

CARN BREA HILL TRAIL

Please keep to the designated paths. Approx. 1 1/2 miles/2.5km from Carnkie and back.

1 CARN BREA CASTLE Private property. Allegedly dates from Norman times and was used as a hunting lodge by the Bassetts for the deer park. SW 686 4085

2 CARN BREA MONUMENT

90ft/27.5m high and 738ft/225m above sea level, it is inscribed 'The County of Cornwall to the memory of Francis Lord de Dunstanville and Basset A.D. 1836'. SW 6835 407

3 NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT SITE

Situated on the eastern summit. This is the earliest known village in Britain and was inhabited around 3,000 BC possibly even 6,000 BC. There was a settlement of 150 to 200 people in rectangular wooden huts, surrounded by massive stone ramparts forming part of the same system as the other ramparts and enclosure on the western summit. The huts have been carbon dated to between 3109 and 2687 BC, which would make this settlement the oldest known in Britain. 700 or more arrowheads were recovered during the 1970-73 excavations, indicating an attack in the Neolithic period and providing some of the earliest evidence of armed conflict. SW 687 408

4 IRON AGE FORTIFICATION

and round huts around the Basset Monument. One of the largest hill forts in Cornwall, with massive defensive walls and a dozen round huts. SW 685 407

5 WELL ON CARN BREA

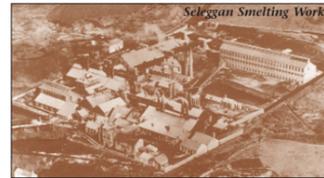
Access difficult. Granite structure approx. 2ft/0.6m square beneath the northern rampart of the hill fort. Reputed never to have run dry, it was probably the traditional water source for the prehistoric and medieval communities. There are actually three wells on Carn Brea including the House of Water, which measured a depth of 45 fathoms (270ft/82.3m) in 1860, also the Giant's Well which is located furthest west. SW 6860 4093

CARNKIE TRAIL

2.45 miles/4km. Please keep to the designated paths

6 SELEGGAN SMELTING WORKS

Set up in 1887 by the Cornish Tin Smelting Co. and served by a branch of the Redruth & Chasewater Railway which ran to the Buller Downs Yard. By 1900 it was the largest smelting works in Cornwall and extended by 4 new furnaces in 1912. By 1923 it was the only active smelting works in Cornwall but closed in 1931. SW 69461 40134

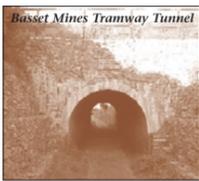


7 BASSET COUNTHOUSE Private property. 19th Century. Couthouse for the Wheal Basset Mine. SW 6915 4005

8 BASSET MINES TRAMWAY TUNNEL

Built 1908 to take the mineral line from Marriott's shaft to East Basset stamps. It

had been buried under mine dumps and was re-discovered, repaired and re-opened in 1997. SW6842 3955



9 SOUTH WHEEL FRANCES COUNTHOUSE Private property. Date stone SF 1834

Situated at Filtrick. The couthouse was the account house of a mine. Here there is a large room running the full width of the front. This would be where board meetings and mine dinners were held. SW 682 393

10 SOUTH WHEEL FRANCES COMMUNAL BATHS

The mine probably dates from the 18th Century but closed in 1824 to re-open in 1834 with a lease having been granted by Frances Baroness Basset, daughter of Lord de Dunstanville. Marriott's shaft was sunk in 1845. South Frances Ltd. was amalgamated with Wheal Basset to form Basset Mines Ltd, which was registered in 1896. The company developed the property extensively and was one of the best equipped mines in Cornwall. The miners' changing room or 'dry' replaced the old one in 1908. It was described as 'second to none in the county'. The company went into liquidation in 1919. SW 681 3935

Back to Carnkie via road to Higher Carnkie

11 PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL

Private property. Built around 1830, seating 106 and cost £66. Christmas Bazaars were held at Piece School and services were held on Carn Brea. It closed in 1988 and is now a private dwelling called 'The Old Methodist Chapel'. SW 6868 3975

12 WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL

The first chapel was leased by the Basset family in 1797. The lease was renewed in 1840, the date the second chapel was built, seating 250. This chapel

stood on what is now the entrance to the Village Hall. The 1905 chapel was built to replace the second one. The 1905 chapel stands on land formerly occupied by three cottages, part of a row of five, with only now two remaining. SW 687 3991

13 SUNDAY SCHOOL

Now the Village Hall, probably built around the same time as the 1905 chapel. SW 6869 3995

FOUR LANES TRAIL

1/4 miles/1.25km Please keep to the designated paths.

14 FOUR LANES UMFC

The original chapel was built in 1856 but damaged by a storm around 1966. The present chapel occupies the Sunday School building of 1884. SW 6909 3864

15 FOUR LANES INN Now Victoria Inn

Roundhead soldiers en-route to attack the Royalist garrison at St. Michael's Mount circa 1644 were allegedly murdered by locals and the bodies buried in a bog. SW 690 386

16 SMITHY Private property

Stood between the corner shop and the Institute. On the 1880 OS map the

smithy is beside the Victoria Inn but by 1907 it is on the opposite side of the road, beside the corner shop. SW 6902 3865



17 DUCK POND No longer existing

Once situated on the corner outside the Pencoys Hall, formerly the Sunday School. It was filled in during WW2 to prevent vehicles getting stuck. It probably gave its name to 'Duck Lane' as Loscombe Lane is known to locals, also the Sportsmans Arms was known as Wild Duck Inn. SW 6882 3838

18 LOSCOMBE FARM, LOSCOMBE LANE HULL AND WELL

Private property. In the hull there are four chambers hewn out of granite at the bottom of a flight of granite steps. In the 1930's the farmer's wife stored her butter in it when the summers were hot and the son would show magic lantern slide shows to his friends. In the 1950's-60's the hull was used to grow mushrooms. The well is approx. 47ft/14.3m deep with 8ft/ 2.4m of water. Reputed never to run dry. SW 6875 3845

19 ST. ANDREWS CHURCH/MERRITT ORGAN/LYCH GATE WAR MEMORIAL

The church was consecrated in 1881. Mother Maria Charlotte Broadley 1806-1882 was Foundress, Benefactress and First Patron. When Road Chapel closed in 1973, the organ

Thomas Merritt was believed to have used to compose many of his well loved carols, was bought by St. Andrews. SW 6875 383

20 MILESTONE

Approx. 65ft/20m east of the former Forest Sunday School, with faces inscribed REDRUTH 3 MILES HELSTON 7 MILES. This stone, Grade 11 listed, together with the one at Penventon, REDRUTH/2 MILES HELSTON/8 MILES, were probably installed around 1890, when the Redruth-Helston road was made a Main road and adopted by the then new Cornwall County Council. This road was never a turnpike toll road. The milestones form part of a continuous run of milestones still in existence between the two towns. SW 6845 379

21 FOREST

This area was heavily wooded as far as the coast and in 1674 was known as the 'Forest of Grylles'. SW 680 378

22 FOREST SUNDAY SCHOOL

Private property. Date Stone 1882. The first Forest Wesleyan Chapel was built where the Sunday School now stands. It was constructed of cob and thatch. The land was leased from the Basset family. A new chapel was built on its present site in 1881 at a cost of £1,100, with a new lease, again from the Basset family. The original chapel was demolished in 1882 and the Sunday School built. SW 6838 378

23 FOREST WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Private property Built on its present site in 1881 at a cost of £1,100, with a lease from the Basset family. SW684 3782



CONSEL PLU CARN BRE
CARN BREA PARISH COUNCIL



Ordnance Survey Map Explorer 1:2500 Sheet no. 104

Public Transport Information

Bus Service: 0870 6082608 • Train: 08457 48 49 50
Coach, National Express: 08705 80 80 80

How to get there

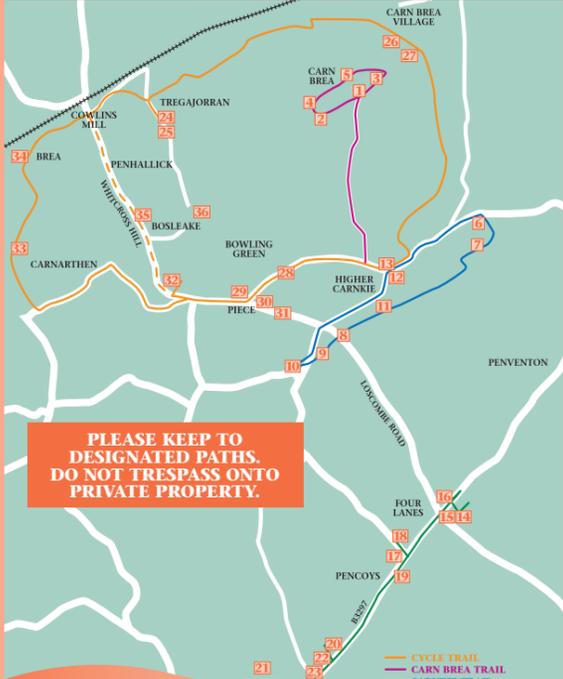
Camborne to Four Lanes 2 1/2 miles/4km
Redruth to Four Lanes 2 1/2 miles/4km
Camborne to Penhallick 1 1/4 miles/2km
Redruth to Penhallick 1 1/4 miles/3km

Illustrations: Betty Rule • Research: Cllr Diana Cousins

Photographs kindly supplied by: Paddy Bradley, Four Lanes History Forum, Henry Eva, Bill Fry, Diana Cousins and Cornwall Centre.

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PLEASE KEEP TO DESIGNATED PATHS. DO NOT TRESPASS ONTO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

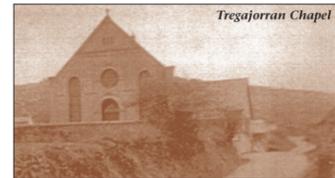
PARISH TRAILS

CYCLE TRAIL

Please keep to designated paths. Route A • 4 1/4 miles/7.75km. Route B • 2 1/4 miles /3.75km. Start at Cowllins Mill.

24 TREGAJORRAN CHAPEL

Private property. Site of the former chapel. The first chapel was built in the 1830's. It was one of the Redruth plan with a Sunday afternoon service and seated 210. By 1849 the estimated congregation was 175 but after the division of the Methodist Church in 1849 the numbers had dwindled to 29 and 40 in the afternoon and evening respectively. In 1851 a new chapel was built on the site of the present chapel on a lease from the Basset family. Various alterations and extensions were carried out, including in 1887 an extra vestry was built. This had a date stone of 1887 which could be confused as the date of the chapel's construction. In 1908 the vestry was replaced by the schoolroom. The choir were accompanied by brass and woodwind instruments but these were replaced by an harmonium around 1883 and this in turn by a pipe organ in 1922. The chapel had the largest bible class of young men in the area and celebrated its centenary in 1952. It closed in 1992 and was demolished in 1996. SW 6741 4071

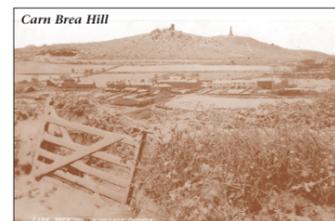


25 TREGAJORRAN WAR MEMORIAL

Originally on the chapel but was removed during demolition and stored for safe keeping.

26 QUARRY BRANCH LINE RAILWAY

Carried stone from Carn Brea Quarry to built Redruth viaduct. SW 6864 412 to 6894 410



27 CARN BREA QUARRY

Not accessible. Opened in 1844 to provide granite for the construction of the Redruth viaduct, to replace the older wooden structure. SW 689 410

Carnkie by West Basset Stamps and onto Piece

28 MISSION ROOM BOWLING GREEN

Private property. A wooden mission room was erected at a cost of £150 by Gustavus Lambert Basset Esq. and seated 120 people. Gustavus Basset died in 1888. SW 681 399

29 THE COUNTRYMAN - PIECE

Built as a beer house - without a spirits licence. The land was leased in 1860 from the widow of the Pendarves Estate for the building of a 'Public House Shop and Garden'. The pub was the smaller right hand part of the building and the larger part was the dwelling house. The pub was known first as Piece Beerhouse, then Pendarves Arms. It was once owned by 'Froggie Skewes' who bred frogs for medical research. In 1949 he was involved in a court case concerning the sale of a motor cycle for 2,500 frogs. SW 6785 3975

30 CARNKIE SCHOOL - PIECE

Private property. Date stone 1842. Originally a girl's school established by the Basset family, it was a mixed school of 210 children by 1910. SW6793 3972

Slight detour to

31 TP BOUNDARY STONE

Private property. It is the gate post of a house aptly named 'The Boundary'. A nearby shaft at Wheal Frances was called Boundary Shaft. Close by is another TP stone. They were probably private boundary markers. SW 6805 397

32 WHITCROSS HILL CELTIC CROSS

12th Century. Whitcross is probably a corruption of 'White Cross'. The field directly behind the cross was named 'Cross Field' on the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Map. There are five villages in Cornwall called Whitcross but only two still have their white cross, also there are about 30 crosses which are painted white and known as White crosses. It is not known why they were painted white. Wayside crosses in Cornwall are mainly 12th Century and would have been set up when the parochial system was being established. There is also a celtic cross at Forest. SW 6746 3973

Route A 4.75 miles.

Seaview Terrace to Carn Arthen. Turn right onto Great Flat Lode.

33 BREA STREAMWORKS

Private property. In operation in 1895 and shown on the 1907 OS map. Well preserved examples of convex and concave buddles, slime tanks and tailings channels. SW 6665 4009

34 BREA LEAT

Carried water from Bolenowe Moor to supply waterwheels in Old Cooks Kitchen mine. It would still be carrying water today but unfortunately the mine maintenance man was replaced by a machine, which breached the water seal rendering the leat useless. SW 66740 40300

Back to Cowllins Mill. OR Route B 2.26 miles continue down Whitcross Hill



35 CARNARTHEN MOOR INSTITUTE

Private property. Was built after the First World War and was still in use in the 1950's. It was very popular and well used. There was a small fireplace and a 1/2 size billiard table. Subscriptions were 1/2 crown a year. SW 673 4015

View of

36 BOSLEAKE QUARRY

Private property. It was probably from this quarry that the 100,000 cubic feet/2832 cubic metres of granite was taken in 1824 for the extension to the pier head of Portreath harbour. SW 6760 4040

Back to Cowllins Mill.

BARROWS IN FOUR LANES

There are numerous Bronze Age burial mounds dating from 500 BC including.

GREGWARTHA BARROWS

Private property. 'Creg' means barrow and 'Warttha' means upper, therefore 'Upper Barrow'. SW 6915 4005

BALLARD EST. BARROW

Private property. Overgrown and not visible. SW692 3862

PILLAMINE/BASSET CARN BARROWS

Private property. Bronze Age barrows or burial mounds dating from around 500 BC. Three barrows were recorded here in 1851. At the time the diameters were approximately 75ft/23m and 80ft/24m. Access from Penventon Farm entrance. SW69120 39510

GREGWARTHA MANOR BARROWS

Private property Originally a group of 4 ranging from 82ft/25m to 138ft/42m diameter but one now destroyed. SW 68320 38550

HULLS IN FOUR LANES

There were over twenty hulls recorded in the Four Lanes area but now only about five still remain. There is no documentary evidence but the hulls probably date from the 16th or 17th Century. Some hulls were in regular use up to the advent of the refrigerator. They would provide a constant temperature winter and summer - giving ideal storage for dairy products in summer and frost-free storage in winter for root crops. There are tales of smugglers bringing contraband wine and spirits during the 18th and 19th Centuries, from places such as Gwithian. The hulls may have even been used to produce alcohol. A hull is an underground chamber or chambers, with its entrance usually built into a hedge or bank. The hull could be built in the side of a hill or if the ground was flat, descend downwards to reach the chambers. Farm hulls were usually multiple chambered while cottage hulls were simpler, with a single chamber. Hulls were usually built in close proximity to a building, sometimes being entered from within the dwelling house. Internal features often include shelves and niches for candles.

They were excavated, using simple tools like a pick and shovel. The excavation work was dual purpose - to provide underground storage space and also access a ready supply of construction material. The gravel produced could be used to infill walls or lay tracks and lanes. The entrance and stairs are usually constructed out of hard granite, with lintels, jambs and steps all out of shaped blocks.

LOSCOMBE FARM HULL Private property Well preserved and very impressive. The four main chambers lie at the foot of a flight of eleven granite steps. The stairway is roofed and lined in granite and the steps are blocks of granite. There are niches in the walls for candles and tool marks on the ceiling. It had been used in the mid 1900's for mushroom cultivation. When the present owner purchased it the spent compost was approx. 1ft deep and had to be laboriously cleared using buckets, giving an idea of the labour involved in the original excavation. SW 6875 3845

WILD DUCK INN HULL Now Sportsman's Arms. Private property. There were two chambers approx.10 feet/3m square and 6 feet/2m high, slate lined. This was revealed in 1886 when a cow's foot broke through the roof of the chamber. The hull is now filled in. SW 68770 38320

GREGWARTHA MANOR HULL Private property The hull is entered from inside the building, possibly as a result of later additions. It consists of 2 main chambers at right angles to each other, with smaller off-shoots. SW 69580 38279

Information on Hulls from 'Cornish Archaeology' No.12 1973. Michael Tangye.