

CARLYON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LIST OF LOCAL ASSETS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUE CARLYON WARD



Fig 1: Carlyon Bay Hotel. Built in 1925 as the St Austell Bay Hotel in the art deco style, it was one of the first buildings and the first hotel in Sea Road, which was previously open fields and part of the Carlyon Estate. A short private access road was constructed from Cypress Avenue to the hotel, which eventually became Sea Road.

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Fig 2: Art deco style houses in Sea Road built in the 1930s.



Fig 3: Gull Rock House – a listed art deco style house



Fig 4: National Coastwatch Institute lookout. Once the Coastguard lookout, it fell into disuse but was revived when the NCI was formed and is now manned

by volunteers. It has a bench on the seaward side which allows members of the public beautiful views over St Austell Bay.

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Fig. 5: Appletree Point lookout. A local historic landmark, the benches were installed by Carlyon Parish Council. It is the remains of an engine house of the

19C Appletree Copper Mine and was used as a gun platform during the Second World War guarding the approaches to Charlestown Harbour.



Fig. 6: The Oak Tree. A local landmark, it stands at the junction of Sea Road and Beach Road and is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.



Fig. 7: Crinnis Beach. Privately owned, it is one of three pocket bays now called Carlyon Bay beaches and the only one in Carlyon Parish. It has been used by generations of locals and visitors. It was mentioned as the scene of family picnics by the famous Cornishman and St Austell boy A.L. Rowse in his book "A Cornish Childhood". In the 1930s a lido and sports facility was built there and was used by Edward V111 and Mrs Simpson. Later the sports hall became the Cornwall Coliseum, an entertainment venue which attracted the biggest stars of the 1970s and 80s. It was demolished in 2015. The beaches have been earmarked for a "beach resort " of more than 500 apartments and houses and retail space – planning permission was granted in 2011 but was put on hold and nothing has yet been built.

TREGREHAN WARD



Fig 8: Tregrehan Chapel.

A chapel was first recorded on this site in 1686 but the current chapel building (now a private dwelling) dates from 1856. The single storey building now used as a Methodist Chapel was the Sunday School and is believed to have been built in the 1870s.

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Fig. 9: Tregrehan Cart House.

The cart house is the only remaining industrial building from the corn mill, located in what was known locally as the 'Court'. The first miller recorded working on this site was John Huchen in 1486 and the last miller recorded was Willima Hobba in 1880. The mill ceased operation in 1906.

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Fig. 10: Linhays

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Fig. 11: Industrial/Mining heritage – Wheal Elizah

Wheal Eliza was one of the most profitable mines in the area and one of the biggest employers. Between 1863 and 1893 it produced 9,320 tonnes of black tin, leading locals to call the hill descending into the village 'Black Hill'. The stones from the mine were used to build the cottages at Holmbush that can be seen close to the A390, opposite the Holmbush Inn.

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