of)	1842-80			41473
19		Methodist Chapel	The Cross	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; Sunday school and meeting room	1832 (Sunday school 1884-1990)			
20		Methodist Chapel	Station Road	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (now flats)	1884			
21	20		Halt Road	House (sometime grocery shop)	1809-42			

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
22		House (site of)	Halt Road	House and sometime Grocers and Drapers shop (site of)	Pre 1809			
23		Row (site of)	Churchtown	Row of cottages including a sometime sweet shop (site of)	Pre 1809			
24		Butchers Shop	Churchtown	House & butcher's shop	1809-42 (butcher's shop since 1840s)			
25		Slaughterhouse (now part of butcher's shop)	Churchtown	Slaughterhouse	1920s			
26	3		Churchtown	House (sometime draper and grocer)	1809-42; draper and grocer 1851-1950s)			
27	5	Woolcock's Shop	Churchtown	General stores (now house)	1889			
28	8		Churchtown	House (sometime sweetshop)	1809-42			
29	15	Shenstone	The Cross	House sometime shop	1842-80 doctor's house 1850-1900, shop 1985-1999)			
30		Builders' stores	Churchtown	Builders' stores (sometime pottery, chipshop, metalworks)	1907-46			
31		Coal yard	Churchtown	Coal yard, stables, cart house, cottage, carpenter's shop and bus house (site of)	19 th C			
32		Pheasant Inn	Churchtown	Public House (sometime Temperance Hotel and sweet shop)	1842-80; Temperance Hotel and sweet shop 1920s			
33	11		Nanhayes Row	House (sometime shop and Temperance Hotel)	1842-80; (shop in 1850s and Temperance Hotel)			
34	23	Cottage and bicycle shop (site of)	The Cross	Cottage and bicycle shop (site of)	Pre-1809			
35	11	Post Office	The Cross	Ironmongers (now post office)	1842-80; (post office since 1940)			
36		Builder's yard and coal store (site of)	The Cross	Builder's yard and coal store (site of)	1882-1905			

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
37	12-15 (cons)		The Cross	Row (including sometime carpenter's shop and grocers)	1809-42			
38	20		The Cross	House (sometime tailor's and shoemakers shop)	1809-42			
39	19		The Cross	House (sometime butcher's shop and café)	1809-42			
40	9	Antique Shop	The Cross	Shop (sometime bicycle shop and café)	1880-1907			
41		Londis	The Cross	Shop (sometime post office)	1842-80			
42	13		Station Road	House (sometime bicycle shop)	1842-80			
43	34		Station Road	House	1907-46			
44	14-29 (cons excluding No 24)		Station Road	Row	1842-80			
45	30-31		Station Road	Row	1842-80			
46	32a-33		Station Road	House	1842-80			
47	12a		Station Road	House	1880-1907			
48	11-12		Station Road	House	1842-80			
49	10		Station Road	House	1809-42			
50	8		Station Road	House	1842-80			
51	7		Station Road	House	1809-42			
52	4-6 (cons)		Station Road	Row	1842-80			
53	2-3		Station Road	House	1842-80			
54	1-12 (cons)		Cargoll Road	House	1907-46			
55		Burial Ground	Cargoll Road	Burial ground	1880-1907			
56		Cemetery	Cargoll Road	Cemetery	1880-1907			
57		Quarry and cockpit (site of)	Cargoll Road	Quarry and cockpit (site of)	Pre-1809			
58		Cricket Ground	Cargoll Road	Cricket Ground	1894			
59		Lanine Hotel	Cargoll Road	House (now a hotel)	1907-46			
60	15		Cargoll Road	Manse (now a private dwelling)	1902			

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
61		Playing field	Neeham Road	Recreation ground	1919			
62	1-9 (cons)		Neeham Road	House	1907-46			
63		Trelatath	The Stiles	House	1907-46			
64	2-3		The Cross	House	1842-80			
65		Outbuildings	The Cross	Carthouse and brewhouse (sometime wash house now used as store houses)	1842-80			
66	4		The Cross	House (sometime Commercial Inn)	1809-42			
67	5-8 (cons)		The Cross	Row	1842-80			
68	1-8 (cons)		Nanhayes Row	Row	1842-80			
69	9-10		Nanhayes Row	Row	1842-80			
70	11-12		Churchtown	Row	1842-80			
71	15-17 (cons)		Churchtown	House	1880 - 1946			
72	2-3		The Butts	House	1809-42			
73		War Memorial	Churchtown	War Memorial	1918-39			
74		Belmount	Churchtown	House	1809-42			
75	2		Metha Road	House	1907-46			
76	3-18		Metha Road	Row	1842-80			
77	25-26, 29-36		Metha Road	House	1907-46			
78	1		Buckingham's Close	House	Pre-1809			
79	1		Halt Road	House	1842-80			
80			Halt Road	Farm workers cottages (site of)	1842-80			
81		Garden	Halt Road	Garden allotment for vicarage	1839			
82		Barn	Halt Road	Barn	Pre-1809			
83	3		Halt Road	House	1842-80			
84		Band Room	Halt Road	Band room	1933			
85	4-9 (cons)		Halt Road	Row	1809-42			
86	10-14 (cons)		Halt Road	Row	1842-80			
87	17		Halt Road	Police house (now private house)	1880-1905			
88	18		Halt Road	Police station (now house)	1880-1905			

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
89	1-2		Churchtown	House	Pre-1809			
90	4		Churchtown	House	Pre-1809			
91		Oxnam Room		School Room (now used as a meeting room)	1840s			
92	6-7		Churchtown	Men's' Institute (now used as a reading room)	1900s			
93			Churchyard	School (site of)	1811			
94		School	The Cross	School (now house)	1877			
95	16-17		The Cross	Bible Christian Chapel (sometime post office, lodging house and now a private dwelling)	c1850			
96		The Ship Inn/ The New Inn (site of)	Churchtown	The Ship Inn/ The New Inn (site of)	Pre-1809			
97		Brick House	Churchtown	Farm (sometime post office, now house)	Pre-1809			
98		East Wheal Rose Farm	Churchtown	Farm (now house)	Pre-1809			
99		Pump	Cargoll Road	Pump (relocated)	19 th C			
100	10		Churchtown	House	Pre-1809			
101	9		Churchtown	House (sometime police house)	1809-42			
102		Wall	Churchyard	Wall (reused gravestones)	Late 20 th C			
103	3	Butcher's Shop	Churchtown	Shutter store	1840s			
104		Pump	Halt Road	Pump and slate trough	1842-80			
105		Pump	Halt Road	Pump (relocated)	19 th			
106		Wall	Mettha Road	Wall	1809-42			
107		Wall	The Butts	Wall	1842-80			
108		Burial ground wall	Cargoll Road	Wall	1880-1907			
109		Cemetery wall	Cargoll Road	Wall (Cornish hedge)	1880-1907			
110		Chapel wall	Station Road	Wall	1884			
111		Ventonarran Vean (site of almshouse)	Halt Road	Almshouse (site of)	PM			

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
112		The Stiles; probable churchpath	The Stiles	Churchpath	MD			
113		Cottages (site of)	Metha Road	House (site of)	Pre-1809			
114		Parknoweth	Parknoweth	settlement	PM (1538)			
115		Churchyard – poss. LAN; poss. round	Churchtown	Lann/round/defensible site (possible)	MD			