ST IVE AND PENSILVA PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 TO 2030
EVIDENCE OVERVIEW REPORT PART FIVE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

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Contents

National Planning Policy Framework 2023.

1.1 Key messages include-

- Key Heritage assets should be recognised as an 'irreplaceable resource' that should be conserved in a 'manner appropriate to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' (Para 189). This should take account of 'the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits' of conservation, including 'desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation', the opportunities to draw from the historic environment to support the character of a place, and recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness (Para 196).

- Plans should set out a 'positive strategy' for the 'conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment', including those heritage assets that are most at risk (Para 196).

- 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss of less than substantial harm to its significance' (Para 205).

- The effect of developments on the significance of non-designated heritage assets should be taken into account in determining applications. (Para 209).

- Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this [Para 131]

- Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations…Neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development, both through their own plans and by engaging in the production of design policy, guidance and codes….[Para 132].

- Design guides and codes provide a local framework for creating beautiful and distinctive places with a consistent and high quality standard of design…[Para 133]…. all guides and codes should be based on effective community engagement and reflect local aspirations for the development of their area, taking into account the guidance contained in the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code. These national documents should be used to guide decisions on applications in the absence of locally produced design guides or design codes [Para 134].

- Planning policies should ensure that developments will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities); and establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit; optimise the potential of the site, support local facilities and transport networks; and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of

amenity for existing and future users 49 ; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience [Para 135]

- Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards) [Para 136].

Cornwall Local Plan.

1.2 Key messages include-

- Objective 10 within key theme 4 refers to enhancing and reinforcing local natural, landscape and historic character and distinctiveness and raising the quality of development through; '*a. Respecting the distinctive character of Cornwall's diverse landscapes*' …and…'*c. Excellence in design that manages change to maintain the distinctive character and quality of Cornwall.*'
- CLP Policy 24 relates to the historic environment. It states that development proposals will be permitted where they will sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of Cornwall's historic rural, urban and coastal environment by protecting, conserving and where appropriate enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated assets and their settings. Development proposals will be expected to:
  o sustain designated heritage assets
  o take opportunities to better reveal their significance
  o maintain the special character and appearance of Conservation Areas, especially those positive elements in any Conservation Area Appraisal
  o conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the design, character, appearance and historic significance of historic parks and gardens
  o conserve and, where appropriate, enhance other historic landscapes and townscapes, including registered battlefields, including the industrial mining heritage
  o protect the historic maritime environment, including the significant ports, harbours and quays.

Other plans and studies

1.3 The **National Design Guide** sets out the government's ten priorities for well designed places and illustrates how well-designed places can be achieved in practice. The ten characteristics identified includes: context, identity, built form, movement, nature, public spaces, uses, homes and buildings, resources and lifespan.

1.4 The Guide also reinforces the National Planning Policy Framework's objective in creating high quality buildings and places. It says that well-designed places and buildings come about when there is a clearly expressed 'story' for the design concept and how it has evolved into a design proposal explaining how the concept influences the layout, form, appearance and details of the proposed development and draws its inspiration from the site, its surroundings and wider context.

1.5 The **National Model Design Code** provides guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote well-designed places. It sets out the key design parameters that need to be considered when producing design guide and recommends methodology for capturing and reflecting views of the local community.

1.6 **Building for a Healthy Life** updates Homes England's key measure of design quality as the national housing accelerating body. The document sets out 12 considerations for creating integrated

neighbourhoods distinctive places and streets for all. While it is not part of the national policy, it is recognised as best practice guidance and design tool in assessing the design quality of developments.

https://www.designforhomes.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/BFL-2020-Brochure.pdf

1.7   Development is expected to respond positively to the **Manual for Streets**, the Government's guidance on how to design, construct, adopt and maintain new and existing residential streets. It promotes streets and wider development that avoid car dominated layouts but that do place the needs of pedestrians and cyclists first.

1.8   The **Cornwall Design Guide** aims to support the Cornwall Local Plan by providing a comprehensive guide to help inspire and guide the delivery of high quality places to live; in particular with reference to environmental growth and nature recovery, health and wellbeing, inclusivity and resilience to Climate Change. In addition to the guidance set out in this document, it also provides Design Codes for larger development projects

1.9   '**A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment'** the Governments 25 Year Environment Plan, includes policies within Chapter 2 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes' and Goal 6 'Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment' which directly relate to the Historic Environment SEA theme.

1.10   The Government's **Statement on the Historic Environment for England** sets out its vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.

1.11   **Historic England Guidance and Advice notes** are particularly relevant and should be read in conjunction with the others:

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 (February 2016) outlines ways to manage change that conserves and enhances historic areas in order to positively contribute to sustainable development. Principally, the advice note emphasises the importance of:

- Understanding the different types of special architectural and historic interest which underpin the designations; and
- Recognising the value of implementing controls through the appraisal and/or management plan which positively contribute to the significance and value of conservation areas.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA): Historic England Advice Note 8 (December 2016) provides support to all stakeholders involved in assessing the effects of certain plans and programmes on the historic environment. It offers advice on heritage considerations during each stage of the SA/SEA process and helps to establish the basis for robust and comprehensive assessments.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017) provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views can contribute to setting. Specifically, Part 2 of the advice note outlines a five stepped approach to conducting a broad assessment of setting:

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;

Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic England Advice Note 11 (October 2018) outlines the importance of considering the historic environment whilst preparing the plan (section 1), which culminates in a checklist of relevant of issues to consider, followed by an overview of what this means in terms of evidence gathering (section 2). Sections 3 to 5 of the advice note focus on how to translate evidence into policy, understand the SEA process and Historic England's role in neighbourhood planning.

1.12 As part of the Cornwall Devolution Deal, the **'Cornwall Historic Environment Cultural Distinctiveness and Significance Project'**, was commissioned to make sure that Cornwall's historic environment is recognised when designing change and making planning decisions. The project has developed documents which include some prompts, suggestions, ambitions and hopes. 'Distinctively Cornish: Valuing What Makes Cornwall Cornish' says that 'All places within Cornwall, while different or distinct from each other, and whether ancient or modern, are distinctively Cornish. They have been made so in the past, and they can be made so (and kept so) in the future'.

1.13 It identifies five themes to sum up what is distinctive about Cornwall:

One: Linguistic - A Celtic language, and a Cornish way with the English language: both still spoken and both visible every day in the names of places, from tre to splat, chy to row and in dialect, from loustering to scheming.

Two: Economic - A uniquely diverse rural, industrial, urban and marine economy, much of it characterised by a particularly Cornish resourcefulness and innovation, adapting to conditions and taking opportunities.

Three: Topographical - Distinctively Cornish ways of living in and working with a beautiful, rugged and exciting natural topography.

Four: Natural - Equally distinctively Cornish ways of adapting a natural environment that reflects that diverse topography, especially its flora and fauna. Cornish ways of adapting to that natural environment, living closely and respectfully with nature, and also introducing a distinctively Cornish suite of non-native plants and animals.

Five: Spirit - The distinctive Cornish identity and spirit, Onen hag Oll, One and All. The ways we have of relating to place, to each other, to our culture and that of others. From maintaining customs to gathering for ceremonies, festivals, feastings and pleasures, partaking in rituals and religious practices, engaging in raucous and more disciplined sports, composing and retelling stories, creating art and literature, making music and dancing wildly; all these contribute tangibly and intelligibly to what it is that makes Cornwall distinctive.

1.14   Caring for this distinctiveness when making decisions that will affect Cornwall in the future will help the economy, society and individual people in many ways:

- It will reduce or halt the gradual diminishment of Cornwall's distinctiveness, which to many is its principal asset, the basis of its brand, a major contributor to the beauty and the interest of its places

- It will ensure that Cornwall's landscape, towns and sites continue to be a major part of Cornwall's draw for visitors, contributing greatly to the tourism that is worth nearly £2 billion a year to Cornwall's economy, supporting jobs and giving pleasure to people from all over the world

- It will help make Cornwall a better place to be, a more attractive place in which to work, live, relax and play. This will increase people's sense of well-being and encourage them to be more active and healthier

- It will inspire people to learn about and engage more actively with the places they know and love, and get more involved in deciding their future

1.15   This will contribute to Cornwall's sustainability and resilience and ensure that future generations can continue to draw on the cultural and heritage capital that distinctiveness contributes to. Additionally, it will encourage younger people's involvement in maintaining, celebrating and understanding Cornwall.

1.16   '**Distinctively Cornish:** Valuing **What Makes Cornwall Cornish'** identifies two forms of distinctiveness:

The Typical: The first form of distinctiveness depends on the many aspects of our historic environment that are 'Typical of Cornwall' or more usually typical of areas within it. Typical aspects of the historic environment may be found through all or large parts of Cornwall or they may be restricted to areas as small as a corner of a parish.

The Particular: The second form of distinctiveness recognises that there are some aspects of our historic environment that are Particular to Cornwall, either not found elsewhere or much less frequently such as particular forms of historic structures or archaeological sites, china clay and china stone workings, tin mines, miners' smallholdings, and terraces and rows of industrial workers' housing.

1.17   The companion Document **'Using Cornish Cultural Distinctiveness'** contains an advice note as to how NDPs can help to care for, value and enhance Cornish distinctiveness through the application of a 'distinctiveness assessment framework' in the NDP formulation process which will help to understand and describe how the historic landscape, buildings and places in the NDP area contribute to its sense of place and cultural distinctiveness and develop policies that will care for and reinforce that distinctiveness. This NDP's Local Greenspace Report and Design Note together represent the NDP's Cornish Distinctiveness Assessment, which is reflected in the policies of this NDP.

Definitions.

1.18   There are important definitions which need to be understood [see Figure 1]

Figure 1: HELPFUL DEFINITIONS

Historic Environment:

'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.' [NPPF 2019]

Conservation (for heritage policy):

'The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.' [NPPF 2019]

Heritage asset:

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).' [NPPF 2019]

Designated heritage asset:

'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.' [NPPF 2019] These are protected by legislation, national and local planning authority policies.

Undesignated heritage asset:

There are also sites, monuments, buildings, places, areas and landscapes that do not meet the criteria for formal designation, but which are locally valued due to their heritage interest and merit consideration in planning. These are called non-designated heritage assets.

They may include assets which have been identified from a range of sources such as:

a 'local list' prepared by the local planning authority

the local Historic Environment Record as a result of research,

conservation area appraisals and reviews,

decision-making on planning applications,

specialist studies associated with, for example, regeneration initiatives.

They can also include 'locally valued heritage assets' identified by an NDP group through community engagement as part of the preparation of its Plan.

[Undesignated heritage assets may be listed in an NDP policy, and their conservation promoted through a bespoke neighbourhood plan policy which sets out how proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets on the list will be considered]

Setting of a heritage asset:

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character. Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social, and economic context' (Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, ICOMOS, 2005)

Significance (for heritage policy)

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Heritage Interpretation

'Activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage sites. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programs, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself. (ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites 2008)

Conservation v Preservation

Conservation is the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance. Preservation is to protect or keep something as it is or in its original state, to preserve it from harm to its significance and fabric. In Planning the focus is on conservation

However, conservation of the most sensitive and important buildings or sites may come close to absolute physical preservation, but those instances will be very rare. The vast majority of our heritage assets are capable of being adapted or worked around to some extent without a loss of their significance. Indeed, change is often vital to facilitate the optimum viable use of an asset so that it continues to receive investment.

Baseline

Listed Buildings

1.19   Listed Buildings and other structures are those that have been listed by the Secretary of State (for Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport) as being of special architectural or historic interest. The general principles are that all buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850. Particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945. Buildings less than 30 years old are not normally considered to be of special architectural or historic interest because they have yet to stand the test of time. On listing, buildings are graded as I, II* or II. The grading is a general indication of the level of importance of the building. Grade I and II* buildings make up roughly 2.5% and 5.8% of the total list, respectively. Over 90% are Grade II.

1.20   The effect of listing is that Listed Building Consent will be required for demolition or alteration or extension works that affect the character of the building as a building of special architectural or historic interest. Consent is sought from the local planning authority and procedurally is handled much like a planning application. Anyone carrying out works without proper consent may be required to reverse them and/or face prosecution.

1.21   In St Ive and Pensilva Parish there are 45 Listed structures. See Figure 2:

FIGURE 2: LISTED BUILDINGS IN ST IVE AND PENSILVA PARISH [SOURCE: CORNWALL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD]

Local ref.	Name	Grade	List date	Heritage Gateway	NHLE	National Ref
DCO2485	CHURCH OF ST IVO	I	21/08/1964	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140830
DCO2552	CHANTRY	II*	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137118
DCO1809	NEWBRIDGE	II*	23/01/1968	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140043
DCO1805	BICTON MANOR	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140039
DCO2540	OUTBUILDING 20 METRES TO NORTH OF BICTON MANOR	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1136976
DCO3405	CORNELLY	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1329015
DCO2546	GUIDEPOST 250 METRES NORTH OF KEASON	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137039
DCO2480	TAKE-OFF STONE 200 METRES TO NORTH OF CADSON	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140826
DCO2489	MORTUARY 15 METRES TO NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140834
DCO3382	TOMBCHEST OF GEORGE COCK, 4 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1312481
DCO2477	MILESTONE 500 METRES TO NORTH WEST TO CADSON	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140823
DCO2549	TOMBCHEST OF WILLIAM RATTLE 6 1/2 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137084
DCO14498	Milestone opposite Gang Cottage, St Ive Road, St Ive	II	10/04/2008	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1392532
DCO2484	MILESTONE 250 METRES NORTH OF KEASON	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140829
DCO3403	TOMBCHEST DIRECTLY TO EAST OF TOMBCHEST OF GEORGE COCK 6 METRES TO NORTH EAST CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1329013
DCO2490	OUTBUILDINGS TO WEST OF CHANTRY	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140835
DCO1808	HAYE BARTON AND PAIR OF GATEPIERS DIRECTLY TO SOUTH	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140042
DCO2544	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF HAYE BARTON	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1136995
DCO2541	EAST TREVALLACK FARMHOUSE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1136985
DCO2487	TOMBCHEST OF KATHARINE RATTLE 5 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140832
DCO2553	BARN TO WEST OF FORD FARMHOUSE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137129

DCO2481	TREBEIGH MANOR	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140827
DCO2488	TOMBCHEST OF THOMAS RATTLE, 8 METRES TO NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140833
DCO2550	CHURCHYARD CROSS ON EDGE OF CHURCHYARD WALL, 10 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137092
DCO1806	DUNNERDAKE COTTAGES 150 METRES TO EAST OF DUNNERDAKE FARM	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140040
DCO2478	PENHARGET COTTAGE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140824
DCO3406	METHODIST CHURCH	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1329016
DCO3429	MILESTONE 300 METRES TO WEST OF CHANTRY ST IVE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1329052
DCO2539	APPLEDORE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1136971
DCO1808	HAYE BARTON AND PAIR OF GATEPIERS DIRECTLY TO SOUTH	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140042
DCO2547	OLD SMITHY	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137049
DCO2491	FORD FARMHOUSE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140836
DCO1807	GUIDEPOST 10 METRES TO EAST OF MOORLANDS	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140041
DCO2479	PUT-ON STONE 60 METRES TO EAST OF COOMBEGATE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140825
DCO3381	BUTCHERS ARMS	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1312475
DCO2476	BARN 15 METRES TO EAST OF HAYE BARTON	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140822
DCO2542	GUIDEPOST	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1136989
DCO2486	TOMBCHEST OF ROGER TRENAMAN 5 METRES TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140831
DCO2548	TOMBCHEST OF JOHN KITTO, 6 METRES TO SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137074
DCO2554	OLD PLOUGHMAN COTTAGE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1137135
DCO1804	ASHLAKE	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140038
DCO2482	BARN TO NORTH OF TREBEIGH MANOR	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1140828
DCO3404	CROSS DIRECTLY TO SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1329014
DCO3384	TOMBCHEST OF WILLIAM HOSKIN, 11 METRES TO NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST IVO	II	26/11/1985	https://www.heritage...	https://historicengl...	1312494

Scheduled Monuments

1.22   Scheduling is the oldest form of heritage protection. It began in 1913, although its roots go as far back as the 1882 Ancient Monuments Protection Act, when a 'Schedule' (hence the term 'scheduling') of almost exclusively prehistoric monuments deserving of state protection was first compiled. Today scheduling derives its authority from the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979.

1.23   Scheduling is the selection of nationally important archaeological sites which are closely managed. While some change may be possible, there is a presumption that they will be handed on to future generations in much the same state that we have found them.

1.24   There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Parish, although some are of multiple objects, so in fact the actual number of structures involved is greater. See Figure 3.

Figure 3: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN ST IVE AND PENSILVA PARISH [Source Heritage England Listing]

Round called Roundbury (List Entry Number: 1004469)

Slight univallate hillfort called Cadson Bury. (List Entry Number: 1004494)

Medieval wayside cross in St Ivo's churchyard, 0.3m south of the church (List Entry Number: 1014014)

Medieval wayside cross in St Ivo's churchyard, 10m ESE of the church (List Entry Number: 1014856).

Heritage at Risk

1.25   The Heritage at Risk Register includes historic buildings and sites at risk of being lost through neglect, decay, or deterioration. It includes all types of designated heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, which are designated and assessed by Local Planning Authorities. The aim of the Register is to focus attention on those places in greatest need. Historic England, in partnership with others, is able to help tackle heritage at risk. It works with owners, friends' groups, developers, and other stakeholders to find imaginative solutions for historic places and sites at risk across England.

1.26   There are no heritage at risk sites in the parish. There are currently no buildings at risk identified in the Parish on the Cornish Buildings Group 'Buildings at Risk' Project or SAVE England's risk register.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1.27   Many buildings, structures and even field boundaries and cropmarks can have historic significance and be an important part of the setting for formally designated assets such as Listed buildings or SAMs. These can be identified from the Cornwall Historic Environment Register and are listed below in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Non Listed Heritage Sites and Assets - Points [from Cornwall Historic Environment Record]

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
CADSON BURY - Iron Age findspot, Romano British findspot	MCO318	Early Iron Age to Romano British	Fieldwalking below Cadson Bury.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
TOKENBURY - Bronze Age barrow, Post Medieval shaft	MCO38595	Bronze Age to 19th Century	An oval mound, 17m by 14m, is visible on air photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
GATE FARM - Prehistoric enclosure, Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO21575	Palaeolithic to Romano British	A bivallate, subcircular enclosure visible as concentric ditch cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
HIGHWOOD - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2880	Bronze Age	A possible barrow, visible on air photographs as a subcircular earth mound.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CADSON BURY - Iron Age hillfort	MCO34	Iron Age	Cadson Bury is a univallate hillfort enclosing an area of 2.53ha with an entrance on the east and a less certain one on the west.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CADSON - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2295	Bronze Age	The field-name 'Whillaburrow' suggests the site of a barrow but there are no remains.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
MOORSHEAD - Prehistoric enclosure, Prehistoric ditch, Undated enclosure, Undated ditch	MCO37060	Prehistoric	A sinuous linear ditch, possibly forming part of a large enclosure, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
TREBEIGH - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Undated bank (earthwork)	MCO39411	Early Iron Age to Romano British	A crescentic bank, approx 100m long, visible on air photographs, may be the north-eastern side of an oval enclosure measuring 80m by 60m.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
GOLDBURY - Iron Age hillfort, Iron Age round, Romano British hillfort, Romano British round	MCO7975	Early Iron Age to Romano British	The field-name 'Goldbury' suggests the site of a hillfort or round but there are no visible remains.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
MOORSHEAD - Prehistoric enclosure, Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO37061	Palaeolithic to Romano British	A generally rectilinear enclosure, 47m across, defined by a single ditch, visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
LUDCOTT - Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO8215	Early Iron Age to Romano British	The field-name 'Round Moor' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
ST IVE -Iron Age/Romano British/Roman double rectilinear enclosure	MCO67303	Early Iron Age to Romano British	Earthworks visible on EA NLP 2020 Lidar of a double rectilinear enclosure possibly of the Iron Age or Romano British or Roman periods	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
BICTON FARM - Iron Age/Romano British round	MCO67361	Early Iron Age to Romano British	Cropmark visible on aerial photography of Iron Age or Romano British round	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
ST IVE - Unstratified findspot	MCO61972	Prehistoric	1 pebble cortex flake and 1 pebble cortex core.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
TOKENBURY - Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure	MCO38594	Unknown to Late Iron Age	The possible remains of a curvilinear enclosure, approx 100m in diameter, visible as two lengths of indistinct slight bank on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
GREAT LEY - Iron Age/Romano-British round	MCO56821	Early Iron Age to Romano British	The remains of an Iron Age round and possible field system were identified during geophysical survey.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
ROUNDBURY - Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO8463	Early Iron Age to Romano British	A curvilinear enclosure of 2 acres with entrance on the west and rampart up to 2.74m high.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CLEVELAND - Iron Age round, Iron Age hillfort, Romano British hillfort, Romano British round	MCO7976	Early Iron Age to Romano British	The field-name 'Gold Bury' suggests the site of a round or hillfort but there are no visible remains.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CARGIBBITT - Bronze Age barrow, Medieval settlement	MCO13757	Bronze Age to Medieval	The settlement of Cargibbitt is first recorded in 1501.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
MOORSHEAD - Undated settlement, Undated field boundary, Undated pit, Undated enclosure	MCO37058	Early Iron Age to 19th Century	A rectangular ditched enclosure, 24m across, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CADSONBURY DOWN - Unstratified find	MCO62623	Prehistoric	Seven flints and one pebble of foreign stone recovered.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
ST IVE - Prehistoric enclosure, Early Medieval field boundary	MCO39410	Palaeolithic to Modern	A 50m length of bank is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
ST IVE - Unstratified find	MCO62629	Prehistoric	Seven flints recovered	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
HAYE BARTON - Bronze Age barrow, Undated enclosure	MCO37065	Bronze Age	The possible site of a sub-oval ditched enclosure, 24m by 21m, is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
HAYE BARTON - Early Medieval church	MCO6332	Early Medieval to Modern	Null	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
APPLEDORE - Early Medieval field boundary	MCO39414	Early Medieval to Modern	A field boundary, 210m long, is visible as a crop mark bank on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
APPLEDORE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor	MCO11022	Early Medieval to Medieval	The settlement of Appledore is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
MIDDLEHILL FARM - Early Medieval leat, Early Medieval field boundary	MCO37048	Early Medieval to Modern	A field boundary or leat of medieval or later date, visible as earyworks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
MOORLANDS - Early Medieval field boundary, Early Medieval ditch	MCO37063	Early Medieval to Modern	Linear ditches, possibly medieval or later field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENHARGET - Early Medieval trackway	MCO38602	Early Medieval to Modern	A trackway, running for 360m in a SW-NE direction, is visible as a crop mark ditch and bank on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
WOOLSTON FARM - Early Medieval trackway, Early Medieval field boundary	MCO37056	Early Medieval to Modern	Linear ditched features, probably field boundaries and a trackway of post medieval or earlier date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TOKENBURY - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system	MCO38599	Early Medieval to Modern	Two field boundaries are visible, one as a slight bank, the other as a ditch, on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TOKENBURY - Early Medieval field boundary, Medieval field boundary	MCO38596	Early Medieval to Modern	A field boundary is visible as a crop mark bank, 137m long, on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TREVALLACK - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	MCO17808	Early Medieval to Medieval	The settlement of Trevallack is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
APPLEDORE - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system	MCO39415	Early Medieval to Modern	Two field boundaries are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
WOOLSTON FARM - Early Medieval field boundary	MCO37054	Early Medieval to Modern	Possible field boundary or pathway, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
WOOLSTON - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor, Medieval settlement	MCO11693	Early Medieval to Medieval	The settlement and manor of Woolston is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Ullavestone".	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENSILVA - Early Medieval spoil heap, Undated mound	MCO37036	Early Medieval to Modern	A linear mound, possibly a post medieval mining spoil heap visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
SLEEVE - Early Medieval pit, Modern bomb crater	MCO39423	Early Medieval to Modern	Two pits are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
BICTON - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	MCO11031	Early Medieval to Medieval	The settlement and manor of Bicton is first recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
UPHAM FARM - Early Medieval field boundary, Medieval field boundary	MCO39424	Early Medieval to Modern	A ditch is visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENHARGET - Early Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary	MCO38601	Early Medieval to Modern	A field boundary is visible as a crop mark bank on air photograph	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TREBEIGH - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor	MCO17075	Early Medieval to Medieval	The settlement and manor of Trebeigh is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
WOOLSTON HOUSE - Early Medieval enclosure, Early Medieval field system	MCO37055	Early Medieval to Modern	Perpendicular ditches forming parts of three rectilinear enclosures are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
LUDCOTT FARM - Early Medieval hollow way	MCO37134	Early Medieval to Modern	Track or hollow way of medieval or later date, visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
ST IVE - Medieval cross	MCO46135	Medieval	The former position of a cross found in the old rectory garden in 1965, now in St Ive churchyard.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
SLADE - Medieval settlement	MCO16779	Medieval	The settlement of Slade is first recorded in 1322.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
BICTON - Medieval house, Post Medieval house	MCO10724	Medieval to 17th Century	There are no remains at Bicton of the medieval manor house or its C17 successor.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
LOWER PENQUITE - Medieval settlement	MCO15545	Medieval	The settlement of Lower Penquite is first recorded in 1287.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
TOKENBURY - Medieval settlement, Post Medieval settlement	MCO17009	Medieval to 16th Century	The settlement of Tokenbury is first recorded c1570.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
TREBEIGH - Medieval settlement	MCO11346	Medieval	The manor of Trebeigh, given c1150 to the Knights Templars, constituted in part the 'Preceptory of Trebigh'.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
KEASON - Medieval settlement	MCO15077	Medieval	The settlement of Keason is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ST IVE - Medieval church	MCO6473	Medieval	St Ive parish church.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ST IVE - Medieval cross	MCO5830	Medieval	A mutilated wheel headed cross found in St Ive rectory garden in 1965 and moved to its present position in the churchyard in 1982.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval

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MOOR - Medieval settlement	MCO15754	Medieval	The settlement of Moor was first recorded in 1256, the name is English and self-explanatory. The settlement is now deserted.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
MERRYHUE - Medieval settlement	MCO13961	Medieval	The settlement of Cholwell is first recorded in 1428.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
REDLAND - Medieval settlement	MCO16540	Medieval	The settlement of Redland is first recorded in 1394.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
FILLAMORE - Medieval settlement	MCO14436	Medieval	The settlement of Fillamore is first recorded in 1426.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ST IVE - Medieval plain an gwarry	MCO45272	Medieval	A plain an gwarry on the north of the glebe is recorded in 1601 or 1613.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
BOYLAND - Medieval settlement	MCO13568	Medieval	The settlement of Boyland is first recorded in 1424 when it is spelt "Boyelonde".	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
HIGHER PENQUITE - Medieval settlement	MCO14934	Medieval	The settlement of Higher Penquite is possibly the settlement of Penquite recorded in 1284.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
NEWBRIDGE - Medieval fish weir	MCO23396	Medieval	Brackets on the upstream of Newbridge suggest stake nets were secured.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ST IVE - Medieval cross	MCO5832	Medieval	The former position of a cross now in St Ive churchyard.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
THORNTON - Medieval settlement	MCO16980	Medieval	The settlement of Thornton is first recorded in 1403.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
DURNAFORD - Medieval settlement	MCO14335	Medieval	The settlement of Durnaford is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
DUNNERDRAKE - Medieval settlement	MCO14321	Medieval	The settlement of Dunnerdrake is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
PENQUITE - Medieval field system	MCO21291	Medieval	Field boundary around the medieval settlements of Higher Penquite, Lower Penquite and Appledore - possibly enclosed strips of a medieval open field system.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
BICTON MILL - Medieval findspot	MCO46852	16th Century	To the rear of the mill house is a pile of architectural fragments.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
UPHAM - Medieval settlement	MCO18177	Medieval	The settlement of Upham is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ASHLAKE - Medieval settlement	MCO13293	Medieval	The settlement of Ashlake is first recorded in 1356 when it is spelt "Ashelake".	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
WOOLSTON - Medieval blowing house, Post Medieval blowing house	MCO24652	Medieval to 19th Century	The Tithe Award for St Ive records the field name of "Blowing House Orchard", suggesting the possible site of an early tin smelting works.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval

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SLEEVE - Medieval settlement	MCO16781	Medieval	The settlement of Sleeve is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
CADSON - Medieval settlement	MCO13682	Medieval	The settlement of Cadson is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
BYWOOD - Medieval settlement	MCO13677	Medieval	The settlement of Bywood is first recorded in 1500.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
CHARATON - Medieval settlement	MCO13939	Medieval	The settlement of Charaton is first recorded in 1201.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
LUDCOTT - Medieval settlement	MCO15589	Medieval	The settlement of Ludcott is first recorded in 1201.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
NEWBRIDGE - Medieval bridge	MCO9641	Medieval	Newbridge is a fairly well preserved C15 bridge. Possibly a Scheduled Monument.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
HAYE - Medieval settlement	MCO14780	Medieval	The settlement of Haye is first recorded in 1342.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
SCRAWSDON - Medieval settlement	MCO16734	Medieval	The settlement of Scrawsdon is first recorded in 1334.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ST IVE - Medieval cross	MCO5831	Medieval	A plain latin cross standing against the south boundary wall in St Ive churchyard.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
MILL LAWN - Medieval settlement	MCO15729	Medieval	The settlement of Mill Lawn is first recorded in 1301.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
ST IVE - Historic field boundary	MCO58050	Medieval to 19th Century	A field boundary visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
FURZENAPP - Medieval settlement	MCO14480	Medieval	The settlement of Furzenapp is first recorded in 1365.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
CRIFT - Medieval settlement	MCO14163	Medieval	The settlement of Crift is first recorded in 1175.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
MIDDLEHILL - Medieval settlement	MCO15726	Medieval	The settlement of Middlehill is first recorded in 1286 when it is spelt "Middlehull".	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
LEIGH - Medieval settlement	MCO15372	Medieval	The settlement of Leigh is first recorded in 1311.	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
PENHARGET - Medieval settlement	MCO16142	Medieval	The settlement of Penharget is first recorded in 1193 when it is spelt "Penhangar".	http://www.heritageg...	Medieval
WHEAL CARADON - Post Medieval mine	MCO12846	19th Century to Unknown	Wheal Caradon worked for tin before 1845 as Slade mine	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
BICTON MILL - Post Medieval corn mill, Post Medieval water wheel	MCO29471	19th Century	Bicton Mill is listed in the 1856 and 1906 Kelly's directory and recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - C19 house	MCO56680	19th Century	Mid to late C19 house and shop that was delisted in 2008.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
ST IVE - Post Medieval school	MCO53168	19th Century to Unknown	National School, St Ive Churchtown. Built 1829 (b1). Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the 1:2500 1880 and 1907 OS map. Still extant, now a Hall.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	MCO52278	Post Medieval to 20th Century	A nonconformist chapel now village hall in Pensilva.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
HIGHWOOD - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39537	Post Medieval	A disused quarry is marked at this location on recent OS maps	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
BICTON - Post Medieval quarry	MCO46851	Post Medieval	The site of two quarries cut into the hillside, one measures approx 45m by 15m. The ground level in both quarries is very flat with a vertical face cut into the hillside.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval quarry	MCO37045	19th Century	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GANG - C17 signpost	MCO52446	17th Century	An early C18 granite guide post or signpost survives on the south side of a classified road opposite Gang Cottage. The guide post marks a medieval monastic route from St Germans to Launceston, probably erected in 1697.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	MCO32084	19th Century to Unknown	United Methodist chapel, probably a late C19 addition to original hip-roofed chapel at rear, now the schoolroom.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
CARGIBBET - Post Medieval mine	MCO38618	Post Medieval	Null	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENHARGET WOOD - Post Medieval mine	MCO12397	Post Medieval	Four shafts, the remains of a building, a spoil tip and a circular earth bank (possibly a whim) are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TRELAWNEY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38688	19th Century to Unknown	The mine appears to have started in 1844 and between 1848-71 and includes the ancient setts of Wheal Hony and possibly Wheal Trehane.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL WREY - Post Medieval aqueduct	MCO29575	Post Medieval	Null	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
DWELLA MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO29596	19th Century	Dwella Mill is mentioned in 1876 but is now abandoned.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval school	MCO53170	19th Century to Unknown	National School, Princes Road, built c 1840 (b1). Converted to 'Daniel's Garage' after pupils moved to new school in School Road in 1914.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
MOORLAND - Post Medieval signpost	MCO54434	18th Century to Unknown	A granite guidepost, approx 1760, suvives on the NE side of an unclassified road at a road junction to Charaton.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
TREBEIGH - Post Medieval engine house	MCO52608	19th Century	Engine house situated on the site of Trebeigh, which had a pumping engine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
HIGHER KEASON - Post Medieval milestone	MCO49019	18th Century	A milestone, approx 1764, survives on the north side of the A390 east of Higher Keason at a junction with an unclassified road - C 3½, L 5.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
APPLEDORE - Post Medieval mine	MCO11807	19th Century	Appledore lead mine was worked between 1851 and 1854.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
NEW TRELAWNEY - Post Medieval mine	MCO12300	19th Century	New trelawney mine was worked for copper and lead between 1860 and 1890	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
ST IVE - Post-medieval stile	MCO72856	Post Medieval	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Ive	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TREMEER - Post Medieval field boundary	MCO37049	Post Medieval	A linear field bank of probable post medieval date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GREAT CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12127	19th Century	Great Caradon Consols was a small lead and copper mine on the eastern edge of the Caradon mineralisation zone	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
COOMBEGATE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39412	Post Medieval	Two quarries either side of the road are recorded as "Old Quarries" on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
BICTON - Post Medieval mine	MCO11841	Unknown to 19th Century	Bicton and Scrawsden mine was working silver, lead and copper before 1850 and was abandoned in 1883.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL GILL - Post Medieval mine	MCO12103	19th Century	Wheal Gill, copper lead and zinc mine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
MERRYHUE - Post Medieval milestone	MCO49014	18th Century	A milestone, approx 1764, survives on the south side of the A390 approx 200m SW of Merryhue - C 2½, L 6.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL LUDCOTT - Post Medieval mine	MCO13029	19th Century	Wheal Ludcott lead and silver mne.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TOKENBURY - Post Medieval quarry	MCO38600	Post Medieval	A quarry is marked as disused at this location on the 1880 1st Edition OS map	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
CRIFT - Post medieval well	MCO58069	Post Medieval	A well at Crift is recorded on historic OS mapping.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
HIGHER KEASON - Post Medieval signpost	MCO54404	18th Century	A granite guidepost, approx 1760-64, survives on the NW side of the A390 with an unclassified road junction - LAUNCESTON, LISKEARD, CALLINGTON.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TREBEIGH - Post Medieval mine	MCO12609	19th Century	Trebeigh mine worked in 1858	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

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CHARATON CROSS - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	MCO52279	Post Medieval	Null	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
ST IVE - Post Medieval milestone	MCO49017	18th Century	A milestone, approx 1764, survives on the south side of the A390 250m SW of St Ive - C 4½, L 4.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
COOMBEGATE - Post Medieval put on stone	MCO57038	18th Century	A Put On stone is recorded on the southern side of an unclassified road east of Coombegate on the old Turnpike road and is linked to the 'Take Off' stone to the east.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
CHARATON CROSS - Post Medieval signpost	MCO52404	18th Century to Unknown	A guide stone (c1760-1764) is located on the southern side of the cross road known as Charaton Cross.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL IDA - Post Medieval mine	MCO12994	19th Century	Wheal Ida, a lead and silver mine was in operation between 1863 and 1872.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
MIDDLEHILL - Post Medieval quarry	MCO37046	19th Century	An old quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL SEDLEY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38619	19th Century	An ancient working, Wheal Sedley was incorporated into the sett of Caradon Vale	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12106	19th Century	Tokenbury mine was in operation for copper between 1841-48, and from 1850 as Tokenbury and Yolland Consols. renamed Glasgow Consols, changed to Glasgow Caradon Consols in 1876. Work was suspended in 1885 and the mine finally closed in 1888.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
ST IVE - Post-medieval stile	MCO72854	Post Medieval	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Ive	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL SALISBURY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38687	Post Medieval	Null	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
BICTON MILL - Post Medieval bridge	MCO47598	Post Medieval	A two arched road bridge, rubble stone construction with parapet walls survives at Bicton Mill.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
APPLEDORE - Post Medieval country house	MCO11023	Post Medieval	Appledore is on the site of a barton; the present farmhouse incorporates no reused medieval material.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
SLEEVE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39420	Post Medieval	A quarry is marked as disused at this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1880.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
OLD TOKENBURY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38597	19th Century	Major exploitation of mineral deposits here began in 1841	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
NEWBRIDGE - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	MCO9201	Post Medieval	A C18 house marked on Martyn's Map c1748 as a house and is mentioned by Lightbody as being a Smithy in the last century.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
TREBEIGH - Post Medieval country house	MCO11750	17th Century	The present house at Trebeigh incorporates remains of a small Tudor manor house.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
STEART COTTAGE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO37133	19th Century	An old quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
CARADON VALE - Post Medieval mine	MCO11920	19th Century	Caradon vale incorporated the setts of several earlier mines begun for copper and lead. Initial work was undertaken in 1845. With the acquisition of Ashlake, the mine worked in 1864 but failed to find a deposit and closed in 1865.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
CHARATON CROSS - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	MCO9015	19th Century	A smithy at Charaton Cross is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Modern signpost	MCO55537	19th Century	Located on an island, a granite post, presumably in its original condition it was a 'Bodmin Moor' style fingerpost. It has been 'updated' with an aluminium pillar and arms, secured by a brace onto the granite post.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - C19 Cornish hedge	MCO73552	19th Century	A fragment of C19 Cornish hedge remains extant, contricuting to the integrity of the OUV of this part of the World Heritage Site	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
BICTON - Post Medieval house	MCO10723	19th Century	The present house at Bicton is mid C19.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel, Post Medieval sunday school	MCO32085	19th Century to Unknown	Wesleyan chapel, later superseded by late C19 chapel nearby, becoming the Sunday school and later converted to a dwelling	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
SLADE - Post Medieval mine	MCO38664	Post Medieval	Slade Mine was incorporated into Wheal Caradon	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL WREY - Post Medieval mine	MCO13204	19th Century to Unknown	Wheal Wrey lead and silver mine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
CADSON - Post Medieval take off stone	MCO52403	18th Century	A turnpike Take-off stone c1764 is located north of Cadson on the southern side of an unclassified road. It is granite rectangular post with a flat top and incised with TAKE OFF. Possibly the only surviving take-off stone in Cornwall.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
ST IVE - Post-medieval stile	MCO72855	Post Medieval	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Ive	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	MCO32086	19th Century	Wesleyan chapel, probably built late C19 to replace 1870 chapel nearby.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
SLADE - Post Medieval country house	MCO11746	17th Century	A C17 mullioned window built into an outbuilding at Slade may be re-used material from the earlier house.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
APPLEDORE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39413	Post Medieval	A quarry is shown as disused on the 1st Edition OS map of 1880 at this location.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
ST IVE - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel, Modern sunday school	MCO32083	19th Century to Unknown	Wesleyan Methodist chapel 1860's with a 1926 Sunday School extension.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
ST IVE - C20 fingerpost	MCO56959	20th Century	A Visick type two short fingerpost survives on the east side of a junction off the A390 at St Ive.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
BICTON MILL - Modern bridge	MCO47963	20th Century	A mid C19 bridge carries a road over Bicton Mill leat.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
UPHAM FARM - Modern bomb crater	MCO39422	World War Two	Three bomb craters are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
PENSILVA - Modern school	MCO53169	20th Century to Unknown	County Primary School, built 1913 (b1). Still extant and now part of larger modern Primary School.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
KERNEY BRIDGE - Modern bridge, Modern bridge	MCO9594	20th Century	Kerney Bridge rebuilt in 1908.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
PENSILVA - Modern mission church, Modern church	MCO45851	20th Century	A small Anglican church in Pensilva.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
SLEEVE - Modern bomb crater	MCO39421	World War Two	Two bomb craters are visible immediately to the east of Sleeve on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
SOPERS - Modern quarry	MCO39419	20th Century	A quarry is marked at this location on the 1:10,000 OS map of 1976.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern

Figure 4: Non Listed Heritage Sites and Assets - Lines [from Cornwall Historic Environment Record]

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
TREBEIGH - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Undated bank (earthwork)	MCO39411	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	A crescentic bank, approx 100m long, visible on air photographs, may be the north-eastern side of an oval enclosure measuring 80m by 60m.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
MOORSHEAD - Prehistoric enclosure, Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO37061	CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A generally rectilinear enclosure, 47m across, defined by a single ditch, visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
HAYE BARTON - Bronze Age barrow, Undated enclosure	MCO37065	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	The possible site of a sub-oval ditched enclosure, 24m by 21m, is visible as faint cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
MOORSHEAD - Undated settlement, Undated field boundary, Undated pit, Undated enclosure	MCO37058	CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A rectangular ditched enclosure, 24m across, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
ROUNDBURY - Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO8463	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	A curvilinear enclosure of 2 acres with entrance on the west and rampart up to 2.74m high.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
HIGHWOOD - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2880	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A possible barrow, visible on air photographs as a subcircular earth mound.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
TOKENBURY - Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure	MCO38594	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	The possible remains of a curvilinear enclosure, approx 100m in diameter, visible as two lengths of indistinct slight bank on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
MOORSHEAD - Undated settlement, Undated field boundary, Undated pit, Undated enclosure	MCO37058	CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A rectangular ditched enclosure, 24m across, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CADSON BURY - Iron Age hillfort	MCO34	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Cadson Bury is a univallate hillfort enclosing an area of 2.53ha with an entrance on the east and a less certain one on the west.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
MOORSHEAD - Prehistoric enclosure, Prehistoric ditch, Undated enclosure, Undated ditch	MCO37060	CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A sinuous linear ditch, possibly forming part of a large enclosure, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
GATE FARM - Prehistoric enclosure, Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO21575	CROPMARK; CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A bivallate, subcircular enclosure visible as concentric ditch cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
CADSON BURY - Iron Age hillfort	MCO34	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Cadson Bury is a univallate hillfort enclosing an area of 2.53ha with an entrance on the east and a less certain one on the west.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
ST IVE - Prehistoric enclosure, Early Medieval field boundary	MCO39410	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A 50m length of bank is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
TOKENBURY - Bronze Age barrow, Post Medieval shaft	MCO38595	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	An oval mound, 17m by 14m, is visible on air photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
ST IVE -Iron Age/Romano British/Roman double rectilinear enclosure	MCO67303	EARTHWORK	Earthworks visible on EA NLP 2020 Lidar of a double rectilinear enclosure possibly of the Iron Age or Romano British or Roman periods	http://www.heritageg...	Prehistoric
APPLEDORE - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system	MCO39415	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two field boundaries are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
CARADON HILL - Early Medieval trackway	MCO22260	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A dense network of hollow ways on the south-east edge of Caradon Moor.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TOKENBURY - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system	MCO38599	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two field boundaries are visible, one as a slight bank, the other as a ditch, on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
NORTHPARK WOOD - Early Medieval field system	MCO39417	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two field boundaries are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENHARGET - Early Medieval trackway	MCO38602	CROPMARK	A trackway, running for 360m in a SW-NE direction, is visible as a crop mark ditch and bank on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
MIDDLEHILL FARM - Early Medieval leat, Early Medieval field boundary	MCO37048	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	A field boundary or leat of medieval or later date, visible as earyworks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
WOOLSTON FARM - Early Medieval field boundary	MCO37054	CROPMARK	Possible field boundary or pathway, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
WOOLSTON FARM - Early Medieval trackway, Early Medieval field boundary	MCO37056	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	Linear ditched features, probably field boundaries and a trackway of post medieval or earlier date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENHARGET - Early Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary	MCO38601	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A field boundary is visible as a crop mark bank on air photograph	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
UPHAM FARM - Early Medieval field boundary, Medieval field boundary	MCO39424	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	A ditch is visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENHARGET - Early Medieval trackway	MCO38602	CROPMARK	A trackway, running for 360m in a SW-NE direction, is visible as a crop mark ditch and bank on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
APPLEDORE - Early Medieval field boundary	MCO39414	CROPMARK	A field boundary, 210m long, is visible as a crop mark bank on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
LUDCOTT FARM - Early Medieval hollow way	MCO37134	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Track or hollow way of medieval or later date, visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
TOKENBURY - Early Medieval field boundary, Medieval field boundary	MCO38596	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A field boundary is visible as a crop mark bank, 137m long, on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TOKENBURY - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system	MCO38599	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two field boundaries are visible, one as a slight bank, the other as a ditch, on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
NORTHPARK WOOD - Early Medieval field system	MCO39417	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two field boundaries are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
PENSILVA - Early Medieval spoil heap, Undated mound	MCO37036	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	A linear mound, possibly a post medieval mining spoil heap visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
MOORLANDS - Early Medieval field boundary, Early Medieval ditch	MCO37063	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	Linear ditches, possibly medieval or later field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
APPLEDORE - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system	MCO39415	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two field boundaries are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
SLEEVE - Early Medieval pit, Modern bomb crater	MCO39423	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two pits are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Early Medieval
TREMEER - Post Medieval field boundary	MCO37049	CROPMARK	A linear field bank of probable post medieval date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
FROGWELL MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO29458	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Frogwell Mill is listed in the 1856 Kellys and the 1887 Venning trade directories.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
MIDDLEHILL - Post Medieval quarry	MCO37046	EXTANT STRUCTURE	An old quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TREBEIGH - Post Medieval mine	MCO12609	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Trebeigh mine worked in 1858	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
OLD TOKENBURY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38597	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Major exploitation of mineral deposits here began in 1841	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12106	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Tokenbury mine was in operation for copper between 1841-48, and from 1850 as Tokenbury and Yolland Consols. renamed Glasgow Consols, changed to Glasgow Caradon Consols in 1876. Work was suspended in 1885 and the mine finally closed in 1888.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL LUDCOTT - Post Medieval mine	MCO13029	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Ludcott lead and silver mne.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
APPLEDORE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39413	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A quarry is shown as disused on the 1st Edition OS map of 1880 at this location.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
NEW TRELAWNEY - Post Medieval mine	MCO12300	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	New trelawney mine was worked for copper and lead between 1860 and 1890	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GREAT CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12127	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Great Caradon Consols was a small lead and copper mine on the eastern edge of the Caradon mineralisation zone	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENHARGET WOOD - Post Medieval mine	MCO12397	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Four shafts, the remains of a building, a spoil tip and a circular earth bank (possibly a whim) are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
STEART COTTAGE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO37133	EXTANT STRUCTURE	An old quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
SLEEVE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39420	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A quarry is marked as disused at this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1880.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval quarry	MCO37045	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL IDA - Post Medieval mine	MCO12994	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Wheal Ida, a lead and silver mine was in operation between 1863 and 1872.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
NEW TRELAWNEY - Post Medieval mine	MCO12300	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	New trelawney mine was worked for copper and lead between 1860 and 1890	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	MCO52278	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT BUILDING	A nonconformist chapel now village hall in Pensilva.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
OLD TOKENBURY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38597	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Major exploitation of mineral deposits here began in 1841	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENHARGET WOOD - Post Medieval mine	MCO12397	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Four shafts, the remains of a building, a spoil tip and a circular earth bank (possibly a whim) are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL LUDCOTT - Post Medieval mine	MCO13029	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Ludcott lead and silver mne.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
COOMBEGATE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39412	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two quarries either side of the road are recorded as "Old Quarries" on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - C19 house	MCO56680	EXTANT BUILDING; RUINED BUILDING	Mid to late C19 house and shop that was delisted in 2008.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL WREY - Post Medieval mine	MCO13204	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Wrey lead and silver mine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
TREBEIGH - Post Medieval mine	MCO12609	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Trebeigh mine worked in 1858	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENSILVA - C19 Cornish hedge	MCO73552	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A fragment of C19 Cornish hedge remains extant, contricuting to the integrity of the OUV of this part of the World Heritage Site	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL GILL - Post Medieval mine	MCO12103	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Gill, copper lead and zinc mine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12106	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Tokenbury mine was in operation for copper between 1841-48, and from 1850 as Tokenbury and Yolland Consols. renamed Glasgow Consols, changed to Glasgow Caradon Consols in 1876. Work was suspended in 1885 and the mine finally closed in 1888.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL CARADON - Post Medieval mine	MCO12846	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Caradon worked for tin before 1845 as Slade mine	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
NEW TRELAWNEY - Post Medieval mine	MCO12300	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	New trelawney mine was worked for copper and lead between 1860 and 1890	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GREAT CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12127	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Great Caradon Consols was a small lead and copper mine on the eastern edge of the Caradon mineralisation zone	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
PENHARGET WOOD - Post Medieval mine	MCO12397	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Four shafts, the remains of a building, a spoil tip and a circular earth bank (possibly a whim) are visible on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TREBEIGH - Post Medieval mine	MCO12609	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Trebeigh mine worked in 1858	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
APPLEDORE - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39413	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A quarry is shown as disused on the 1st Edition OS map of 1880 at this location.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL GILL - Post Medieval mine	MCO12103	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Gill, copper lead and zinc mine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
TOKENBURY - Post Medieval quarry	MCO38600	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A quarry is marked as disused at this location on the 1880 1st Edition OS map	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS - Post Medieval mine	MCO12106	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Tokenbury mine was in operation for copper between 1841-48, and from 1850 as Tokenbury and Yolland Consols. renamed Glasgow Consols, changed to Glasgow Caradon Consols in 1876. Work was suspended in 1885 and the mine finally closed in 1888.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Period	Summary	Link to further information	Period From
FROGWELL MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO29458	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Frogwell Mill is listed in the 1856 Kellys and the 1887 Venning trade directories.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL IDA - Post Medieval mine	MCO12994	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Wheal Ida, a lead and silver mine was in operation between 1863 and 1872.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
OLD TOKENBURY - Post Medieval mine	MCO38597	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Major exploitation of mineral deposits here began in 1841	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
HIGHWOOD - Post Medieval quarry	MCO39537	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A disused quarry is marked at this location on recent OS maps	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
WHEAL LUDCOTT - Post Medieval mine	MCO13029	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Wheal Ludcott lead and silver mine.	http://www.heritageg...	Post Medieval
SLEEVE - Modern bomb crater	MCO39421	EXTANT STRUCTURE	Two bomb craters are visible immediately to the east of Sleeve on air photographs	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
SOPERS - Modern quarry	MCO39419	EXTANT STRUCTURE	A quarry is marked at this location on the 1:10,000 OS map of 1976.	http://www.heritageg...	Modern
MOORSHEAD - Undated trackway	MCO37138	CROPMARK	Double ditched trackway of uncertain date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Undated
WOOLSTON - Undated field boundary	MCO37062	CROPMARK	A linear bank and ditch, possibly field boundaries of uncertain date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Undated
WOOLSTON HOUSE - Undated enclosure	MCO37057	CROPMARK	The possible site of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Undated
WOOLSTON - Undated field boundary	MCO37062	CROPMARK	A linear bank and ditch, possibly field boundaries of uncertain date, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	http://www.heritageg...	Undated

Historic Landscape Characterisation

1.28   This is a dataset published in 1996 to provide a landscape perspective for the interpretation of heritage assets. CC Online mapping says that 'A basic premise of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is that the whole of Cornwall is one continuous but multifarious historic landscape. The HLC allows the historic dimension of the whole landscape to be fully considered and provides a readily understood context for surviving archaeological and historical remains. It enables historic environment assessments to be placed alongside the natural environment and other landscape character studies in discussions of sustainable development'.

World Heritage Site

1.29   The north west corner of the Parish is within the Caradon Mining District of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (Area 9). A summary of the Caradon Mining District's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is set out below:

- 'Area A9 (50008'53"N, 05039'21"W) - a treeless, 'eastern', rural upland mining district occupying the south-eastern corner of Bodmin Moor, remote from the coast.
    - During the mid-1830s -60s this was a booming copper mining landscape, the whole process from discovery to final closure lasting barely half a century.
    - The Area possesses internationally significant mineralogy and an unusual example of a copper deposit hosted in the granite of Caradon Hill.
    - The newly discovered copper field continued to produce into the late (1880s) mining period, closing in the face of exhaustion and depressed copper prices. The remote location and lack of development pressure ensured exceptional survival, including rare ore floors.
    - One of the most important 'eastern' tin mines which includes an early C20th complex of exceptional integrity including the engine house of the last large pumping engine to be erected in Cornwall.
    - The survival of the remains of the Liskeard & Caradon Mineral Railway constructed primarily to transport copper-ore southwards to the port of Looe.
    - A landscape of dispersed mining settlements with well-preserved mineworkers' smallholdings around Pensilva.
    - The site of anciently important tin streamworks.
    - The survival of historically important, well-preserved tin openworks at Stowe's Hill.
    - A distinctive migration pattern of men from the declining mines around St Austell, Gwennap and Breage flocking to the district, the absence of local housing for them leading initially to the setting up of huge temporary camps.
    - The rare copper dumpscapes encircling Caradon Hill.
    - The existence of notable copper-rich substrates supporting rare lower plants.'

Overview of the Historic Environment in the NDP Designated Area.

1.30   This overview seeks to explain how the structures, agricultural field patterns and settlement distribution, landscape and townscape features, buildings and place-names that contribute to the distinctive character that are enjoyed and valued so much today have been shaped over time by fairly intensive human settlement from the earliest times. In so doing it gives clues as to the factors which should be reflected in the NDP's policies. It is divided in to epochs such as 'Prehistory', 'Mediaeval', 'Post Mediaeval', 'Modern' .

1.31   **Geological History.** During the Carboniferous and Devonian periods, most of what is now Cornwall lay beneath the sea during which time sedimentary material was laid down on the seabed. At the end of the Carboniferous period, the cataclysmic collision of two landmasses, one southern, one northern, known to geologists as the 'Variscan orogeny', threw this material up into a mountain range. Some 10 million years later a huge mass of molten granite [the 'Cornubian batholith'] welled up in a line running from Dartmoor to the Isles of Scilly, pushing up the sedimentary material. In so doing it gave rise to extensive metamorphism and mineralisation, which created extensive seams, or 'lodes', of tin and copper, iron and in a few places, gold.

1.32   Over the next 300 million years erosion of the sedimentary rocks laid bare the granite 'plutons' and created the topography we recognise today, including Dartmoor, Kit Hill, Bodmin Moor, St Austell Moor and Wendron Moor, the Lands' end Peninsula and the Isles of Scilly. It also exposed the mineralised areas that later provided the basis for much of Cornwall's economic and social growth.

1.33   Closer to the coast, the Pelynt area was left with a rolling, wind-swept but reasonably fertile landscape, able to support both arable and pasture farming, and close enough to the sea and sheltered valleys that allowed for trade, so becoming an area suitable for early human habitation.

1.34   **Prehistoric and Romano-British Period.**

      <mark>To be added</mark>

1.35   **Medieval.** It is the medieval period that has shaped much of the rural Parish we know today. After the Roman departure c.410AD Dumnonia remained largely independent and its Celtic culture flourished, but later it fell into conflict with the Wessex Saxons who were infiltrating gradually westwards. After various battles the Saxon influence grew, and after a settlement imposed by King Athelstan of Wessex in 936 AD Dumnonian Cornwall became a distinct region within the English state, such that the area of St Ive was probably under some degree of Anglo-Saxon control, and their administrative system was gradually acquired, with land being held by possession in return for service rather than through domination and ownership, and with a highly structured legal system. The Celtic 'Keverang' administrative areas became 'hundreds' within which there were 'manors', themselves a distant echo of the Roman villa system. Manors were controlled by a high-status individual, known as the 'Lord of the Manor', usually holding his position in return for undertakings offered to a higher lord, and consisted of landholdings worked by the lords' tied-men, serfs, and freemen, generally in the form of strip fields clustered around a defensible central house (which was also where the Manorial court would be held). Following the Norman invasion, the Anglo-Saxon elite were replaced by the Norman elite and power became even more centralised, adopting and extending the Manorialism model of control and firmly establishing a feudal economy which influenced the shape of the landscape[1].

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[1] William 'owned' the land, and loaned out parcels of land (fiefs) to nobles (vassals) who in return gave military service when required, such as to garrison castles. Not necessarily giving service in person, a Noble had to provide several knights depending on the size of the fief. Over time the military service commitment of the Nobels was commuted to money payments, which became the norm. The Noble could have free peasants or serfs (aka villeins, actually slaves) to work his lands, and he kept the proceeds of that labour. If a Noble had a large estate, he could rent it out as a tenant-in-chief to a lesser Noble who, in turn, gave military service, and had peasants work that land for him, thus creating an elaborate hierarchy of land ownership. For administrative purposes, estates were divided into 'Manors', the smallest piece of land which could support a knight, his family and retinue. A powerful lord could control many hundreds of manors, either in the same place or in different locations.
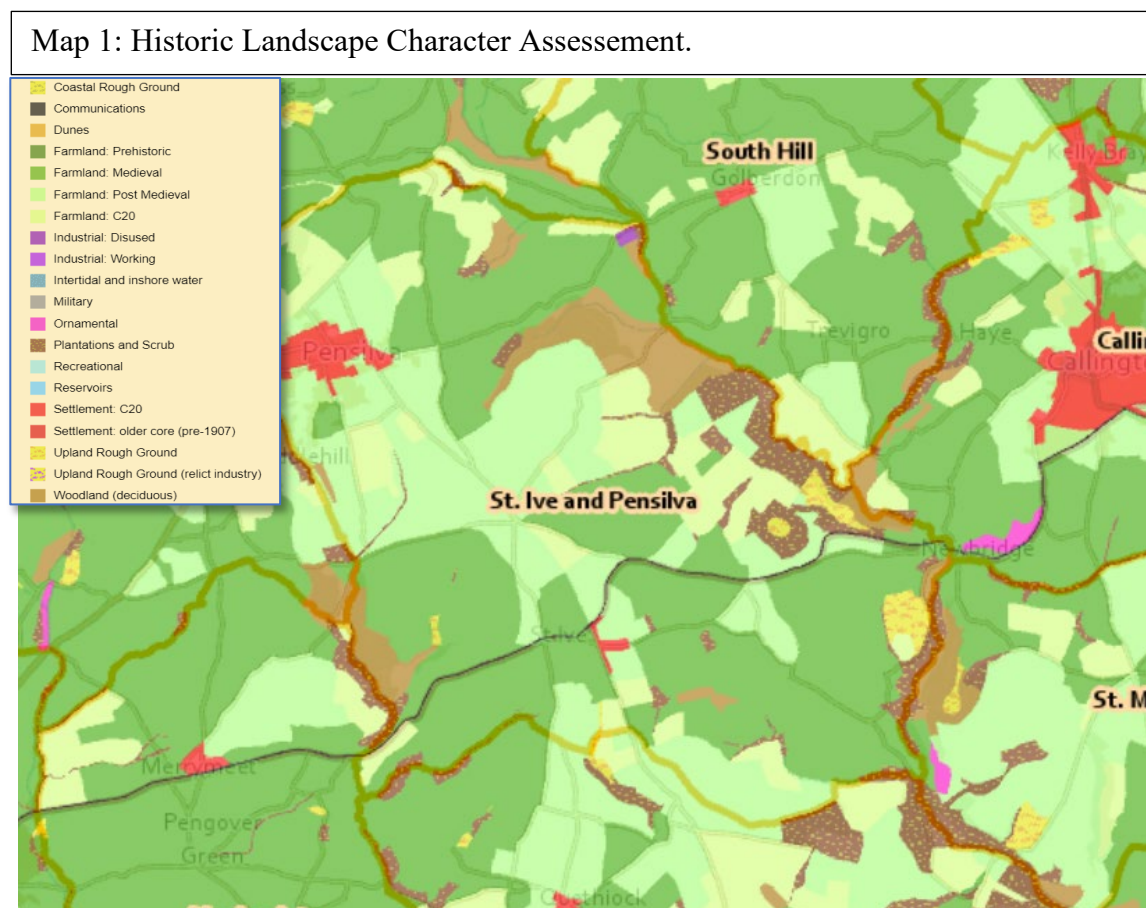
Each manor's knight was 'Lord of the Manor', under whom were various classes that worked his land [the 'demesne'] and sustained themselves by also working a 'tenement' or small plot of land loaned to them by their lord. These were *villagers and freemen* [around 40% of households, holding on average 30 acres of land, and two oxen for ploughing], *smallholders and cottagers:* [around 35% of households, with about 5 acres of land on average and might have had a share in the villagers' plough teams], and *slaves* [around 10% of households, who had no land, belonged to the lord, and may have been used as ploughmen and servants]. The 'Lord's Waste' was land available as common pasture for his animals and those of his tenants, or left as common pasture and wasteland. Land given over to the Church for the support of Clergy was known as the Glebe.

The villagers were bonded tenants who could not leave the land without the landowner's consent, whilst the freeman held land by deed and paid a fixed money rent. After centuries in which the rent remained unchanged while its value fell, such rents were nominal. Such tenements could be hereditary.

Following William's policy of carving up estates and redistributing them, manorialism became much more widespread in England. In Cornwall the situation was probably much looser than that to the east, with fewer labour services, more money rents and greater freedom of decision-making for tenants.

1.36   It is this that has strongly influenced the appearance of the rural area around St Ive Parish. The area which is now the Parish was in the 'Hundred' of Rillaton, later called East Wivelshire, and mostly controlled by the small Manors of Appledore, Woolston, Bicton, Penharget, and the larger manors of Trebeigh Manor and Rillaton, all mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086). Trebeighs Lord of the Manor was Alnoth, directly from the King, whilst Rillaton was held by Robert, Count of Mortain, the Earl of Cornwall and half-brother of William the Conqueror.

1.37   Evidence of the influence of this period on the landscape can be found particularly in structure of roads, footpaths, field boundaries, place-names, and buildings that can be traced back to the mediaeval manor, at the heart of a rural community on which it founded. To the south the land falls mainly within the Mediaeval Farmland character area, which is described in the Cornwall Historic Landscape Assessment as 'The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins.' See Map 1

1.38   Several areas of woodland are noted, mainly the remnants of traditionally managed woodlands in the Lyhner Vally.

1.39   The second most predominant character is Post Medieval Enclosed Land located to just south of Pensilva and centrally to the Parish, , which is land that was enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries,
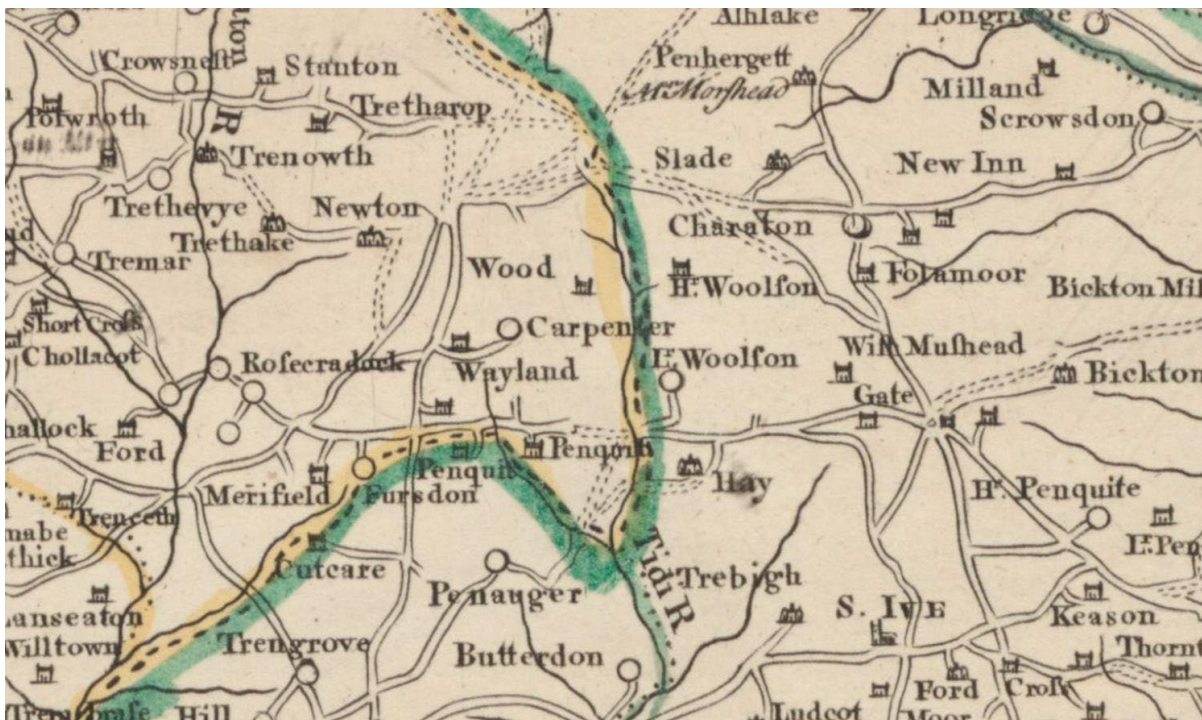

Map 1: Historic Landscape Character Assessement.

All tenants had to attend the manorial court, held usually in the manor house to deal with the tenants' rights and duties, changes of occupancy, and disputes between tenants. Place names ending in 'Court' are reminders of those days. The Lord of the Manor or his representative presided. As it became usual for the villein to be given a copy of the entry in the court roll relating to his holding, such a tenure became known as 'copyhold'.

Not all manors had a resident lord. A lord who held several manors might choose to live in one and place a resident bailiff in charge of each of the others. Or the demesne farm could be let on a leasehold. In either case a chief house for the manor would still be needed, but it might be known as the 'barton', 'grange' or 'manor farm'. The manorial lord not only built the manor house, but frequently founded a church beside it or chapel within it.

probably from land that was previously in the medieval field and commons system surrounding the Manors. Farming and prosperity around the Parish probably benefitted from the growing trade available through the emergence of industrial populations to the north, amongst the mineral mines in the Caradon area.

1.40 **Post-Medieval.** Pensilva developed across this area during the mid C19 due to the needs of accommodating the local mining industry's workforce.
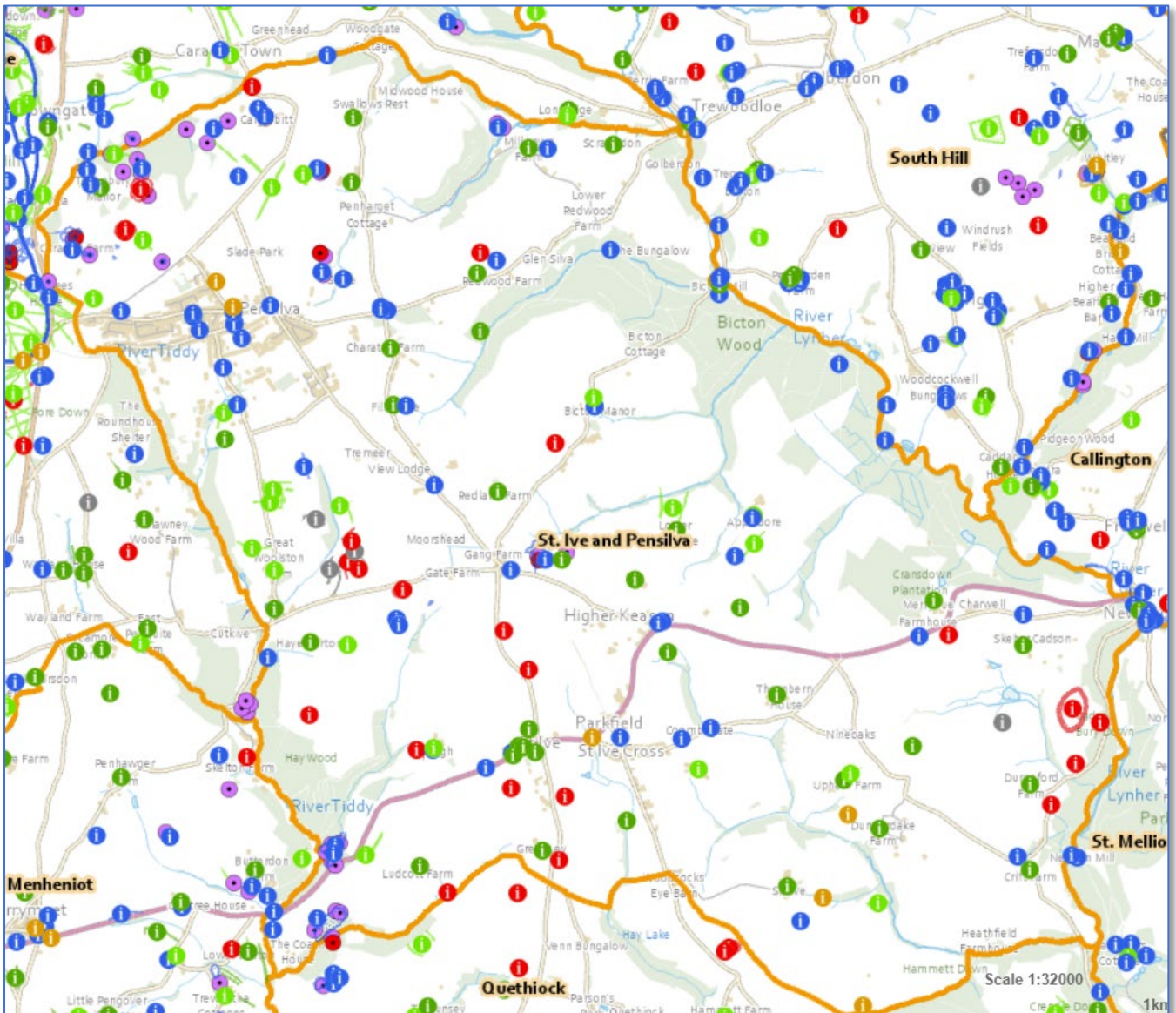
1.41 In the C18 the area was formed by a scatter of farm hamlets at the lower Caradon hills, south of Bodmin Moor. Higher Woolston (nee Woolson/Woolſon) is the nearest farm hamlet to the site as shown on the 1748 Martyn Map (below). Just north and east of this location are the medieval settlements of Charaton and Fillamore. Further to the north, is the country house known as Slade and the former site of a mansion believed to be the manorial seat of John Saltren (Saltouns). (HER descriptions for these settlements can be found at Appendix B)

Map 2: Martyns Map 1748 – at the time this map was produced, Pensilva was an area of unenclosed 'downs' and a network of tracks. The approximate position Pensilva and the proposed site is shown with the blue highlight. Slade 'manor house' is highlighted with red.

1.42 Up to and including the 1840s tithe surveys, the proposed site fell within an open area of land named 'Silva Down' (also known as 'Penhargate Down') under principal ownership of Thomas Nattle Esquire (also of Slade manor house).

1.43 By the late 1840s there were nearly 4,000 miners working in the district and between the years 1845 to 1864, output rose to 5,744 tons a year. In response to the huge numbers of workers from the Caradon and Phoenix mines, clusters and rows of cottages began to develop across the downs.

1.44 Recorded in the 1851 census, there were some 20 houses at Bodminland and Middlehill and nearly all had several lodgers. By 1860, the expanding mines at South Caradon were employing 600 men and within a few years, cottages and smallholdings at Pensilva were providing over 250 dwellings; these were shortly followed by shops and small businesses, chapels and schools.

1.45   The Victorian OS map below shows random grids of streets with plots appearing well spaced and laid out in a rather haphazard and organic arrangement while tending to follow the former trackways which had dissected across the downs. The pattern is principally linear passing west to east along the hillside. The cottages south of the village in the 'Middlehill' area also include numerous rural smallholding plots. The settlement pattern represents a more ad-hoc and responsive form of development in comparison to the 'planned' mining settlements such as the port of Devoran in South Cornwall.

Map 3: OS 25 inch 1892-1905 Pensilva and Middlehill showing the Historic Environment Record points (green) and the site highlighted with blue.

1.46   In 1874, Lake's Parochial History describes Pensilva as a new village mainly inhabited by miners and with a population of about 2000 – this was as large as many of the well-established towns of Cornwall.

1.47   Following the prosperity and boom of the mid C19, the latter part of the century saw economic decline as the copper mines were badly affected by the slump in prices as markets were flooded from other industrial sources around the world.

1.48   'The Caradon area experienced a classic boom to bust history, its industry and settlements developing very rapidly in what remained essentially open, unpopulated moorland or moorland

fringe. This new workforce was large but temporary, and when mining ceased, depopulation occurred on a huge scale, leaving the area now almost empty of people. Rapid abandonment of mining activity, the return to extensive pastoral agriculture and the remoteness of the area has resulted in the survival of a high proportion of its mine buildings.' (WHS Management Plan Appendices, page 39)

1.49 The downturn brought an end to Pensilva's growth for the time. The 1881 census recorded 21 uninhabited houses, and the 1892 report on the Housing of the Working Classes in the Liskeard Rural Sanitary District described 'Pensilva as a large mining village with a decreasing population, with dilapidated cottages with limited facilities and poor hygiene all too common in the lower parts.' (CISI: 2004, page15)

1.50 During the first half of the C20, Pensilva saw little development and then expanded during the 1960s along with many other settlements in south-east Cornwall following the opening of the Tamar Bridge. From this period, small bungalow estates put contemporary architectural trends within the confines of the older boom-and-bust settlement. Today, Pensilva is seen as being of mixed eras. At its core, the older, more loosely spaced miners' settlement has been substantial infilled with later periods in an equally ad-hoc manner.

1.51 Being a direct result of the growing mining industry, the settlement has an especially high level of heritage value. However, these recent periods of growth have affected the authenticity and legibility of the place. Historic and architectural value is not easily understood and much of the older built fabric has been re-layered and eroded by newer developments. These harmful effects to the 'townscape' can explain the limited focus of Pensilva within the WHS Management Plan. Here, heritage significance is highlighted with regards to mineworkers' smallholdings that are situated at the south-east of the settlement.

1.52 Mineworkers' smallholdings (including mineworkers' farms and their buildings) is an attribute of the WHS for which protection should be a key consideration in the management of the Site.

1.53 The boundary around the Caradon mining district has been drawn to contain all of the significant mines, and mining villages in the north east and south 'including an extension in the south east, around Pensilva, to include well preserved mineworkers' smallholdings'. (WHS Management Plan, page 61)

1.54 The WHS Management Plan also describes the settlement under relevant headings within its Appendix: 'Statement of OUV A landscape of dispersed mining settlements with well-preserved mineworkers' smallholdings around Pensilva.

1.55 There are no significant areas of smallholdings within this Area except around Pensilva in its south-east part. This is not the core of the Area, however, and they contribute little to its overall character.

1.56 In the southern and eastern part of the Area, hamlets of mineworkers' cottages with their distinctive non-conformist chapels have become desirable places to live; Pensilva, site of one of the original mining camps, is now a thriving village.' (ibid, Appendices pages 37-41)

1.57 Miner's smallholdings are principally described as typically small rectangular fields, situated alongside a cottage, or small row of cottages and modest outbuildings.

1.58 During early industrialisation when populations were beginning to migrate from rural to more urban forms of living, employed workers were leased small plots of land to build a cottage and lay out fields for growing food and keeping livestock.

1.59   The form of lease was often a 'three lives' system for a period determined by the lifespan of three named people, one of which was the lessee, and a 'head rent' was fixed for the three lives. As each of the named people died, an additional fee was payable; on the death of the last person, the cottage and land had to be released in good condition or the lease renegotiated.

1.60   While the best arable land had already been enclosed for farming, areas for the smallholdings were usually provided in low value areas of open upland on the basis that the workers cleared and enclosed the land themselves. It is believed that over 50,000 hectares were enclosed for cultivation across Cornwall during the C18 and C19.

1.61   The smallholding system allowed miners to persist in a self-sufficient and relatively cheap way. Building materials were often free by customary right including moorstone (surface granite) and earth cob. Access to the smallholding helped to sustain the family in a traditional rural style while ensuring mine work and small scale agriculture provided against the uncertainties of rural living.

1.62   As settlements developed during the boom years, a reflection of social expectations for access to land is seen in the extended gardens provided alongside miner's cottages. These 'smaller' holdings allowed occupants to still grow potatoes and vegetables or keep domestic livestock to supplement incomes. In the newly developed 'planned' towns and higher density rural areas where space was in higher demand, terraced cottages with only small courtyards, or back-to-back housing were increasingly common as society became more fully urbanised.

1.63   Mineworkers' smallholdings are one of the seven landscape attributes (features) for which the World Heritage Site has been inscribed (designated) by UNESCO – please the following link for further details of the seven attributes, including the smallholdings.

https://www.cornishmining.org.uk/conservation/planning-within-a-whs/world-heritage-site-planning-toolkit/identifying-world-heritage-site-attributes-of-outstanding-universal-value-0

1.64   To quote from the above web page: 'Mineworkers' smallholdings developed in the mining districts as a response to an increasing demand for land to rear animals and tend crops. These

smallholdings, often no larger than two hectares (five acres) in size, consisted principally of often self-built cottages (set within or near to their cluster of small fields) on holdings leased from a landowner. This 'pig and potato' subsistence husbandry brought an important degree of self-sufficiency to the mineworker and family, and radically changed the local landscape to create the very distinctive field patterns that are a direct consequence of the mining industry.'

1.65   These smallholdings can be found across many locations within the World Heritage Site with particular concentrations known to survive in West Penwith, and the Wendron and St Agnes areas. Coincidentally a study looking at mineworkers' smallholdings within the Tamara Landscape Partnership area (the wider Tamar Valley) has recently been produced which gives useful background to these features generally, and records particular smallholding mineworkers in that area of east Cornwall and west Devon. This can be found on the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site website at the link below and I hope this helps.

https://www.cornishmining.org.uk/about/education/research-mineworkers-smallholdings-within-the-tamara-landscape-area

1.66   There are no maps available which record mineworkers' smallholdings specifically across all of Cornwall and west Devon unfortunately, as the detailed research has not been undertaken to identify these. It is possible to do this using nominal record linkages and the process for undertaking this is described in the above report. A check for these is often undertaken when the World Heritage Site Office comments on particular planning applications to ensure there is no potential for harm being caused to the World Heritage Site.

1.67   **Modern St Ive and Pensilva** During the late 20th Century Pelynt expanded significantly, particularly after the emergence of mass car-ownership followed by the opening of the Tamar Road Bridge, which exposed south-east Cornwall to significant commuter and retirement settlement. This growth has continued into the 21st Century, and the linear form extending in depth to the west and east of the through road.

1.68   Elsewhere new development was limited and the historic environment continues to play an essential role in the character of the area that local people and many visitors hold in esteem. The exception is with those areas affected by the massive growth of popular tourism, which has led to significant change in the form of large areas given over to Holiday Parks. However, despite the visual impact of these sites on the historic setting, their nature has left much of the underlying historic environment [such as field boundaries, woodlands, water systems and trackways] intact.

1.69   Similarly, at Pelynt, despite recent growth, the heart of the village retains its historic character, and provides modern day residents with a link to the earliest past. It is possible that St Nonna's Church is located on the site of a Medieval llan, a relatively early form of Christian enclosure, which in turn may have re-used a prehistoric enclosure. Its later 'Churchtown' retains its essential form, and there is a cluster of Listed buildings.

Design

1.70   The design of buildings has in the past been influenced by factors such as the local availability of construction materials, the technology of the times, social conditions, needs and functional roles, and the traditional skills (and ability) of the builders. This has imparted the locally distinctive architectural style and the pattern and layout of development at the centre of Pelynt village and in many older traditional buildings built up to Edwardian times, that is now highly valued.

1.71　It is therefore important that full account is taken of the local context in the design of new development so that it responds to and enhances our local "sense of place" and meets the expectations of people already living in the area. There is a need to ensure that, when new develop-ment proposals come forward, however small scale, they should contribute to the maintenance of this local distinctiveness, reflecting local building traditions and where possible reversing any harm that has occurred from the use of inappropriate designs and materials. To fit in well and be good neighbours to adjoining buildings and their occupants, the proportions and positioning of new buildings should be informed by and consistent with the scale and character of the sur-rounding area, reflecting the curtilage, scale, net density and roofline of adjacent buildings, the streetscape, its historic street-lines and established/traditional building line practice.

Assessment of the Built Environment i.e. the 'Local Vernacular'

1.72　– Should focus on the layout of the settlements, [cross - referenced to the above, landscape etc], plot sizes, forms, built characteristics that make for traditional appearance or 'good neighbour' developments – such as materials, colours, window styles, embellishment [quoins, arch forms, window dressing, etc]. Use lots of photos, maps and drawings to illustrate.

Related Community Engagement Feedback

- <mark>Bullet pointed summary, using tables, graphs and quotes where relevant, to illustrate.</mark>

Considering Policy Options

1.73　Having collected and assimilated this data, the evidence base may include a section proposing possible policy approaches, for example:

- Including criteria in allocation or general infill policies that ensures that new development layouts, design solutions, densities, scale and massing etc. respond to and are informed by the historic and landscape character of site and its wider context.
- Identifying the 'historic core' of villages and setting a policy to ensure new development respects and contributes to the historic environment
- Identifying key undesignated heritage assets as 'Locally Listed'.
- Consider commissioning a local Design Code and including a policy that new development should demonstrate how it takes into account its provisions.

Key issues and implications for the NDP

1.74　Drawn from the preceding material, create a summary in tabular form that can be transferred to the NDP. For example….

Figure XX: Key Issues and Implications from the evidence base	
Theme Historic Environment	**Key Issues and what they mean for our Neighbourhood Development Plan** • National and local policy is that Planning should: 　o　contribute to and enhance the natural and historic environment 　o　ensure that developments function well, are visually attractive, are sympathetic to local character and history, allow an appropriate amount and mix, and create places that are safe, inclusive and healthy 　o　not permit development of poor design 　o　give great weight to outstanding or innovative designs which promote sustainability or help raise the standard of design more generally in the area

- give great weight to the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas),
- take a balanced judgement on the scale of harm to the significance of non-designated heritage assets
- seek opportunities for new development in WHS and the settings of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance
- Treat loss of a WHS asset which makes a positive contribution to its significance as substantial or less than substantial harm

- Numerous features and areas of historic environment interest and archaeological heritage are present in the parish, including many listed buildings and scheduled monuments. The Parish has many place names of historic origin which underscore the and help explain the emergence of the local settlements, which should be an indicator of the need for adequate heritage assessment.
- The setting of the many listed building and the general character of the villages is attractive but, in some places, harm has been caused through new development and extensions. For example, windows and doors marred by modern replacements whilst some of the infill development has paid little regard to the vernacular.
- A concern may be that future extensions and repairs to the properties may introduce less sensitive treatments.

Implication for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **National and local planning policies are sufficient to protect statutorily listed heritage assets and no local policy is needed in the NDP.**

- **However, there are many unlisted heritage assets that are currently not protected which could benefit from a Local Listing in the NDP**

- **Place names should be identified as a 'clue' to the need for heritage impact assessment.**

- **Opportunities to enable the repair and subsequently maintenance of heritage assets should be supported.**

- **The adoption of an NDP policy to support development which accords with the Design Code, should be considered, with the aim of raising standards in line with the establishing and appropriate local format.**

Key Objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **To conserve, enhance and take opportunities to restore the unique and distinctive heritage of the Parish including:**

  - **Designated and non-designated heritage assets.**

  - **Features of importance to the visual appearance and historic character of the area.**

  - **The Parish's built heritage.**

  - **The internationally important features associated with the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage site and the Parish's industrial past.**

- **Improve the quality of design of all development and change within the plan area;**

Sources:

- The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record:
- https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3632475/Historic-Environment-research-tools-doc.pdf
- Cornish Milestones – Ian Thompson, Twelveheads Press 2013. ISBN978 0 906294 78 9
- Cornwall: A History – Philip Payton, University of Exeter Press 2017. ISBN 978 0 85989 021 2
- Brunel's Cornish Viaducts – John Binding, Atlantic Transport Publishers 1993 ISBN 0 906899 56 7
- Cornwall (Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of England), Beacham P and Pevsner N, Yale University Press 2104 ISBN 978-0300126686
- Mining in Cornwall Series, L J Bullen, Various dates, The History Press Ltd
- The Cornwall Urban Survey - Strategic Historic Environment Service, Kresen Kernow, Redruth
- Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative - Strategic Historic Environment Service, Kresen Kernow, Redruth
- Kresen Kernow itself is a wonderful source of documents such as tithe maps, manorial records, a geographic bibliography and many other informative resources, including listings of the many popular books on local history published in Cornwall by enthusiasts and groups. See: https://kresenkernow.org
- National Library of Scotland Side-by-Side mapping. See: https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=18.193333333333317&lat=50.24105&lon=-4.78944&layers=168&right=ESRIWorld
- Cornish Buildings Group (for Buildings at Risk)
- Cornwall Heritage Trust (for Heritage Plaques)
- Local residents with extensive knowledge of local history who may be keen to assist.