

Ponsanooth Neighbourhood Development Plan

Understanding and safeguarding the character and fabric of the
Historic Environment of Village and Parish



April 2022

Peter Herring, MPhil, MCIfA, FSA

Contents

Summary and Introduction

- 1 Background
 - 1.1 Planning and the historic environment
 - 1.2 Character and fabric
 - 1.3 The commission
- 2 Ponsanooth parish
 - 2.1 The parish
 - 2.2 Physical and natural environment
 - 2.3 An outline history of the parish of Ponsanooth
 - Prehistory
 - Medieval and early post-medieval
 - Post-medieval and modern
 - 2.4 Improving understanding of Ponsanooth's history and heritage
- 3 Historic landscape
 - 3.1 Historic Landscape Character Types
 - 3.2 Historic Landscape Character Areas
 - 3.3 How Ponsanooth contributes to Cornwall's historic character
- 4 The character of Ponsanooth Village
 - 4.1 A summary history of the village
 - 4.2 Broad patterns, historical importance and Character Areas
 - 4.3 Detail
 - Highways, byways, streets, tracks
 - Dwellings
 - Industrial complexes
 - Community services, structures and spaces
 - Semi-natural environment, open spaces, woodland and trees
 - Views, panoramas, legibility
 - 4.4 Significance
 - 4.5 Current issues and forces for change
- 5 Heritage Assets
 - 5.1 Designated heritage assets
 - 5.2 Heritage at Risk

5.3	Establishing a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth
	The significance of non-designated heritage assets
	A Local Heritage List
	Assessing significance
	Criteria for inclusion
6	Issues and opportunities
7	Draft Historic Environment policies for the NDP
8	A Conservation Area for Ponsanooth?
9	References
Appendix 1	Gazetteer of heritage features in Ponsanooth parish
Appendix 2	Selected passages relating to the historic environment and local distinctiveness drawn from the NPPF and Cornwall Local Plan
Appendix 3	Relatively easily available resources for researching Ponsanooth's history and historic environment

Acknowledgements

This study has benefitted greatly from help from Sarah Benney, Marilyn Ferris (also Chair of Ponsanooth Parish Council) and other members of the Ponsanooth History Group, and from being allowed access to material gathered by the group, and by Sarah in particular.

This includes the fruits of previous historical research, undertaken by Peter Richards, which the History Group holds. Martin Beckett, history and heritage representative on the NDP steering group, has also been very helpful and supportive as have Simon Breckenfield and Chris Daly (Chair of the Neighbourhood Development Plan Group) and other members of the NDP forum for Ponsanooth. Chris Trewern kindly shared a draft of the landscape assessment.

Thanks too to John Brinkhoff of Cornwall Council for help with the maps of Ponsanooth.

Summary and Introduction

This report on Ponsanooth's historic environment was commissioned by the Ponsanooth Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group to provide material that would help the community understand the origins, development and historic fabric and character of the parish in order to inform their plan [see section 1.1].

The historic environment includes everything that has been created or affected by people in the past: fields, hedges, woods, parks, lanes, streets, dwellings, structures, industrial complexes and much more. It includes all parts of the richly diverse and historic parish of Ponsanooth. The National Planning Policy Framework and the Cornwall Local Plan both require the historic environment to be fully incorporated into plans (such as Neighbourhood Development Plans) and taken into account when planning decisions are made (see Appendix 2 for relevant extracts from the NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan).

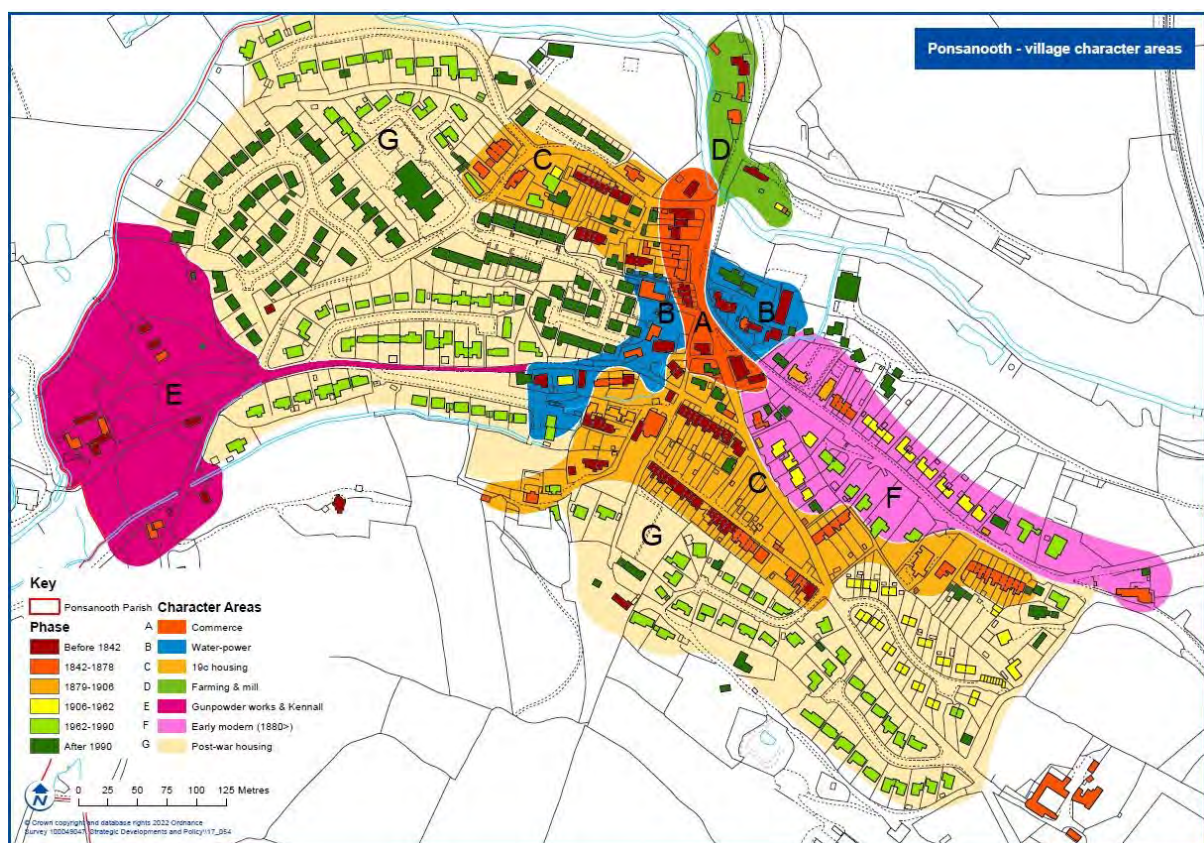
The report introduces Ponsanooth parish and its origins in the ancient parishes of St Gluvias, Stithians and Perranarworthal [2.1], its topography and the west-east divide between granite and slatestone geologies and landscape [2.2]. This forms the scene for a long and complex history. There are prehistoric origins of the broad patterns of land use: enclosed land on the more sheltered northern and eastern parts, woods in the steep-sided valleys, and summer grazing on the upland western downs, the latter gradually taken in as fields in the last three or four hundred years.

This was a land of farming hamlets in the medieval period, parts of which were transformed by industry (tin mining, explosives manufacture, manufacturing and milling) from the 16th century onwards, concentrating settlement in the northern part of the parish, on the southern bank of the River Kennall, at Ponsanooth itself. Here water power was plentiful and the Redruth to Penryn highway passed through and over the bridge. Much of the village that survives was created in the early and middle 19th century when the Kennall Vale gunpowder works and the Ponsanooth Woollen Mills were in their prime. The 20th and 21st centuries have seen closures of those and other industries and a shift to largely residential use of the village while agriculture has intensified, with many farmsteads being absorbed by neighbouring expanding farms and turned over to residential reuse. Roads and railways continue to rush through the parish which lies between the important towns of Redruth, Truro and Falmouth [2.3].

Discussion of Ponsanooth's historic landscape draws on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and its HLC types. Rural parts are dominated by the Medieval Farmland HLC type whose basic patterns of hedges, lanes and scattered former hamlets, now single farms, was established around a thousand years ago. At that time the higher granite downlands of the south-western quarter were open rough grazing. This was largely enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries to create the Post-medieval Farmland HLC type. Some areas of farmland were substantially altered in the 20th century by hedge removal to create larger fields more convenient for mechanised agriculture, the Twentieth Century Farmland HLC type. Woodlands form another important HLC type in Ponsanooth, with Cosawes Wood an important area of ancient woodland. Enys and its post-medieval gardens and parkland form an important area of the Ornamental HLC type and Ponsanooth village is the only settlement large enough to figure in the Settlement HLC type. For each HLC type, current issues and opportunities are introduced, and form the basis for some of the report's later recommendations [3.1].

To help manage the complexity of Ponsanooth's historic landscape it has been divided on the basis of the HLC and topography into eight discrete areas, each briefly summarised [3.2]. And to place Ponsanooth in its wider Cornish context, its history, historic environment and historic landscape have each been compared with the several distinctive aspects of Cornwall highlighted in the Cornwall Local Plan [3.3].

Having introduced and summarised the wider historic landscape of the parish, the next section concentrates on the village of Ponsanooth [section 4]. Its history is largely post-medieval and in terms of its development is largely associated with industry, primarily as home for workers in local mines and works (principally gunpowder and woollen). Rows, terraces and individual cottages were built within a framework of streets attached to the earlier roads that ran to the bridging point. Pubs, shops, post office and brewery were all built to serve the largely working community and contribute to a robust and confident historic character. And at the very heart of it, perched on a slight crest, is the mighty Wesley Methodist chapel, rebuilt in 1842 to an uncompromisingly powerful design. Gathered into the architecture of this one structure is all the confidence of Cornwall's great nonconformist tradition and with its dark and rather forbidding north front looking down on the village at its feet, it represented an unarguable moral centre to the Victorian village.



Characterisation of Ponsanooth village. See larger version of this map in Section 4, below.

Slightly grander houses are clustered around the commercial core and in a tiny 'west end' (Park Villas and Cottages). The village, or proto-town changed in the 20th and early 21st centuries as the industries that stimulated its development declined and closed. Ponsanooth rapidly became a residential village, many of its people leaving each morning to work in a neighbouring town or business. Housing estates spread to east and west of the village's central core.

The analysis and characterisation of the village has allowed three key maps to be developed. One shows the phases of building through the 19th and 20th centuries; a second separates out principal building types – the terraces and rows, mills, public houses and the chapel – and the third identifies 7 distinct Character Areas, with the commercial core established around the main road at their centre; the band of water-powered mills that runs across that; the two zones of 19th century housing (which includes the chapel); the cornmill and farmsteads on the northern bank of the River Kennall; the lower end of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works; the early modern development along St Michael's Road; and finally the 20th and 21st century housing estates to the east and west of the historic core of Ponsanooth.

It then considers how the character of components and detail of Ponsanooth's historic environment contribute to its overall historic character [4.3]. This includes consideration of its roads, streets and lanes, and their surfacing, boundaries and detailing, the walls and hedges that define gardens and yards associated with terraces and houses. The range of dwellings is assessed, from rows and terraces to cottages, more substantial Victorian houses, and the various forms of 20th and 21st century housing, including the social housing built after the first and second world wars. This examined their fabric (mainly granite, slate and brick in the 19th century) and the ways that granite in particular was dressed (or not) and used, their forms (mostly gabled and simple single or double-fronted cottages for workers' housing; hipped or half-hipped roofs, rough ashlar or stuccoed walls for larger higher status houses), and their gardens and yards.

The forms and materials of mills and other industrial structures within Ponsanooth village are reviewed as are public houses, and ecclesiastical structures, including the chapel, church and Sunday schools. Trees (of which there are many) and green spaces (of which there are just a few) are discussed before views and vistas, mainly small-scale and constrained by topography and by trees, are described.

The heritage significances and values of Ponsanooth village are discussed briefly in section 4.4 before current issues and forces for change are introduced, as precursors of the presentation of policies and recommendations. Issues include the scarcity of space for further development and for car parks, the need to ensure that new development respects the status of the World Heritage Site, and the effects on conservation and design of there not being a Conservation Area at Ponsanooth. The opportunities to contribute further to the treescape and green infrastructure of Ponsanooth are mentioned as well as the sensitivity of some aspects of the place's workaday character to the urge to tidy the place up: the surfaces of back lanes for example.

The report then moves on from character to heritage assets, the individual buildings, structures, monuments, etc whose significance is such that they should be given particular consideration in planning decisions. First it summarises [in 5.1] the designated heritage assets: the features within that part of the Cornish Mining Landscape World Heritage Site that extend into Ponsanooth parish (the larger part of Ponsanooth village), and the Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and Registered Park and Garden (Enys). It briefly considers the three designated assets that are on the Historic England Heritage at Risk register: the Grade II* Listed Ponsanooth Methodist chapel, the Scheduled gunpowder stores, and the Scheduled Kennall Vale gunpowder works, part of whose scheduling extends into the western part of Ponsanooth parish [5.2].

The designations, aside from the World Heritage Site, have under-represented Ponsanooth's industrial heritage, and there are numerous structures and sites associated with other aspects of

its history that are poorly represented in the list of protected features. Section 5.3 turns the attention to those non-designated heritage assets and the benefits of Ponsanooth's community drawing up a Local Heritage List. It recommends that one is developed as part of the Neighbourhood Development Plan so that it can be put forward for acceptance by the parish community and then offered for adoption as part of the NDP by Cornwall Council. Criteria for inclusion have been suggested, including the following.

- Local distinctiveness
- Assets of some age
- Those assets that are relatively rare
- Those that have particular architectural or artistic interest
- Or have group value from being elements of well-defined complexes
- Or archaeological interest in the sense that their recording and analysis can be expected to throw light on the development of Ponsanooth, Cornwall or Britain

An inventory of structures and sites was drawn up as part of the study of Ponsanooth and forms an appendix of the report. This was assessed with the criteria in mind. Decisions regarding what criteria should be deployed and thus what assets should be proposed for a Local Heritage List are for the community of Ponsanooth to make. The criteria summarised above, and a short list of 40 sites and a longer list of another 47, both derived from the inventory of sites, are offered for the consideration of the community. It is expected that the community will know of other sites that should be included within the inventory and thus be candidates for inclusion on a Local Heritage List. And it may also be expected that the community will suggest other candidates for a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth, especially as numerous features meet one or more of the suggested criteria.

Section 6 draws together in one place the various discussions of the issues and opportunities that the historic environment, historic landscape and heritage assets of Ponsanooth face, both in the village and in the wider historic landscape. As so much depends on developing a good understanding of the place's history and its historic environment, a subsection has been devised that sets out a series of opportunities to improve historical and archaeological records, extend knowledge, and deepen understanding. Appendix 3 sets out some of the sources and methods available to support groups and individuals when investigating Ponsanooth's historic environment.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will include policies intended to inform and improve planning decisions and thus benefit the place and its community. Several draft policies for the historic environment of Ponsanooth have been suggested in Section 7.

The principal objective of these draft policies is that 'The historic environment throughout Ponsanooth parish will be conserved so that it enhances the wellbeing of the residents of Ponsanooth and attracts interest and stimulates visitors, and so contributes to the social and economic wellbeing of the village and parish. The historic environment, which is ubiquitous, is managed so that it supports action to counter the effects of climate change and supports woodland growth and biodiversity recovery and landscape enhancement strategies.'

Draft policies include the following

- Five policies intended to safeguard the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) by only supporting proposals that preserve and enhance the

special character of the WHS; by requiring proposals to be supported by historic environment assessments; by proposing Cornwall Council review the significance of the core of Ponsanooth village and if appropriate establish a Conservation Area to support its protection; by not permitting any wholly new development within the historic core of Ponsanooth; and by only permitting other development within the WHS that enhances the WHS.

- Two policies to safeguard other designated heritage assets (DHAs) and non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs), the latter as items on a Local Heritage List, by requiring heritage impact assessment, appraisal, evaluation and historic building reports as appropriate in order to enable decision-makers to appreciate the asset's significance and its setting, the effects of the proposal on those, and how any harm that may be caused by the proposal will be avoided or minimised, or mitigated; and by ensuring all features included in a Local Heritage List (whose compilation is recommended by the NDP) are fully recorded in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record.
- Three policies to enhance and reinforce historic character and distinctiveness by ensuring all development protects, complements and enhances the historic character of Ponsanooth village and the wider landscape as identified in the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and the village characterisation prepared for the NDP; ensuring that all proposals to convert redundant historic farm buildings are informed by heritage impact assessments that ensure fabric and character are respected; all proposals set out their delivery will preserve or enhance hedges, trees, woodlands and areas of semi-natural environment.
- One policy to ensure archaeological remains are respected in planning decisions by requiring heritage statements for all developments that might be expected to affect above or below ground archaeological remains.

It is also expected that the historic environment of Ponsanooth will be taken into account in other policies within the NDP, especially those that relate to the following.

- Policies on site allocations and preferred development, where proposals will have greater or lesser effects on the significance of aspects of the historic environment.
- Policies on landscape, where the Historic Landscape Characterisation will also be relevant, alongside local landscape character assessments,
- On ecology and the environment, including wood and tree planting, where historic land use can help guide such changes to the most sustainable places, those where similar land cover may have existed in the past.

In addition, there are other issues that the NDP steering group may consider when drafting policies, or when making more general recommendations. These include the following.

- Developing schemes that will enable sites on the Historic England Heritage at Risk register to be removed from that register.
- In particular find a long-term sustainable solution for the Grade II* Listed Wesleyan chapel.
- Establish a public car park within walking distance of the centre of the village to enable solutions for the chapel to be developed.

- Engage with Forest for Cornwall, nature recovery networks etc to enrich biodiversity using historical understanding of probable former woodlands, marshes, rough ground and other semi-natural habitats.
- Develop a trees and green spaces strategy for Ponsanooth village.
- Retain historical surfaces and finishes of streets and lanes wherever practicable.
- Encourage more people to visit Ponsanooth to appreciate its rich historic environment including by maintaining existing rights of way and establishing new ones.
- Address the severe severances to historic landscape and to walkers, cyclists and riders caused by the busy main roads, the A39 and the A393.

The final section [8] discusses the benefits of the historic core of Ponsanooth village being designated a Conservation Area and the qualities of those similar industrial villages in Cornwall that have been designated as such. It recognises that some aspects of Ponsanooth village's fabric and character have been damaged (few original windows and doors survive in the 19th century houses and buildings, for example), but highlights other aspects of the village whose quality is high, including the survival and character of the several early 19th century rows and terraces, the arrangement of these in relation to the great Wesleyan chapel, and the clear legibility of the story of the village's development within its patterns of roads and streets and its historic character areas. It presents the characterisation of the village contained within this report as a form of Conservation Area Appraisal and commends Ponsanooth to Cornwall Council as a strong candidate for being designated a Conservation Area.

1 Background

1.1 Planning and the Historic Environment

The planning system is designed to achieve development that is sustainable socially, economically and environmentally (NPPF, paragraphs 7 and 8). As part of this, strategic planning policy, both national and Cornwall-wide, requires the historic environment to be conserved and enhanced for its social, economic and environmental values.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, and especially Section 12 on the historic environment; MHCLG 2021a), the National Planning Practice Guidance on enhancing and conserving the historic environment (PPG; MHCLG 2021b), and the Cornwall Local Plan (CLP, and especially Policy 24, again on the historic environment; Cornwall Council 2016) set out how to achieve this clearly and fully. Decisions are made by the local planning authority; in Ponsanooth the LPA is Cornwall Council, advised by the Parish Council and by agencies, and guided by Plans and Policies, which here will include the Neighbourhood Development Plan and the Management Plan of the Cornish Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, which includes Kennall vale gunpowder works and Ponsanooth village in its Gwennap Mining District (Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site 2020).

The NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan both require a proportionate assessment of a place's historic environment, particularly its heritage assets. Policies in both also require decisions to take account of a place's character and distinctiveness to ensure new development is in keeping with both (see Appendix 2 for the relevant parts of the NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan).

These requirements can only be met once decision-makers are in possession of a good understanding of a place's heritage assets, character and distinctiveness. This study sets out to provide the basis for such an understanding.

1.2 Character and fabric

The historic environment is ubiquitous in Ponsanooth and Cornwall; it is everywhere around us, shaping our places and shaping ourselves as we live within them. People gain senses of identity and place from the historic environment and through these they develop and maintain important aspects of their wellbeing.

The NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan are most immediately concerned with physical aspects, the fabric of the historic environment, the things that can be seen and touched. So, the NPPF defines the historic environment as '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.'

It therefore includes all the built environment, all farmland, industrial land, managed woodland, designed landscapes like parks, roads and railways. Amongst all these there are individual features, like buildings, structures, monuments, earthworks and deliberate plantings that can be identified, described, interpreted and cared for. These are heritage features, and those whose significance is such that they should be taken into account when considering planning decisions are heritage assets.

Some may have been assessed and have been determined to be of sufficient importance that they are designated heritage assets (like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments). Landscapes and places can also be regarded as heritage assets (like World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and

Gardens and Conservation Areas), but most features in Ponsanooth parish, as elsewhere in Cornwall, are non-designated heritage assets. Some of these have been gathered together as part of this study as forming the basis of or starting point for the drawing up of a Local Heritage List (5.3).

Other heritage features may be either less discrete and be elements of wider patterns, or smaller-scale modest features that contribute to the character, distinctiveness and identity of places.

- The former, the elements of patterns, include things like
 - Cornish hedges and drystone walls, historical gateways and gateposts, farm buildings and field barns within the various types of farmland,
 - plantations, woods and copses between them
 - and hollow-ways and pathways connecting their parts.
 - Or they may include the pavements, alleys, flights of steps, front and back gardens, yards, outhouses, boundary walls, hedges, fences and railings, revetment walls, hand rails, street lights, gutters, culverts, kerbs and the different forms of metalling along untarmacked lanes, and other elements of the fabric of Ponsanooth village,
 - as well as the plantations, copses, and street trees that enhance the place and create or contribute to the various screens and frames for valued views.
- The latter may be eye-catching, evocative and meaningful features and structures, the finger posts, letter and phone boxes, items of street furniture within Ponsanooth village (drain and manhole covers, street name signs, benches etc). Some may be of sufficient importance for the local community to be included in the parish's Local Heritage List.

Such features are not insignificant, and they contribute to the historic environment that the NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan (CLP) set out to safeguard. That is partly because the NPPF and CLP are also concerned with more intangible aspects of place like Character and Distinctiveness and with the Values that individuals and communities place on these. Historic character can be assessed through the process of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) that was first developed here in Cornwall in the early 1990s (Herring 1998; see 3.1). The study of the ways that places and assets may be Culturally Distinctive has also been developed in Cornwall since 2016 as part of the Government's Devolution Deal with Cornwall (Cornwall Council 2019).

The identification and recording of these patterns and features may be an important way that the community of Ponsanooth engages with its historic environment and contributes to its protection and conservation, whether through the neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) itself, or through separate community or individual initiatives.

1.3 The commission

This study was commissioned by the Ponsanooth Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group in order to assist it in incorporating the historic environment into its NDP. The Group, in consultation with the parish community, and with advice from the Cornwall Council NDP team, proposed three principal options or aims in relation to the historic environment, drawn from St Gluvias topics analysis (St Gluvias being the name of the parish until early 2021):

1. Guide development to areas that avoid harm to the historic assets and landscapes, including setting and significance.

2. Include design policies to protect and enhance the historic character.
3. Identify local assets and policies to protect and enhance them.

The project design for this study developed those three options into the following five tasks.

1. Identify heritage assets – which the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHCLG 2021) defines as buildings, sites, places, areas or landscape having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets can be either designated (Listed, Scheduled, Registered, etc) or non-designated.
 - For the purposes of this study, heritage assets that might be regarded as a pool from which to develop candidates for inclusion on a Local Heritage List have been gathered into a gazetteer (Appendix 1). It is for the NDP Steering Group and the community of Ponsanooth to determine which of these might be put forward for either designation or for inclusion in a Local Heritage List, and which other features might be included with them.
2. Draft criteria for the community to employ in drawing up such a Local Heritage List of non-designated historic buildings and sites, to be adopted as part of the NDP.
3. Prepare a Character Statement for Ponsanooth village, and for any other settlement in the parish that is likely to be affected by development.
4. Characterise the parish's historic environment and identify issues affecting it.
5. Draft NDP policies for protecting and enhancing heritage assets and historic landscape character.

2 Ponsanooth parish

2.1 The parish

Parishes in some rural parts of Cornwall are ancient areas, established as early as the late 1st millennium AD and still the framework of local life administration and social life. In the more rapidly changing areas where extractive and manufacturing industry have transformed economies and settlement structures the patterns of parishes have been much more fluid, with boundaries being adjusted to improve the effectiveness of local administration. Such is the case with Ponsanooth.

In the medieval and early post-medieval periods, before mining and various forms of milling revolutionised life in and around the valley of the River Kennall, the area that is now Ponsanooth parish lay within three different ecclesiastical parishes. Most was in St Gluvias, but small areas around what was to become the site of Ponsanooth village were in Stithians and Perranarworthal parishes. Furthermore, the principal parish, St Gluvias, extended further to the south-west, into what is now Mabe (including Chywoon) and to the south-east, into what is now Penryn, including most of that town and of course also the earlier churchtown of St Gluvias, where the ancient place of worship still stands.

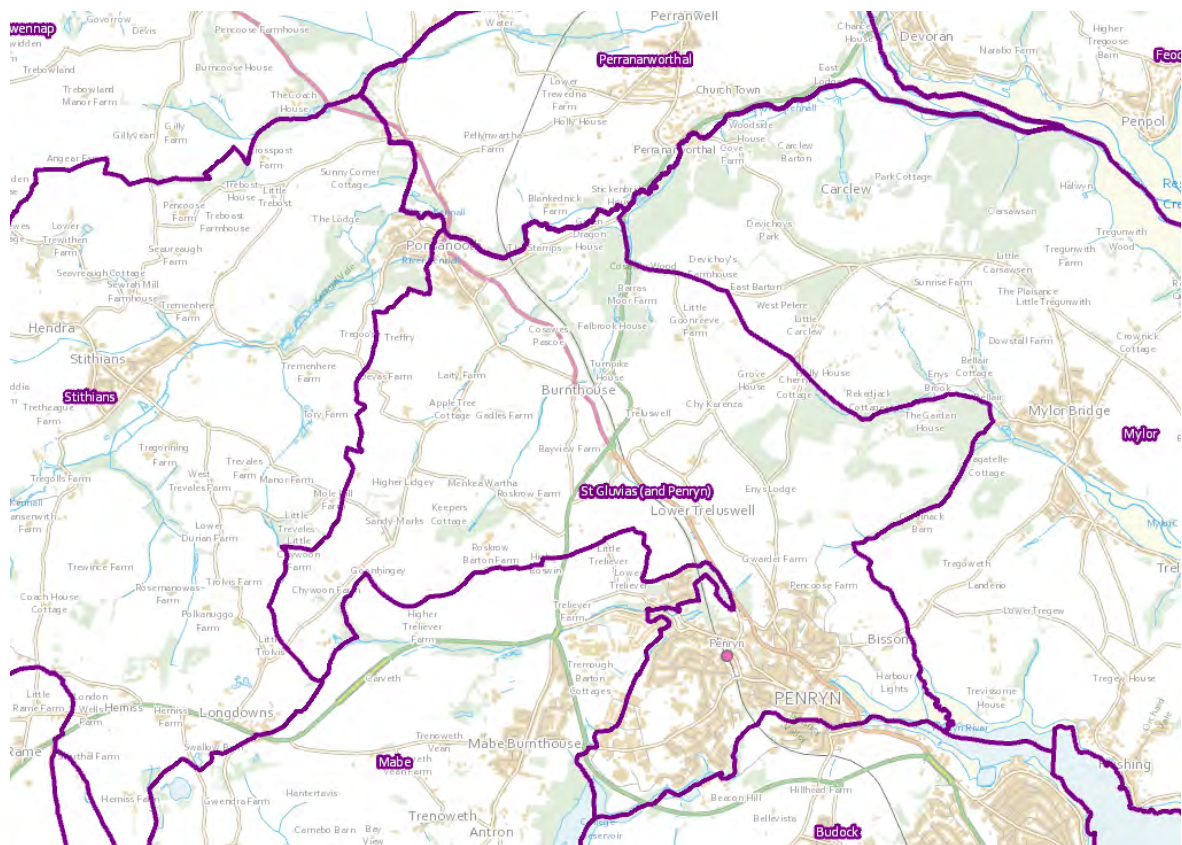
Unpicking the detail of boundary changes is beyond the scope of this study so the following is a simple outline. St Gluvias still included the church and Penryn in 1748 (Thomas Martyn's map). By 1842 (Tithe Map) it still retained the churchtown (in a detached segment) but not the town of Penryn. However, by 1960 (OS 1:25,000) the churchtown was no longer within St Gluvias. Stithians parish included most of Cot Wood and the western half of Ponsanooth village in 1748 and still did in 1960, but now its boundary has been pushed westwards to allow all of Ponsanooth village to be within what was until early 2021 St Gluvias parish. From April 2021 the parish was renamed to acknowledge the dominance of its principal village, Ponsanooth, and it also absorbed a portion of Perranarworthal north of the Kennall river and south of the track and road from Pelyn Downs to Blankednick.

2.2 Physical and natural environment

The topography of Ponsanooth parish is varied, with little level ground. This is a land, extending to c885 hectares (2186 acres) of rolling hills, higher and of granite in the west, lower and gentler on the metamorphosed slatestones in the east. The geological boundary runs just to the west of the line of the Cornwall Railway, so that the landscape to the west of the viaducts and cuttings is a harder, higher granite one while that to the east is a gentler, smoother and generally lower slatestone one. Both have peaks, the granite rises to Roskrow Down where two giant wind engines take advantage of the height (178 metres, 584 feet); the slatestone peaks on the hill just north of Treluswell Mount farm, which was presumably named from it, which reaches just 95 metres (312 feet). This last eminence was once called Enys Hill (Polsue 1868, 93).

The granite is part of the Carnmenellis boss; the slatestones and shales to the east are Devonian, and into those to the south-east of Ponsanooth village were intruded lavas that are the greenstones and elvans that were quarried for roadstone and other uses. Soils are black peaty and gravelly acid growans on the granite and loamy brown earths with some quartz stones on the sedimentary rocks of the east (Richards 1964).

The hills are sliced through by rivers and streams in deep steep-sided valleys. The most significant is that of the Kennall River, passing immediately north of Ponsanooth village, which



Medieval ecclesiastical parishes (from CC online mapping, Historic Environment Record).



Modern Civil parishes (from CC online mapping, Historic Environment Record).

risers near Four Lanes, around 6 kilometres to the north-west. The valleys of the shorter Cosawes and Roskrow streams that run down either side of the hill on which Cosawes Wood stands are also substantial barriers, as is the short coombe at the north-west of the parish running from near Devas to join the Kennall near the Kennall Vale gunpowder works. Two more streams, in rather more gently sloping valleys, run eastwards to the north and south of Enys where they join the Mylor stream. A final river, with short side coombes, runs down the Treluswell valley, steepening as it leaves the parish and approaches Penryn and St Gluvias churchtown, which it divides, before entering the creek of the Penryn River.



View south from near Devas looking up to the higher ground around Roskrow with its two wind turbines.

2.3 An outline history of the parish of Ponsanooth

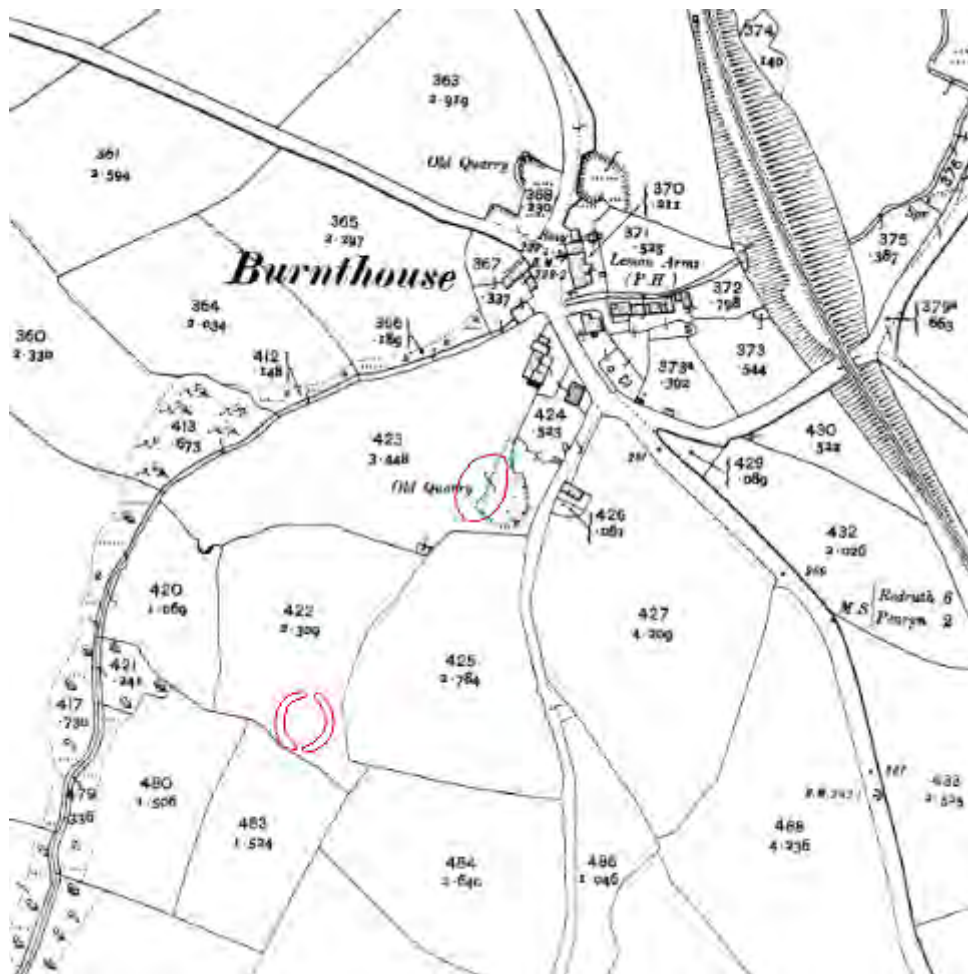
Prehistory

There have been no archaeological excavations of prehistoric sites in the parish, but there are a number of cropmarks (formed when crops ripen at different rates when planted over ditches, banks and walls). These have been plotted from aerial photographs and three cropmark features recorded in Ponsanooth might be prehistoric (see below). Experience from across Cornwall, from the lowlands as well as from the granite uplands, and so from land that matches each half of Ponsanooth, indicates that we can expect there to be many other as yet undiscovered below-ground prehistoric remains, probably including the following.

- Scatters of flint and other stone artefacts of Mesolithic (from c8000-c4000 BC), Neolithic (c4000- c2000BC) and early Bronze Age (c2000-c1400BC) date beside streams and on downland. This is the period when there were few or no permanent settlements and when people moved through the Cornish landscape gathering, hunting and fishing.
- The fallen and buried remains of megalithic monuments, those formed of large stones – standing stones, stone rows, stone circles, mainly of granite given that half of the parish is on the Carnmenellis granite. A standing stone or menhir, 2.5m or 8 feet high, survives just to the west of Ponsanooth parish in Stithians parish in the fields of the medieval hamlet of Tremenhere, named from the menhir itself.
 - The place-name Gonorman appears to refer to a megalithic site, it being a Cornish name with the *goon/goen* (downland) prefix, but with two other words meaning ‘Nine’ (*nan*) and ‘Stones’ (*meyn*), a common Cornish naming of a stone circle or stone row (examples in St Columb, Wendron, St Buryan and Gulval

parishes). A kerbed cairn with a central cist (a stone sided burial box) was discovered on that part of Gonorman Downs that lies in Stithians parish in the 19th century, in an area now lost to agricultural improvement (presumed to be at or near NGR SW 7495 3569). The stones of the kerb may be the 'nine stones', but it is also possible that a more substantial but now lost monument like a stone circle or a stone row gave Gonorman its name and may have stood in either Stithians or Ponsanooth parish.

- A crop-mark around 200 metres SSW of Burnthouse is sub-circular, just 30m across and with gaps or entrances on its northern and southern sides, probably too small to be a later prehistoric settlement enclosure. It could be an early prehistoric ritual or ceremonial site, rather like a small Class II henge (which have opposing entrances), a form of later Neolithic enclosure.



The oval crop-mark feature (shown in red) with opposed entrances to the south-west of Burnthouse. Plotted on the 1906 OS map.

- Barrows and cairns from the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age, their best-known function being as burial mounds. However, in Cornwall, many appear not to have been used in the disposal of the dead but instead for a range of rituals, including careful deposition of valued artefacts.
 - A group of three cropmarks of roughly circular features, 10 to 14 metres in diameter, on the slopes of Pelean Downs uphill to the north of the woollen

factory north of the Kennall River, may be the remnants of barrows or cairns although it is also possible that they are the remains of much later mining.

- There are other areas within Ponsanooth parish where barrows or cairns may have been erected, most obviously on the highest ground around Gonorman and Goonhingey Downs, but also on the lesser heights of Devas, Higher Treluswell and Enys. Such places are known to have barrows and cairns elsewhere in Cornwall.



The three circular crop-marks on Pelean Downs that may be Bronze Age barrows, or remains of mining, plotted on the 1906 OS map.

- Round houses and field systems and agricultural enclosures, from the Bronze and Iron Ages. For long it was felt that these were mainly to be found on Cornwall's granite uplands, such as those in the western part of Ponsanooth parish, but recent work in 'lowland' Cornwall indicates that remains of settlements and fields can also be found there.
 - For example, a round house dated to c1500 BC was excavated in 2006 on the eastern bank of the Carnon River just north of Devoran in neighbouring Feock parish (Jones 2008).
- Metal working may have started in the second millennium BC, tin of course as a key constituent of bronze, probably obtained from stream workings, but also gold. Nuggets thought to have been found in the Carnon Valley in Feock in the early 19th century were analysed and found to have the same chemical signature as the gold used in the 3600-year-old 'Sky disc of Nebra' found in Saxony-Anhalt in Germany in 1999 (Borg 2019). Cornish gold seems, therefore, to have been mined near Ponsanooth and traded across western Europe in the early Bronze Age. This was not then a remote part of the world.

- Later prehistoric settlement enclosures, from as early as the 4th century BC to as late as the 4th and 5th century AD., containing hamlets of round and oval houses and usually set within patterns of small rectilinear fields. Over a thousand of these enclosures have been recorded in Cornwall and it is therefore likely that several existed within Ponsanooth parish. Where we are able to reconstruct Cornish Iron Age and Romano-British landscapes (c800 BC to cAD 400) we see hamlets distributed roughly as densely as medieval ones, set within extensive field patterns; a full and productive landscape.
 - An oval enclosure, 60 to 75m in diameter, survives, partly in a curving field hedge, partly as a cropmark to the east of Treluswell Mount on the north-west side of a rounded hill (below).
- Other later prehistoric and Romano-British settlements may have been 'open', not surrounded by a bank and ditch, but instead a scatter of several round-houses, still usually forming hamlets. These too can be found within contemporary field patterns, indicating an agricultural economy.



The oval cropmark of a later prehistoric or Romano-British enclosed settlement north-east of Treluswell Mount. Cornwall Council aerial photo taken in 2000; crop mark plotted on the 1906 OS map.

Medieval and early post-medieval (c400 to 1748)

As noted above, Ponsanooth parish is a modern creation; until April 2021 the main part of it was called St Gluvias, sometimes plain Gluvias, despite Ponsanooth having been its largest settlement since the Victorian period.

Medieval and early post-medieval arrangements are seen most clearly on Thomas Martyn's map of 1748, a map made just as Cornwall's industrial revolution was getting up its first head of steam, but which was otherwise still **a largely medieval land of farming hamlets, a scattering of gentry houses and a number of smaller farmsteads on the more marginal ground**. The framework of the road system was already largely in place, though its routes and gradients were those manageable by horse and pony and slow-moving wagon, rather than modern engine-driven vehicles. The first turnpikes (including those from Redruth to Penryn and from Truro to Falmouth) were not yet there but were to be introduced within a few decades of Martyn's map.

Martyn shows arrangements remarkably accurately. He picks out parishes with dotted lines, which on the version shown here have been emphasised by a later owner of the map using a yellow watercolour (an early equivalent of highlighter).

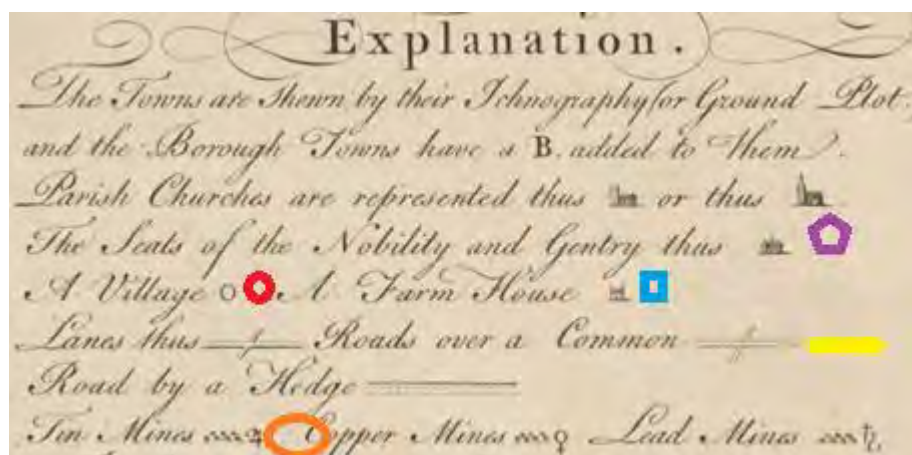
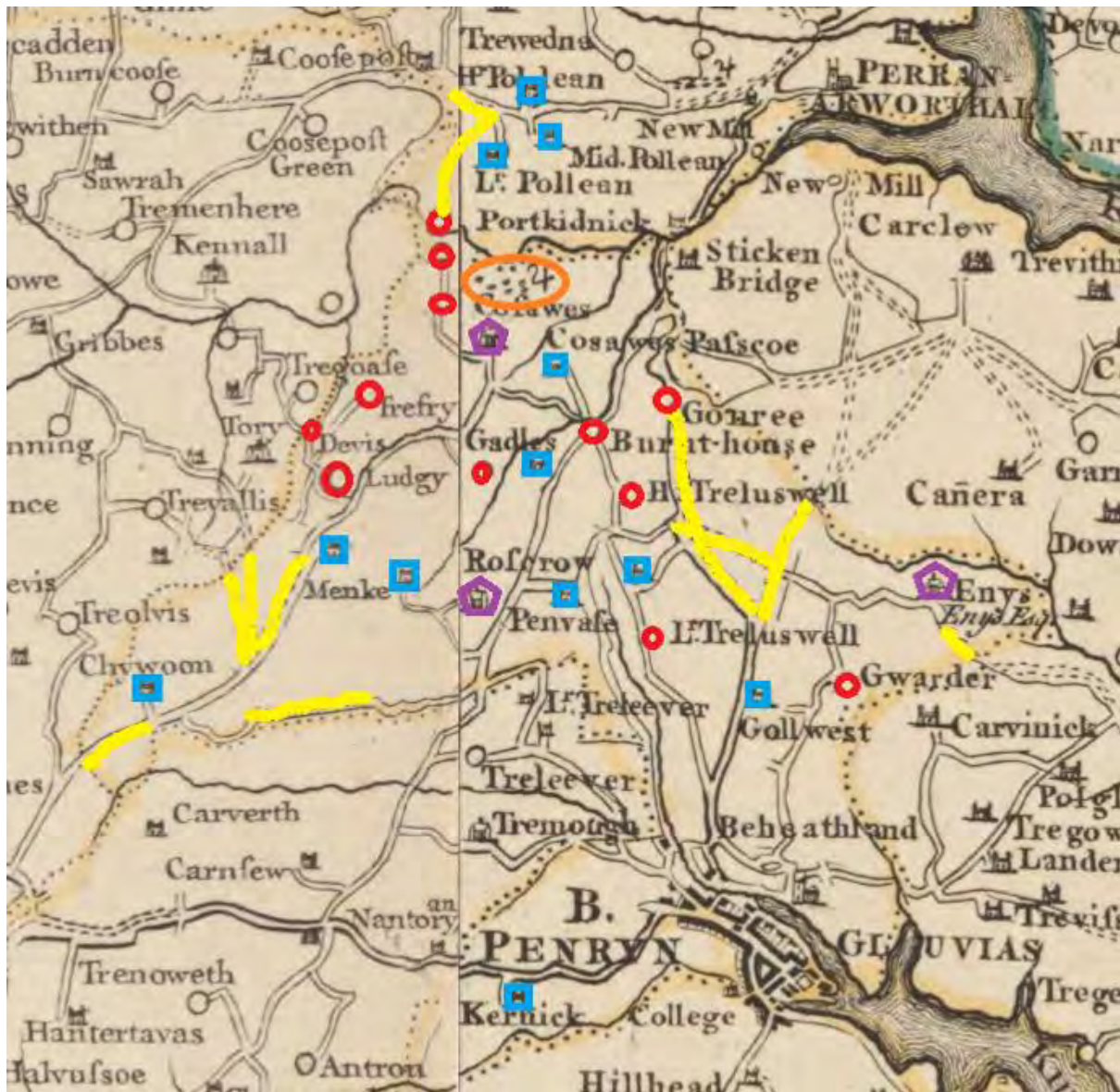
St Gluvias church is shown beside the tidal river with the important medieval harbour town of Penryn already focussed on its long ridge-top high street, which has the island market house indicated, as well as several side-streets. Before the arrival of Falmouth, Penryn was the dominant urban centre for the mouth of west Cornwall's greatest river, and Ponsanooth would have been within its sphere of influence then as it is now within that of Truro. Penryn was a borough (as shown by the large letter B on Martyn's map) and the parish extended a little further to the south-west to include Kernick and Chywoon, the latter later drawn into the parish of Mabe.

There were two large areas of open or unenclosed common, shown by the lanes crossing them having broken lines (indicating that they were not hedged in): on the highest ground of Gonorman and Goonhinge and on the downlands east of Higher Treluswell, called Gonree Downs in 1811 (OS 2-inch drawing). These names all contain the Cornish word *goon*, meaning downland, and usually referring to commons where the farmers living in several hamlets and farmsteads could turn out together their livestock in the long summer from May Day to Hallowe'en. Here they also cut turf and furze for domestic fuel, and ferns (bracken) for winter livestock bedding.

Martyn shows eleven hamlets in St Gluvias parish and there was another on the northern bank of the River Kennall in Perranarworthal parish – where Chestnut Farm, Bridge House and the former corn mill now stand. All but three of the eleven are named and of those all but one have good medieval farm names, with early surviving records: Trefry, Devis, Ludgey, Gonree, Hr Treluswell, Lr Treluswell and Gwarder. Burnthouse was probably on or near the site of another medieval hamlet, Tregoweth. The two un-named hamlets at the north-western extremity of St Gluvias are the bridge-side settlement at Ponsanooth, and the cluster of houses on the higher part of what is now Commercial Hill, and the one to the west of Gadles was Laity. In the medieval period all these hamlets, with the probable exception of the two at Ponsanooth (which were most likely post-medieval industrial settlements), would have contained a handful of farmsteads, their occupants working the land in communal and cooperative ways. The fields that survive around them are typical of the roughly rectangular fields with slightly sinuous sides that were the 'cropping units' in which strips were laid out. Aerial photographs and Lidar show the lines of such strips surviving within some fields (for example at Trefry).

A trend that began in the later medieval period in Cornwall continued into the post-medieval: the shrinkage of farming hamlets into single farmsteads and the associated shift from working communal strip fields to using the privately held enclosed fields we are familiar with today. In St Gluvias we can see this in the three country houses, the 'seats of the nobility and gentry' shown at Roscrow, Cosawes and Enys, whose ultimate origins were probably as three more farming hamlets, and in the numerous 'farmhouses' shown on Martyn's map, which could include the homes of well-to-do yeomen in the anciently enclosed land (at the named places like Cosawes Passcoe, Menke, Gadles, Chywoon, Penvase and Gollwest) and perhaps lower status smallholdings near Higher Lidgey (a now abandoned site) and on the road-junction site at Treluswell that was reused in the 19th century for a Methodist chapel.

Martyn's map also shows mining in the area of Wheal Magdalen, and indicates that it was then working tin by showing the alchemical sign for that metal: 



Detail of the 1748 map of Cornwall by Thomas Martyn with the three types of settlement distinguished and lanes with open sides shown in yellow. In 1748 the parish of St Gluvias included the town of Penryn as well as the churchtown of St Gluvias. The great Magdalene Mine was also shown (ringed in orange).

Later post-medieval and modern Ponsanooth

Transport and communications

We have just seen that Ponsanooth parish has a largely medieval framework: the rural settlement pattern and the roads, lanes and pathways that served them were largely in place by the 16th century: the principal exceptions being the main thoroughfares. Roads linking local towns had previously taken more circuitous routes that were convenient for the slow-paced packhorse and wagon but were increasingly difficult once speedier movement of large volumes was required. These highways were rationalised in the later 18th century through the turnpikes: the Truro turnpikes established in 1754 included the road that remains the main road to Falmouth (replacing the old road from Truro to Falmouth that ran through what is now Lane End) and the 1763 Penryn and Redruth road ran over Ponsanooth bridge and up Commercial Hill to join the Truro to Falmouth road at Penvalle. Both roads are still studded with milestones and several toll houses still stand, including one (still called Turnpike House) on the old bend just east of Burnthouse left high and dry by a modern improvement to the A39, and another on the west side of the improved stretch of the A39 road south of Lower Treluswell (the house now called Watergate). Earlier long-distance roads lost status as their levels of use diminished: the old main road to Truro running through Gonreeve and past Enys Lodge, for example, though this does have milestones and way markers. With its wide verges as it crosses the former downs it is a valuable historic feature, a relatively rare example of an unmodernised historical highway.



The great viaduct of the Cornwall Railway from the east with piers of the first granite and timber railway viaduct standing in front of the 1930 replacement.

In the 19th century the Cornwall Railway arrived and cut the parish in two, largely echoing the line of the granite boundary. Viaducts and cuttings were required to maintain a good carriageway through the dissected land south-west of the Carnon valley, and especially when crossing the

Kennall valley. A viaduct with timber deck-spans supported on stone piers was replaced in 1930 by the current solid masonry viaduct (stone, brick and concrete), the tallest viaduct in Cornwall west of Truro (139 feet, 42 metres, on nine piers that make it 390 feet or 120m long).

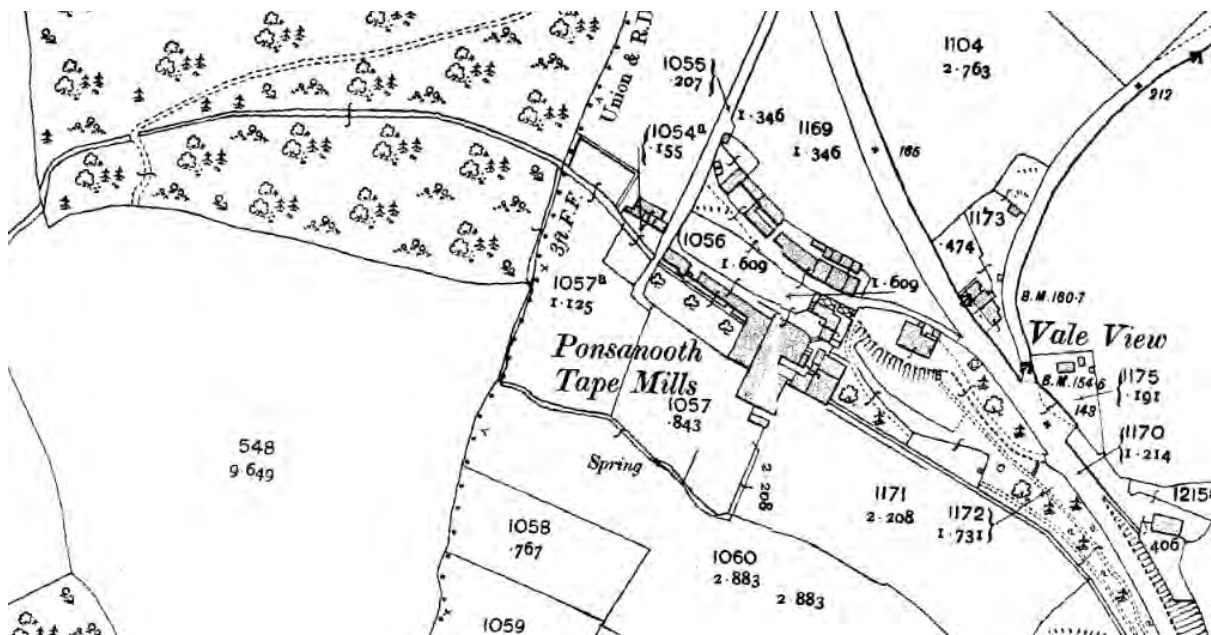
Water-power driving Ponsanooth's growth

The Kennall River was famous for drawing off water and running it along long and short leats to turn waterwheels to power a wide range of industrial processes, from flour and grist milling of the local farmers' grain crops to fulling or felting cloth derived from their sheep, or serving the mines alongside the river, and enabling various other processing and manufacturing industries. Penaluna in 1838 counted 48 mills in operation along the 7-mile-long river. The detail below is largely from Peter Richards' invaluable 1964 dissertation on the historical geography of the Kennall Basin.

There were **grain or grist mills** all along the river including these in what is now Ponsanooth parish: Tregoose corn mill (operational by 1589 and still working in 1963 as Andrew's Corn Mill), Frog Grist Mills (shown on a 1730 map by William Doidge, one of two decayed by 1806) and Chestnut Farm Mill (on the north side of the river in what was Perranarworthal) shown with a water wheel on the 1691 map of Arworthal manor lands and still operational in 1878, but disused by 1906.

Ponsanooth **Tucking Mill** was shown on the 1730 map but may have already been old by then as a sale notice of 1816 for Ponsanooth Woollen Manufactory mentioned that it had been at work for 'at least 200 years' and included 'a tucking mill, racks, etc.'. An indenture of 1807 between James Lugg of Ponsanooth, a clothier, and Richard Rowe of Penryn, a papermaker included property in Ponsanooth and the right of Rowe 'to use a rack for drying woollen goods (fixed in one of the meadows)' (from notes by Peter Richards held by Ponsanooth History Group). The 'old tucking mill' was mentioned in a lease of 1832 (Richards 1964) and William Penaluna noted in 1838 that at Ponsanooth the river turns 'fulling mills, spinning jennies, and carding machines'.

A large **woollen factory** was established at Vale View, north of the river, in 1807 by Edward Lovey on land leased from the Basset estate; a leat and reservoir were shown on the 1840 Tithe Map and serges and blankets were being made by 1853 (Slater's Directory) and baizes and stocking worsteds had joined those by 1856 (Kelly's Directory). It was labelled Woollen Factory on the 1878 OS map but had become Ponsanooth Tape Mills by 1897 (when Lillie Kemp left Perranarworthal school to work there; notes held by the Ponsanooth History Group) and it was recorded as such on the 1906 OS map. The tape was used in the fuse-making industry (especially in Bickford Smith's fuse factory at Tuckingmill between Redruth and Camborne). Workers' cottages were arranged uphill to the north of the factory and alongside the Redruth turnpike road.



The large early 19th century Ponsanooth woollen factory was reused as a water-powered tape mill (its products destined for the fuse-making industries of Cornwall) in the later 19th century; as shown on the 1906 OS map.

Eight 18th or 19th century **paper mills** were mentioned in a 1938 history of the industry in Cornwall and three of those were on the Kennall River, one at Kennall itself (in place by 1809) and two at Ponsanooth, one by at least as early as 1816. One appears to have produced white paper in 1827 and the other brown (sales notice in *Royal Cornwall Gazette*). Paper making required an abundant supply of clean water and raw materials, which included rags, wastepaper, oat straw, rope and other scrap material. The Cornish paper-making industry seems to have succumbed by the end of the 19th century, squeezed out by larger mills elsewhere that had begun using wood pulp (Shorter 1938; Richards 1964).

Other waterwheels and mills turned by water from the Kennall were directly and indirectly related to the mining of tin, copper and other metals.

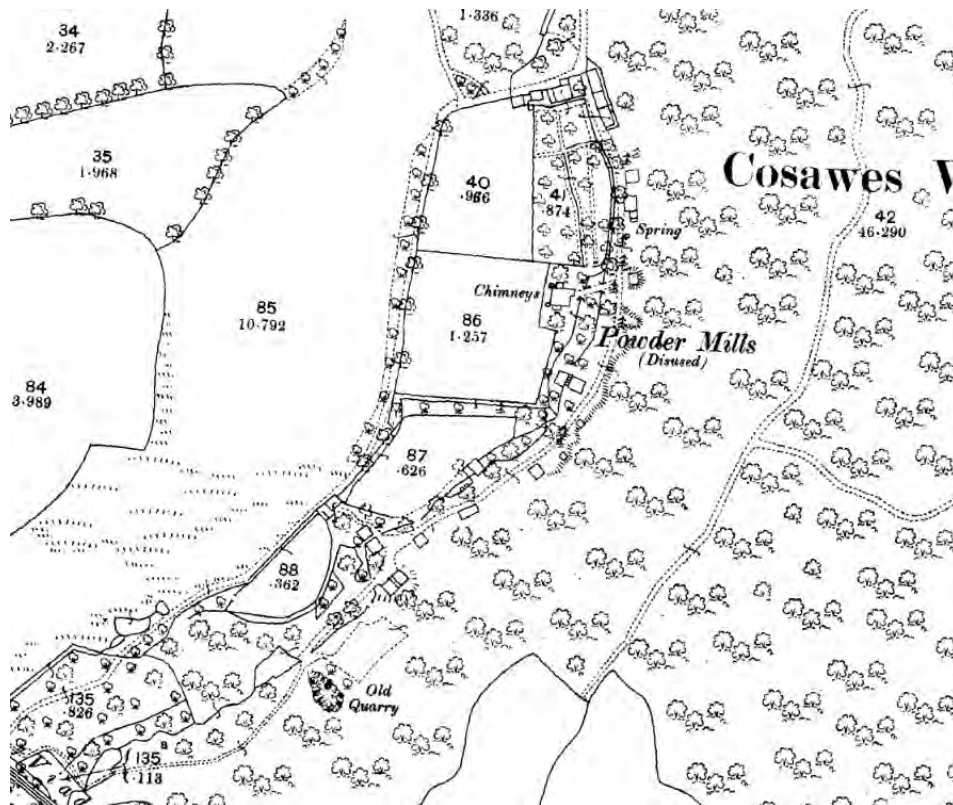
- Large wheels fitted with cams turned rotative motion into rocking power that was transmitted along flatrods that ran to and down into shafts (via angle-bobs) to **pump water and haul materials** out of underground workings.
- Other mills powered the **stamps** that crushed the tin-bearing ore into dust that was mixed with water to allow the heavy metal to fall out of suspension in buddles and settling tanks. The map made by William Doidge for Richard Edgecumbe in 1730 showed Ponsanooth and Wheal Magdalen; Peter Richards' tracing indicates that there were up to 10 stamping mills within the village, roughly half of them on a stream taken off the main leat and run downhill to join the River Kennall west of the bridge; the other half on the second stream that ran beneath the road and joined the river to the east of the bridge. Each may be expected to have had dressing floors containing settling tanks and buddles. The central part of Ponsanooth would then have been dominated by such floors, probably largely operated by women and boys, the men of the mining families being engaged in the shafts and adits of the mines themselves.
- Doidge's map also showed a grist mill near the top of the leat's descent (probably Old Mill, west of the Chapel), a tucking mill (or fulling mill) east of the road at the bottom of the eastern leat, and two **burning houses** (probably used to burn arsenic off tin ore to

reduce its impurity), one immediately east of the road and the other (labelled Old Burning House) in the general area of Malthouse Close. The proliferation of stamping mills and their dressing floors would have made residential development of Ponsanooth awkward, but the poisonous fumes of the burning houses (which killed vegetation as well as animal life) made it dangerous, and their presence may be the best explanation of why Ponsanooth did not grow substantially before the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

- **Blowing houses** also used waterpower to operate the bellows that forced heat up to the required temperature to melt or smelt tin and a blowing house with a waterwheel was shown within the area of Ponsanooth on the 1691 map.



The Cosawes gunpowder works as shown on the 1841 St Gluvias Tithe Map.

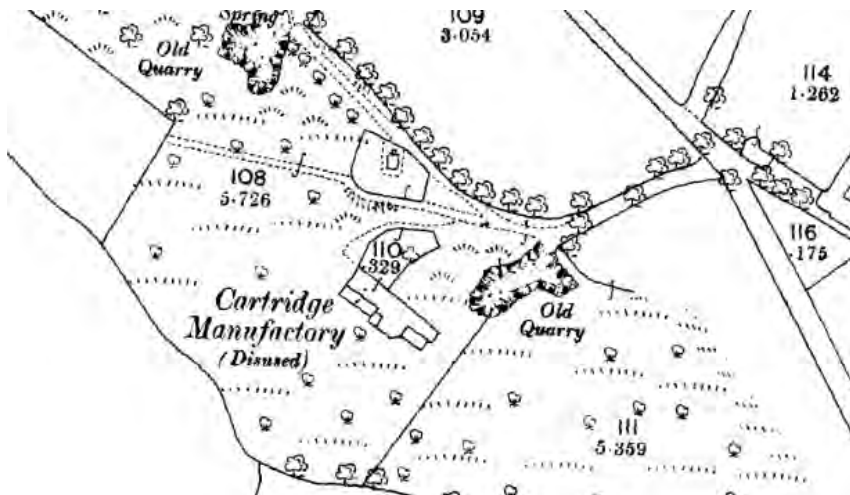


The Cosawes gunpowder works as shown on the 1878 OS 1:2500 map.

- **Gunpowder** (a mixture of 75% saltpetre, 15% charcoal and 10% sulphur, the latter sometimes called brimstone) had been used in ‘shooting the rocks’, or blasting, in Cornish tin mines since the Godolphins introduced it in the 1680s, but until the early 19th century the powder the miners used was imported to Cornwall.
 - Then in 1808 Henry Gill of Penryn saw the potential market for a Cornish gunpowder works and also saw the potential of a location in the wooded valleys of St Gluvias parish. He built a cascade of gunpowder mills in the valley SW of Cosawes Wood, entering production the following year and already creating 2000 barrels the year after that (1810).
 - The Fox family, who had interests in Perran Foundry, mines and shipping in Cornwall and iron mines and iron works in Wales were first granted a licence for their Kennall Vale gunpowder works in 1811 when the manager was Benjamin Sampson. By 1824 there were already 6 waterwheels in Kennall Vale keeping ‘14 tons of marble constantly turning, making 4000 to 5000 barrels annually’ (Penaluna 1838). In 1827 the Cosawes works was brought together with Kennall Vale. Eventually 12 mills were established in the Kennall Vale works, which included an extension to the south-west into Roches Wood. Kennall Vale and Cosawes gunpowder works operated together as a single enterprise for a while but eventually Cosawes was repurposed and used just for storage.
 - There were several explosions at each works, including some fatalities at Kennall Vale. The first accident occurred at Cosawes, caused by a carpenter carrying a lit pipe in his pocket (Peter Richards’ notes held by the Ponsanooth History Group).
 - The Kennall Vale works were at their peak in c1875 when they included the two powder mill complexes in Kennall and Roches Woods, and ancillary works

producing the three main constituents of gunpowder: a **sulphur mill**, a charcoal mill and a saltpetre refinery. They also had the farm below the works (in Ponsanooth parish) and some cottages within Ponsanooth village (Smith 1986).

- As Cornish mining collapsed in the 1880s, so the gunpowder works that depended upon it for its principal market also went into rapid decline and in 1889 the Kennall Vale works was sold to Curtis's and Harvey. Production shifted briefly to **cartridge and fuse powder** and eventually ceased in 1910 (Smith 1986, summarising Earl 1978). The 1906 OS map no longer labelled the works and showed the saltpetre refinery as disused.
- Two of those ancillary works supporting the explosives industry were in Ponsanooth itself, a **mill grinding the charcoal** (itself made in local oak woods, like that at Cosawes), and a **refinery of saltpetre** of c1850 (where the modern village school now stands) that was reused in the 20th century to make gutta-percha for Bickford Smith's safety fuse works in Tuckingmill, the Ponsanooth refinery being taken over by ICI a short while before the Second World War. There was also a **cooperage** making the barrels in which the gunpowder was transported. The whereabouts of the charcoal mill is uncertain; the old paper factory at the north-east of the village, east of St Michael's Road, is now known as 'The Old Charcoal Mill' so presumably it is believed to have been there.
- A **Cartridge Manufactory** shown as disused on the 1878 OS map on the NE slopes of the hill south of Ponsanooth, quite close to Cosawes Barton, had been built sometime after 1841; it was therefore short-lived and by 1908 all but fragments of its long north and south walls had been removed. A square building set within an enclosure to the north of the cartridge factory was recorded as a magazine on the c1888 OS 1:10,560 map; it was presumably used to store explosives from this factory. Little is known of the cartridge factory, but presumably it was associated in some way with the gunpowder works at either Cosawes Wood or Kennall Vale.



The cartridge manufactory that stood on the hill to the south-east of Ponsanooth as shown on the 1878 OS 1:2500 map, when it was already disused.

- Most of the water-powered industry within Ponsanooth village depended upon the **substantial leat** that drew water from the Kennall River via a weir within Roches Wood. This appears likely to have its origins in the later medieval or early post-medieval periods and was a crucial element of the village's infrastructure. Its western part is protected as a Scheduled Monument as part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works but the scheduling

ends where it runs beneath the road on Cot Hill. The leat still runs, and the water still makes its way north-eastwards down the slope through Ponsanooth village, passing former mills, running through the **stone-faced millpond** immediately NW of the chapel and **culverted under streets** and roads.



The buttressed revetment of the millpond immediately north of the chapel.

- There were several 19th century **breweries** in Ponsanooth parish, including two with substantial surviving remains, both Listed Buildings (Grade II).
 - The large warehouse-like structure on the north side of Malthouse Close presumably gave that place its name; it is listed as a brewery and may be the 'House and Brew House' occupied by John Hart in 1841 (Tithe Apportionment).
 - A second brewhouse in Ponsanooth village was attached to the Listed Building the Victory Inn, occupied in 1841 by James Andrew.
 - A public house at Laity Moor had a brewhouse to its rear in 1841, occupied by James Martin (Tithe Apportionment). In 1856 Fanny Martin occupied the Miners Inn here (Kelly's Postal Directory), but no public house was shown on the 1878 OS map.
 - The northern complex in the yard at Lower Treluswell was shown on the 1841 Tithe Map when it was recorded as Brewery, Stable, Outhouse and Yard and was occupied by John and Henry Rowe; the large Listed Building to its south was probably an oast house and maltings, and possibly also a warehouse and was first shown on the 1878 OS map.
- The beers made in these breweries were made available to the community and to people passing through Ponsanooth in the **inns and public houses**, though the scale of some of the brewery enterprises (especially Ponsanooth and Lower Treluswell) suggests that some would also have been shipped out of the parish. There were two pubs in Ponsanooth itself, both beside the turnpike and both possibly shown on the 1811 OS 2-inch drawing (though that is too small-scale to be certain). Both may have been named from famous events of 1805, one internationally well-known, the other much more local.

- The Victory (listed Grade II) is a fine Georgian building, and may have been named from HMS Victory, from which Nelson conducted the victory of the Battle of Trafalgar (Douch 1966). It had its own brewery attached to the west.
- The Stag Hunt may also have an early 19th century core. Its name may derive from a day in December 1805 when a buck was pursued for 4 hours by the Falmouth hounds until it and four of the dogs fell down a shaft at Maudlin Mine, killing the deer and one of the dogs (Douch 1966).
- There were other roadside pubs in the wider parish: The Lemon Arms (named from the landowner and investor in local Ponsanooth industry) at Burnthouse was set up, with a smithy, to serve travellers on the turnpike; a public house was in place here by 1841 (Tithe Map) and the Lemon Arms still operated in 1906.
- At Laity Moor the Martins ran a pub as well as a brewery. It was known as the Rambling Miner in 1842 when someone tried to use two counterfeit shillings to obtain drinks there (Douch 1966). It was apparently closed by 1878 as it is not shown on the OS map of that year.
- **Granite quarries** for building stone and from 1918 for memorials were opened in the 19th century, including those on the hill to the south of Ponsanooth village, one of which (Carnes) was operational in the early 20th century. These would have been the principal sources of the granite used in profusion in the village, in walls and hedges as well as in buildings. The granite was proudly displayed through the substantial lintels and quoins that are a major feature of Ponsanooth.
- **Elvan quarries** whose product was broken down or crushed for roadstone continued into the early decades of the 20th century (Richards 1964).
- Slaters Directory of 1853 provides a snapshot of Ponsanooth's various other trades when the gunpowder works were in full working. There were two **millers**, a **millwright**, two **shoemakers**, two **butchers**, a **maltster**, a **brewer**, a **guano and cider merchant**, a **paper manufacturer**, a **serge and blanket manufacturer**, a **tailor and draper**, three **shopkeepers**, a **carpenter**, two **masons** and a **publican** (The Stag Hunt).
- Kelly's Directory does the same for 1897, at a period when the gunpowder works was in decline. Then there were mentions of Field's **Arsenical Works**, a **smith** and **boilermaker**, a **gunpowder magazine manager**, a **wholesale tailor**, a **mattress maker**, a **mill**, a **livery stables** business, two **carpenters**, two **coopers**, two **grocers** and **drapers**, a **mason**, a **blacksmith** and a **shoemaker**.

The most intensive changes in the 20th and early 21st centuries did take place in Ponsanooth village, but there have also been substantial changes elsewhere in the parish. These include the following.

- There has been some **new settlement** away from Ponsanooth, most of it residential, and not directly associated with employment (agricultural or industrial) in the way that most of the earlier settlement in the parish was.
 - The most notable new settlement is at Cosawes Park where scores of single-storey dwellings have been arranged along sweeping drives, around cul-de-sacs and around some small squares. It includes fragmentary remains of the Cosawes Wood gunpowder works and is largely surrounded by woodland; tourists can also camp in fields at the northern foot of the complex, whose history is fully described in Archer and Poole 2016.

- Sporadic new housing, mainly bungalows, has been established alongside the A39 and the B3292 in the vicinity of the roundabout complex at Penvale
- Other groups of bungalows were built in the mid-20th century on the cut through to Perranarworthal from the A 3933, north-east of Vale House and more recently at Penvose on the site of the old abattoir.
- A 20th-century smallholding was carved out of the 19th century broadleaf plantations of Roskrow Woods at Sandy-Marks.
- **Agriculture became more specialised and mechanised** through the 20th century, with small family farms being replaced by larger concerns that have seen many amalgamations of neighbouring holdings and the cessation of agricultural use of most farmsteads in the parish; their land now being worked by larger farming practices, increasing further the need for mechanisation. Cultivation (mainly grain and brassicas) is largely (but not entirely) confined to the eastern half of the parish, mainly off the granite, where livestock farming prevails.
- Many or most of those non-agricultural farmsteads have had their **historical stone-built barns and animal houses converted to dwellings**, and their mowhays, yards and vegetable gardens turned into car parking spaces and ornamental gardens, fundamentally changing the character of much of rural Ponsanooth. A wholly new farm was established in the 20th century at Roskrow Barton, freeing the home farm and its courtyards of stone farm buildings to be converted into a fairly sizeable hamlet. The Roskrow Barton farm has itself become a large-scale abattoir, replacing an earlier smaller one at Penvose.
- New forms of land use were established at the end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st. These include extensive **renewable energy complexes**, both wind and solar, on the high ground around Roskrow.
- Other 20th century community services besides the **new school** at Ponsanooth include the **sewage works** next to The Stamps and the extensive **allotment gardens** at Burnthouse.
- A small **commercial complex** was established at Barras Moor commerce and an **industrial and commercial** one at The Stamps while **petrol garages** were established at Pelyn and Penvale.

2.4 Improving understanding of Ponsanooth's history and heritage: methods and approach

This study has employed a mixture of sources (see References and Appendix 3 on sources) and methods, covering both individual heritage assets and the historic landscape character of the whole parish, including Ponsanooth village. **It has benefitted greatly from help from Sarah Benney, Marilyn Ferris (also Chair of Ponsanooth Parish Council) and members of the Ponsanooth History Group**, and from being allowed access to material gathered by the group, and Sarah in particular. This includes the fruits of previous historical research, undertaken by Peter Richards, which they hold. **Martin Beckett, history and heritage representative on the NDP group**, has also been very helpful and supportive.

History and archaeology are ongoing activities, with new evidence and sites being discovered all the time and the narrative or story drawn from them regularly being updated. The community of Ponsanooth should be encouraged to continue to investigate its past and its place. An appendix has been included that provides some guidance and ideas on how it may proceed and some of

the areas of the parish's history and archaeology that would benefit from further research have been suggested in section 6.

3 Historical landscape

The character of Ponsanooth parish is determined in part by the outcomes of its history – the land cover of farmland, woodland, settlement or more specialised uses – combined with the varying physical topography, which itself reflects the underlying geology (see 2.2). That topography is most immediately visible now as the type of stone used in buildings and field boundaries, but it also determined much of the variety in the parish’s relief – the granite land in the west being higher and more marginal than the slates of the east, and it contributed to the land uses that have produced the varied land cover.

The whole of the parish of Ponsanooth is therefore historical landscape. The most widely accepted definition of landscape, from the European Landscape Convention of 2000, is ‘An area perceived by people whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’ (Council of Europe 2000). And historic or historical refers to anything concerning or characteristic of past events or history. All of Ponsanooth has been changed by the actions of people, even in its wildest parts, the rivers, which have been drawn from via weirs to power the many mills of the Kennall Valley and its tributaries, and the woods, which are largely secondary, plantations (like Roskrow and Cot Woods) and ancient woodland (like Cosawes Wood) that was subjected to careful management from at least the medieval period until the last few decades.

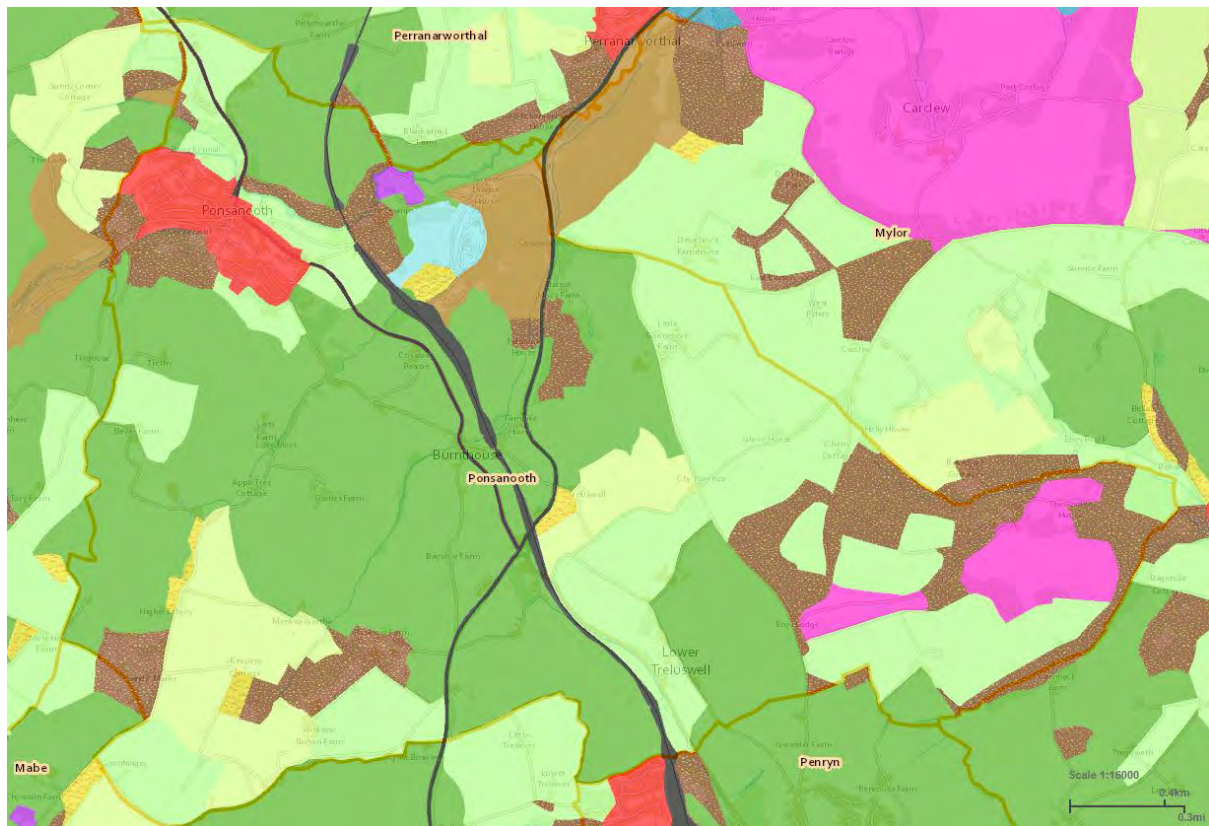
Likewise, the parts of the parish that are most modern, like the roads, railways, and recently built housing estates, like Trevonnen Road, are also historical landscape. Even though the most recent elements are just a few years old, they are embedded in patterns or follow lines that are historical – the improved A39 road following the 18th century Truro and Falmouth turnpike, housing estates fitted into pre-existing spaces and drawing some of their design from existing local character.

The historic landscape of Cornwall has been systematically characterised, largely through identifying blocks of land that share similar histories and so have similar historic character. This Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) maps those blocks of land and ascribes each block to one of a number of HLC Types. And each HLC Type is explored within associated text (see https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1641-1/dissemination/pdf/Cornwall_Historic_Landscape_Character_Types_texts.pdf). The following subsection abbreviates and summarises the HLC Types texts and adds comments relevant to Ponsanooth.

3.1 Historic Landscape Character Types

In Ponsanooth parish the land is predominantly rural and so has been placed within ‘Farmland’ HLC Types, subdivided into the following three principal types. Each has field patterns of distinctive forms reflecting the agricultural and social conditions of its period of origin.

Medieval Farmland, the darker green on the HLC map below. This is the farmland associated with **farming hamlets** (typically 3 to 6 farmsteads) established before the Reformation (around 1540), and most of them before the Norman Conquest, in what is now called the Early Medieval period. Much of this land would have once been worked as small-scale open fields subdivided into strips – the archaeological remains of some strips have been recorded in the fields at Treffry.



The **strip fields** were worked cooperatively, heavy tasks being shared, and the land was also allotted communally. Each household's strips were scattered, intermixed, with those of the others through all the fields to ensure that each had an equitable share of lands of all qualities. They were contained within around a dozen large 'fields', each of which would have had many strips fitted together. An archaeological term for these is **cropping unit** because the rotation that was probably employed required around a dozen fields for each hamlet. That rotation was based on **Convertible Husbandry** in which any one field would be cultivated for around 3 or 4 years and then returned to grass for 5 to 10 years.

Each of the 3 or 4 fields under the plough at any one time would support a different crop, usually in this sequence: wheat, barley and oats. In the first year of cultivation the dense matted turf that had developed when the field was down to grass was skimmed off in the late spring or early summer, usually using hand tools – mainly with the biddax, a form of broad-bladed mattock. The turf was dried in the sun and wind and then mounded into burrows that were burnt slowly to maximise the creation of potash which would be mixed with other dressings (dung, seaweed, sea sand, midden material and ditch cleanings) and spread over the bare ground and ploughed and harrowed in ahead of the late autumn sowing of the first crop, usually wheat. With the final crop (usually oats) was sown grass and clover seed to encourage rapid re-establishment of grass for the period when the field was turned over to grazing and hay-making (Stanes 2005; Herring 2006).

Economic and social changes (in part caused by early tin mining and streamworking) led to the gradual decline of the communal farming system and the **rise of the individual farmer**, who took the risks and responsibilities that had previously been shared in order to also take the benefits and profits of working for themselves. Those **open fields were therefore enclosed** in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods and most of the hamlets were reduced to single farms, though that at Cosawes was reorganised into a number of smaller farms, each with its own farmstead (Cosawes Pascoe, Cosawes Noel, Cosawes Richards).

The Medieval Farmland is largely found on the best agricultural land, the more sheltered mid-slopes, away from the exposed downland and the steeper valley sides. It covers more than 50% of Ponsanooth parish and being of ancient origin determines much of the parish's current landscape character: that is a mature landscape dominated by **sinuous lines of hedges and lanes**, and with **many mature trees**, mainly either on hedges or sheltering the farmsteads of the shrunken hamlets (largely oaks and ashes, the latter sadly increasingly affected by dieback).

The areas of Ponsanooth parish characterised as Medieval farmland are those that we can expect to have also been occupied and worked by farmers in later prehistory, so this is where we predict the richest below-ground archaeological remains to be: those of round house settlements and their associated fields, and earlier prehistoric gathering places, as well as medieval and later features.

Besides the medieval hamlets and their fields, this HLC Type also includes the sinuous lanes that linked the hamlets first with the working parts of their land, the fields, marshes, well and woods, and then with the mills, downlands (used for summer grazing and for fuel: turf and furze), the church and the services typically found in the churchtown at St Gluvias (smith, carpenter, wheelwright), and the towns beyond, where livestock and deadstock were taken to market or to the occasional fairs. In medieval St Gluvias, these would have been mainly Penryn, but also Redruth and Truro – Falmouth then not yet a town.



Large fields with sinuous Cornish hedges supporting mature trees in the Medieval Farmland at Lidgely

The landscape of the medieval farmland is ancient and most of the **Cornish hedges** that delineate the fields are hundreds of years old. Some of their lower stones have often been in place for that long, the higher parts of the stone faces have often been replaced after livestock, rabbits and time have done their damage. The ecosystems that have become established on the hedges are also ancient. These include the trees that a well-managed hedge supports, spaced out to allow good timber (the trunk) and wood (the branches) to grow. On the top and faces the shrubs (thorns, hazel, trimmed oaks and ashes) and the grasses and herbs that find a home beside them are resilient, having to survive exposure, shade and often quite extreme dryness in most summers.

The land is no longer worked in medieval ways: the days of communal sharing of resources between the inhabitants of the hamlet's constituent farmsteads, and their cooperation in the farming year's heaviest tasks are long gone – they ended when the hamlets shrank to solitary farmsteads. In most parts of Cornwall this very significant change occurred many centuries earlier than in areas further east in England, where farming settlements were often larger: villages rather than hamlets.

Now, in the last few decades, another stage of the breaking down of medieval arrangements has taken place as many of the single farmsteads are themselves no longer able to draw a living from their land, leading to the **amalgamation of several farms** into one. The 'abandoned' farmsteads have then been subjected to the radical changes that come with **conversion to secondary use**, occasionally light industrial or business, but mainly residential: non-farming people moving into the barns and other farm buildings, the yards and mowhays becoming gardens and standings for

cars. The result is that there are **few working farms** operating in the parish now, and those half a dozen or so that still have yards, sheds and barns in use are increasingly important survivals. They contribute greatly to the character of the rural parts of the parish, being reminders that the beautiful countryside of Cornwall enjoyed by many is still a workplace for some and is the producer of food for all. They also enable the many other farmsteads – some now converted largely out of recognition as farmsteads – to be reimagined as the agricultural hubs they once were.

Medieval Farmland: Issues and opportunities

- Increasingly intensive use of land; or neglect of those parts of field patterns that are beyond the reach of mechanised agriculture.
- Continued loss of historical farmsteads to residential conversion.
- Some conversions of farmsteads have removed much of the sense that these were once working agricultural places; introducing a more suburban character, often more private, and reducing the legibility of the historical settlement pattern and wider landscape character.
- The potential for disturbing below-ground remains should be taken into account should there be development proposals in places with this HLC Type. Appropriate archaeological assessment and appraisal should be undertaken as part of the heritage statement.
- Field boundaries in Medieval Farmland are now largely protected by the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).
- There are opportunities to encourage more hedge-top trees to grow into mature trees, contributing the Forest for Cornwall, improving Ponsanooth's biodiversity and returning the historic landscape of the Medieval Farmland to its original more fully treed character.
- There may also be opportunities to establish areas of broadleaved woodland on the steepest slopes, the parts of farms where woodlands would traditionally have been.



Smaller rectangular fields with simpler hedges of Post-medieval Farmland at Higher Lidgely

Post-medieval Farmland, the middle shade of green on the HLC map. This comprises **mainly intakes from former rough downland**, especially on the higher land to the SW of Lidgey and Menkea and along the eastern side of the long ridge from Gonreeve to Gwarder. The incursions into downland mainly took place in the 18th and 19th centuries: the sequence of historical maps show gradual diminishment of the parish's areas of rough ground and gradual increase in small holdings.

The farms that were created to work this new post-medieval farmland were not hamlets, but instead were **solitary holdings**, often less substantial than the farmsteads on the better or less marginal land of the Medieval Farmland. Some **farmhouses were of a cottage scale** and form, their principal barns sometimes directly attached to them and the lower buildings (cattle houses, piggeries, cart sheds, etc) often arranged around small courtyards, huddled against the winter winds. The land associated with these farms is **now largely permanent pasture** but when first established these **were mixed farms**, some fields each year being cultivated for growing crops of oats and barley for animal fodder (as well as for human consumption).

The **field patterns here are distinctive**, being **largely rectilinear**, with dead straight boundaries marked on the ground by surveyors; they contrast strongly with the more irregular, curving and kinking lines of the field boundaries in the Medieval Enclosed Land that lies alongside. **Field boundaries** being younger have less of the variety in the patterning of their stone faces, having experienced fewer episodes of repair and rebuilding. They also tend to be narrower, and their straightness makes them feel starker. Being on exposed ground, formerly downland, the trees and shrubs that grow along them are more weather-beaten and are more dominated by those of rough ground: more hawthorn trees and more blackthorn and furze scrub. Heather and bracken are found along some and help us reconstruct in our minds the downlands from which these fields were taken just a few generations ago.

Some of the roads and lanes in this land are as straight as most of the field boundaries but others follow the lines of medieval pasture boundaries that had divided the downland into large blocks as part of the same later medieval process of turning communal land into privately owned and used land.

Most of the small farms and smallholdings in these intakes are no longer agricultural settlements, the acreages not being viable, so they have been **converted into residential settlements**, some being investments in 'second' and holiday homes. The land too has been reused in parts – for **wind and solar renewable electrical energy** on the high ground of Menkea and Roskrow. Other areas had been **planted with trees** in the early 19th century, most notably the Roskrow woods that are such a feature of the south-western part of the parish. Here, the trimming away of the beech woods through the 20th century has left the road climbing up past Sandy-Marks with the feel of a designed landscape's perfect avenue, the low sun illuminating smooth trunks.

Post-medieval Farmland: Issues and opportunities

- Simplified agricultural use of land: what was once subjected to mixed farming is almost all now permanent pasture.
- Loss of most historical farmsteads to residential use, creating a new modern character in a historical landscape that was once where people worked especially hard to make a living from unyielding ground.

- There may be continued pressure for quite radical changes in land use: for more renewable energy installations, for example.
- The potential for disturbing below-ground remains should be taken into account should there be development proposals in places with this HLC Type. Appropriate archaeological assessment and appraisal should be undertaken as part of the heritage statement.
- The same comments about hedge trees made under Medieval Farmland also apply here, for the Cornish Hedges.
- There may be opportunities for localised ‘re-wilding’, especially for reintroducing rough ground communities on the higher ground, which would also help reinstate something of the older, medieval and prehistoric character of the downlands. The re-creation of marshland in valley bottoms would also improve biodiversity and contribute to carbon capture as would woodlands on the steepest valley slopes.

Twentieth-century Farmland, the palest green on the HLC map. This is mainly **earlier field patterns that have been substantially altered** by boundary removal in the last century. It is found, mainly around Mankea/Menkea and Higher Treluswell. The history and the surviving components (including many of the remaining hedges) are essentially those of Medieval farmland, but the character of the **landscape is much more open**, with fields as large as 20 acres or more.

The farmsteads are also generally larger and more modern, with large covered-yards and other modern steel framed structures. Older stone farm buildings are, however, often still valued and the collection at Treluswell Mount is a now exceptional survival, complete with the 19th century round house that contained the horse engine that powered the thresher, winnower, chaff cutter and other barn machinery. Here the modern standardised farm buildings are tucked away behind the old farmstead.

As this was the Medieval farmland, we can expect that medieval and prehistoric remains to exist below-ground.

Twentieth-century Farmland: Issues and opportunities

- Continued intensive modern agriculture will affect below-ground archaeological remains as well as maintain a non-traditional rural landscape.
- The potential for disturbing below-ground remains should be taken into account should there be development proposals in places with this HLC Type. Appropriate archaeological assessment and appraisal should be undertaken as part of the heritage statement.
- Most of the surviving field boundaries are likely to have early origins and can be treated as significant features. Encouraging trees to grow to maturity through targeted hedge trimming would contribute to reinforcing an historical character.
- Reinstating woodland on the steepest ground, marshland in the valley bottoms and rough ground on downland margins would regain some of the lost historical variety inland use and land cover, and would benefit carbon capture, biodiversity and landscape character.

Woodland, divided into **Deciduous** shown as pale brown on the HLC map (largely Ancient Woodland, only at Cosawes Wood) and **Plantations and Scrub** (shown as darker brown) all the other woods in the parish.

Cosawes Wood, and Devichoys Wood across the parish boundary to its east in Mylor, are spectacular landscape features, seen from afar as romantically rounded tree-covered hills and experienced from within as rich ancient ecosystems dominated by old oaks. In 1086, when Cosawes estate was included in the Domesday Book, it contained 60 acres of woodland, suggesting (if that measurement was accurate) that the extent of Cosawes Wood has been reduced a little since then, down to the 47 acres that now survive. Woods were shown hereabouts on the later 16th century maps of Kerrier Hundred made by John Norden.



The canopy of Cosawes Wood seen from Gonreeve

Cosawes Wood has not been investigated archaeologically, but in Devichoys Wood numerous circular platforms have been recorded cut into the steep slopes. They were used for stacking limbs of wood, the stacks covered with earth and then slowly burnt to make **charcoal** for use in a range of mining-related industrial activities: from fuelling the medieval and early post-medieval blowing houses, in which tin ore was smelted, to mixing with saltpetre and sulphur to make gunpowder (as used in the immediately adjacent Cosawes gunpowder works in the early 19th century and a little later in the larger Kennall Vale gunpowder works).

Using Devichoys as an exemplar, we may also expect to find **woodsmens' trackways** (usually surprisingly narrow and following lines that glance across the contours, allowing timber trunks to be hauled to be hauled or wheeled out by heavy horses).

The **Plantations** within Ponsanooth parish are mainly quite early, compared with the more typical Cornish plantations, those mid and late 20th century dark conifer woods found on the uplands. They are also **largely broadleaf, not coniferous**. Some were planted as screens and shelter belts around the designed landscapes associated with the great houses of Enys and Roskrow, and the landscape of Kennall House (Cot Wood), all of which were in place by the 1840s (being recorded on the St Gluvias and Stithians parish Tithe Maps). Again, these plantations have not been inspected closely, but the species of trees within them appear more varied than in the ancient woodlands: some oaks, but also beech and sweet chestnut. Early editions of the large-scale OS mapping also show most as admixtures of broadleaf and conifer, the latter usually grown as nursery trees, their quick growth drawing up the beech and chestnut trees to ensure they had tall straight timber trunks. So, although most were never harvested for

their originally designed purposes, these woods were intended to be productive. This was still a period when boat and ship builders and branches of the multifarious extractive, processing and manufacturing industries required good strong workable timber.



A fragment of the early 19th century plantation of Roskrow Wood at Sandy Marks

Some of Roskrow's plantations were removed by 1960 (OS map) and much of this land is now covered by solar panels; to their west the dwelling called Sandy Marks was established later in the 20th century.

Much of the so-called Scrub would now be more usefully termed **secondary or naturally regenerated woodland**.

With the exceptions of some of the screening plantations at Enys, all the woodlands were created on steeply sloping ground that was not very suitable for Cornwall's mixed farming.

Woodland: Issues and opportunities

- It is not clear to what degree the woods of the parish are actively managed, and whether there is any risk of them being further diminished or lost.
- There is a growing interest in creating more woodland in Cornwall, as elsewhere, including through the Forest for Cornwall initiative. This may fit with the historic landscape best if it were planted on the steeper valley-side slopes. Here the soil is often woodland-ready with the mycelia fungi that stimulate healthy tree rooting and growth having been established when previously wooded.

- Other locations for woodland have traditionally included former industrial complexes where earthworks and structures make other forms of land use difficult. (Magdalen Mine, for example, is now heavily wooded.)

Rough Ground, shown as yellow on the HLC map. This **would have been much more extensive** than now as recently as c1800, before the intakes of the Post-Medieval Farmland on Gonorman, Goonhingey, Roskrow and Goonree Downs. Rough ground is now confined to **slivers of scrubby land in margins** of field patterns and much of that which has been recorded has reverted after periods of agricultural improvement. Inspection of modern aerial photographs also shows that most of the areas of rough ground recorded in 1994 (when the Cornwall HLC was prepared) have since turned into secondary woodland as natural regeneration has taken place, with willows dominant on wet ground and ashes, oaks and sycamores elsewhere.

Rough Ground: Issues and opportunities

- There are no longer extensive downlands, and the regeneration of the small patches of rough ground as woodland may be widely welcomed for its biodiversity and its role in sequestering carbon. They also bring variety to the landscape.
- The value of allowing any redundant farmland to revert to rough ground rather than woodland, especially on the Post-Medieval Farmland in the area of granite geology, would be in the re-creation of the now lost downland character. Rough grassland and heath also play a significant role in sequestering carbon and can develop important ecosystems and biodiversity.



The 1930 cutting on the realigned Falmouth railway line viewed from a contemporary bridge over it.

Communication, shown as black (or very dark grey) on the HLC map. Only the most dominating **roads and railways** have sufficient impact on the character of the landscape of Ponsanooth parish to be recorded as communication landscape at the Cornwall scale of mapping – the A39 and the turnpike roads, plus the railway. All contribute much to the character of the parish. The **great viaducts, cuttings and embankments** of the railways (the current line having been shifted a little way westwards when the stone and concrete viaduct replaced the original 1863 stone, brick and wooden one in 1930) are striking structures, especially as they rise from the Kennall Vale's dark woodland. They also perform a dividing role, separating the largely granite uplands to their west from the lower more rolling country to their east.

The **roads** too have substantial earthworks, including **the cutting and embankment** to the SE of Ponsanooth made when St Michael's Road was extended as the principal line of the Redruth-Penryn turnpike in the later 19th century; this is now the busy A393. The busy-ness of that road was trumped by that of the Truro to Falmouth turnpike that is now the A39, one of the most heavily used roads in Cornwall that has not been made into a dual carriageway. This too has seen **substantial engineering of an older turnpike** to create a road capable of accommodating the volume of motorised traffic. These A roads **accentuate the severance caused by the railway**. They create substantial barriers crossing the parish, dividing it into two distinct halves with strong lines, and within the village of Ponsanooth the A393 forms a major obstacle to pedestrian movement. Pedestrians and horse riders find these main roads very difficult to cross, including where long-established footpaths and bridleways address them.

Communications: Issues and opportunities

These relate only to those included in the HLC: the railway and the A39 and A393 roads.

- Explore means of addressing the severance and hazards faced by those attempting to cross the two A roads by footpaths and bridleways. Can footbridges be installed? Note that a signalised crossing has been installed immediately south of Ponsanooth Bridge on the A393 since this report was first drafted. The issue of severance still remains elsewhere in the parish.
- The proposed new Ponsanooth Halt on the railway would reduce some of the traffic volume on the A393.

Ornamental landscape, shown pink on the HLC map. There is only one area large enough to be plotted at the Cornwall scale of the HLC, **the parkland of Enys**, one of Cornwall's most important designed landscapes and a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (National Heritage List for England No. 1001295). Despite decades of neglect after the house was used as military housing in the Second World War, the quality of the pleasure grounds (terraced gardens with parterres, large walled gardens, fishponds, and walks), and the parkland to their south and running westward to the lodge on the old Truro road, remains high and the house itself is an impressive presence at its heart. Trees are scattered specimens and small clumps, and there are great massings of rhododendron and other ornamental flowering shrubs. A lawn to the north-east is covered in bluebells in the early summer, drawing hundreds of visitors whose entrance fees help support ongoing remedial work.

The great house of Enys at their centre still stands empty and the impressive courtyard arrangement of stables, coach houses, barns and other farm buildings has been fairly recently partially converted to domestic dwellings, altering the atmosphere and character of the place a little, but also bringing some life back to it.

Smaller patches of ornamental land (not extensive enough to be included in the HLC) also survive at Cosawes Barton, Roskrow, Vale View and Kennall.





The principal approach (top) and rhododendron clump within Enys park.

Ornamental: Issues and opportunities

- The great house, landscape park and gardens at Enys, each being brought back to life by hard-working volunteers, bring pleasure to many visitors and help secure a future for an important part of Ponsanooth's historic environment. Ponsanooth benefits from the economic and cultural activity Enys brings.

Recreational, shown in pale blue on the HLC map. In Ponsanooth the only area extensive enough to be mapped in the HLC is the neatly arranged **Cosawes Park** complex of camping and chalet accommodation. Other smaller areas of recreation exist in the parish, notably the recreational ground on one of the few level areas of land, beside the Kennall River, close to the main village. The extensive allotment gardens to the east of Burnthouse are a form of intensively farmed land, but their use may also be regarded as recreational as they bring considerable pleasure to the numerous inhabitants who work them.



The great multi-period tin mine (openwork, shafts and adits) of Wheal Magdalen is now largely overgrown with woodlands and out of bounds.

Industrial, shown as purple on the HLC map. In Ponsanooth parish, despite it having an important industrial history, the only area extensive enough to register at the Cornwall scale of the HLC is the **complex at The Stamps** and the sewerage treatment works to its east. The former was developed from a fragment of the dressing floors of Wheal Magdalen tin mine, whose great openwork and strings of early lode-back pits and shafts have now been largely lost to view beneath a shroud of secondary woodland (and so is recorded as Woodland on the HLC). **Wheal Magdalen** was a locally significant mine, with early origins (16th century or even earlier), named from a medieval pilgrimage chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, that stood hereabouts. Its remains require further examination to disentangle sequences and to establish whether any are medieval workings.

There are **numerous other areas of former industrial land** in the parish, including within Ponsanooth village itself. These include the several mills (corn, grist, paper, stamping, etc) and their leats; the gunpowder stores and surviving walls of the saltpetre refinery for the Kennall Vale gunpowder works, fragments of the earlier Cosawes gunpowder works and numerous stone quarries. While small in area they contribute much to the character of the northern part of the parish, contributing to the air of this being shaped by the activities of a hardworking industrious community.

Industrial: Issues and opportunities

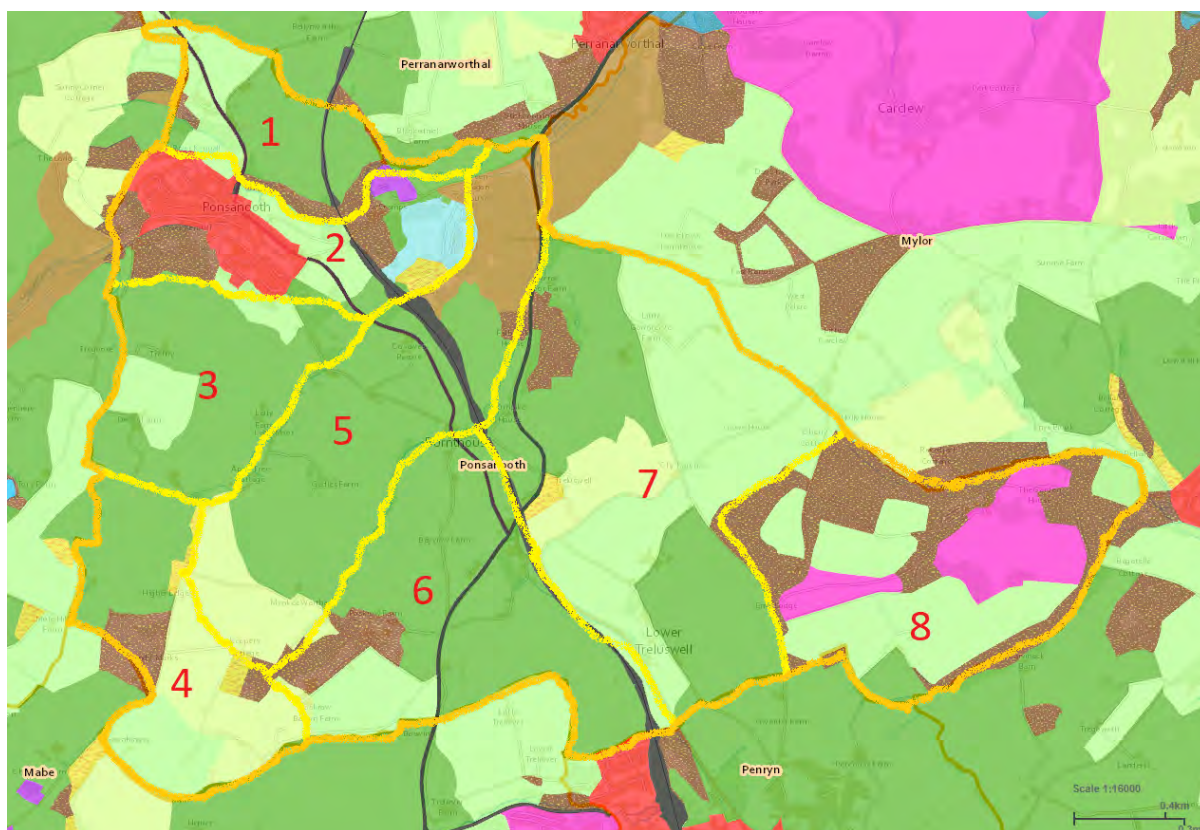
- The great Magdalen Mine receives no protection from designation although it may be proposed for inclusion in a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth. Its openwork, adits and shafts have not been recorded archaeologically and research on its history is also partial. Its significance warrants further research and appropriate management though its numerous hazards may require it to continue to be beyond public access.

Settlement, shown in red on the HLC map. At the Cornwall scale, this is usually confined to the **larger villages** and towns of Cornwall, not individual farmsteads or hamlets, so only Ponsanooth village is large enough to register in this parish and its historical character is addressed elsewhere (section 4).

3.2 Historic Landscape Character Areas

The hills and valleys and differences in the parish's historic landscape character help subdivide the land of Ponsanooth parish into these eight distinct blocks, each of which has a particular history and character.

- 1 The land of Pelean
- 2 The riverside and very steep north facing land on which stands Ponsanooth
- 3 Rolling countryside south of Cot Wood
- 4 Downland in the south-western corner of the parish
- 5 The long undulating ridge descending from Roskrow Downs to Cosawes Wood
- 6 The rounded Roskrow and Treliiever ridge
- 7 The downland from Lower Treluswell to Goonreeve
- 8 The rounded downland of Enys



1 The land of Pelean. Farms and downs north of the Kennall River, until 2021 part of Perranarworthal parish. Anciently Enclosed Land with medieval fields around the now lost hamlet of Lower Pelean (sometimes called Pelean Wollas). Sliced through by the 18th century turnpike road from Redruth to Penryn (established in 1763) and the Victorian period (1863) Cornwall Railway. Includes the site of the Ponsanooth Woollen Factory (later reused for manufacturing tape) and a corn mill just north of Ponsanooth bridge. Workers' cottages around Woollen Mill and alongside the turnpike. Early bungalows beside road to Perranarworthal and former petrol garage beside turnpike near northern edge. The western fields are post-medieval, cut out of former downland. Secondary woodlands line the northern bank of the River Kennall.

2 The riverside and very steep north facing land on which stands Ponsanooth. This is a land of lines: those of the River Kennall, contours, mill leats, highways and railway. The inhabitants of Ponsanooth have fitted their homes and workplaces around them. Streets and terraces edge the leats and follow the contours or they line the highways (the earlier Commercial Hill turnpike road largely succeeded by the late 19th century more heavily engineered route along St Michael's Road and through Burnthouse). Where the hill is crested a band of woodland was established, the wider area at the west, originally Lower Plantation but now called Cot Wood, planted between 1811 and 1842 (OS Drawing and Tithe Map). The historic core of Ponsanooth (described and discussed more fully at section 4) is in the area south of the bridge and climbing up past the chapel to Briardene. Later extensions, 19th, 20th and 21st century, have filled in much of the open ground to the west and east of this, the former around the lower part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works complex, the latter constrained by Cosawes Barton and the formerly industrialised area of quarries and Cartridge Manufactory. In 1863 the riverside land to the east was separated off visually by the creation of the viaduct of the Cornwall Railway, originally a line of stone piers supporting a timber railway bridge, replaced by a solid masonry structure (granite, brick and concrete) built by the Great Western Railway in 1930. Immediately east of the railway

is Wheal Magdalen, sometimes known as Maudlin Mine, an important tin mine that includes the remains of a great openwork (operating as early as the 16th century) cutting through surface workings as lode-back pits and in turn cut through by later shafts and adits (worked as late as the 1930s) and whose stamps and dressing floors were to the north in the now semi-industrialised area known as 'The Stamps' (from the mine's stamping mill that had stood here). The mine was named from a later medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalene that stood in the area that is now wooded. The fields in this area are medieval-derived, from the barton fields of the important manor of Cosawes, the principal manor in St Gluvias at the time of Domesday Book (1086). A well cared for chalet park and camping site (Cosawes Park) has been established in the area of the Cosawes gunpowder works, the earliest such complex in Cornwall having been established in 1809, largely to serve Cornwall's mining industry, but the gunpowder also used in shooting. There is mature secondary woodland over much of Wheal Magdalen.

3 Rolling countryside south of Cot Wood that rises to a peak (130 metres, 427 feet high) midway between Devas and Laity. The fields here are all medieval-derived Anciently Enclosed Land, many of them once arranged in small strip fields. These were worked from small hamlets – Treffry, Devas, Lidgey and Laity – all still hamlets in 1748 (Martyn's Map) but all now shrunk to single farms. Ancient lanes link them together and lead to mills (in the Ponsanooth area), to downlands to the south and towards the churchtown at St Gluvias. A band of woodland, broader towards the west as Cot Wood, separates this rolling countryside from the suddenly steepening hillside on which Ponsanooth has been laid out (Area 2, above).



Looking uphill and southwards across Area 4, from near Devas to the wind turbines on the former downland at Roskrow, largely enclosed in the post-medieval period.

4 Downland in the south-western corner of the parish, the downs bearing the Cornish place-name element *goon/goen*, usually applied to 'upland rough pasture'. This figures in the names Goonhingey and Gonorman. The lower northern parts of this area appear to have been enclosed in the later medieval period as parts of the farmlands of Lidgey and Mankea (hence being portrayed as Anciently Enclosed Land on the Historic Landscape Characterisation), but the higher areas, west of Mankea, were still open in 1748 (Martyn's Map) and 1811 (OS 2-inch drawing) and parts were recorded as 'furze' in 1841 (Tithe map and apportionment). Post-

medieval enclosure of the rest has left straight-sided rectilinear fields in the area between Goonhingey and the two large wind turbines, an area now partly covered in solar panels. Roskrow Woods, an extensive mixed conifer and broadleaf plantation, established between 1811 and 1841 (OS 2-inch drawing and Tithe Map), has been fragmented through further intake, including the establishment of residences, like Sandy-Marks and Treetops. Another solar farm has also occupied a large area east of Sandy-Marks. One of the more beautiful roads in Cornwall, lined with mature beeches, relics of Roskrow Wood, but now appearing in the form of an avenue, climbs up the hill from Higher Lidgely towards Goonhingey. Many of the modest farmhouses and cottages from which the marginal land here was worked in the 19th century have recently been expanded, their grounds extensively landscaped, changing their character and affecting that of much of this area.



Looking downhill and northwards across Area 5 from near Menkea across Medieval farmland and with wide long views into the heart of Cornwall..

5 The long undulating ridge descending from Roskrow Downs to Cosawes Wood is a topographical entity defined by two sinuous streams, the western one rising near Higher Lidgely and the eastern to the south of Mankea. Both eventually join the River Kennall, the first to the east of Frog, the second at Sticken Bridge. The western stream passes through the marshy ground of Laity Moor before speeding up as it falls from the granite edge past Towntanna (where there were mills) and on to Cornwall's earliest gunpowder factory at Cosawes, the water being used to power several incorporating mills. The eastern stream passes through the highway hamlet of Burnthouse, where the Lemon Arms public house provided refreshment to travellers in the 19th century. This stream levelled and became slower-moving, marshier, around Barrows

Moor, to the east of the rounded hill on which stands Cosawes Wood, the only registered Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland in the parish. The fields on this long ridge are largely medieval strip-derived, many of them worked from former hamlets at Gadles and Tregoweth (at Burnthouse) but at the higher southern end there is relatively recent enclosure of former downland in the area of Mankea. In the northern part are the fields of the several post-medieval new farms established on the former barton lands of Cosawes: Cosawes Pascoe, Cosawes Richards and Cosawes Noel. This area has been bisected by the railway and by the A393, formerly the Redruth-Penryn turnpike, and its north-eastern edge is effectively the line of the A39 highway; these roads and the railway contribute significantly to the area's character and atmosphere.

6 The rounded Roskrow and Treliever ridge, west of the Treluswell stream. Roskrow, now on a little-used by-way, was once one of Cornwall's most important country houses. It was the seat of the Roskrow family until the later 15th century and later the home of branches of the Killigrew and then the Pendarves families. It stood within impressive walled gardens and from the downs a short way to its south the opening of the Carrick Roads, with Pendennis Castle standing proudly from the 1540s could be easily seen. The historic house was removed in the later 19th century (replaced by an early 20th century one a little to its east), and the fine courtyard of barns has now been largely converted to dwellings. Several stretches of early walling, including that of the kitchen garden survive. Most of the fields around Roskrow are large and broadly rectilinear but with sinuous sides, the type of Anciently Enclosed Land found on barton farms, where the lord of the manor operated a relatively large-scale enterprise. Further north, nearer Burnthouse, the fields appear more like those derived from medieval strip fields, as do those associated with the former hamlet of Treliever in Mabe parish to the south. The area's eastern side is largely along the line of the railway and the B3292 road that slips away from the A39 at Penvale to follow the old turnpike down to Penryn town. The busy and noisy A39 severs Roskrow and Roskrow Barton, now the site of a busy abattoir, from an earlier 20th century abattoir that had been established next to the deserted site of the medieval Penvose farmstead.

7 The downland from Lower Treluswell to Gonreeve. Between the two great estates of Cosawes (to the west) and Enys is this undulating ridge, edged to the west by the busy A39 and the B3292 roads, split lengthways by the old ridge road from Gonreeve to St Gluvias and Penryn, and edged to the east by the parish of Mylor (and the Lemon's estate of Carclew) and by the ridge of Enys. Most of the fields east of that ridge road are post-medieval straight-sided intakes from downland. When that was still open ground shared in common by the tenants of Treluswell, as late as 1811 (when called Gonree Moor) the livestock were taken to summer grazing here along the lane that ended at the place named from this process: Lane End. Horneywink Wood, Grove House, Cherry Cottage and all were not then in existence, the land on which they now stand was then open rough pasture and furze. Horneywink derives from the Cornish dialect name for the peewit or lapwing, a bird that winters on our pastures, and presumably gathered here in flocks when this was still open downland. This is an ancient common, reflected in that early name, Gonreeve, the first element being another example of *goon* / *goen*, 'downland'. The fields to the west of the ridge road, however, are good examples of the strip-derived fields of the anciently enclosed land, largely worked from the hamlets of Gwarder and Higher and Lower Treluswell in the medieval period, but in the post-medieval period this was also the land of quite wealthy individual farmers, such as those based at Treluswell Mount with its fine Georgian farmhouse. Here many of the boundaries have been removed so that the field system has been transformed into large-scale fields of 20th century farmland. The Historic

Landscape Characterisation has the fields west of Treluswell Mount and Lower Treluswell as Recently Enclosed Land, in error as these are actually medieval-derived fields. The large stone and slate buildings of the substantial but now disused brewery complex contributes to the character of Lower Treluswell.



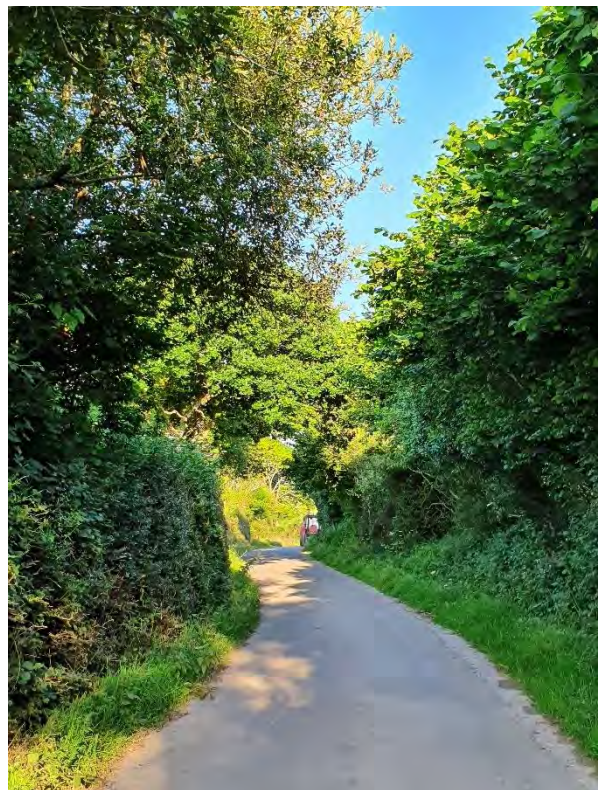
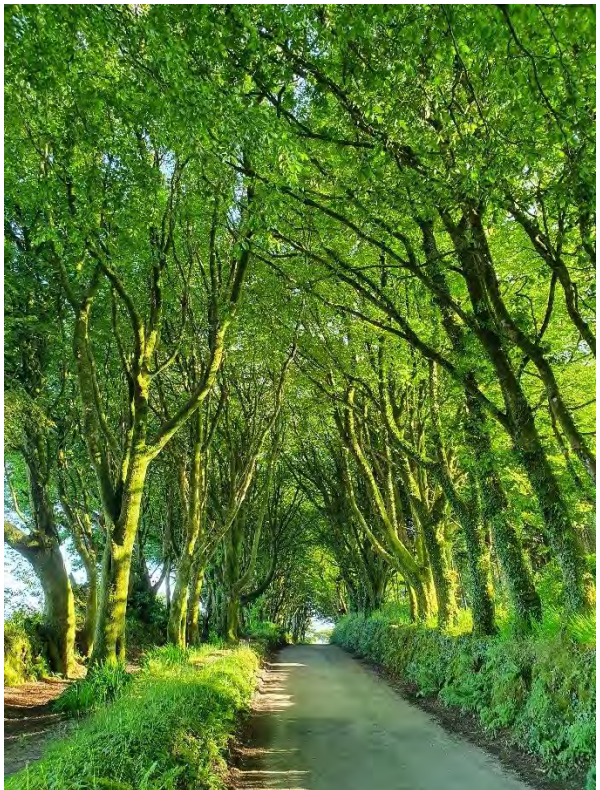
The gentler undulating farmland east of the granite within Area 7, east of Lane End, with numerous mature trees on Post-Medieval hedges

8 The rounded down of Enys, a name that derives from the Cornish *enys*, meaning an island or sometimes a remote spot. Here it seems to refer to a promontory of land, the rounded ridge that juts out to the east of the Treluswell ridge, with the Mylor stream along the northern and eastern sides and the Carvinack stream along the southern. Enys was the third great house of St Gluvias parish (with Cosawes and Roskrow) and in the post-medieval and early modern periods it was the pre-eminent one, with its large Georgian and then Victorian pile, extensive walled gardens and pleasure grounds (including a line of ornamental fishponds) to the north on the Mylor stream and extensive parkland with great standard trees, clumps, drives and viewing points to the south and west. Its courtyard farm buildings, like those at Cosawes and Roskrow, have now been converted to residential use. Extensive broadleaf plantations enclose Enys on all sides, reinforcing its feeling of separateness, but within them are the intensively worked fields that formerly belonged to Gwarder, often down to arable, and through which deer can often be seen making their way between the plantations.

3.3 How Ponsanooth contributes to Cornwall's historic character

Cornwall Council has in its Local Plan identified a number of characteristics that 'make a significant contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of Cornwall' (Cornwall Council 2016, para 2.175). Several of these are directly relevant to Ponsanooth's historic landscape, as indicated below.

- ‘The enclosed lowland landscapes of medieval fields, and a predominantly dispersed rural settlement pattern of farming hamlets and medieval church-towns largely named using the Cornish language;’
 - Ponsanooth’s agricultural landscape is predominantly just this: the scatter of medieval hamlets set within the remains of their field patterns.
- ‘Culturally and geologically distinctive farm buildings and farmstead patterns including postmedieval smallholding landscapes specifically related to the socio-economic conditions of Cornish mining.’
 - While many of Ponsanooth’s farm buildings are no longer used for their original purposes, and many have been converted to residential uses, there are some excellent survivals in the parish. Those that remain in their original form are increasingly rare and valuable.
 - The higher slopes of the granite upland part of the parish includes several smallholdings with distinctive rectilinear fields.
- ‘An historic communications network including ancient byways and church-paths peppered with wayside crosses, guide-stones, milestones and fingerposts, former industrial tramways, and an extensive main line and branch rail network with significant local character;’
 - The heritage of transport and communication networks is an important aspect of Ponsanooth parish. Its narrow and sinuous hedged lanes (some still un-metalled and hollowed by use) are evocative reminders of the pre-motorised days of moving people and things around.
 - The turnpike roads in the parish were early and strategic, so their surviving cuttings and embankments and their infrastructure like milestones and toll houses (of which there are several) are significant.
- ‘A distinctive industrial character including the internationally significant post-medieval mining landscapes and settlements of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site and the no less distinctive slate and granite quarrying and china clay and china stone industries with their associated processing works, transport networks and characteristic settlements.’
 - Ponsanooth parish includes a portion of the WHS, and also has important mining remains (which actually fall outside the WHS).
 - It contains the first gunpowder works in Cornwall (Cosawes) and a part of the second and most significant works (Kennall Vale).
- ‘An ornamental heritage of country houses and designed landscapes, public parks and gardens significant both for the exotic variety of species supported and its cultural links with the economic and geographic reach of the Cornish industrial revolution.’
 - Enys is one of Cornwall’s great gardens and its significance has yet to be fully explored and assessed. Earthworks appear to survive within its formal gardens and in the more extensive grounds and parkland.
 - Other smaller ornamental landscapes exist, more fragmentarily, at Roskrow, Cosawes, Vale View and Kennall.



Ponsanooth has many beautiful historic roads, lanes, tracks and hollow-ways. Most have origins in the medieval period, and possibly earlier. From top left: early hollow-way at Sandy Marks; Medieval road approaching Roskrow; Post-medieval land and footpath beside Sandy Marks; Medieval lane at Lidgely and another at Roskrow.

4 The character of Ponsanooth Village

4.1 A summary history of the village

The earliest surviving record for Ponsanooth dates from **1521** as Pons-an-oeth (newspaper cutting held by Ponsanooth History Group; source otherwise unclear), nearly a century before the oldest record mentioned in the Cornish Place-Names Index (**1613**). That later naming refers to its being mentioned in a parish bounding record as ‘Ponsanwoth’ (Institute of Cornish Studies Place Names Index). Oliver Padel has suggested that the Cornish name comes from the three words *pons* ‘bridge’ *an* ‘the’ and *goth* ‘stream’, presumably a stream of a particular quality, given that there are several other Cornish words for watercourse: *gover*, *streyth*, *frot*, *auon* and *dour* (Padel 1985). Given the nature of the Kennall here, perhaps it meant fast-running stream or one that is set in a deep chasm, as at Burgotha (in St Stephen in Brannel parish) and at Trewothack (in St Anthony in Meneage parish), names that also contain forms of the word *goth*.

The **bridge** itself is simple, round-arched, and with a projecting keystone on the upstream western side. There may be a fragment of an earlier bridge in the form of a revetment wall upstream of the current bridge on the south side of the river, perhaps a remnant of the bridge at Ponsanoweth shown on a 1730 map of Magdalen Bal (mine) (Sturgess 2002, 7). A road crossing the Kennall at ‘Pensanowith’ is shown on Joel Gascoyne’s map of Cornwall of 1699.

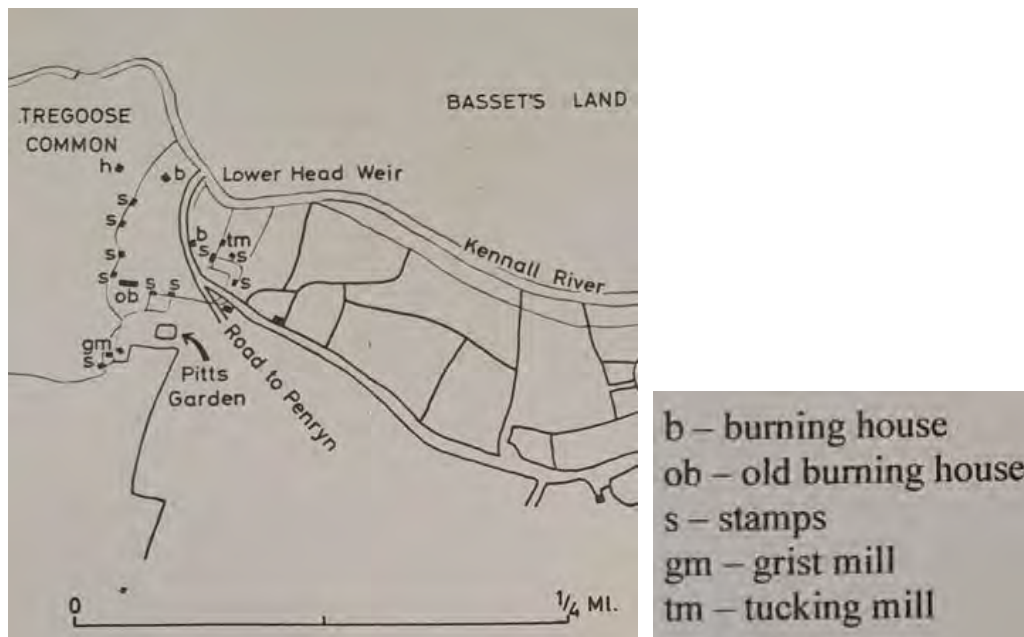
A map of Arworthal manor made in 1691 by George Withiel showed the road crossing Pelean Downs (then in Perranarworthal parish) as open-sided – before the intake of the crofts here. A curving line along the lower valley slopes north of the River Kennall ended at a waterwheel shown on the gable of a building in the vicinity of Chestnut Farm, the corn mill sometimes called **Chyvogue Mill**. A building was also shown to the east of the road to the north of the bridge, roughly where ‘Woodlands’ stands now.

The **1691 map** of Arworthal manor also shows the road crossing the Kennall River at ‘Ponce an Nooth’ (referring to the bridge itself) before passing between two houses, one on either side of the road, which was shown open-sided to the west, in the area of what was Tregoose Common, a low-lying area of rough pasture on the moors beside the River Kennall shared by the households in the hamlet of Tregoose, uphill to the south. It was also shown on William Doidge’s 1730 map. In this open ground were plotted two important mining related buildings: ‘Ponce an nooth **blowing house**’ (shown with a leat being fed onto a wooden launder leading to a waterwheel at the right-hand or eastern end of a long building) and a ‘**Burning house**’ (shown with two bottle kilns with smoke emerging from their tops).

The blowing house was certainly used for smelting tin, perhaps brought from Balla-moon mine, and also from Magdalene Mine in Ponsanooth, and the Burning House may have been either an earlier form of smelting house (Peter Richards 1964) or more likely a building in which arsenic was burnt off tin ore and tin concentrates (Earl 1978), so that smoke was the white arsenical vapours that made establishment of a permanent settlement here difficult. Indeed, the creation of three burning houses (shown on **William Doidge’s 1730 map**), spaced out down the slope, probably reflects the perception that this northern slope of the steep hill was both **ideal for industrial processing works** (the leat providing the falling water to power them) and **less than ideal for human settlement**.

On Thomas Martyn’s map of **1748 three hamlets are shown**, one just north of the river, one just south of it (probably near where the Victory public house now stands), the other beside the

road around half way between the bridge and Cosawes, so somewhere near Higher and Lower Terrace now meet it, if as seems likely the road shown was a precursor of what is now Commercial Hill. The positioning of the two southern hamlets confirms the situation displayed on Doidge's map, that the main slope where the village now stands was devoted then to industry.



Detail of tracing of William Doidge's 1730 map of Ponsanooth, plus key to abbreviations (from Richards 1964)

Another early mapped representation of Ponsanooth is on the **1811 Ordnance Survey** 2-inch drawing prepared by Robert Dawson, below. This is not oriented due north, but the main elements of the contemporary landscape enable the person who knows Ponsanooth to find their way around. The strong yellow road is the **Penryn-Redruth Turnpike** (which had been established in 1763) which climbs the hill of Ponsanooth on a steep diagonal line, as Commercial Hill. Roofed buildings were shown in red and lanes as pairs of lines. The map shows that the following were in place by 1811.



1811 OS Drawing. Ponsanooth village at centre; red features are buildings; yellow roads are turnpikes.

- The **short lane running east** from the turnpike a short distance south of the bridge to what is now called the Old Charcoal Mill, previously a paper mill, with three buildings to its south, the easternmost possibly the 'Old Mill'.
- Also, on the east side of the turnpike, a **precursor of what is now St Michael's Road** running uphill to the SE to be attached to what is now Speech Lane and its continuation eastwards to the valley bottom north of Magdalen Mine. A building was shown near the SE end of the precursor to St Michael's Road on its eastern side and another was on the S side of the lane to the valley, quite close to where the school was later built, but it is likely that neither of the buildings shown in 1811 survives now. A building stood at the forking of the turnpike and the predecessor of St Michael's Road, possibly **the Stag Hunt** public house, if that was named to commemorate the famous 1805 incident in which a stag was chased for four hours before falling down one of the shafts of Magdalen Mine.
- On the turnpike road itself a group of three buildings was shown roughly at the point where the Higher Terrace now joins it (though that had not yet been built). This is likely to represent the **second hamlet** shown on Thomas Martyn's map of 1748. None of these three buildings survives.
- On the W side of the turnpike the road that is now Park Road is shown with two buildings on the side nearer the river and a third on the south side (probably the **Victory Inn**) alongside a stretch where the road is shown unusually wide, as if like a small townplace, or a **small square**. At the point where the lane turns south to climb the hill a spur lane ran a short way to the north onto the level ground next to the river and a now-lost building was shown at its end, roughly where the changing rooms beside the Recreation Ground now stand.
- A **second lane ran west** from the Turnpike, apparently along the line taken by Commons Lane (though we will see that its line originally ran a little to the north of its current route). A staggered line of three buildings on the uphill southern side of this lane near where it joins the turnpike road is likely to include **early mills** fed by the leat that was drawn off the River Kennall. A couple of other buildings are shown to the south of this lane, higher up the hill. One is shown in black, not red, and may be a representation of the **mill pond**. A larger building to the SW may be a more substantial structure such as a **predecessor of the Methodist Chapel**.
- Returning to Park Road, the small, **thatched cottage** now called Park Cottage was shown, as was the lane that ran SW to the foot of the wooded valley through which the River Kennall ran. A building was shown roughly where the farmstead that stands east of Kennall House is. The gunpowder works were not in place by 1811, but a '**Paper Mill**' was shown to the SW of where those were to be laid out. The **Cosawes 'Powder Mills'** were shown on this 1811 map; they were very new then, having been established in 1809, but were already very extensive with four buildings shown on the west side of the stream whose water provided power for its mills, and around nine on the east side.
- To the north of the River Kennall buildings are shown on either side of the Penryn-Redruth turnpike road, essentially where the present-day Chestnut Farm, Bridge House and Woodlands are.
- The **woollen factory** was also in place by 1811 (though not labelled as such on the OS drawing). Edward Lovey leased the land from the Basset estates for the purpose in 1807 (leaflet prepared for the Ponsanooth Chapel 150th anniversary celebrations).

The arrangements as shown in 1811 are those of Ponsanooth immediately before the gunpowder works were established in Kennall Vale.

The **gunpowder works** (and Ponsanooth's other industries, for which see the section in 2.3, above) required large numbers of workers. In the 1820s Charles Lemon of Carclew, a principal landowner leased plots to individuals for **building houses**. Many of these were clearly to be built **as parts of rows**, that is two or more houses in line that were not built as one by a speculator but instead built by individual lessors. The principal stipulation was that they were to be on line with others, but otherwise there seems to have been freedom for the lessors to build their dwellings themselves, and so design them according to their own needs and their own taste. In 1827 Thomas Bawden was leased a plot 'on condition that he build a dwelling house across the whole length of the plot and in a straight line with other houses intended to be erected...'. In 1829 Jo. Cardew rented a plot, having previously 'lately built 2 dwelling houses... designated as forming part of a second row.' (From Peter Richards' notes held by Ponsanooth History Group.)



Three ecclesiastical parishes met at Ponsanooth so parts of the village are shown on the Tithe Maps of St Gluvias, Stithians and Perranarworthal, all dated around 1840. The core of the village was being rapidly developed at this time, with several terraces including Lower, Victoria Place, and St Andrews already in place and Higher Terrace under construction. An earlier chapel stood where the great new one was to be built a few years later in 1843 (from Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record).

Another lease, in 1838, of a 'dwelling house recently erected' has been marked as being in Higher Row by Peter Richards (possible meaning Higher Terrace), suggesting that the earlier rows were further down the hill, the higher ones later, but it seems that the distinctive housing form of Ponsanooth, the terrace that ran along the contour, was constructed mainly in the 3rd and 4th decades of the 19th century. These are important records of the establishment of the distinctive early housing form of Ponsanooth, the contour-following row or terrace. These are, of course, found in most of the mining areas of Cornwall, but here the steepness of the ground and the spacing out of the **terraces** means that when viewed from the north they **appear to be stacked one upon the other**, creating a **powerful sense of unity** and conformity of purpose.

The three Tithe Maps that cover Ponsanooth (St Gluvias and Stithians both of 1841 and Perranarworthal 1842) provide the earliest accurately surveyed view of the village. They confirm that dwellings and public houses were clustered around the turnpike and along short spur lanes running east and west along the contour. That trend had been overlain on the earlier diagonal trend that had the water-powered mills and other structures descending the slopes from the east end of the leat. Together these two trends, lain over the steep slope and framed by the river and the woods to each side, created the **dense and complex web of leats, lanes, streets and roads** that give Ponsanooth so much of its character.

It was into that dense pattern that later structures were fitted. Chief among those was the **1843 Wesleyan chapel**. This was placed central to the village, at its very heart, being between the western ends of the two longest terraces of labourers' house (Higher and Lower Terraces), next to the principal leat and its substantial millpond (and therefore close to the workplaces of many). It was also within calling distance of the commercial and administrative centre of the village, the two principal pubs, the Penny School. The chapel was built **tall and imposing**, high above the heads and homes of the community who built it and worshipped within it, and oriented north to south so that its **main face addressed all the travellers** on the Redruth to Penryn turnpike.

It was not the first chapel on its site, replacing the '**Chaple**' shown on the 1841 Tithe Map, which had been oriented east west and presumably did not have such a startling effect as its replacement, although it still had been probably the largest building in the village (20m by 12m). Little appears to be known of this earlier chapel, no images and no detailed history have been found so far though a meeting house for Methodists was known to have existed in Ponsanooth by 1821 (Cook 1958) and as noted above a large building is shown in this vicinity on the 1811 OS 2-inch drawing. It had a small **Yard** to its south, the precursor of the larger graveyard to the south of the current chapel. The 1843 chapel appears to have been powerful in another way: it is **the only nonconformist church** in the vicinity; elsewhere in Cornwall one might have expected chapels of other denominations (like Bible Christians or Primitive and Teetotal Methodists) either in the village or nearby. It seems that Ponsanooth's Wesleyan chapel had substantial authority and that may have been reinforced by the power of the building's architecture.

A cluster of **slightly grander houses** stands near the feet of Commercial Hill and Rye Hill, houses with more sharply cut granite for quoins and with some walls stuccoed. They have hipped roofs and larger windows, some of them with bays, and were probably homes to a slightly higher status group of people, perhaps those who worked in the offices of the gunpowder works or the other local industries. They were **at the centre of the busiest part of the village**, as if meant to be seen by all as they went about their business, unlike the more genteel villas found on the leafy edges of other industrial settlements in Cornwall. In this they contribute their own part to the **principal character of early Victorian Ponsanooth, as a**

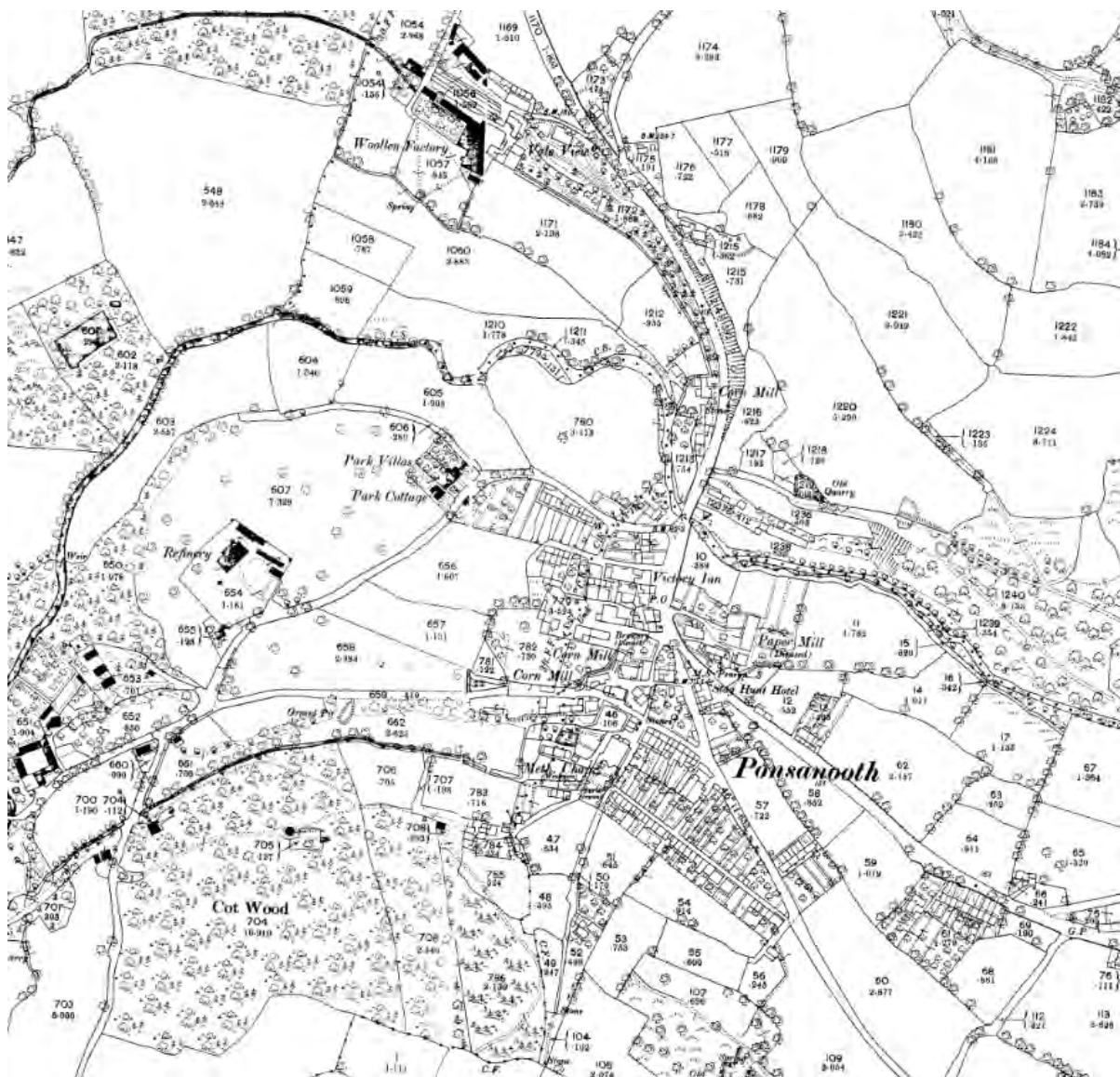
place of busy people, living close together in a unified community contributing to the wealth of the nation and over which the chapel stood proud and strong, a centralising moral force. This is all nicely caught in the mid-Victorian photograph found and printed by Peter Richards, below.

Some of the fairly large gardens attached to those larger houses, with higher granite walls around them, were shown as orchards on the 1878 and 1906 OS maps, and there were also numerous orchard trees in the smaller narrower gardens attached to many of the terraced houses, notably those that ran downhill in front of Higher Terrace and in the gardens to the rear of the houses in Oak Terrace. They indicate that these gardens were primarily productive, not flower gardens for show, and we should expect them to have also produced substantial amounts of vegetables and soft fruits to support the household economy. The 1878 map also shows where trees that were then large stood; it is clear that there were many mature trees within the growing village, mostly, but not entirely broadleaved.



Ponsanooth in the 1850s or 1860s (from a glass plate photograph, reproduced in Richards 1964)

Ponsanooth **continued to grow and to diversify** in the later Victorian period, as shown on the first and second editions of the OS 1:2500 maps of 1878 and 1906.

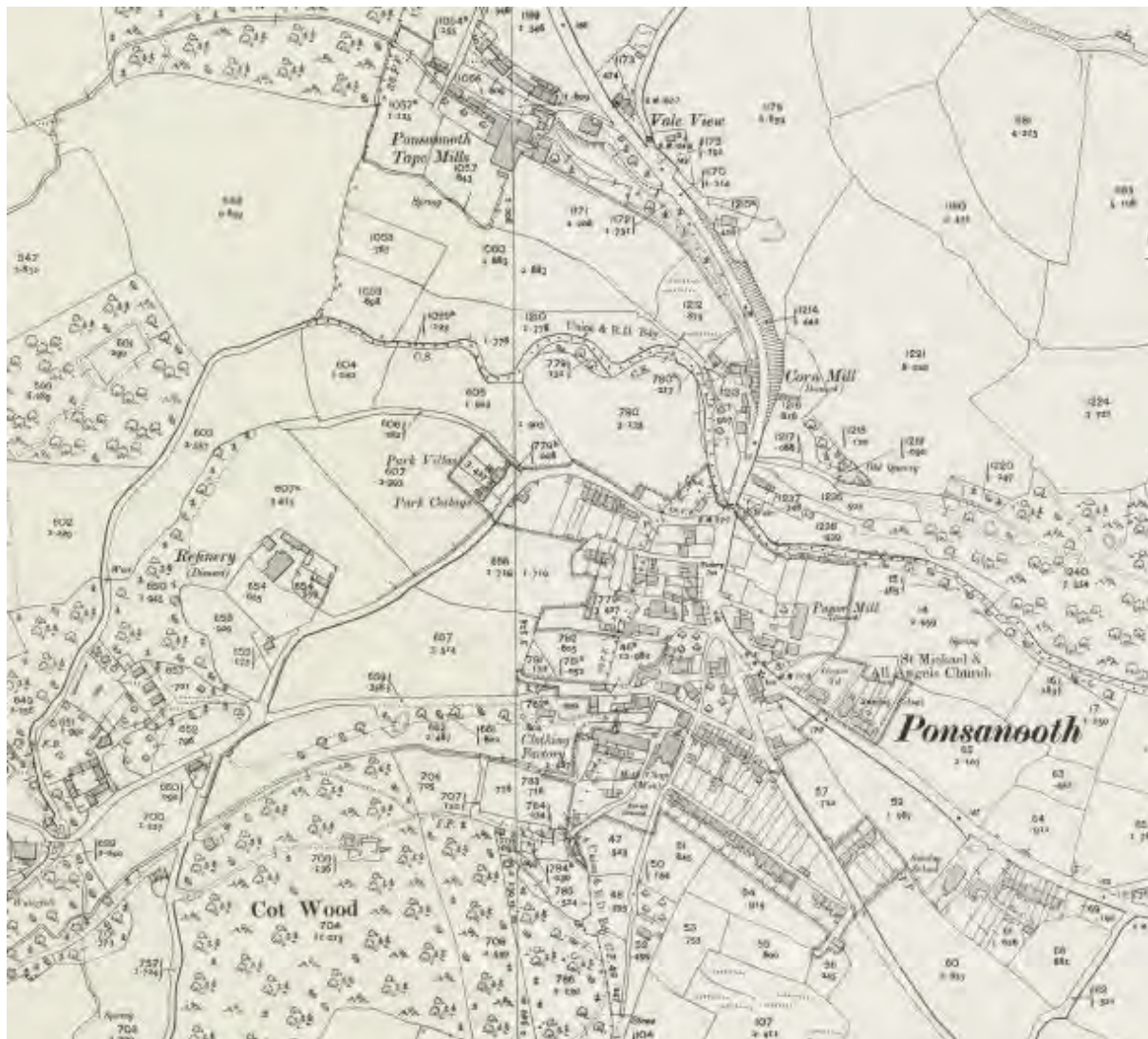


The 1878 OS 1:2500 map caught Ponsanooth at its Victorian prime. The Kennall Vale gunpowder works were still operational as were two corn mills and the Woollen Factory on the north side of the river. Most terraces were in place, including Oak and Kennel, with Higher Terrace now complete. The Stag Hunt was a hotel and the Victory an inn, serving passing trade as well as local, with the post office to the south of the Victory in the small commercial centre of the village (from Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record).

By 1878 most of the core of the village was in place with **further terraces or rows** built alongside what is now St Michael's Road to the south of the Victory Inn (some of those being shops) and a line of three houses on the north side of the road, just east of where the mission church and its Sunday school were to be placed a few years later. Further east again the row now known as **Oak Terrace** was built, and a detached **manse** for the Methodist preacher to its west. On Commercial Hill most of the gaps in Higher Terrace had been filled by 1878, each house being built separately, but all maintaining the strong line. It appears that the name Higher Terrace is applied to only the western half of the terrace, those houses there that existed by 1841; the central portion (built between 1841 and 1878) was Eddystone Place and the eastern end, including what may have been the earliest house of all, with decorative stucco panelling, was called Lemon Terrace (information from occupant of that easternmost house).

Across the road and on the lower northern side of Commercial Hill was another new row, **Kennel Terrace**, whose four cottages have roofs that step down as it runs down the slope.

By 1878 a **small group of villas** had indeed been established at the settlement's edge: Park Villas and Cottage, still relatively modest compared with some others in industrial villages in Cornwall, but discreetly placed on the edge of the small park created at the north-east foot of the Kennall Vale gunpowder complex. The lanes to the west of the historical core were also rationalised. So that lane which is now known as **Commons** was created between 1841 and 1878, replacing another that had run more irregularly WNW in the general direction of the saltpetre refinery. The new line was straighter and ran further uphill, more directly connecting to the Kennall Vale gunpowder works; it is to this mid-Victorian period that the surviving metalling of the lane's surface belongs.



The second edition of the OS 1:2500 map shows only small-scale changes from 1878: St Michael's church and the church and chapel Sunday schools had been added, the most southerly cornmill had been converted to a Clothing Factory and the northern Woollen Factory was now a Tape Mill, while the saltpetre refinery had closed down (from Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record).

As its population grew and the village of Ponsanooth matured, so it was provided with some more of the services it required. The **Post Office** was in place to the south of Victory Inn by

1878 and in 1880 a **mission church** (overseen by the parish church of St Gluvias) dedicated to St Michael and All Angels was built, giving its name to the increasingly important road on which it was set. A **Sunday School** was built immediately to its east in 1905, a **graveyard** was set out to its north, and a **war memorial** commemorated the ten men who died in the First World War and the seven who perished in the second. Further east along the road a **school** had been built as a result of the 1870 Education Act, though it was not opened until 1878. It was originally set in a fairly quiet corner of the village, but shortly after it was opened the turnpike was re-routed from Commercial Hill (long and steep) to a new line on a severely engineered gentler gradient that ran past the school, bringing increasing noise and danger to the school and its pupils.

Relatively little new construction took place between 1878 and 1906 (OS maps). The church and Sunday School on St Michael's Road and the Methodist Sunday School that was built beside the manse in 1892 are the main community buildings. A **clothing factory** was established immediately to the west of the chapel, presumably drawing power from waterwheels as it lay on the course of the principal leat. The early row called St Andrew's Terrace on Park Road was subjected to quite unusual treatment. It may have originally been south-facing as the northern side appears to have included some rear out-shuts while the southern side had a good strong line against a narrow pathway. Between 1878 and 1906 the westernmost six houses in the terrace were given a new northern front, using stone brought down the long hill from the dismantled mansion house at Roskrow (Ponsanooth History Group).

During the **20th and 21st centuries** Ponsanooth has gradually ceased to be an industrial village, with mining, milling and manufacturing more or less stopping by the First World War. Neither is there now a major employer in the immediate vicinity, so those in work either do so from home or travel to find employment. Sources of income and connections and relationships made through employment have become much more varied than when most people worked in one of the handful of major forms of employment: Maudlin Mine, the gunpowder works, the woollen factories and the several mills. **There had been during Ponsanooth's formative century, the 19th century, a narrowness in occupations that led to unity of purpose and closeness in the village's community.**

Ponsanooth has thereby become in the 20th and 21st century a **predominantly residential settlement** and has changed in character as it has done so. It has, however, **largely retained intact its historical core**: the **steep topography has helped protect** the framework of streets and lanes from major adjustment. That resilient and persistent physical core has helped Ponsanooth **retain its sense of place and its sense of identity**, and it is noticeable when exploring the village and meeting its people how strong that other **sense, of community**, still is, as exemplified by the spirit and affection on display at the annual summer fair.

The village has continued to grow, principally as a residential settlement, **more than doubling its extent since the First World War** through the building of **rows of social housing, bungalows and several housing estates**. These have **changed the village's shape** – it is now **longer on its east to west axis** whereas until the beginning of the 20th century it was longer north-south. The **chapel remains the dominant structure** and the **eye-catching focal point**, but the **A393** has become a **significant element** of the village.

When it ran up Commercial Hill the original 18th century turnpike was used entirely by creatures moving through muscle-power, and mainly on foot: pedestrians, riders on ponies and horses and goods and people drawn in wagons and carriages pulled by horses and oxen. Ponsanooth would have been a notoriously steep and difficult stretch for travellers passing between Cornwall's

towns and the sea at Penryn and Falmouth. The **shift to motorised vehicles** began in the later 19th century and has continued to increase ever since with the A393, as the turnpike is now called, becoming a significant imposition on the village, especially where it runs along one of its principal streets, St Michael's Road. **Hardly anyone now moves along it on foot** – walking and riding once the main way of moving, have become **dangerous or foolhardy** activities. Crossing the road is also not easy, whether within the village itself or anywhere along its length as it passes through the parish. **Note that since this report was drafted a signalised traffic light crossing has been installed immediately south of the bridge.**

Before the road became so busy the main area of settlement expansion in Ponsanooth was alongside it. Three sets of **semi-detached council houses** designed by Edwin Stephens and built by Percy Williams were built on the north side of St Michael's Road. They have distinctive forms (hipped roofs, sprocketed eaves and granite corbelled hoods on the doors) that appear to be early modern outshoots of local Ponsanooth building forms, with the emphasis on granite detailing. **Mid-20th century housing** was more **standardised**, including the **detached bungalows** along St Michael's Road and on Commercial Hill and in the 1950s the Cosawes Estate of **Cornish Unit houses**, mainly semi-detached, but including one short terrace and arranged along a sweeping cul-de-sac.

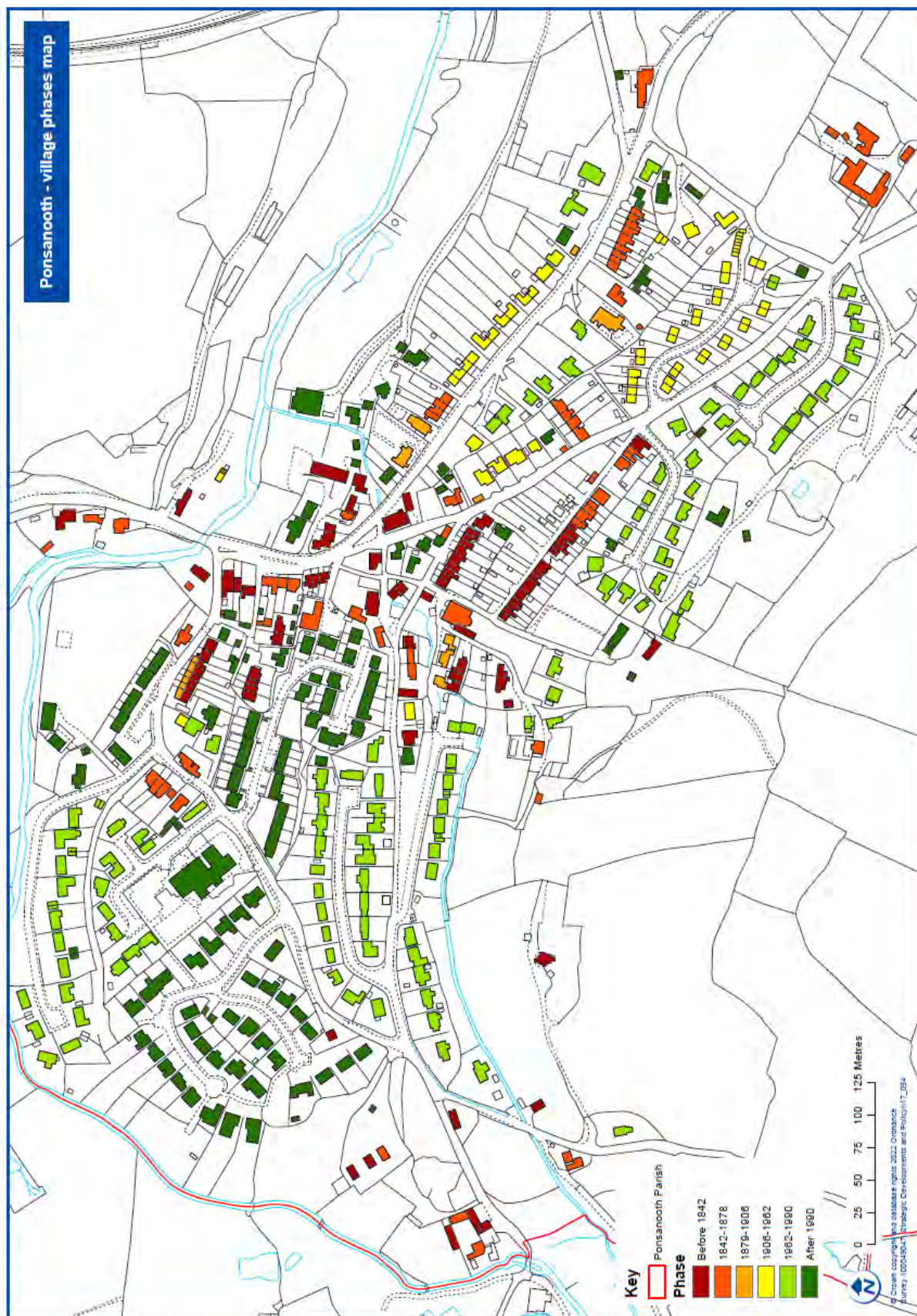
Later 20th century housing has largely been placed at **some distance from the A393**; even the houses placed beside it (26-36 St Michael's Road) were placed at the rears of their plots, as if avoiding the road while also improving their view of the valley landscape beyond it. New housing estates were established off Commercial Hill, first Trelawney Road (its houses and bungalows each individually designed and named not numbered) and then Dingles Close (one of the distinctively red-tiled roofed housing estates, its bungalows more uniform in design and numbered not named). Also in place by 1990 (OS mapping) were several estates opening off Park Road: the red tiled roofed and numbered bungalows of Ponsvale and Park Crescent to the west, the red tiled and number bungalows of Kennall Park and the bungalows and more individual 1.5 storeyed houses of Cot Wood to the east. The dwellings in the later 20th century estates of Forth an Cos and Sampson Gardens, built after 1990 are more varied and have a greyer tile to their roofs, but they echo most of the other post-war housing estates in being **arranged around curving cul-de-sacs**, their shapes pulled off an architect's shelf rather than inspired by their places' historical contexts. All of these later estates have detached dwellings and much care has been taken in their flower gardens, creating many mini-paradises and contributing greatly to the beauty of Ponsanooth. Unusually large numbers of existing mature trees were also retained, adding further to the leafy character of the village. A form of slightly offset terracing was adopted for the neat bungalows of St Andrew's Close that backs on to the Recreation Ground, on the flat ground beside the river.

The 1870s school was on the wrong side of the A393 for most children living in the village, involving intense arrangements for crossing the busy road at the beginning and end of each school day. The buildings themselves were also increasingly unfit for modern educational practices and in March 1993 the RNAS Culdrose Volunteer Band led the pupils to **a new school** built off Park Close in the heart of the new housing estates in the western part of the village.

The most recent housing estates, called **Trevonnen Road** from the former Ash Farm (*onnen* being the Cornish for ash tree) and Malthouse Close from the Listed malthouse that was part of the Ponsanooth Brewery, have designs that draw more directly from the historical character of Ponsanooth. Unlike most of the later 20th century estates these were not established on a green-

field site, but on brown-field, a group of yards with large sheds used for a range of manufacturing, storage and parking purposes, but all created in the 20th century, in the 1950s when the land of Ash Farm was reworked by Mowlems. Their layouts are again around cul-de-sacs, but these are **straighter and follow the contour** in a way that is similar to the spur streets along which the 19th century terraces and rows were built. Dwellings are **two-storey houses, not bungalows**; roofs are **gabled** and include dormers for loft rooms, and the majority of houses are in **short terraces**. There is much use of **slate cladding**; most doors have protective hoods and **windows are sashes**; **all these features pick up on Ponsanooth character**. Frontages respond to modern needs by building in parking spaces leaving the rears of plots for small private gardens. The **use of appropriate Cornish or historical names** reinforce **a sense that this new estate has sprung from Ponsanooth rather than being placed within it**.

In March 2022 two new bus shelters were built on the A393, one in St Michael's Road replacing an earlier one of simple design, the other beside the new signalised traffic light road crossing immediately south of the bridge. Great care was put into the design of the shelters, using recessive black for the furniture and light columns, retaining the granite kerbs, and inserting vinyl images of Edwardian Ponsanooth on the glass. The Parish Council were keen to adopt a sympathetic design that respected the character of the historic core of the village and the settings of the Listed Buildings (the bridge, Victory House, and the three sets of 1920s council houses).



Ponsanooth village showing broad age of all buildings, based on appearance on maps (Tithe Map and OS maps). The central zone, around Commercial Hill is the earliest. Thanks to John Brinkhoff of Cornwall Council for finishing the map (base map Crown Copyright).

4.2 Broad patterns, historical importance and Character Areas

The village of Ponsanooth has an unusual historical core where **a series of early 19th century straight contour-following terraces or rows** of fairly uniform **granite-walled and slate-roofed workers' housing** step up the steep northern slopes of a hill, **creating a pattern of crossbars**.

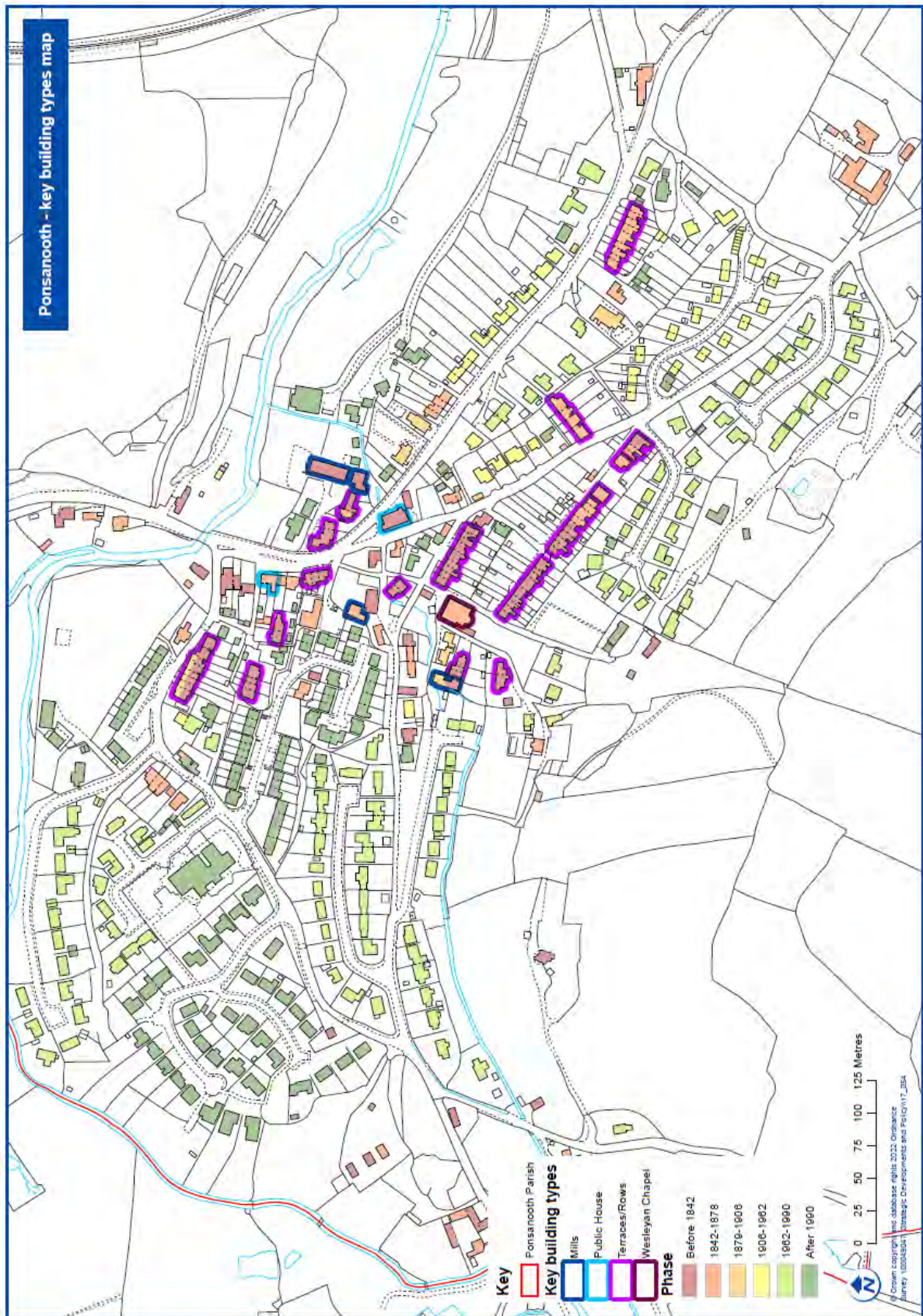
They create a rigid structure laid across the **more sinuous pattern** of earlier routeways built around two principal earlier roads, one a highway (from Redruth to Penryn) now Commercial Hill and the other a more local road, heading towards Stithians, now Park Road/Cot Hill.

A **third pattern of lines**, less immediately visible now, but once **the most important**, being **the reason why Ponsanooth developed where and how it did** is tangled up in those other two: that created by watercourses. The tightly curving River Kennall running along the base of the deep valley and a **substantial leat** (artificial watercourse) drawn off the River Kennall within Roches Wood that runs along the contour to a point uphill from the bridge over the river and then **passed through a number of mills and other industrial water wheels** on its way down to the former tucking mill and paper mill a short way downstream from the bridge.

Lesser lanes, tracks, paths and streets are largely contained within the framework created by the bars and lines described above, just a side lane running east towards Maudlin Mine and on towards Perran Wharf in the lower reaches of the Kennall breaks free from it.

The result is **an unusually tightly contained settlement**. While it became closely associated with the gunpowder works in Kennall Vale, and the building of the terraces and rows appears to coincide with that enterprise's rapid growth in the second and third decades of the century, Ponsanooth did have **a pre-19th century presence and importance**. There were houses on both sides of the river by the bridge and a second cluster halfway up the hill on the highway, and that leat was drawing water to corn and tucking mills and tin stamping, smelting and burning complexes from at least the 17th century.

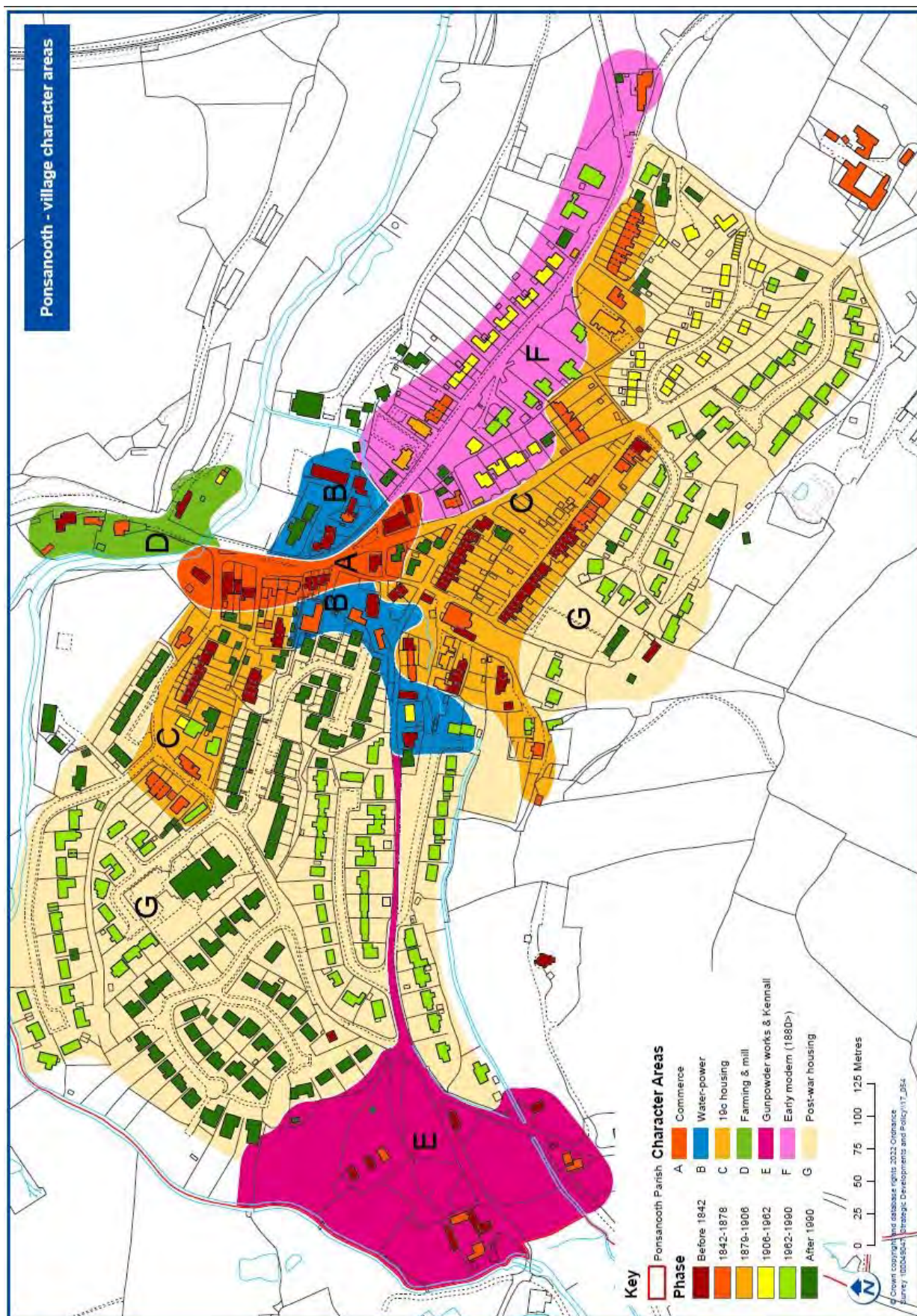
Through the 19th century Ponsanooth was an almost entirely industrial settlement. The wheels of the various mills turned slowly all through the year and scores of men, women and children walked off to and then back from the gunpowder works, woollen factory and Maudlin Mine, and the numerous smaller workplaces within a mile of the place. The bridge over the Kennall and the threading through of the old highway and from 1763 the Redruth to Penryn turnpike brought other people to or through the proto-town, bringing goods to Ponsanooth and adding to the market for the shops and pubs along the turnpike, Commercial Hill. It also brought an external audience to appreciate the **great architectural set-piece** that was the magnificent **Wesleyan chapel, built in 1843** to accommodate the mass of Methodists and to incidentally serve as the cultural centre of the community and place. Its northern face **gazed down on the terraces, workplaces and pubs below and challenged those using the turnpike to recognise the power of the Methodists' God and the importance of Ponsanooth.**



Ponsanooth identifying principal building forms: the terraces or rows, the great Wesleyan chapel at the heart of the village, the two public houses and the several mills whose locations are known or which survive disused. Thanks to John Brinkhoff of Cornwall Council for finishing the map (base map Crown Copyright).

Much of Cornwall has been **post-industrial** for well over a century, and Ponsanooth lost its gunpowder works and woollen mill **before the First World War**, in which it lost too many of its young men, and its great mines worked only fitfully in the post-war period. It became a **predominantly residential** village, expanding to east and west to add considerable flesh to that central spine. It has also **pushed to most of its topographical and statutorily protected limits**: the river to the north, the Scheduled Monuments of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works to the east, Cot Wood and the crest of the hill to the south and the railway and massive earthworks of Maudlin Mine to the east. Open spaces within the village are now very limited and most already have valued uses as the Recreation Ground and burial grounds.

The village can be divided into several historic character areas on the basis of chronology, its chief phases of development, and on the basis of the function and form of distinct zones, akin to the Historic Landscape Character Types noted in the rural parts of Ponsanooth (3.1, above). In many such industrial settlements these are easily distinguished, but in Ponsanooth the overlapping of the three patterns of routeways, terraces/rows and the leat and its tail races makes the delineation of character areas a little more complicated and three of them are divided into two parts by their intersection with others. For the same reason, the intermixing of functions and dates across Ponsanooth, none of the Character Areas is pure; each contains within it some buildings or features that fit better in another type. This is one of the charms and significances of Ponsanooth, the close juxtaposition of different histories, but it does make neat characterisation difficult.



Ponsanooth village showing the Historic Character Areas; their letters refer to the accompanying text. Thanks to John Brinkhoff of Cornwall Council for finishing the map (base map Crown Copyright).



The historical commercial core of Ponsanooth, Character Area A, looking south from near Brook Villa into the broad open space, like a small town or market square, that has long had major thoroughfares running through it and shops and pubs along its western (righthand) side. Buildings are still varied, some having former shop windows, and the village shop and post office still operate at the near end and the Stag Hunt pub at the other.

A Commercial Core.

From the bridge and along the primary highway, later turnpike, to the foot of Commercial Hill. Includes both public houses, both post offices, current and former shops, former smithy, and most of the higher status dwellings. Still a busy hub, despite the effects of an A road rushing through.

B Water-power and other industry

In two parts; sliced through by the highway and its associated commercial core (A). The western part comprises the end of the principal leat, the millpond, the survivals and sites of several corn mills, and the now lost sites of features like blowing and burning houses and probably also some of the early stamping mills. Also includes the Ponsanooth malthouse and brewery. On the eastern side of the road is a group of mills, paper and corn, together with cottages and outhouses.



Tregoose Corn Mill, partway down the slope on the line of the descent of the water brought to Ponsanooth by the great leat from Kennall Vale that turned several water wheels from the 17th to the early 20th centuries and determine the character of Character Area B, dominated by water power and industry.

C Nineteenth century housing

Again in two parts, but each with several terraces or rows. The northern sub-area includes St Andrew's Terrace and two others, as well as the later genteel houses of Park Villas and Cottage. The southern sub-area is dominated by Higher and Lower Terraces, but includes others in Kennel and Oak Terraces and in short rows to the west of the great chapel, which is at its heart. It also includes the Penny School, the predecessor of the Board School.

Character Area C is dominated by 19th century terraces, or rows, of relatively modest houses used by the families of workers in gunpowder, mining and woollen industries. Higher Terrace exemplifies the Area's functional but strong character.



Higher Terrace

D North of the river

A mix of structures, again dominated by the A393 which cuts the complex in two. Farmhouse, mill, and other industrial features.

E Lower Kennall Vale

The Kennall Vale gunpowder works extends a little way into Ponsanooth, primarily through the line of three gunpowder stores, but also the lodge and farm buildings associated with Kennall House and a cluster of buildings on the western edge of Cot Wood. A band of woodland and ornamental landscape, a fine garden with mature flowering plants, established as a plantation in the 19th century separates this Area from the rest of the village.



The lowest part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works extends into Ponsanooth parish as Character Area E. This includes gunpowder stores, a shelter belt of now mature conifers, farm buildings, and a lodge beside the drive to Kennall House.

F St Michael's Road

A cut-through to the road from Cosawes to Frog, so quiet that it was chosen for the sites of the 1880 mission church that gave it its name, its Sunday School and the 1878 Board School. But it was almost immediately transformed by the creation of the new main road to Penryn. It continued to be developed but all houses were then set back significantly from the roadline, including the group of three semi-detached pairs of 1920s council houses, the mid-20th century bungalows and the later 20th century detached houses on the south-west side of the road.



Character Area F is dominated by the busy A393 road from Redruth to Penryn; from the early 20th century all new housing has been set back from it, including these fine Homes for Heroes council houses from the 1920s.

G Post-war and 21st century housing

A series of housing estates have been established, mainly on either green fields or former parkland, first to the south-east of the historic core and then to the north-west, many with standardised housing (Cornish Units, simple bungalows) culminating in the creation on a 20th century brownfield site of Trevonnen Road and Malthouse Close, housing that draws more thoughtfully from Ponsanooth's own historical forms, scales and materials.



There are two parts to Character Area G, the post-war housing, in estates and infilling gaps. Streets are mainly curving, with broad pavements and buildings are mainly standardised, not particularly distinctive of Ponsanooth, except for the slate roofed housing on Trevonnen Road (to right of centre).

4.3 Detail

Aside from a handful of houses around the northern end of Commercial Hill that have slightly grander structures and larger gardens surrounded by fairly tall and reasonably well-finished walls, and contain trees and large shrubs, there seems to have been minimal desire or need for the people of Ponsanooth to display status, either as a community or as individual households within it. There is also minimal sense of settlement-wide coherence or planning, apart from the perfect positioning and orientation of the great 1843 Wesleyan chapel. Even the fairly regular rhythm of the granite two-storeyed terraces of workers' homes stepping up the slope is principally due to almost all of them adopting the sensible principle of building along the contour; an incidental regularity.

But it is just this complex outcome of gradual accretion of buildings, streets, lanes and spaces in the service of functionalism that imbues Ponsanooth with its extremely strong historical character. There is a powerful sense that everything created has been strictly necessary and its purpose is usually quite transparently visible, and that decisions about scale, position, form and materials have been intensely practical at every stage. The accommodation by the creators of each new structure of the steep, almost precipitous slopes, the existing buildings, roads, streets and lanes, and the crucially important leat and the many mills that depended on it, is highly impressive. The use of almost every available piece of land by the end of the 19th century has also meant that the Victorian heyday of Ponsanooth is still highly visible and has been only minimally

diluted by insertion of new structures, which have been largely confined to sheds and other outhouses. Many of the side roads and lanes have surfaces that remain barely altered.

Highways, byways, streets, tracks

One of the principal determiners of the historic character of the core of Ponsanooth is the nature of its roads, streets and passages. They are remarkably functional, being only as wide as necessary and being edged with a considerable variety of revetments, walls, hedges, fences, kerbs and open spaces.

The principal thoroughfare, the old highway, then the Redruth to Penryn turnpike, and now the A393 descends suddenly from the direction of Redruth, curving around the bend below Vale View to steeply approach the bridge that gave Ponsanooth its name. It would once have shot or staggered straight up the slope opposite along the steep street now known as Commercial Hill. But now it follows the c1878 realignment of the turnpike and sweeps left into St Michael's Road on a raised causeway that lifts it above the old road level that humped over the bridge and lay closer to that of Victory Inn, the old and new post offices and the small square where the community of Ponsanooth once gathered for public events. That elevation of the carriageway adds to the sense of dominance and emphasises how the road is an imposition on this important part of the village. There are stretches where the narrowness of its passage (in places less than 6m wide) means it has no pavements, most notably on the bridge itself, so that pedestrians also take risks with traffic as they pass from one side of the river to the other, adding to the oppressive quality of the A393.

Edgings vary along the course of St Michael's Road, but pavements are never wide and are mainly tarmacked with neatly squared granite kerbing. Almost the whole of St Michael's Road has such a pavement on the eastern side only. Cut-outs piercing the granite-walled revetment of the steeply rising or falling ground on this side provide access to properties on the western side. Pedestrians using that western side have to dash across the busy road if they need to cross it. A variety of low walls fronting gardens and yards edge the eastern pavement which also accommodates a bus shelter. Major engineering (cutting and embankment) was needed to create the new line of the main road to Penryn and Falmouth beyond the village school but the main part of St Michael's Road (named from the 1880 church) reused a by-way shown on the 1811 OS 2-inch drawing that was a link to the old road from Cosawes to the former settlement of Frog and Perran Wharf. That road is still in use and there is an awkward junction from it onto the A393, a short way downhill from the old school which is the last building on the east side. On the western side Oak Terrace would have been built when this was still the quiet by-way; this is confirmed by the way the front gardens of all but nos. 44-48 were truncated by 1906 (OS maps) as the new highway was widened to allow late Victorian flows of traffic to pass each other.

As noted, until the 1870s the highway from Redruth to Penryn ran up the steeper incline of Commercial Hill, which is significantly narrower than the A393, barely 4m wide in places. Protocols must have been needed for how waggons and carriages passed each other. But it was clearly a highway, climbing steadily, addressing the slope on only a slight diagonal, as if users were expected to draw a deep breath and get the climb done as briskly as possible. It still feels like that when walking up it. It is too narrow for pavements, but traffic levels are now relatively light and pedestrians and other users pull over to let vehicles pass. Sides are mainly made of granite stone or concrete block walls, trimmed hedgerows, fences or Cornish hedges, including a stretch recently repaired (rebuilt) to a very high quality. Some walls are quite tall, up to 1.7m

high, and in places the road is lined by the walls of buildings, mainly sheds and outhouses, giving a strong sense of enclosure.



The A393, or St Michael's Road as it passes through Ponsanooth: from the bridge looking south (top); from the turning off to Commercial Hill looking north (centre) and along the narrower stretch passing east of the Stag Hunt pub. It passed through a widened stretch immediately south of the bridge over the River Kennall, still the village's commercial centre, though dominated now by high volumes of motorised traffic.



The A393 approaching Ponsanooth bridge from the south, with the newly installed (March 2022) signalised traffic crossing and bus shelter, both using black paint to be less intrusive on the historic character of the commercial core of the village.



The earlier, possibly originally medieval, version of the highway from Penryn as it approaches Ponsanooth from the south and is about to descend the stretch now called Commercial Hill. A thoroughfare, designed to be wide enough, just for wheeled vehicles to pass, and with Cornish hedges still marking some of its boundary. In the distance is the rounded hill of Carn Marth, standing above the road's destination, Redruth.

All other lanes in Ponsanooth are equally informal in their layout and finish, each varying in width, in the forms of their sides including the scale and finish of pavements – the most generously proportioned streets are those in the housing estates of the later 20th century and early 21st. There is also often greater provision made on such estates for parking vehicles; elsewhere and especially in the village's historic core there is constant pressure on parking and many ad hoc solutions that do not make a positive contribution to historic character.

Some lanes and streets peter out beyond their last dwelling – the southern tops of Rye Hill and Chapel Hill, for example. Other streets are simply means of accessing terraces and rows, like Higher and Lower Terrace and their usage and finish reflect that. Most have housing on one side and low garden or yard walls, mainly of granite, on the other. There has been much breaching of front garden and cross-road yard walls to establish private parking places and thus a significant amount of loss of a source of local character: the styles and finish of the low granite walls.

An important lane for contributing historic character to Ponsanooth is called Commons and is the lane that ran through the former Tregoose Commons area as it headed from Commercial Hill across the mid-slopes to the saltpetre and gunpowder works. This lane, largely unlit and overshadowed by large trees has an un-tarmacked surface for much of its length, and includes stretches of earlier small-stone metalling, an indicator of the former surfacing of many of Ponsanooth's streets.





Many of Ponsanooth's back streets and access lanes created in the 19th century are mostly no through roads, with only occasional traffic and remain roughly metalled with ad hoc repairs and grassy vegetation. This contributes to the practical industrial character of the village. The eastern end of Commons Lane (top left); top of Chapel Hill (top right) and Victoria Place (bottom).



Streetscape at the heart of Ponsanooth with coped granite walls, many of them whitewashed, a few rendered, enclosing front gardens and yards from roads that widen by the chapel (top) but are narrow elsewhere, like near Mill House (bottom).



Substantial granite walls enclosing private gardens and signalling status. Neat steps, rounded granite posts and coped walls on Chapel Hill (top), and an unusually large garden with taller walls on Rye Hill.



Well designed and executed coped concrete block wall alongside the 20th century cemetery established on the east side of Rye Hill. While employing early modern materials, it is in tune with the scale and form of earlier Ponsanooth walls retains a sense of local style.

Dwellings

In the main the housing in Ponsanooth is also relatively modest, much of it characterised as workers' housing and most of that in the terraces and rows that are a major feature of the village's character. The handful of more substantial, slightly higher status houses are in the commercial centre of the village or are the later villas at its western edge. Twentieth and 21st century housing is more standardised, but the designers of that in Trevonnen Road and Malthouse Close have consciously drawn on the character of Ponsanooth's historical styles.

Terraces and rows.

Most of the lines of two or more granite-walled houses with gabled roofs and simple brick stacks are actually 'rows' in the definition developed by the late Nick Cahill. That is, they were lines of houses, or even cottages, that were constructed by or for their occupiers on plots bought or more often leased from a landlord. Each was slightly different from their neighbours, but they usually maintained the front wall line, and often the eaves line too, except when stepping down a sloping site, although the fenestration (the disposition of windows) and the positioning of the front door might vary between them. They usually appear to have been built in one episode, however, as there are rarely the strong quoins between individual houses that would indicate that an end wall was built with other houses building up to it. Particularly good examples of such rows are Higher and Lower Terrace and there are references to these being once called Higher Row and Lower Row.



A portion of Higher Terrace's fine line of 19th century workers' houses and cottages. These form a 'row' of individually constructed buildings, with neighbours rarely sharing the same forms of fenestration (window arrangements), lintels (brick and granite shown here) and chimney styles. Unusually for Ponsanooth, front doors open straight onto the street and their gardens lie across it as well as to the rear of the houses.

Terraces, following Nick Cahill's definitions, were lines of fairly identical houses, often built by a landlord for renting out, sometimes as a speculation. The clearest example of a terrace in Ponsanooth appears to be St Andrew's Terrace, whose main length has identical northern frontages. However, even this may be deceptive as we know that the northern front of the western part of St Andrew's terrace was re-fronted between 1878 and 1906, apparently reusing stone brought from the dismantled mansion at Roskrow.



One of the few true terraces, with individual houses sharing identical forms, is the refronted northern side of St Andrew's Terrace, built using fine grey granite from Roskrow in the later 19th century; not the numerous squared blocks. The gable of the original earlier 19th century 'row' of houses is visible to the right.

The conclusion is then that Ponsanooth was a village of rows, which translates as a village of individual decision-makers and designers who took responsibility for their homes as well as their work, and in both spheres also worked to a common purpose: creating the coherent row of houses and contributing to the safe and efficient production of gunpowder, woollens, mineral ore and more. This may reflect quite well the contemporary ethos of the village as a whole.

Most of Ponsanooth's terraces, rows and the relatively few 19th century detached cottages have simple architectural forms.

- Simple two-storey structures, mostly single-fronted with door and one window on the ground floor and two on the first, sometimes only one on the first floor. Interiors would have had simple plans with kitchen on the ground floor, a single flight of stairs to a landing with 2 or 3 bedrooms, and sometimes a scullery wing at the rear. Double-fronted houses, taking up two adjacent plots in a row, are much rarer and may have had a parlour and 3 or 4 bedrooms.



A short terrace of dwellings: 1-2 Rye Hill showing each of the two main forms of 19th century house in Ponsanooth, and the variety in walling styles. The left hand house is single-fronted with a single window on the ground floor and two above, suggesting a pair of bedrooms over a single ground floor room. The house to the right is double-fronted with a central door and a room each side, probably a kitchen and a parlour; it has three bedrooms above. It is therefore a more substantial dwelling, but its granite walling is relatively rough rubble compared with the greater use of squared granite blocks in the smaller left-hand house. This is then a 'row' rather than a terrace though efforts have been made to create a sense of unity through the shared roof and eaves lines, the similar chimney forms and the shared use of bricks for the first floor windows and squared granite for the ground floor ones. The garden gates are also similar.

- There are very few alleys running through terraces or row, just one was noticed, in Higher Terrace.
- Use of roughly squared granite stones for quoins, and as lintels and sometimes also for window and door quoins, nicely exemplified in the short terrace of 1-2 Rye Hill illustrated above. In Lower Terrace and the western earlier houses of Higher Terrace.
- Simple shallow-arched brick arches on later terraces such as the eastern houses on Oak Terrace, the Eddystone Place section of Higher Terrace and the refronted northern side of St Andrew's Terrace. Brick lintels with keystones on Kennel Terrace.



- A few houses have granite lintels on ground floor windows and shallow-arched brick on the first floor, like 1-2 Rye Hill.
- Chimneys are generally of a basic form (mainly brick stacks with simple drip mouldings).



Typical simple Ponsanooth chimney forms with brick stacks with single-course drip moulds and cream ceramic pipes (1-4 Victoria Place)

- Minimal use of stucco or other forms of render. Only one early house has this, the easternmost, highest and most substantial house in Higher Terrace (at the eastern end in the stretch originally known as Lemon Terrace) which has stucco panels to what is now a pebble-dash render but may originally have been stucco. Most of the other rendered houses, such as one or two houses in Oak Terrace and in Eddystone Place (which was inserted into the gap of Higher Terrace) are mid-19th century, being built between 1842 and 1878.



Stucco panels in a pebbledash render at the eastern end of Higher Terrace (the end formerly known as Lemon Terrace) (left) and a pair of stuccoed houses in Eddystone Place, further west in Higher Terrace. Note the arched first floor niche; a feature fairly distinctive of Ponsanooth parish.



Another mid or later 19th century niche in Oak Terrace on St Michael's Road; this one appears to have been shared by two adjacent dwellings.

- Minimal other decorative features. The most distinctive and interesting of these are the arched first floor niches for figures and these are again mainly on the mid-19th century terraces and rows (Oak Terrace and Eddystone Place). These are not unique to Ponsanooth village; there is one at Lane End for example and another at Lower Treluswell.
- Very few original doors or windows survive, but their openings indicate that windows, at least on the houses' front elevations, would have been sash and doors were equally simple, with only the later rows having simple fan lights. Almost all have been replaced with either upvc or timber double-glazed units.
- Roofs are all gabled and probably all were originally covered with cut Cornish slates. Some original slate roofs may survive.
- There is considerable variability in gardens or yards. Some terraces have no set-back from the street or lane along which they were built, as in most of Higher Terrace, apart from the later Eddystone Place stretch where there is a slight set-back. Others have small front gardens defined by low granite stone walls (as along Lower Terrace, Victoria Place, St Andrew's Terrace, the latter with brick walls defining front gardens on the later 19th century refronting). Simple granite uprights for gates, a few rounded or neatly squared with pyramidal tops. Some fairly substantial front gardens as along the later Oak Terrace.

Detached cottages

As well as the terraced houses there are in Ponsanooth a smaller number of detached cottages, some of them of the scale and form typical of workers' dwellings. A few others may be agricultural workers' cottages that existed before the industry-led rapid growth in the early 19th century, such as the one with a thatched roof on Park Road and Woodlands to the north of Ponsanooth bridge.



Thatched cottage on Park Road, possibly originally an agricultural worker's dwelling.



Most detached cottages have basic granite rubble walling, exemplified by that now called Sunhaven on Park Road, substantial granite quoins, and simple brick chimneys on gabled end walls.

A rare exception is the carefully squared and coursed granite of Carrick Mill House, not large and fine enough to be regarded as ashlar but probably intended to be a little grander than the normal cottage.



Carrick Millhouse, immediately adjacent to the main millpond, has neatly coursed roughly squared granite on its northern front (but more typical rubble stonework on the now painted gable wall). It may be another relatively early house, perhaps a miller's house rather than a later industrial workers' home.

More genteel houses

There are a small number of slightly more substantial houses, some of them stuccoed, some with hipped roofs and larger than normal gardens with tall stone walls, in the area around the northern foot of Commercial Hill, including Mill House and 14 Commercial Hill. Another larger house stands a little further north, the former Victory Inn which may be the earliest surviving house in the village, having Georgian proportions on its eastern road-side front, a hipped roof and tall brick chimneys. Another large and early house is the early 19th century Brook Villa, standing beside the bridge, which again had a hipped roof and granite lintels scored with shallow lines to mimic segmented and keystone lintels. It has a datestone over its central door with 'TT 1816' carved on it.

Park Villas and Cottage on Park Road may have been expected to be the first elements in a more extensive leafy west end of the village. They are mid Victorian (in place by 1878) and their position close to the saltpetre and gunpowder works might suggest that they were occupied by white-collar workers in those complexes. They are large, two rooms deep, and tall, with hipped roofs and large chimneys indicating multiple heated rooms and they were probably originally stuccoed. The northernmost of the line of three has bayed first and ground floor windows and the southern detached 'Cottage', possibly slightly later in date, retains its original slate roof and fine front porch with coloured glass.



The Georgian public house, the Victory Inn, beside the main Redruth-Penryn road. Roughly coursed granite rubble with strong shaped granite quoins and lintels and substantial brick end stacks standing tall from the hipped roof. Possibly the earliest surviving house in Ponsanooth (named from Trafalgar in 1805); among the grandest.



Brook Villa, immediately south-west of Ponsanooth bridge has a datestone (1816) and a style with half-hipped roof, coursed, roughly squared granite rubble and false segmented lintels (scribed onto plain lintels) that indicate a relatively early higher status dwelling. With the Victory Inn it contributed to an impressive group at the early heart of the village.



Another substantial house is 14 Commercial Hill, with squared and coursed granite and sharply shaped quoins and generous sized rooms. It was extended and made grander with fine bay windows, porched door and new hipped roof (and a large walled and railed garden) in the mid 19th century. It stands within a group, including Mill House, that seems to have formed a small higher status quarter, perhaps the homes of more senior employees in the nearby gunpowder or woollen factories.



Park Villas and Cottages, two rooms deep, hipped rooves, ornate finishings, and good quality sash windows, form a small 'west end' of Ponsanooth, a gathering of substantial well-built dwellings of the middle Victorian period. Walls would have been stuccoed

Modern housing styles

Three very fine pairs of early semi-detached council houses were built on St Michael's Road in 1922 by Percy Williams (of Redruth) to designs by P Edwin Stevens. They were part of the 'Homes fit for Heroes' campaign (Historic England 2017) and stand within a short distance of the First World War Memorial. Each is Listed at Grade II. Local materials and local styles were given a then fashionable Arts and Crafts twist, with sprocketed eaves on the hipped scantle slate roofs that sweep low at each end. Each house has a scullery wing, a central kitchen and a hall and stairs lobby against the neighbour. Original panelled doors and casement windows survive, the doors having corbelled granite hoods. The central set is slightly larger and finer in its finish, with lead-roofed bay windows on the ground floor, unfortunately not noticed in the Listing Document.



The three pairs of semi-detached council houses on St Michael's Road, designed by P Edwin Stevens and built by Percy Williams in 1922.

As well as the Homes fit for Heroes, a response to the losses of the First World War, Ponsanooth also has in Cosawes Estate a good example of council housing built in response to the loss of buildings to the blitzes of the Second World War. These were 'Cornish Units', the prefabricated houses designed by another Arts and Crafts architect, A Edgar Beresford, with R Tonkin of the Cast Concrete Federation and built by the firm of Selleck Nicholls & Co (based in Par). They employed waste material from the Cornish china-clay industry. More than 30,000 were built across England and Wales, as far away as Yorkshire.

The Cornish Units were designed to be quick to build but substantial. 'Double-slotted precast concrete columns joined together with steel tie-rods were morticed into precast concrete plinth pieces laid on the ground. Then the 3-feet long precast and moulded panels, either 9 or 11 inches high and 3 inches thick, were lowered into the slots, the inner and outer leaves 3 inches apart; quadrant-shaped precast corner units gave the houses a pleasing round-cornered finish. The over-sized mansard roof that reached down and included the first floor usually had bituminous felt and concrete tiles (sometimes asbestos cement slates) laid on a timber frame (ibid), the bedroom windows protruding through its near vertical lower part. Their pre-fabrication meant that Cornish Units were rapid to build; 68 were put up in one year (1954) on a housing estate at Mildenhall in Suffolk (i.e., one every four days if people worked a 5.5 day week)' (Herring, forthcoming). Most Cornish Units were semi-detached, as most of those in Cosawes Estate are, but they were also built as longer terraces and a line of four with an alley piercing its centre stands at the northern end of the estate, beside its entrance and thus close to the 19th century Higher Terrace on the opposite side of Commercial Hill.

THE HOUSE OF
THE CENTURY!

CORNISH

THE USE OF
MODERN MATERIALS AND
BUILDING TECHNIQUE IN
A DESIGN WHICH RECALLS THE BEST FEATURES OF HOUSES OF THE PAST
ENTITLES THE CORNISH UNIT TO BE CALLED THE

NEW TRADITIONAL

Architect:
A. Edgar Beresford
F.R.I.B.A.

UNIT

1950

At the present time, the major part of the output of CORNISH UNIT houses is devoted to the production of houses for Local Authorities. In the days to come, however, the many advantages of this system of construction will be available to private persons. The CORNISH UNIT House is one in which any family may be proud to make a HOME.

SELLECK, NICHOLLS & CO., LTD., ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL

An advert for the House of the Century, the Cornish Unit, 'modern materials and building technique in a design which recalls the best features of houses of the past'. Built mainly for local authorities as council housing in estates like that at Ponsanooth, on Cosawes Estate.

An unusual pair of semidetached bungalows beside the rank of garages at the far south-eastern end of the estate uses the same tiles as the Cornish Unit houses but has gabled walls and faux traditional chimneys.



Mid 20th-century Cornish style bungalows on St Michael's Road. Most have replacement windows but retain other distinctive features, such as the door surround, pebble dash with plaster panels and dormers over bay windows.

There are numerous examples of the more common and fairly standardised mid-20th century Cornish bungalows both in Ponsanooth village (on Commercial Hill and St Michael's Road) and here and there across the parish (at Kemyel and in three groups at Penvale, the latter intermixed

with two-storey rendered semi-detached houses). Those in Ponsanooth village have squarish plans, hipped slate roofs with red ridge tiles on St Michael's Road, tiled roofs on Commercial Hill, tall brick chimneys and on St Michael's Road dormers over projecting main windows either side of central doors. Walls are normally rendered or pebble-dashed and they sit in small, neat gardens with low rendered or pebble-dashed walls.

In addition, there are later 20th century (but pre-1990) uniformly designed and red-tiled bungalows in Dingles Close, Ponsvale and Park Crescent and Kennall Park. Bungalows are mixed with more individual 1.5 storeyed houses and are grey-tiled on Trelawney Road and on the estate called Cot Wood. The post-1990 dwellings in the estates of Forth an Cos and Sampson Gardens are also varied and grey-tiled. A form of slightly offset terracing was adopted for the neat bungalows of St Andrew's Close that backs on to the Recreation Ground, on the flat ground beside the river.

As mentioned, the most recent housing estates, on Trevonnen Road and Malthouse Close have been designed with a sensitivity to the heritage of Ponsanooth village. Dwellings are two-storeyed and a mix of detached, semi-detached, and short terraces that follow the contour. Walling is either rendered or slate clad and roofs are gabled and slated. Doors have slated hoods on wooden brackets and windows are sashes, many in dormers, some in bays.



Part of the early 21st century Trevonnen Road housing estate that draws on Ponsanooth and wider west Cornwall housing styles and materials: gabled slate roofs with simple brick chimneys, slate cladding, render, sash windows, and hooded porches

Industrial complexes

Ponsanooth is important for its surviving post-medieval mills, most obviously the two Grade II Listed Buildings. The highest, a corn mill to the west of the chapel (later reused in a clothing factory), has been suggested in the Listing Document as early 19th century, but may be earlier, being at or close to the point of the grist mill shown on George Withiel's 1730 map. It has a half-hipped west end to its roof which had rag slates and retains its machinery and wheel (by G Dingey Foundry of Truro). The second, Tregoose Mill, beside Mill House is also presumed to be early 19th century, but again may be earlier if as its name suggests it was Tregoose's manorial mill, and it has simple rubble granite walling, especially in the main eastern part. It is three storeys high, has a half-hipped slate roof, and has a cast iron water wheel on its northern wall.



The three-storeyed Tregoose Mill with remnants of a cast iron rimmed waterwheel on its near north wall. Mill House, one of Ponsanooth's more substantial houses, stands to its rear.



The substantial mill building in the north-eastern part of Ponsanooth that possibly originated as a tucking mill used for fulling woollen material before being reused as a paper mill. Now known as the Old Charcoal Mill.

A third surviving corn mill is that known as Old Mill to the north of the A393. Like the other two, it has a half-hipped slate roof and strong granite rubble walls and was shown on the 1842 Tithe Map; its waterwheel, now lost, was on the western wall. It stands uphill of the old paper mill, also on the Tithe Map but recorded then as a store, and on the 1878 OS map as Paper Mill (disused) but now known as The Old Charcoal Mill. To add to its colour, this building seems the most likely candidate for the woollen mill, or tucking mill, that operated hereabouts in the early 19th century and may have done so for up to 200 years before that. A tucking mill is shown here on the 1730 map made by George Withiel. It has been substantially altered to make it fit for modern reuse but retains much of its character, especially on its southern and eastern sides. An oak lintel and substantial granite quoins form the southern ground floor door and there are apparently original granite lintelled first floor windows on the long eastern wall.

Serving these mills and the many stamping mills and blowing houses that preceded them (shown on the 1730 map) was a water system comprising leat drawn from the River Kennall within Roach's Wood. Its water was directed along launders and tail races, some of the latter surviving as elements of the stream that still runs through the village, largely culverted now. To help control its flow when the mills were operational, at least two mill ponds were constructed, both still in place though neither contains a pool of water. The upper pond, immediately north of the chapel, has a high granite wall strengthened on its northern face by tall buttresses, and the second is across the A393 road to the north of the Stag Hunt pub.

The Kennall Vale gunpowder works spilled into the north-western corner of Ponsanooth. Three early 19th century gunpowder stores with gabled scantle slate roofs on granite rubble walls (the northern two on the Tithe Map, the southern one on the 1878 OS map) are Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. To their north was a refinery producing the saltpetre used in gunpowder manufacturing. It was later reused by ICI (in the 20th century) but was demolished to make way for the Sampson Gardens housing. Its perimeter walls largely survive, however, including its grand entrance, which appears to be a Listed Building (despite being mislocated on the Listing mapping and thus also the CSHER mapping).



The three Kennall Vale gunpowder stores, all Listed and Scheduled. That on the left (first recorded on the 1878 OS map) is later than the other two (on 1840 Tithe Map). Each has ventilation slits on the side walls and a door at each end. All internal fittings including floors have been removed (Marilyn Ferris, pers comm).



The grand entrance gateway to the Ponsanooth saltpetre refinery, supplying one of the main constituents of gunpowder to the Kennall Vale works, part of the secure perimeter wall that survived when the works were demolished in the later 20th century and replaced by a housing estate.

Community services, structures and spaces

Ponsanooth has an important collection of public buildings, all serving the industrial workers who made up its 19th century community. At its centre is the most significant building in the village, the Grade II* Listed Wesleyan chapel of 1843 (replacing an earlier chapel on the same site). It is described elsewhere but sets the tone for the use of local granite, here with an ashlar north front and sharply cut granite lintels and quoins and in the broad steps of the northern forecourt. It also contains some of the finest granite rubble walling in the village on its three other sides and the slate cladding on the southern organ loft is also high-class work. Windows have flat arches with keystones except for and the windows, all original are hornless sashes, with neat traceried glazing in the three arched windows on the north front (first floor). There are concrete tiles on the replacement roof.

Attached to the chapel's south-west corner is a lower simpler and later building, possibly originally a vestry. To their south is the burial ground with an unusual diversity of monument forms for a Methodist graveyard in Cornwall and edged by a good granite rubble wall.

Pressure on the graveyard has been relieved by the addition of a small cemetery to its south-east with well designed and well built concrete-block walling (stepped risers with triangular sectioned coping) against the lane (Rye Hill).



North front, east side and south rear of the Grade II* Listed Ponsanooth Wesleyan chapel illustrating the very high quality of the front's granite work (of 1843: datestone), the beautiful classical proportions of the side walls that reveal to those who know their Cornish chapels that here they will find a galleried two-floor interior, and the fine slate cladding on the rear gable and the organ loft extension. Most windows and ironworks are original though the roof, presumably originally of regular cut slates has been replaced by modern concrete tiles.



The interior of Ponsanooth Wesleyan chapel to and from the southern pulpit.

The chapel was provided with an unusually grand Sunday School in 1892, on St Michael's Road reached from the chapel by a cut-through from Commercial Hill. It is Listed Grade II and is of granite (rubble with shaped dressings), a scantle slate roof has a coped pedimented gable with arched windows on its main north front. The roof was replaced after a disastrous fire in 2008 and the interior refitted as a village hall with offices and cellars and remains a distinguished building approached by passing between two substantial squared and pyramid-topped granite posts of the former gateway.



The Wesleyan Sunday School, now Ponsanooth Hall, built in 1892 on St Michael's Road.

Next to the Sunday school on its eastern side is the manse for the Methodist minister, another of Ponsanooth's larger Victorian dwellings. Like the other sit has a hipped slate roof and stuccoed walls and tall brick chimneys. It has a L-shaped plan to accommodate a rear service wing. Original 12-pane hornless sash windows and 3-panel door with overlight and a moulded hood. It is set in grounds with mature trees and shrubs.

To meet the needs of Anglican Christians when the church of St Gluvias was assigned to Penryn parish in the later 19th century a new small but neatly designed church dedicated to St Michael and All Angels was built in 1880 on the north side of the road that was to be named from it. Its plan is simple: nave, cancel, north transept and south porch with no tower but an ornate campanile over the nave. This has a steeply conical tiled roof above wooden lattice work and presumably holds a single bell. The church is of roughly coursed granite rubble under gabled tiled roofs with stepped and coped corner buttresses with pointed arched windows with simple tracery in a dark stone. The graveyard that runs away to east and north includes tarmacked paths and a simple granite coffin rest.



St Michael and All Angels church, built in 1880 on what is now St Michael's Road after the parish church of St Gluvias was drawn into Penryn parish.



The 1905 Sunday School of St Michael and All Angels, immediately east of the church, with its porch window.

Next door to the east is the church's own Sunday School: another neat granite building with gabled and red-tiled roof orientated north-south and with a porch on its southern gable. The datestone on that wall is 1905. Windows are mainly square-topped except for the very fine arched window with coloured marginal lights on the road side wall of the porch, signalling that this is an ecclesiastical building.

Both the churchyard and the Sunday School enclosure are surrounded by low granite walls stepping up the slope and with ornate wrought iron gates. Old photographs held by the Ponsanooth History Group show that the walls were topped with ornate railings. The ensemble creates a serious and sober corner of the village and follows the high standard set for the village's public buildings by the designers and builders of the great Wesleyan chapel.

There are two public houses in Ponsanooth, one still operating, the Stag Hunt, the other, and possibly the earliest, the Victory, now a private dwelling called Victory House (see above under houses). Both are substantial early 19th century houses with offices (a brewery at the Victory, a barn, probably originally stables, at the Stag Hunt). The Victory is a Grade II Listed Building with a hipped roof and Georgian proportions though it has lost its northern tall brick chimney and its large windows have been replaced with later Victorian 16-paned horned sashes. Walls are of granite rubble with well-shaped granite lintels and quoins. The Stag Hunt is not Listed but is as substantial as the Victory with a hipped northern end to its slate roof and with good granite quoins and lintels over the ground floor openings. It has a triangular yard on its eastern side, defined by the pub, the road and the stable. That stable is later than the pub (having brick lintels over the openings) and may have succeeded an earlier one that was directly attached to the pub's southern end.



The Stag Hunt public house, probably dating from the 1800s, from the north-east showing the substantial stables at the far end of the open-sided yard.

The pubs were at either end of the commercial centre of Ponsanooth, the west side of what is now the lowest part of St Michael's Road and this is also where the few shops in the village were centred. Early photographs held by the History Group show 'Pearces' painted above a ground floor shop window at what is now number 18 and the 1878 OS map shows a Post Office at what is now number 12. There are fleeting records of other shops elsewhere in the village and middle

and late 19th century directories record several shopkeepers / grocers as well as shoemaker, butcher, tailor and draper, all presumably housed within buildings that are now dwellings.

Semi-natural environment, open spaces, woodland and trees

Ponsanooth is an unusually green industrial settlement. There are numerous mature broadleaf trees, mainly oaks, and several of them appear to be trees that were also plotted as already mature individuals on the 1878 OS map. Some of those were then on hedges or in the small area of parkland attached to Kennall Vale House that existed in the western part of the village. That park, which gave its name to the later 19th century Park Villas and Park Cottage that were cut out of its north-eastern corner, had a scattering of standard trees and a western shelter belt that was a mix of broadleaf and coniferous trees. It may have been developed at the same time that Cot Wood was created on the higher slopes to the south of the village, all elements of an ornamental scheme that served to both screen and enhance the Kennall Vale gunpowder works.



The western half of Ponsanooth on July 21st 2020 showing the distribution of mature trees, many of which were in place by 1878 (OS 1:2500 of that date shows large trees). These and the lines of slightly smaller trees that reveal former field hedge lines break the landscape of Ponsanooth into discrete sectors and keep most views at ground level quite short-distance: few grand vistas. The image also shows how areas of green space within the village are also minimal, aside from the river-side recreation ground. (Google Earth 7/21/2020 eye altitude 660 metres)



The eastern half of Ponsanooth, again with dense distributions of mature trees and minimal public open ground, aside from the three graveyards. (Google Earth 7/21/2020 eye altitude 660 metres)

The large standard trees that were retained within them add considerable character to the later twentieth century housing estates that were established in the area of the park.

In the western and eastern parts of the village the numerous inherited trees incorporated into the village, in gardens and along streets, had largely been hedge-top trees in small fields taken in from the woods that would have filled Kennall Vale in the medieval period.

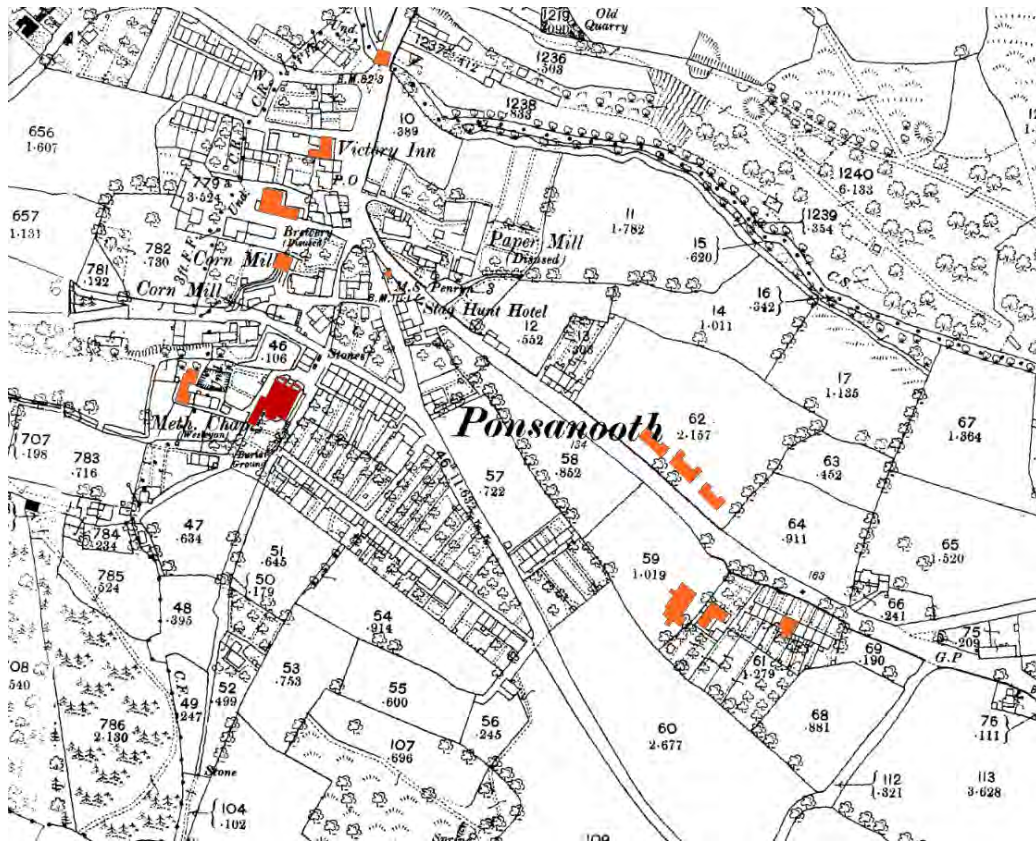
A few were landmark trees like the large oak that give its name to the terrace on St Michael's Road and the chestnut and beech on the green triangle downhill from the Stag Hunt pub.

Most of the historic terraces and workers' houses had small gardens, many of them walled. These were usually a mix of productive rear gardens (fruit, vegetables and cut flowers) and ornamental front gardens (usually smaller). A substantial number of garden enclosures were used as orchards in the 19th and early 20th centuries (OS maps), presumably local varieties of apples, Kea plums and the like.

Public open spaces have long been limited in Ponsanooth – fields, woods and former park hemming it in – so that graveyards and slips of land such as that to the north of the Stag Hunt or alongside the lane called The Commons have been valuable green spaces.

Ponsanooth has a dramatic topography, the terraces clinging to a steep slope, but views into it are fairly limited; they are, however, significant and valued, with the chapel standing tall and proud, dominating the settlement. Aside from those working the fields of the new northern part

of the parish, those who see and appreciate views into Ponsanooth are largely confined to travellers on the road from Redruth and on the trains crossing the viaduct.



The 1878 OS 1:2500 map includes all mature trees (shown with a shadow to the right of their trunk), mainly along hedges. Many survive (see aerial photo above). The maps also records numerous small orchards in gardens.

Listed Buildings shown to help orientate: red = Grade II (the chapel); orange = Grade II (bridge, Victory House, malthouse, two corn mills, milestone, three 1920s council houses, Sunday School, manse and stuccoed house).*

There are also few long-distance and broad open views within the village itself, but there are many short perspectival views along terraces and up and down the main hill roads. And there are numerous sudden revelations of local landmarks and eyecatchers – the chapel, Higher Terrace, the two pubs, the bridge, the pump, the church, the thatched cottage, the gates to the saltpetre refinery, the malthouse, the revetment of the millpond, the old paper mill, old and new schools, and others.

4.4 Significance

See 4.2 for a summary of Ponsanooth's overall importance and significance. The representation of that significance in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the statutory designations, is slight, and its emphasis is on elements for which there are well-established criteria, such as mills, public houses, the more genteel houses and early social housing. Entirely overlooked is the workers' housing for which the settlement is, however, extremely highly valued as part of the international designation, the Cornish Mining Landscape World Heritage Site.

Designations:

- World Heritage Site designation as a mine workers' settlement with local services (chapel, public houses, etc).
- The 1843 Wesleyan chapel is the only building Listed at Grade II* in the parish.
- Several other buildings are Listed at Grade II. From the settlement's 19th century prime only the several surviving corn mills, one of the two public houses, a malthouse, a milestone, a manse and a Sunday School, and the only genteel stuccoed house in Oak Terrace are Listed. In addition the row of three architect-designed semi-detached council houses from the 1920s is Listed (see 5.1).

Candidates suggested for inclusion in a Local Heritage List do include numerous elements of the 19th century settlement, including most of the granite terraces and rows of workers' housing (see 5.3).

4.5 Current issues and forces for change

- There is a lack of spare space in the historic core for new development. Two or three new houses have been built within the last decade as a form of backland development, within slightly larger gardens. This would be an unfortunate trend that will rapidly see the currently well-preserved historic grain of Ponsanooth diminished and damaged. It is also introducing modern buildings, however carefully designed, to an area where there had previously been none and where the survival of 19th century fabric established the historical tone of this important part of the World Heritage Site.
- The international significance of the Cornish Mining Landscape World Heritage Site is of great importance for the whole of Cornwall and inappropriate development in parts of it like Ponsanooth can contribute to the erosion of its character and eventually to its jeopardy.
- On the other hand, well-designed developments beyond the edges of the historic core of Ponsanooth, like that at Trevonnen Road and Malthouse Close, can enhance the WHS and its reputation.
- Buildings – the loss of original doors and windows in most historic buildings is regrettable, but it should not be sufficient to dissuade the council from seriously reviewing the possibility of making the historic core of Ponsanooth a Conservation Area. Such a designation would support the management of the World Heritage Site. While lacking original joinery would make it difficult to justify Listing an individual building, here at Ponsanooth the justification for a Conservation Area rests on the coherence of the surviving pattern of terraces.
- Car parking. The difficulty of finding anywhere to park leads to numerous *ad hoc* solutions that disturb fabric and diminish character. Many gardens and yards have had their original stone walls breached and have been turned over to cars, some with garages, most not.
- A second aspect of the car parking difficulties is the inability to accommodate large numbers of visitors. This is preventing greater enjoyment of the village, and especially preventing economically viable solutions for the Grade II* chapel being developed, most of which would involve people coming into the village to enjoy events or facilities held there. This is the primary Heritage at Risk issue for Historic England in Ponsanooth

parish and a critical one for the community of Ponsanooth, given the great importance of the chapel as the focal point of the village.

- Green infrastructure opportunities. The Forest for Cornwall and other biodiversity initiatives like Nature Recovery Networks can be applied well to urban environment like Ponsanooth. Street trees, especially in the modern housing estates, encouragement to garden for wildlife; management of all three graveyards with nature in mind.
- Retention of historical surfaces and finishings. Encourage a resistance to tendencies to tidy or standardise inherited finishes, such as the surfaces of lanes and streets that carry significant historic character.



Signalised road crossing installed in early 2022 to reduce the risk of pedestrian crossings of the A393. Considerable care was taken by the Parish Council in its dealings with the installers to develop a scheme that minimised negative impact on the character of the streetscape here. The light supports were painted black to be recessive and minimise visual intrusion; the original granite kerbing on the far side was retained (rather than replaced with concrete). The ability to cross in greater safety also positively affects the sense of ownership of the street and village. The new bus shelter installed a short way uphill was also designed to fit in with the character of the historical core of the village.

5 Heritage assets

Some of the character of historic landscape derives from the impression made by individual heritage assets. In Planning terms, a ‘heritage asset’ is 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’ (MHCLG 2021, Glossary). The latter, those that are not designated, are known formally as ‘non-designated heritage assets’ and as the quotation above makes clear these should be identified as such through a process of adoption, such as being within a Local Heritage List, including those developed within a Neighbourhood Development Plan that has been formally adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.

This report includes a gazetteer of individual heritage features, a number of which are already designated (see below). The gazetteer includes all sites recorded in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record plus others identified in this study from historical maps (especially the 1811 OS 2-inch drawing, the Tithe Maps for St Gluvias, Stithians and Perranarworthal, the 1878 and 1906 editions of the OS 1:2500 mapping), as well as sites identified in material gathered by the Ponsanooth History Group and in literature concerning the area.

Most entries in the gazetteer are not designated, though some have been recognised as features worthy of inclusion in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (CSHER). Others have been identified during this study, either from the study of maps etc or from observation when exploring the village and parish, or in discussions with members of the Ponsanooth History Group. It should be expected that many more can be added by members of the Ponsanooth community and others with an interest in the place.

One of the aims of the NDP for Ponsanooth is to identify items that can be put forward as valued heritage sites that can be included in a Local Heritage List for the parish. It is important that the selection of candidates for inclusion on the Local Heritage List is made by the community of the parish, so candidates have been suggested but not definitively identified in this report. However, this project is required to produce draft criteria for including a feature in the Ponsanooth Local Heritage List have been suggested (below), based on guidance provided by Historic England. The community of Ponsanooth might then apply those criteria to the sites included in the gazetteer, or indeed to those other sites that the community is aware of that have not been recorded here.

See below (5.3) for the suggested criteria.

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are numerous designated heritage assets within Ponsanooth parish; most are individual structures, but two are extensive areas and these latter can overlap with the individual designated assets, most especially in the part of the internationally important World Heritage Site that includes the historic core of Ponsanooth which envelopes several Listed Buildings and two Scheduled Monuments. The Registered Park and garden of Enys also includes within it two Listed Buildings and a third Scheduled Monument.

The **World Heritage Site** is at the eastern end of the smaller of two outlying elements of Area 6 (of 10 areas) of the Site known as ‘Gwennap Mining District with Devoran, Perran and

Kennall Vale' a block of land, named A6iii, that also includes the Kennall Vale Gunpowder works, as far upstream as just beyond Kennall Vale House. The village of Ponsanooth was selected for inclusion as a good example of a mining settlement and social infrastructure, notably the magnificent Methodist chapel, but also the mills and leats, public houses, church, penny school and other related features.



Within Ponsanooth the World Heritage Site follows the boundary described below, running clockwise from SW 7531 3779, a point on the Kennall River to the north of the enclosure containing three 19th century gunpowder stores.

- It includes the gateway to those gunpowder stores and then runs down the north side of Park Road, extending north-west to include the plots containing Park Cottage and Park Villas before turning east along it, past St Andrew's Terrace before returning to the Kennall River to the west of Brook Villa.
- It then runs the short way downstream to the east side of Ponsanooth Bridge where it takes the east side of St Michael's Road until heading further east to include the complex of buildings around the Old Charcoal Mill and the plots containing St Michael and All Angels Church, its neighbouring hall and the terrace of cottages to its east.
- It then crosses St Michael's Road and zigzags through plots to join Commercial Hill at the eastern end of Higher Terrace.
- It runs along the back wall of the Higher Terrace's houses' yards and runs diagonally across the Methodist church's graveyard, unfortunately cutting this important space in two before heading westwards to take up the line of the principal leat that ran along the north side of Cot Wood and provided water to power many of the mills within Ponsanooth. It returns to the parish boundary against Stithians just to the south of this leat.

This area contains much of the historic heart of Ponsanooth, including the following.

- The three Kennall Vale gunpowder stores. These and their enclosure form a Scheduled Monument and the magazines are also Listed Buildings (Grade II).
- The grand Methodist Chapel, listed Grade II* that was once the religious and social centre of Ponsanooth and remains its visual focus, standing above the more modest dwellings and mills that surround it.
- Several mills and associated structures in an irregular stripe of features that follows the fall of the principal water supply from the eastern end of the leat down to the Old Charcoal Mill, cutting across streets and the Redruth to Penryn Turnpike, now St Michael's Road. This includes three corn mills (two of them Listed Grade II) and a brewery (with a Grade II Listed malthouse that still stands, converted) to the west of Rye Hill, including the massively walled-in mill pool immediately north-west of the chapel. A further corn mill and the old charcoal mill, formerly a paper mill, stand to the north-east of St Michael's Road. Other mills and water-related structures are known to have stood in Ponsanooth, including a blowing house (where a wheel worked the bellow for smelting tin) and a tucking mill (where woollen cloth was felted).
- Several good examples of terraces and rows, a distinctive form of industrial workers' housing. Most of those in Ponsanooth appear to have been constructed in the 1820s. They are of various lengths, and not all are alongside established streets; some had short lanes leading to them, but most of them follow the contour, to minimise the need for engineering against the steep slope. The only industrial workers' terraces that are outwith the WHS are the mid-19th century Oak Tree Terrace on St Michael's Road and a row of three to the west of the Methodist Chapel's burial ground (now 7 and 8 Chapel Hill). The other terraces, working roughly north to south are:
 - St Andrew's Terrace, along Park Road, a line of nine cottages.
 - Victoria Place, a line of four.
 - Victoria Cottages, a pair.
 - Nos 1 and 2 Rye Hill, a pair.
 - Nos 15-21 St Michael's Road, a line of four.
 - Lower Terrace, a line of 10 cottages.
 - The row of three immediately west of the Sunday School room behind the great chapel which included at its west end a corn mill with surviving waterwheel and was later part of a clothing factory, now Listed Grade II.
 - Higher Terrace, a line of 27 cottages and houses, built in different stages during the 19th century. The eastern and western ends (named Lemon Terrace and Higher Row/Higher Terrace respectively were built first (before the 1842 Tithe Map) and the central more ornate part, called Eddystone Place and partly set back from the front lane, was inserted by 1878 (OS).
 - Kennel Terrace, a line of four that unusually for Ponsanooth run partly across the contour and so have stepped rooflines.
- It includes Brook Villa, tucked in beside Ponsanooth Bridge and the loose row of houses, shops, cottages and the Grade II Listed former public house (Victory Inn, perhaps named from Waterloo?) that are set back and below the causewayed main road that is now St Michael's Road. This appears to have been a commercial centre of Ponsanooth, serving travellers on the Redruth to Penryn turnpike road as well as the inhabitants and

workers in Ponsanooth. Its function gave its name to the street that led southwards away from it: Commercial Hill.

- A second 19th century public house, the Stag Hunt, is at the northern apex of the land between Commercial Hill and St Michael's Road.
- Several detached houses, one or two of them quite grand, perhaps originally captains' houses, for the managers and clerks in the mines and gunpowder works, are set within walled gardens around the edges of this commercial centre, mainly west of the Stag Hunt.
- The 1880 Anglican church dedicated to St Michael and All Angels, its graveyard and the Sunday School to its east.
- The late 19th century dwellings called Park Cottage and Park Villas, named after the Victorian pocket park that was created in the large field surrounding the saltpetre refinery and the nineteenth century cottage on the opposite side of the road now called Sun Haven.
- The farm buildings arranged around a courtyard belonging to Kennall Vale House (which is just over the parish boundary in Stithians).
- The streets, lanes, alleys and cut-throughs that joined all the parts of Ponsanooth together. These include another Listed structure, the milestone downhill to the north of the Stag Hunt that marked the distances along the turnpike road to Redruth, Camborne, Penryn and Falmouth.
- The boundary of the WHS in Ponsanooth includes within it a number of later 20th century and early 21st century housing developments, each typical of its time, the most recent on Trevonnen Road (named from the former Ash Farm) being well-designed to pick up on the character of Ponsanooth, with houses arranged in terraces and using appropriate designs and material for roofs, chimneys, wall finishes and windows, its careful design perhaps influenced by the area being within the WHS.

The other large-area designation within Ponsanooth parish is the 84 hectares of the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of **Enys** (National Heritage List for England No. 1001295). This extends a little way into Mylor parish to include the northernmost plantations.

Enys is one of the earliest gardens to be mentioned in Cornwall, in the Cornwall play of 1450, when it was given as a reward to the 'builder of the universe' and again in 1709 in an edition of William Camden's *Britannia*. By the early 17th century, the planting of fir trees was mentioned and in the early 18th century Samuel Enys married well and was able to expend a great deal on the house, gardens and grounds. This included altering the walled gardens and pool. An early 19th century description by CS Gilbert mention a lake (presumably one of the ponds), shrubbery, 'handsome temple' and 'delicious walks'. Further reorganisation took place in 1833 when the house was renewed in granite ashlar, with a concealed hipped roof, as designed by the London architect Henry Harrison. It replaced an E-plan house (possibly Tudor in origin). It is possible that the formal garden to the south of the house was that shown by Dr William Borlase in an engraving made in 1758. Some of the walled garden was transformed into a kitchen garden and the park was laid out. Enys became famous for its tender plants. It fell into neglect in the mid 20th century after being used to house members of the Royal Netherlands Navy in the Second World War.

The grounds are laid out on a gently rounded ridge running east and west, falling to streams to north and south, with a string of ponds established along the northern stream. A 19th century

lodge (Listed Grade II) stands at the main western entrance from the Truro-Falmouth road; a drive then runs through the western park to enter woods west of the house and its offices, which include an Italianate clock tower. There are walks to the west of the house climbing to a tennis court and past a small wooden summer house. Other walks run eastwards across the area that had been laid out as formal gardens in the 18th century but had been turned into lawn with large standard trees in the 1830s. These reach the Ladies Garden that was laid out to the south of the remnant walled garden and passing eastwards through a gate that leads to the Colonel's Garden and then to informally planted woodland. There are views south across the main area of parkland from the house and from all these other gardens. Many of the large trees plotted on the 1878 OS map still stand though very few of the conifers that were shown then do.

The kitchen garden is a substantial affair, unusually early (possibly 17th century) with walls to 3m high and contemporary pavilions built against its eastern wall, the northern one converted into a dwelling house in the 19th century and the southern being used as a fruit store. The line of ponds in the northern valley apparently originated as formal ornamental canals of the early 18th century (details from Register entry and Pett 1998). The garden and grounds are subject to management by a trust based on Enys garden.

There are three **Scheduled Monuments** in Ponsanooth parish.

- The extreme lowest end of the 19th century Kennall Vale gunpowder works (National Heritage List for England No. 1020143), including part of the leat that ran on to the east to serve the various mills in Ponsanooth village. The greater part of the Scheduled Monument lies in Stithians parish, including three pairs of incorporating mills and numerous other related buildings and structures, including leats and trackways.
- A line of three gunpowder stores, originally part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works (National Heritage List for England No. 1020441). A triangular yard contains three large gunpowder magazines with granite walls and slate roofs and a smaller one near the eastern entrance.
- A former wayside cross relocated from Sancreed in west Cornwall in 1848 to stand as a feature in the rockery to the west of the kitchen garden at Enys (National Heritage List for England No. 1006644). It has a wheel head containing a latin cross in relief on both sides.

There are 40 **Listed Buildings** in the parish, all Grade II except Ponsanooth's magnificent chapel, which is Grade II*. They are grouped here according to the types of heritage asset they represent.

Ecclesiastical

- Ponsanooth Methodist Church, including forecourt walls, steps and gate piers (National Heritage List for England No. 1159101, Grade II*). Granite ashlar north-eastern entrance front and granite rubble, painted, elsewhere. Pedimented front and tile roof. Gallery on all four sides internally, so two-storeys with windows externally; all original still, as are the doors. Semi-circular plan organ loft projects from south rear, slate clad exterior. The rectangular single-storey building to the rear (SW) is recorded as a vestry and regarded as slightly later, but a building on its footprint appears on the 1841 Tithe Map and so pre-dates the main chapel which has a datestone (1843) on its northern front.

- Methodist Sunday School (National Heritage List for England No. 1142681). Single-storeyed, granite rubble with granite dressings, bitumen coated and grouted scantle slate roof, gabled. Wing at rear and porch on front. Basement at front facing road. Plinth with memorial stones; rusticated granite quoins and granite strings. Round-headed windows with marginal planes and coloured glass. Datestone 1892. Suffered a major fire in June 2008; subsequently restored and now used as a multi-purpose hall.
- The Old Manse (National Heritage List for England No. 1328110). Formerly a Methodist Church manse, now a private dwelling. Stuccoed walls and grouted scantle slate hipped roof with projecting eaves. Cast-iron ogee section gutters. L-shaped plan. Original doors and openings: 12-pane hornless sashes.

Note that the church of St Michael and All Angels and the adjoining Sunday School on St Michael's Road are not Listed and none of the graves in either graveyard (Methodist Chapel and St Michael's Church) is. Other chapels still stand at Laity Moor (originally Wesleyan, now used as a Greek Orthodox church) and at Treluswell (also originally Wesleyan and currently undergoing conversion to a dwelling) and neither of these is Listed.

Dwellings

- Vale View, small country house, early 19th century (National Heritage List for England No. 1161093). Stuccoed walls; low-pitched hipped roof with Delabole slates. Original 12-pane hornless sash windows. Symmetrical 3 window south garden front with slightly projecting central bay. Eastern entrance door in a Tuscan style porch. Sloping planted grounds overlooking Kennall valley.
- Park Cottage, Cot Hill (National Heritage List for England No. 1159113). Small house, late 18th or early 19th century with painted rubble walls, corrugated iron roof [now returned to thatch, as it originally was]. Two-room plan with later 19C lean-tos to rear. C19 and C20 windows and doors.
- 31 and 33 St Michael's Road (National Heritage List for England No. 1159224). Pair of semi-detached council houses c 1922 designed by P Edwin Stevens and built by Percy Williams. Granite with granite dressings. Scantle slate hipped roofs with sprocketed eaves and roof sweeps to lower eaves to right and left. Parlours and sculleries project backward at each end of symmetrical arrangement. Original casement windows and doors. Granite hoods on corbels over front doors.
- 35 and 37 St Michael's Road (National Heritage List for England No. 1142680). Pair of semi-detached council houses c 1922 designed by P Edwin Stevens and built by Percy Williams. Granite with granite dressings. Scantle slate hipped roofs with sprocketed eaves and roof sweeps to lower eaves to right and left. Front parlours project forward at each end of symmetrical arrangement. Original casement windows and doors. Granite hoods on corbels over front doors.
- 39 and 41 St Michael's Road (National Heritage List for England No. 1311146). Pair of semi-detached council houses c 1922 designed by P Edwin Stevens and built by Percy Williams. Granite with granite dressings. Scantle slate hipped roofs with sprocketed eaves and roof sweeps to lower eaves to right and left. Front parlours project forward at each end of symmetrical arrangement. Original casement windows and doors. Granite hoods on corbels over front doors.
- 52 St Michael's Road (National Heritage List for England No. 1142682). House and adjoining cottage (to NW) within a row. Mid-19th century, stuccoed. Double-depth plan

with rear service rooms with passage and stairs between. Three-window front. May be original door and windows (4-pane hornless sashes; 12-pane sashes upstairs). Tuscan style porch.

- Cosawes Pascoe farmhouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1142709). Mid-19th century of granite rubble with granite and brick dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with rendered brick stacks. Double-depth plan, probably passage and stairs between rear service rooms/ 12-pane horned sashes to most openings. Service wing to north forming east side of courtyard farmstead.
- Gadles farmhouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1159087). 18th century farmhouse remodelled in 19th century. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Slurried scantle slate roof. Brick gabled chimneys, the northern one over a large external chimney breast. Double-depth plan. Rear porch and lean-to on southern end. Multi-pane sash windows and one 18C window on stair. Furze cupboard in back kitchen.
- Roskrow Barton farmhouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1142711). Late 18th century farmhouse with granite ashlar front; otherwise granite rubble with granite dressings. Steep roof with granite ashlar stacks and coped gables. Double-depth plan with central passage and stairs and service rooms at rear; 19th century dairy attached to rear and old granite porch near centre of front.
- Treluswell Mount farmhouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1142683). Grand early 19th century dower house built for the Basset family; L-shaped plan with service wing and servants' accommodation. Stuccoed walls; T-plan hipped slate roofs. Has a 2-window garden front with no door. Original multiple-paned hornless sash windows (some 24-pane) and original fanlight in arched door opening of SE entrance front. Granite ashlar plinth.
- Lower Treluswell farmhouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1311120). Early 19th century dower house built for the Basset family. Stuccoed. Porched SE door with moulded architrave. Service range. Early windows survive.
- Gwarder farmhouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1142674). Irregular T-shaped plan. Possibly 18th century, remodelled in 19th century. Granite and killas rubble. Grouted scantle slate roof. Lateral stack on front wall. Rear wing with Delabole slate roof. A dairy wing. Segmental arches over openings.

Two other dwellings are within the Ornamental section below – Enys house and lodge.

Transport-related

- Ponsanooth Bridge (National Heritage List for England No. 1159208). Early 19th century, granite rubble, single span, round arched with dressed granite voussoirs and projecting keystones, and granite copings along parapet walls.
- Milestone in Ponsanooth (National Heritage List for England No. 1328109). 19th century painted granite square-plan monolith with pyramidal top. Inscribed on two sides rising from pyramidal stops. REDRUTH 5 MILES CAMBORNE 8 MILES and PENRYN 3 MILES FALMOUTH 5 MILES.
- Milestone near Burnthouse (National Heritage List for England No. 1328126). 19th century painted granite square-plan monolith with triangle in plan shaft and squat pyramidal top. Inscribed on two sides rising from pyramidal stops. REDRUTH 6 MILES CAMBORNE 9 MILES and PENRYN 2 MILES FALMOUTH 4 MILES.

- Milestone near Cosawes Wood(National Heritage List for England No. 1242637). Early 19th century. Painted granite monolith with round head, rectangular in plan. Incised to front: FROM TRURO 6 MILES
- Milestone at Penvale (National Heritage List for England No. 1159091). Early 19th century. Painted granite monolith with round head, rectangular in plan. Incised to front: FROM TRURO 7 MILES
- Milestone at Lane End(National Heritage List for England No. 1236950). Early 19th century. Painted granite monolith with round head, rectangular in plan. Incised to front: FROM TRURO 7 MILES

Public services and commercial

- Victory House, formerly Victory Inn (National Heritage List for England No. 1142678). Early 19th century, granite rubble with granite dressing and Delabole slate hipped roof with brick chimneys. Cast-iron ogee section gutters. Double-depth plan with two rear service rooms and passageway and stairs between.
- Malthouse and brewery (National Heritage List for England No. 1159213). Early 19th century, three-storey killas rubble with granite dressings to regular 7-window south front. Outshuts to rear and right(east) end. Corrugated asbestos roof replaced with cut slate in recent conversion (with skylights), which also has new windows and doors inserted in original openings.
- Lower Treluswell brewery (National Heritage List for England No. 1142684). Early 19th century. Three storeys; killas and granite rubble walls with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roof. Sweeps lower at rear (west). Large slate-hung oast house flue over roof at rear. Internal shutters on barred window on east front. Second floor loading doorway with gabled hoist.

Agricultural

- The Old Mill (National Heritage List for England No. 1236943). Corn mill, later part of a clothing factory. Early 19th century. Roughly coursed granite rubble with rag slate roof to front and corrugated iron to rear; half-hipped roof to one end and gabled the other. 8/8 sash windows. Cast-iron breast shot waterwheel made by G. Dingey Foundry in Truro. Complete set of machinery survives within. [Appears to have been recently re-roofed; waterwheel and machinery still survive.]
- Corn mill (National Heritage List for England No. 1142679). Early 19th century granite rubble with granite dressings and scantle slate hipped roof. Overshot iron wheel on righthand (west side).
- Cosawes Pascoe, barns (National Heritage List for England No. 1142710). Granaries and haylofts above cow houses and stables. Mid-19th century. Granite rubble with granite and brick dressings. L-shaped plan forming west side of courtyard. Main barn extended to north and then additional barn added to east at that end. Threshing and winnowing doors on first floor. Original openings survive. Some openings partly blocked.
- Enys barns, coach house and stables (National Heritage List for England No. 1142672). Early 19th century killas and granite rubble with granite dressings. Four ranges around a rectangular courtyard. Coach house and stables on southern front side; bank barn on west, all two-storey; further stables in single-storey ranges at east and north. Wide gateway at the rear; mounting block to south Dry Delabole slate roof, hipped, over coach

house, grouted scantle slate roofs over all other buildings. Louvred ventilators over east range. Shallow arches with key blocks over openings.

- Treluswell Mount farm buildings (National Heritage List for England No. 1159313). Early and mid-19th century stone farm buildings arranged around a rectangular yard. Front of the principal barn is of coursed dressed granite, but other walls and buildings are of granite rubble with granite dressings. Scantle slate hipped roofs (where not replaced by corrugated asbestos, as on the horse-engine house). Second barn on N end of the yard has the horse engine house at its rear. Southern side of the yard has single-storey cowhouses and stables (possible later 19th century). Mostly original openings; segmentally arched doorways with key blocks.
- Lower Treluswell barn (National Heritage List for England No. 1328111). Early and mid-19th century barn and adjoining outbuilding. L-shaped plan. Long barn in two phases with granaries and fodder lofts over stables, cow houses and waggon houses. Later single-storey range with waggon shed. Horse-engine house behind the barn at right-hand side. Segmental granite arch with a projecting keystone over one waggon house and a segmental brick arch over the other. Pigeonholes under the eaves on front elevation. Some wooden shutters. Now converted to dwellings
- Lower Treluswell piggery, stables and trap houses (National Heritage List for England No. 1311124). Early and mid-19th century. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate roof except where there are corrugated asbestos replacements. Largely L-shaped. Piggery in the centre and traphouse and stables either side. Single-storeyed with 6 pigsty doorways, 3 stable doorways and trap house doorway.

Industrial

- Powder House (National Heritage List for England No. 1142712). Early 19C gunpowder store. Single storey, granite rubble with granite dressings, grouted scantle slate roof, gabled. Door in middle of either gable end and ventilators.
- Powder House (National Heritage List for England No. 1142671). Early 19C gunpowder store. Single storey, granite rubble with granite dressings, grouted scantle slate roof, gabled. Door in middle of either gable end and ventilators.
- Powder House (National Heritage List for England No. 1236952). Later 19C gunpowder store. Single storey, granite rubble with granite dressings, grouted scantle slate roof, gabled. Door in middle of either gable end and ventilators.
- Gate piers and flanking walls of entrance to Kennall Vale gunpowder works (National Heritage List for England No. 1328127). Granite rubble with granite dressings. Gate piers have ramped pyramidal tops. Walls slope down either side of piers. [Note that there appears to be an error in the NGR given for this Listed Building: the piers and walls described clearly belong to the saltpetre works a short way down the road at SW 7547 3775.]

Ornamental

- Enys House, service wing, clock tower, walls and gate (National Heritage List for England No. 1328147).
 - Country house, home of the Enys family, rebuilt circa 1840. Granite ashlar to main elevations of C19 house. Large plan with 2 nearly square blocks. West entrance front has regular 4-window front at west and C18 service wing set back

on the left and symmetrical 3-window entrance front of house on the right. House has central doorway on west set back with dressed granite porch with paired square columns and moulded entablature. 6-pane door with overlight. 12-pane hornless sashes (ground floor windows are taller. House has most of its original features including panelled doors and reveals, panelled window shutters; some chimneypieces and moulded plaster ceiling cornices. Stair is possibly later C19 or a later C19 remodelling of the original stair. 3 storey service range to north, stuccoed on granite rubble (stucco partly fallen). Dry Delabole slate hipped roofs behind stone parapets with moulded cornices, including on northern service wing, which is probably 18th century. Brick axial stacks (some are stuccoed) with moulded cornices, over the cross and axial walls. Service wing has entrance porch set back on the left. Round-headed doorway with 6-panel door. 1:4: 1-bay south garden front with central bays recessed and similar 1:3:1-bay rear (east) garden front. Rear of service wing is similar to the front. Deeper-plan house on the right has entrance porch and vestibule (between 2 rooms) leading to very large stair hall which gives access to rooms on all sides. The house is 3 rooms deep on the right and the hall gives access to axial passage. Shallower plan double-pile C18 service range to the north. C18 service wing has C18 dog-leg stair with closed string and turned balusters. Circa 1840's doors and windows in original openings.

- Also 2 storey house and adjacent clocktower, walls and gate-piers; granite and killas rubble with elvan arches adjoin on the left (north) of the service wing front. Unaltered elevations. Outbuildings, walls, clocktower and gate-piers. Circa late-C19 3-stage granite clocktower in Italianate style. Wide dressed stone gate-piers with moulded caps surmounted by ramped pyramids with ball finials.
- Enys Lodge and railings (National Heritage List for England No. 1142676). Entrance lodge. Probably early or mid C19, remodelled in the late C19. Coursed elvan walls. Red fishscale tiles to hipped roof. Axial (over rear wall of front part) brick chimney with blind round-arched arcades to the sides and a moulded cornice. Cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Plan: T-shaped plan: 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall (set back within open porch), service wing at right angles to middle of rear to former open veranda behind. Exterior: Single storey. Symmetrical 1:1 l-bay south front with central bay set back and under an open gable with arch-braced hammer-beam truss with turned pendants and a shaped barge board. Old small gable-ended box porch within. C19 4-panel doors with cusped traceried fanlight. C19 2-light wooden windows.
- Enys gate piers (National Heritage List for England No. 1142675). 19th century dressed granite piers with monolithic shafts and pyramidal caps with ball finials. 20th century copy of wooden gate.
- Gate piers on drive at Enys (National Heritage List for England No. 1142677). Early 19th century killas rubble and dressed granite. Tall piers with moulded entablature and ball finials.

5.2 Heritage at Risk

Historic England maintain a register of higher-grade designated heritage assets (i.e. Grades I and II* Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments) that have been assessed and found to be at risk. In Ponsanooth parish the following three such assets are currently on the Heritage at Risk register.

- Ponsanooth Methodist Church. Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 1159101), and also in the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. Slow decay: its congregation has moved to a refurbished associated hall and the chapel is no longer used. Possible community uses are being discussed with Historic England.
- Gunpowder storage complex at Kennall Vale, Ponsanooth. Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1020441), and also within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The three stores are also Grade II Listed Buildings. Condition is declining and is 'generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems' It is regarded as vulnerable to deterioration.
- Gunpowder works at Kennall Vale, Stithians and Ponsanooth (NHLE 1020143). The risks here largely apply to the main complex where tree and vegetation growth, water and footpath erosion and collapse are the main threats, despite some recent consolidation of structures under a Natural England Stewardship scheme. The Scheduled area extends into Ponsanooth parish in the form of the principal leat.

The ongoing uncertainty about the future of the chapel is a particularly substantial issue for Ponsanooth. It has been noted above (in section 4.5) that a solution appears to be closely linked to solving the issue of providing parking within a settlement that is effectively 'full' with very little open space that might be suitable for car parking. The Heritage at Risk at Kennall Vale gunpowder works is actually located within the parish of Stithians and so is outwith Ponsanooth's NDP. The third site, the gunpowder stores, is on private land and a solution to the risk would require negotiation over a sustainable future between its owner and Historic England.

5.3 Establishing a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth

The significance of non-designated heritage assets

'The NPPF (paragraph 185) advises that plans should set out 'a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment'. Emphasis is placed on 'sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets' and recognising that heritage assets are an 'irreplaceable resource' which should be conserved 'in a manner appropriate to their significance' (paragraph 184)' (Historic England 2021, para 6).

Non-designated heritage assets, such as buildings, monuments, sites, places (including industrial and recreational places), areas or parks, gardens and other designed landscapes can receive protection through the creation of and inclusion on Local Heritage Lists and then the use of such lists in implementing historic environment legislation, the relevant policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Historic England 2021).

The Cornwall Local Plan also expects non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs) to be treated with appropriate respect when planning for change. 'Proposals affecting buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated heritage assets should ensure they are conserved having regard to their significance and the degree of any harm or loss of significance' (Cornwall Council 2016, para 2.189).

It expects applicants for planning permission to assess and describe the significance of heritage assets, both designated and undesignated, 'including any contribution made by their setting, sufficient to understand the potential impact of any proposal on that heritage significance. The determination of planning applications by the Council will be based on the assessment of the

potential harmful impact, taking into account the desirability of not only sustaining the asset's significance, but also of enhancing that significance and the positive contribution both conservation and well-informed new design can make to sustainability and local character and distinctiveness (Cornwall Council 2016, para 2.171).

The Council recognises a presumption against the harm of any significant or important heritage asset (Cornwall Council 2016, para 2.178) and has '...expectations for proportionate assessment and the need for justification through overriding public benefits [to] apply to other designated assets (grade II listed buildings, parks or gardens) and all non-designated assets, as appropriate to their significance.'

'The Historic Environment section of the Planning Practice Guidance gives further information on non-designated heritage assets (paragraphs: 039-041). In particular it underlines the need for "decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets ... [to be] based on sound evidence' and for 'all non-designated heritage assets [to be] clearly identified as such"; inclusion on a local heritage list is helpful (paragraph 040)' (Historic England, para 9).

A Local Heritage List

Local Heritage Lists are identified locally by 'plan-making bodies' and are often proposed as part of a Neighbourhood Development Plan. They should be developed in partnership with the local community, so that it reflects the ways they value their history and its heritage. A Local Heritage List should be inclusive, reflecting a community's diverse histories and heritage; all parts of the community should be involved so that 'a wide range of voices and histories is reflected in the local heritage list' (Historic England 2021, 10). 'The legitimacy and weight within the planning system of local heritage lists is increased when the list has been prepared in accordance with defined selection criteria, and has been subject to public consultation' (Historic England 2021, 5).

'A local heritage list prepared as part of a Neighbourhood Plan for an area will be produced through the community because these plans are researched, written and voted on by the people who live in the neighbourhood. They thus have direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area' (Historic England 2021, 7).

Owners should also be informed when assets are proposed for inclusion in a Local Heritage List.

- 'The management of any non-designated heritage asset on a local heritage list will also be easier if it is included on the list with the knowledge of the owner. Owners should be advised of the intention to locally list an asset, including an explanation of the planning implications, but it is important to put in place a process for handling requests not to designate. Local heritage listing is a good opportunity to develop a dialogue with owners and to provide them with information on the significance of their property' (Historic England 2021, 10).

Assessing significance

As NDHAs will be a material consideration in the making of planning decisions, it is important that they reflect significance, and Historic England suggests that the NPPF definition of significance should guide their identification: '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', and it may derive 'not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting' (Historic England 2021, 4).

Those forms of heritage interest have been explained by Historic England as follows (Historic England 2021, 4).

- Archaeological interest: ‘There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.’
- Architectural and artistic interest: ‘These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.’
- Historic interest: ‘An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.’

Criteria for inclusion

Historic England have prepared a list of commonly applied criteria used for selecting candidates for inclusion in a Local Heritage List: Asset Type; Age; Rarity; Architectural and Artistic Interest; Group Value; Archaeological Interest; Historic Interest; Landmark Status (Historic England 2021, 12).

Criteria should also take account of more local history and thereby enable the Local Heritage List to include characteristic local heritage. In Cornwall a method of assessing Cornish and more local cultural distinctiveness has been developed (Cornwall Council 2019) that can also support creation of a Local Heritage List and its principles have been applied when developing the following criteria for Ponsanooth parish.

Locally distinctive types of heritage asset

As well as buildings, these can also include monuments, sites, places, areas, parks, gardens and designed landscapes. In developing a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth’s NDP they might include the following broad types, which reflect the various significant strands in the parish’s history and its consequent historic environment.

- Features **utilising the power of the fast-flowing Kennall River** and its tributaries
 - weirs, leats, mill pools and various kinds of water-powered mills.
- Features associated with **metal mining**
 - such as those at Maudlin Mine
- Features associated with the **gunpowder industry**
 - both Cosawes and Kennall Vale
 - The latter is largely within Stithians parish and is fairly thoroughly protected by Scheduling.
 - The former is within Ponsanooth and is important for being the first in Cornwall, but its surviving remains are fragmentary.
- Features associated with **other industries**

- including woollen, clothing, paper and charcoal manufacture, chemical refining and granite and elvan quarrying.
- Features associated with **communications and transportation systems**
 - including early lanes and hollow-ways,
 - turnpikes,
 - bridges,
 - railway structures.
- **Housing for industrial workers**
 - terraces and rows,
 - higher status detached houses,
 - housing for captains and clerks, the white-collar workers.
- **Public houses**
 - serving industrial and rural communities and workforces
 - and people on the move, especially alongside roads.
- **Farmhouses and farm buildings**
 - including those associated with post-medieval intakes and smallholdings.
- Features associated with **designed or ornamental landscapes**:
 - parks and gardens.
- **Public services**,
 - schools,
 - pumps, wells,
 - Methodist chapels and Anglican mission churches and their ancillary features like graveyards and Sunday Schools

Age range

In very broad terms the older the asset, the greater the significance. The range may be adjusted to accommodate significant local chronologies which in Ponsanooth may include the following.

- **Medieval**, when the farming hamlets, field patterns and pattern of lanes were created.
- The **Tudor and early post-medieval** period that saw the opening of Maudlin Mine and other early industrial activities like smelting tin and fulling cloth, and the establishment of Enys as the parish's great country house and park.
- **18th and 19th century**, especially in relation to agricultural intakes.
- **19th century** period of activity in and associated with the two great gunpowder works (Cosawes and Kennall Vale).

Rarity

This is as applied to asset types, and when taking account of local heritage and the local frequencies of occurrence this may also be regarded as a measure of their local **typicality**, or **distinctiveness**. Here in Ponsanooth this may include the following.

- Features associated with **gunpowder, paper and woollen** manufacturing, all of which were quite unusual in western Cornwall but were typical of Ponsanooth's industrial history.
- Features associated with **metal mining**, tin, arsenic and others.
- Features associated with **post-medieval intakes** from former open rough ground.

Architectural and Artistic Interest

This focusses on design and aesthetic value as related to both national and local styles, materials, construction and craft techniques.

- In Ponsanooth parish this will include the **distinctive styles of industrial structures** and **workers' housing** and the ways that **granite** has been used for **walling** (ashlar, roughly coursed and rubble) and for **dressings** (like lintels, copings and chimneys).
- The detail of **local aesthetics**, such as the changing arrangements and proportions of windows and doors; the ways of using granite, killas, brick and slate; the positions and forms of gardens, yards, and other curtilages.

Group Value

This refers to the grouping together of assets with clear design and historical connections. In Ponsanooth this might include the following.

- **groupings of workers' houses** either in a single terrace, sometimes of uniform or similar build, sometimes quite varied (as in Higher Terrace),
- groupings that are more functional, such as those that form **a commercial quarter** in the village,
- or the interconnected parts of an **industrial complex**,
- or a **farmstead** in the rural parts of the parish,
- or **elements of the designed landscape** at Enys.

Archaeological Interest

This emphasises the significance of features whose study can be expected to reveal more about the development of Ponsanooth parish or the wider area, particularly where the evidence of the past is unlikely to be found in documents and other written sources, but exists in archaeological remains, whether they are above ground, including in the visible fabric of buildings with more than one **structural phase**, or below ground, such as in the **cropmarks** of prehistoric settlements or monuments.

Historic Interest

This draws on the significance of features that have associations with local industry and other activities, or with important individual people or communities, or with places, structures and events that help create local identity and contribute to the collective memory.

- In Ponsanooth, there are **several industries and activities** that have contributed to its senses of place and identity.
- Knowledge of individual people and events will be drawn from local community knowledge, informed to a degree by the **research undertaken by the Ponsanooth History Group**.

Landmark value

A building or other feature may have sufficient significance to figure in a Local Heritage List if it has **striking aesthetic value** or is a **well-loved or intriguing feature**.

- The obvious example in Ponsanooth would be the Wesleyan Chapel, but of course this is already designated, as a Listed Building. Other features might include distinctive structures that catch the eye and intrigue, such as the spring at Lower Treluswell and the Victorian pump on Park Road

The gazetteer of sites developed for this report (Appendix 1) is expected to prove a useful starting point for the community to consider when drawing up a Local Heritage List, but as such a List should catch the full range of communities, histories and heritages, it can also be expected that other features are also suggested for inclusion. The gazetteer includes all sites recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record plus others identified from study of historical maps (especially the 1811 OS 2-inch drawing, the Tithe Maps for St Gluvias, Stithians and Perranarworthal, the 1878 and 1906 editions of the OS 1:2500 mapping), and sites identified in material gathered by the Ponsanooth History Group and in literature concerning the area.

The Ponsanooth History Group is likely to be a source of additional suggestions for a Local Heritage List and the Neighbourhood Plan group can invite the parish's wider community to become involved in the process of suggesting items for inclusion in such a list.

All nominations for inclusion should be supported by accurate information sufficient to demonstrate that they meet the criteria that are settled upon for inclusion.

Care should be taken whenever possible to involve the owners of potential candidates for a Local Heritage List (see above).

To help the community marshal the information in the Gazetteer, each item has been assessed to identify which of the criteria suggested above it might meet. Most features in the parish will meet one or more criteria so the next step would be to assess whether the feature's alignment with them is sufficient for it to be proposed for inclusion on a Local Heritage List. It may be that the community wishes all the heritage features that meet any of the criteria to be included on their Local heritage List. If this was to be confined to those within the gazetteer that have substantial remains and that are not already designated then there may be as many as 154 items in the List, before others are suggested by the wider community. Note that the Local Heritage List for nearby Feock parish includes 173 items (Feock Parish Council 2017).

Those that appear to be especially significant have been marked in green and those others that appear to be reasonable candidates are in yellow. However, these are simply suggestions, and it is for the community of Ponsanooth to decide which features to put forward for inclusion in a Local Heritage List.

The 40 sites on the 'green' list identified by the author of this report are as follows. Numbers refer to items in the gazetteer.

- 3 Leat serving most of Ponsanooth's mills
- 7 Kennall House's farm buildings
- 9 Paper Mill (now called The Old Charcoal Mill)
- 11 Graveyard of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
- 12 Chest tomb of William Carvosso, preacher
- 13 Round Cottage, Cot Wood
- 17 Old Post Office, St Michael's Road
- 20 The Stag Hunt public house
- 21 Corn Mill 'Old Mill' to S of 'The Old Charcoal Mill'

- 23 Brook Villa, house and smithy
- 28 St Andrew's Terrace
- 29 Victoria Place Terrace
- 35 14-18 St Michael's Road, row of houses
- 36 Mill House
- 37 14 Commercial Hill
- 40 Lower Terrace
- 42 Higher Terrace
- 59 Old School, St Michael's Road
- 61 Park Villas and Cottage
- 64 15-21 St Michael's Road
- 66 Outhouses SW of Mill House
- 69 St Michael's Church
- 71 St Michael's Sunday School
- 72 Water pump, St Andrew's Road
- 74 War memorials, St Michael's church
- 99 Prehistoric round near Horneywink Wood
- 115 Magdalen Mine
- 124 Three ornamental ponds at Enys
- 125 Walled garden and pavilions at Enys
- 126 Flower garden at Enys
- 129 Cosawes gunpowder works
- 162 Quarry in Enys gardens
- 172 Cropmark of possible prehistoric enclosure near Burnthouse
- 180 Farmhouse and farmstead at Lidgely
- 181 Walled garden and other fragments of high status settlement at Roskrow
- 235 Visick Type 2 fingerpost at Towntanna
- 236 Visick Type 1 fingerpost at Little Lidgely
- 241 Masonry piers of first Ponsanooth railway viaduct
- 251 Pascoe viaduct, six piers of original structure
- 253 Viaduct replaced by 1930 masonry viaduct

Another 47 items have been suggested for the yellow list, as follows.

- 22 Penny School, Lower Terrace
- 27 Barn at Kennall
- 30 House at Sunhaven, park Road
- 31 Cotwood House
- 32 Bridge Cottages
- 33 Modern Post Office including George V letter box.
- 34 Terrace of houses, Victoria Cottages
- 38 Terrace of houses, 1-2 Chapel Hill
- 39 Terrace of houses, 3 Chapel Hill / Millstream Cottages
- 41 Carrick Mill House
- 43 Terrace of houses, 4-6 Chapel Hill
- 44 Terrace of houses, 7-8 Chapel Hill
- 45 Terrace of houses on Rye Hill, Briardene

47	Boundstone on Rye Hill
48	Terrace of houses, Corner Cottage, St Michael's Road
49	Terrace of houses, Mill Vale, St Michael's Road
60	Gunpowder works buildings, Cot Hill
62	Terrace of houses, Kennel Terrace
63	House, Barn Owl Cottage, Chapel Hill
67	Quarry S of Dingles Close
73	Graveyard, St Michael's Church
82	Medieval hamlet, site of, Pellyn Wollas
83	Chyvogue Mill
84	Roskrow United Mine
85	Roskrow United Mine
89	Park View, house
93	Weir and leat, Pellyn
95	Woodside Cottages
96	Hillcrest Terrace
100	Treluswell pre-Norman hamlet
101	Lower Treluswell medieval hamlet
103	Gwarder medieval hamlet
110	Chapel of St Magdalen, site of
139	Well/spring, Lower Treluswell
147	Methodist Chapel, Lower Treluswell
149	Turnpike toll house, Watergate, Lower Treluswell
150	Hind's House, Gwarder
151	Servant's House, Gwarder
153	Farmstead, Cosawes Noel
158	Terrace of houses, Lane End
179	Farmstead, Devas
218	Wesleyan chapel, Little Lidgy
222	Cutting and embankment of realigned turnpike road, Cosawes
223	Public House (Lemon Arms), Burnthouse
228	Farmstead, Ventonvean
237	Observation Post, near Roscrow Woods
244	Intact cutting and embankment of original Cornwall Railway

Another 67 features meet at least one of the criteria for inclusion. There are 58 more features include in the gazetteer that either do not meet any criteria or do not have sufficient remains to be included in a Local Heritage List, most of them being the former sites of structures or monuments which are included to help the community appreciate the archaeological and historical wealth of their parish, and how this has changed.

6 Issues and opportunities

The development of heritage-related policies and other more general management recommendations (Section 7, below) can be informed by a gathering together of the issues and opportunities noted for the HLC Types in the wider parish and in the more detailed characterisation of Ponsanooth village.

Ponsanooth village

- Lack of spare space in the historic core for new development. Two or three new houses built within the last decade as backland development has already diminished the currently well-preserved historic grain of Ponsanooth that sets the historical tone of this important part of the Cornish Mining Landscape World Heritage Site.
- The international significance of the World Heritage Site is of great importance for the whole of Cornwall and inappropriate development in parts of it like Ponsanooth can contribute to the erosion of its character and eventually to its jeopardy.
- On the other hand, well-designed and executed developments beyond the edges of the historic core of Ponsanooth, like that at Trevonnen Road and Malthouse Close, can enhance the WHS and its reputation.
- Buildings – the loss of original doors and windows in most historic buildings is regrettable but should not prevent the historic core of Ponsanooth being made a Conservation Area. Such a designation would support management of the World Heritage Site. Lacking original joinery may make it difficult to justify Listing individual buildings, but the justification for a Conservation Area rests much more on the importance of Ponsanooth as a historic mine workers’ settlement that has already been recognised by inclusion in the World Heritage Site and by survival of a coherent and dynamic pattern of terraces, streets, lanes and spaces.
- One issue identified in this study has already been addressed: the difficulty of pedestrians safely crossing the busy A393. A carefully designed signalised crossing has been established to the south of the bridge. Its details are painted black to minimise impact on the historic character of the village. Two new bus shelters on St Michael’s Road have also been designed to be less dominant visually and to respond to the historic character in their design. They will also have scenes of Edwardian Ponsanooth on display on their glass sides, enabling people to ponder the place’s past and its surviving fabric and character.
- Difficulty of finding anywhere to park leads to numerous *ad hoc* solutions that disturb fabric and diminish character. Many gardens and yards have had their original stone walls breached and have been turned over to cars, some with garages, most not.
- Lack of public car parking leaves Ponsanooth unable to accommodate large numbers of visitors, preventing greater enjoyment of the village, and thwarting economically viable solutions for the Grade II* chapel, most of which would involve people coming to the village to enjoy events or facilities held there. This is a major Heritage at Risk issue for Historic England in Ponsanooth parish and a critical one for the community, given the chapel’s great importance as the focal point of the village.
 - It is understood that the Ponsanooth Parish Council is expected to be the burial authority for the village and thereby take on responsibility for the use and maintenance of the New Burial Ground on Rye Hill. There may be an opportunity to use the lower northern part of this as a village car parking area.

The design of this should respect that of the yard, including its fine early 20th century coped concrete block western and northern walls.

- Green infrastructure opportunities. The Forest for Cornwall and other biodiversity initiatives like Nature Recovery Networks can be applied well to urban environment like Ponsanooth, e.g. via street trees, especially in the modern housing estates, encouraging gardening for wildlife; and managing all three graveyards with nature in mind.
- Retention of historical surfaces and finishings. Gentrification has not yet reached much of central Ponsanooth, but if it does there may be an urge on the part of some to tidy or standardise inherited finishes, such as the surfaces of lanes and streets that carry significant historic character.
- Commons Lane is an important link between the historic core of the village and the lower part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works. It retains much of its historic character, with the two granite posts of a gateway at its eastern end, stretches of Cornish hedge and a steep cutting along its sides, and most significantly, extensive remains of early surfacing, including patches of granite cobbling and larger areas of granite metalling. Any repairs should be designed to retain these surfacings and if new material needs to be laid it should be carefully sourced to ensure it is in keeping: granite stones to around 3 inches max dimension seems most appropriate.



Commons Lane with detail of original granite metalling

Farmland, general (combining thoughts on Medieval, Post-medieval and Twentieth-century farmland):

- Increasingly intensive use of most farmland, but conversely neglect of parts beyond the reach of mechanised agriculture. Opportunities for tree and woodland planting on steep slopes, marshes in wet bottoms and rough ground communities on the higher ground.
- Continued loss of historical farmsteads to residential conversion.
- Some farmstead conversions remove evidence that these were once working agricultural places, introducing suburban character, reducing the legibility of the historical settlement pattern and wider landscape character.
- The potential for disturbing significant below-ground archaeological remains should be taken into account should there be development proposals. Appropriate archaeological assessment and appraisal should be undertaken as part of the heritage statement.
- Field boundaries in Medieval Farmland are now largely protected by the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).
- There are opportunities to encourage more hedge-top trees to grow into mature trees, contributing the Forest for Cornwall, improving Ponsanooth's biodiversity and returning the historic landscape of the Medieval Farmland to its original more fully treed character.
- There may be continued pressure for quite radical changes in land use: for more renewable energy installations, for example.
- Continued intensive modern agriculture in Twentieth-century farmland will affect below-ground archaeological remains as well as maintain a non-traditional rural landscape.

Woodland

- It is not clear to what degree the woods of the parish are actively managed, and whether there is any risk of them losing condition or being further diminished or lost.
- There is a growing interest in creating more woodland in Cornwall, as elsewhere, including through the Forest for Cornwall initiative. This may fit with the historic landscape best if it were planted on the steeper valley-side slopes. Here the soil is often woodland-ready with the mycelia fungi that stimulate healthy tree rooting and growth having been established when previously wooded.
- Other locations for woodland in Cornwall have traditionally included former industrial complexes where earthworks and structures make other forms of land use difficult. (Magdalen Mine, for example, is now heavily wooded.)

Rough Ground

- There are no longer extensive downlands, and the regeneration of the small patches of rough ground as woodland may be widely welcomed for its biodiversity and its role in sequestering carbon. They also bring variety to the landscape.
- The value of allowing any redundant farmland to revert to rough ground rather than woodland, especially on the Post-Medieval Farmland in the area of granite geology, would be in the re-creation of the now lost downland character. Rough grassland and heath also play a significant role in sequestering carbon and can develop important ecosystems and biodiversity.

Communications

These relate only to those included in the HLC: the railway and the A39 and A393 roads.

- Explore means of addressing the severance and hazards faced by those attempting to cross the two A roads by footpaths and bridleways. The recently installed signalised traffic lights on the A393 in Ponsanooth village are helpful, but there are still issues crossing busy roads elsewhere in the parish. Can footbridges be installed?
- The proposed new Ponsanooth Halt on the railway would reduce some of the traffic volume on the A393.

Ornamental

- The great house, landscape park and gardens at Enys, each being brought back to life by hard-working volunteers, bring pleasure to many visitors and help secure a future for an important part of Ponsanooth's historic environment. Ponsanooth benefits from the economic and cultural activity Enys brings.

Industrial

- Magdalen Mine receives no protection from designation although it may be proposed for inclusion in a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth. Its openwork, adits and shafts have not been recorded archaeologically and research on its history is also partial. Its significance warrants further research and appropriate management though its numerous hazards may require it to continue to be beyond public access.
- The former warehouse and malthouse at the Lower Treluswell brewery is a Grade II Listed building at risk; its roof is in poor repair; the cowl of the malthouse has collapsed, and slates are slipping. A well-designed repurposing that retains current openings and fabric and includes retaining as much of the existing roof as possible (ideally reinstating a form of the original cowl), is required. The earlier buildings in the complex are those in the western part of the yard which were shown on the 1842 Tithe Map. Care needs to be taken to secure the sustainable future of their surviving fabric.
- A modern industrial complex formed of several concrete and corrugated asbestos units and known as Viaduct Works has been established on the site of the water-powered stamping mill and dressing floors of Magdalen Mine which had been repurposed as an iron foundry in the later 19th century. The design of any future development here should respond to the site's industrial history in terms of scale, form and materials.

Further historical and archaeological research

Ponsanooth parish is a remarkably fascinating place, being a complex mix of ancient farm and wood land with several layers of industrial and ornamental activity as well as having major routeways (roads and railway) driven through it. But it has received only sporadic archaeological and historic al attention. The significance and the importance of its heritage will be better understood and better managed if further archaeological and historical research is undertaken. Much of this can be done by the community itself.

The following are just a few of the subjects that would benefit from more work, but the community will be aware of many others.

- Archaeological and historical research on the poorly recorded and understood detail of the mines – Wheal Magdalen, but also those north of the river, Roskrow United and its predecessors.
- Archaeological examination of the surviving fragments of Cosawes gunpowder works.

- Further examination of the early records of Ponsanooth, including study of the Withiel and Doidge maps from the 17th and 18th centuries, not accessed for this study other than through simplifications by Peter Richards.
- Archaeological survey of Enys gardens and parkland would throw more light on its development and significance. As would continued documentary research on its history.
- Research on the history and archaeology of the significant early house and gardens of Roscrow.
- Examination of the detail of the Methodist chapel, its economic and social effects on the village as well as the story of its commissioning, design, liturgy, maintenance, etc, as part of the research that will underpin detailed assessment of its significances which will be useful whatever solution is found to its current at risk status.
- Digging deeper into the economic and social history of numerous aspects of the history of Ponsanooth village: its ownership, the meaning of the boundstones, the leasing and occupancies of the terraces and rows and other houses, including the few more gentle ones, the histories of the public services – pubs, schools, church and chapel, Sunday schools, etc. – the story of the numerous orchards, the sources of raw materials – the granite used in buildings and walls presumably from the quarries nearby, but the slate and timber from where?

7 Draft historic environment policies for the NDP

Objectives

The historic environment throughout Ponsanooth parish will be conserved so that it enhances the wellbeing of the residents of Ponsanooth and attracts interest and stimulates visitors, and so contributes to the social and economic wellbeing of the village and parish. The historic environment, which is ubiquitous, is managed so that it supports action to counter the effects of climate change and supports woodland growth and biodiversity recovery and landscape enhancement strategies.

The approach taken will recognise that many everyday, minor historical structures and features possess value and meaning for Ponsanooth's local communities. Encourage the placing of these within the proposed Ponsanooth Local Heritage List so that they can be cared for under Policy HA1.

The Ponsanooth Neighbourhood Development Plan will ensure the safeguarding and enhancement of the historic environment (heritage) of Ponsanooth parish by the following means.

- Conserving international, national and locally designated areas, sites, buildings and structures, and protecting them from inappropriate development, through adherence to the relevant heritage legislation, through the enforcement of existing planning policies, and through the historic environment policies set out in this Plan.
- The Ponsanooth NDP's historic environment policies include conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment, historic character and Cornish and more local distinctiveness and apply throughout the parish and are not limited to designated sites and areas. Some of these may be outwith the planning process and may be achieved through more general recommendations that nevertheless support the Policies
- The historic environment policies are designed to facilitate integrated planning that sees caring for Ponsanooth's historic environment being integrated with policies that cover economic, social, housing, natural environment, landscape and wellbeing.

Policies to safeguard the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS)

The WHS is a heritage asset of the highest significance, chosen by UNESCO to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. It extends into Ponsanooth parish in order to apply protection to two of the seven 'Attributes' that express the WHS's 'Outstanding Universal Value': **ancillary industries** (in this case gunpowder works) and **mining settlements and social infrastructure** (in this case the 18th and 19th century settlement of Ponsanooth, that housed the families of miners (Magdalen Mine and Roskrow United) as well as workers in the gunpowder industry, and included chapel, public houses and other services).

All aspects of the historic environment that express either of these two attributes of Outstanding Universal Value within the area designated as the WHS should be treated as '**designated assets of the highest significance**'. See the NHPP (paras 189, 200, 206, 207), NPPG on enhancing and conserving the historic environment (paras 26-38), and Cornwall Local Plan historic environment advice and policies (Policy 24) which states that 'Development within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should accord

with the WHS Management Plan. Proposals that would result in harm to the authenticity and integrity of the Outstanding Universal Value, should be wholly exceptional.’ The setting of the WHS is protected in the same way as that of any other highest-graded designated heritage asset.

The protection and management of the WHS is supported by designation and the planning process. The historic core of the village of Ponsanooth would receive greater protection, and be the subject of detailed management if it were to be designated as a Conservation Area (see Section 8 of this report which serves as a form of Conservation Area appraisal).

The difficult steep topography and the significance of the historical grain within the historic core of Ponsanooth (where a new Conservation Area might be established) suggest that there is no room available for new build. Conversion to domestic use of existing outbuildings should carefully retain the fabric and character of the original and leave its original use clearly legible.

POLICY WHS 1 Development in the Ponsanooth part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site will only be supported where the proposal respects, preserves and enhances the special character and wider setting of the World Heritage Site in terms of: i) the proposal’s form, massing, scale, height, materials, colour and detail; ii) the relationship between the proposal and scheduled monuments, listed buildings and structures and non-designated heritage assets as set out in the Local Heritage List; iii) the importance of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of 1843 as a focus in the heart of Ponsanooth village and the pattern of straight terraces and rows of 19th century workers’ housing as an architectural rhythm; and iv) the retention of the minor aspects of the place that contribute greatly to its character, including boundary walls, hedges, hedgerows, fences, railings, kerbs and revetments, surfacings of yards, lanes, paths, steps, and trees.

POLICY WHS 2 Development proposals within the World Heritage Site and its setting, should be supported by detailed historic environment assessment showing how the significance of the World Heritage Site is retained, protected, enhanced, or complemented by the proposal. Proposals that do not adequately consider impacts upon the World Heritage Site, or do not adequately justify any negative impact, and do not demonstrate that they have sought to avoid, minimise, mitigate, or offset such impact will not be supported.

POLICY WHS 3 Cornwall Council to be requested to review the significance of the historic core of Ponsanooth village and if appropriate establish a Conservation Area in order to support protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS and to facilitate delivery of its Management Plan.

POLICY WHS 4 No wholly new development will be permitted within the historic core of Ponsanooth (as set out in Fig ** of the NDP, Areas A, B, and C). Conversion to domestic use of existing outbuildings should only be permitted in this area where a design statement sets out how the fabric and character of the original will be carefully retained and how the design leaves the building’s original use clearly legible.

POLICY WHS 5 New development outside the historic core of Ponsanooth but within the World Heritage Site or which impacts on its setting will be supported only where the type, character and design of the development actively enhances the WHS. New buildings or extensions should reflect the overall pattern of buildings within and around the setting of the WHS, in terms of size and scale, form, proportion and detailing. Use of local materials is encouraged. Extensions should be in materials sympathetic to the main building.

Policies to safeguard other designated heritage assets (DHAs) and non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs)

The NPPF requires development to respect designated heritage assets as ‘an irreplaceable resource’. They ‘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’ (NPPF para 184). Where possible they should be put to a viable use ‘consistent with their conservation’. The Cornwall Local Plan’s Policy 24 (Historic Environment) reinforces this: ‘Development proposals will be permitted where they would 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.’ A heritage asset is ‘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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’ (NPPF glossary). The latter are also termed non-designated heritage assets.

POLICY HA 1 The significance and settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the parish (as set out in sections/appendices ** and ** of the NDP respectively) must be recognised and given the protection set out in Section 16 of the NPPF and in Policy 24 of the CLP. This will require heritage impact assessment, appraisal, evaluation and historic building reports as appropriate in order to enable decision-makers to appreciate in greater detail the nature of the asset’s significance and its setting, the effects of the proposal on those, and how any harm that may be caused by the proposal will be avoided or minimised, or mitigated.

POLICY HA 2 Ensure that all features included on the Local Heritage List (LHL) in section ** of the NDP are also fully recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record, with their LHL status made clear.

Policies to enhance and reinforce historic character and distinctiveness

The NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan both emphasise the desirability of new development ‘making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness’ (NPPF paragraph 192c) and for strategies (such as NDPs) ‘to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’ (NPPF paragraph 185d). Objective 10 of the Cornwall Local Plan is to enhance and reinforce ‘historic character and distinctiveness’ and to respect ‘the distinctive character of Cornwall’s diverse landscapes.’ The CLP’s Policy 12 (Design) requires development to ‘ensure Cornwall’s enduring distinctiveness and maintain and enhance its distinctive natural and historic character.’ It should be of ‘an appropriate scale, density, layout, height and mass with a clear understanding and response to its landscape, seascape and townscape setting; and layout – provide continuity with the existing built form and respect and work with the natural and historic environment.’ Use of the Cornwall Distinctiveness Assessment Framework (a method developed by Cornwall Council with support from Historic England) helps developers and planners assess how a new development can best contribute to reinforcing local character and distinctiveness.

Historic character in Ponsanooth parish has been summarised through the Historic Landscape Characterisation and for the village by the settlement characterisation undertaken in Section 4 of this report.

POLICY HC 1 Proposed development in Ponsanooth parish must protect, complement or enhance the historic character of settlements and the landscape as identified in the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation and the NDP's historic characterisation of Ponsanooth village. Where appropriate applicants must explain in a Heritage Statement how the proposed development will achieve that, with regard to its scale, form, density and materials.

POLICY HC 2 Proposals for conversion to residential use of historic farm buildings should recognise that unconverted examples are now rare in the parish and thus increasingly significant. Permission should be granted only where heritage impact assessment demonstrates that great care will be taken to ensure that fabric and character, including treatments of ground surfaces and associated enclosures (mowhays, yards, etc), respect historical arrangements and do not unnecessarily suburbanise these distinctively agricultural complexes.

POLICY HC 3 Proposed development should also set out how its delivery will preserve or enhance hedges and other boundary structures, trees, woodlands, and areas of semi-natural environment that contribute to the historic character of the Plan area.

Policies to ensure archaeological remains are respected in planning decisions

Cornwall has a rich archaeological heritage as geophysical surveys, appraisals and excavations undertaken in recent decades as part of the development management process have confirmed. Many of those excavations have been required as part of planning permissions for development within Historic Landscape Character Types that are predicted to have a reasonable probability of containing significant below-ground archaeological remains.

The NPPF (para 194) requires that 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'

The Cornwall Local Plan also requires that 'All development proposals should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) identifying the significance of all heritage assets that would be affected by the proposals and the nature and degree of any effects and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.'

POLICY ARC 1 Where appropriate, development proposals should demonstrate through a heritage impact assessment that they have taken into account the potential impact on above and below ground archaeological deposits and identify mitigation strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost. Where a scheme has a potential impact on such archaeological remains a Heritage Statement or similar should be prepared in support of planning applications.

There may be expected to be other policies where the interests of the historic environment should be taken into account.

- Policies on site allocations and preferred development, where proposals will have greater or lesser effects on the significance of aspects of the historic environment.
- Policies on landscape, where the Historic Landscape Characterisation will also be relevant, alongside local landscape character assessments,
- On ecology and the environment, including wood and tree planting, where historic land use can help guide such changes to the most sustainable places, those where similar land cover may have existed in the past.

As well as policies that relate directly to the making of planning decisions, a number of more general recommendations can be made that would also benefit the historic environment of Ponsanooth parish.

Consideration may be given to casting some or all of these as NDP policies.

- Liaise with Historic England and owners to work on solutions to the issues that require high-graded designated heritage assets being placed on the Heritage at Risk register – currently the Grade II* Listed Methodist chapel and the three Scheduled gunpowder stores.
- Regardless of the Heritage at Risk register, it is of great importance for the community of Ponsanooth as well as for the coherence and integrity of the historic settlement that a long-term sustainable solution is found to the future of the redundant Wesleyan Methodist chapel.
- Establish a public car park within reasonable walking distance of the village centre that can allow the greater economic activity that would probably be required to ensure a viable and thus sustainable future for the Wesleyan Methodist chapel.
- Develop a strategy for the trees and greenery of the village of Ponsanooth: retaining and maintaining extant trees, plantations, copses and woods, and establishing new street trees, especially in the modern housing estates, encouraging gardening for wildlife; and managing all three graveyards with nature in mind.
- Retain historical surfaces and finishings and resist the urge to tidy or standardise inherited finishes, such as the surfaces of lanes and streets that carry significant historic character.
- Engage with initiatives like the Forest for Cornwall, Nature Recovery Networks and biodiversity enrichment by drawing on understanding of the known or predicted locations within Ponsanooth parish of woodlands, marshes, and areas of rough ground. The Historic landscape Characterisation may help guide the location of such activity, which should be planned carefully so as not to disturb existing biodiversity or significant historic environment features.
- Encourage more people to come to Ponsanooth parish to enjoy the historic environment of the village including the chapel, Kennall Vale gunpowder works, Enys house, gardens and park, and the beautiful historic landscape. This will involve ensuring there are sufficient footpaths (and may encourage registration of historic rights of way as footpaths by 2026. Any new paths could be developed as part of one or more heritage trails.
- Consider how to overcome the severe severance effects of the A39 and the A393. The former is especially hazardous for pedestrians and horse riders to cross, but two

registered footpaths address it within Ponsanooth parish. Consider whether a well-designed foot bridge might be feasible, its destinations could include Enys house and grounds to the east and the Kennall Vale and Ponsanooth to the west.

8 A Conservation Area for Ponsanooth?

It is suggested above (section 7, draft historic environment policies), that Cornwall Council as its local planning authority assess whether Ponsanooth meets the criteria for designation as a Conservation Area.

Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that every local planning authority ‘shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate those areas as conservation areas’.

Several industrial settlements in Cornwall have been designated as Conservation Areas, that is parts of the area covered by Cornwall Council as local planning authority that have ‘special architectural and historic interest’. Conservation has been defined by Historic England as ‘the process of maintaining and managing change to heritage assets in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances their significance’ (Historic England 2021, para 10).

Those industrial settlements within a few miles of Ponsanooth, within the Redruth and Camborne mining district, that are designated Conservation Areas include Perranarworthal, Gwennap, Devoran, St Day and Chacewater.

Further afield, other industrial settlements that are Conservation Areas include Carnyorth, Boscaswell, Bojewyan, Lower Boscaswell, Pendeen, Botallack, Trewellard, Tregeseal and Halsetown in West Penwith; Mingoose, Mithian and Newlyn East near St Agnes; Charlestown and Tywardreath near the St Austell clay country, and Lockett and Calstock in the far east of Cornwall.

As noted, local planning authorities have an obligation to designate such places, whose special character can derive not just from their historic buildings, but also from the ‘historic layout of roads, paths and boundaries and characteristic building and paving materials’. When a Conservation Area is designated all historical features that contribute to its character are recognised, so the protection it gives is broader than that provided by Listed Buildings.

Cornwall Council has a ‘positive legal duty’ to assess its area (i.e. Cornwall) and review whether other areas are suitable for designation (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/conservation-areas/>). When they do that, they should take into account the level of understanding that exists of the area’s character, and the resource that would be required to gather material to support drafting of policies that will help secure its protection. While there is no obligation to carry out a public consultation on a proposed Conservation Area, it is best to do so as it is desirable to secure public support for both the designation and the policies that will be attached to it.

When making a decision about whether to propose Ponsanooth for Conservation Area status, the Council will need to take care to ensure that Ponsanooth is of an appropriate quality. This is spelt out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): ‘When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest’ (MHCLG 2021, para 191).

This NDP document should help Cornwall Council determine whether it should consider designating Ponsanooth village as a Conservation Area. Historic England advice suggests the local authority undertakes a Conservation Area Appraisal prior to designation; the

characterisation of the village contained within this report (chapter 4) may be regarded as a form of Conservation Area Appraisal in that it sets out the history of the village's development, identifies the key contributors to its historic character (roads, streets and tracks, building forms, industrial complexes and historic community services), assesses value, significance and importance, and identifies forces for change and issues and opportunities.

This report recognises that some aspects of Ponsanooth village's fabric and character have been damaged (few original windows and doors survive in the 19th century houses and buildings, for example), but highlights other aspects of the village whose quality is high, including the following.

- The survival, coherence and character of the several early 19th century rows and terraces built to house industrial workers' families.
 - The strong local aesthetic derived from confident use of large granite blocks for quoins and lintels.
 - The consistent pattern of terraces being run along the contours, giving a distinctive stepped structure to Ponsanooth's village plan.
- The clear legibility of the story of the village's development within its patterns of roads, streets, lanes and their surfaces and its historic character areas.
- The arrangement of all these in relation to the leat system that powered several industrial water wheels, to the great Wesleyan chapel, to the commercial core of the village (shops, pubs, other services), and to the highway between the industrial centres of Redruth and Penryn that passes over the bridge and through the village.

Ponsanooth is therefore a strong candidate for being designated a Conservation Area.

Additionally, this report notes that the management of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site will be better achieved if the historic core of the village is designated as a Conservation Area as it depends on both designation and planning policies and decisions for its protection.

Conservation Areas are regarded as 'designated heritage assets' under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and their conservation is given 'great weight' in planning decisions. Demolition or substantial partial demolition of a building in a Conservation Area would require planning permission. Changes to the external appearance of buildings may also require planning permission if permitted development rights are curtailed in the Conservation Area. Also, works planned to a tree require notification of the local planning authority six weeks in advance to enable the authority to establish whether or how the works should take place.

Local planning authorities have a duty to publish proposals for preserving and enhancing a Conservation Area. Policies should clearly identify what elements of its character or appearance should be preserved or enhanced and how that should be achieved. This should include describing the Area's significance and identifying those buildings and features that make a positive contribution to it and those that detract. Doing this will help ensure that the NPPF and any local plan policies relating to Conservation Areas can be applied to the area.

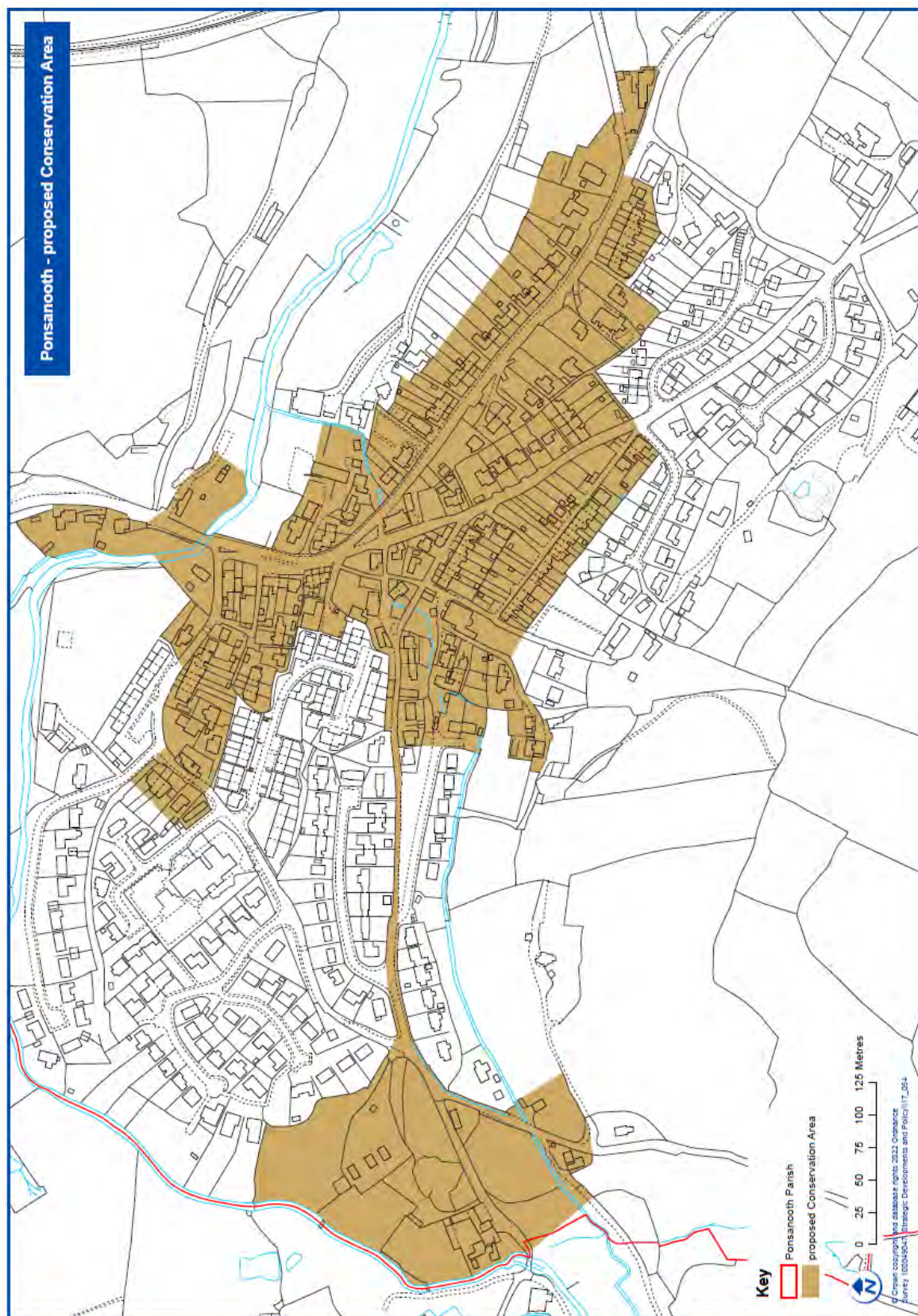
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 governs the designation and management of these areas. It 'requires that the authority's proposals for the preservation and enhancement of a conservation area be formulated and submitted for consideration at a "public meeting". Residents, amenity societies, businesses, public utilities and the highways authority should be invited as it is important that conservation area policies are fully integrated with other policies for the area, such as traffic management'

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/conservation-areas/>).

In terms of the extent of a Conservation Area, it is suggested that it draws on the Character Areas identified in the character appraisal and includes the following: A the Commercial Centre, B Water powered complexes, C 19th century housing, D Farming and Milling north of the river, and including the bridge, F Early Modern St Michael's Road. Consideration may be given to including Area E, the lower part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works, perhaps linked by the thread of the early street, Commons Lane. See map below.

If Ponsanooth is designated as a Conservation Area then a photographic survey of all buildings to be included in the Area should be undertaken, ideally as close to the time of the designation as possible, so that it can serve as a monitoring tool.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/conservation-areas/>



Ponsanooth, area proposed for assessment as a Conservation Area. Thanks to John Brinkhoff of Cornwall Council for finishing the map (base map Crown Copyright).

9 References

- Archer, D and Poole, C, 2016, *Tinners, Sinners and Winners, the History of the Manor of Cosawes*, Ponsanooth
- Barnatt, J, 1982 *Prehistoric Cornwall, the ceremonial monuments*, Turnstone, Wellingborough
- Borg, G, 2019 In search of the Golden Sky: Cornwall as the source of the gold of the Bronze Age sky disc of Nebra, *Jnl Royal Institution of Cornwall*, 38-57.
- Cook, M, 1958 *The diocese of Exeter in 1821: Bishop Carey's replies to queries before visitation, Vol 1 Cornwall*, Devon and Cornwall Record Society, NS 3.
- Cornwall Council, 2016 *Cornwall Local Plan, 2010-2030*, CC, Truro
- Cornwall Council, 2019 *Distinctively Cornish, valuing what makes Cornwall Cornish*, Cornwall Council, Truro
- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, 2019 *Neighbourhood Planning and the World Heritage Site*, CWDMLWHS, Truro
- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, 2020 *The World Heritage Site Management Plan, 2020-2025*, CWDMLWHS, Truro
- Cox, JC, 1912 *County Churches: Cornwall*, G Allen, London
- Douch, HL, 1966 *Old Cornish Inns and the their place in the social history of Cornwall*, Bradford Barton, Truro
- Earl, B, 1978 *Cornish Explosives*, Trevithick Society, Cornwall
- Feock Parish Council, 2017 *Feock Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2030*, FPC, Feock
- Herring, P, 1998 *Cornwall's Historic Landscape, A method of assessing historic landscape character*, Cornwall County Council, Truro
- Herring, P, 2006 Cornish Strip Fields, in S Turner (ed) *Medieval Devon and Cornwall*, Windgather, Macclesfield, 44-77
- Historic England, 2017
- Historic England, 2021 *Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage. Historic England Advice Note 7 (2nd ed)*. Swindon. Historic England.
- Jones, AM, 2008 A Bronze Age roundhouse at Carnon Gate, Feock, *Cornish Archaeology*, 47, 101-116
- Kelly's, 1856 *Kelly's Postal Directory of Cornwall*, Kelly's London
- Langdon, AG, 1896 *Old Crosses of Cornwall*, reissued by Cornwall Books, Fowey
- MHCLG Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021a *National Planning Policy Framework*, HMSO, London
- MHCLG Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021b *Planning Practice guidance: Enhancing and conserving the historic environment*, HMSO, London

- Padel, OJ, 1985 *Cornish Place-name Elements*, Society of Place-Name Studies, Nottingham
- Penaluna, W, 1838 *An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall*, Volume 2
- Pett, DE, 1998 *The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall*, Alison Hodge, Penzance
- Polsue, J, *A Parochial History of Cornwall, Vol 1*, Lake, Truro
- Richards, PH, 1964 *A study of the Kennall River Basin, West Cornwall*, undergraduate thesis, Dept of Geography, University of Leicester
- Roddis, RJ, 1964 *Penryn, the history of an ancient Cornish borough*, Bradford Barton, Penryn
- Shorter, AH, 1938 Paper-making in Devon and Cornwall, *Geography*
- Slater's, 1853 *Slater's National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the counties of Berkshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Somerset, Wiltshire and South Wales*, Isaac Slater, London
- Smith, JR, 1986 *Kennall Vale Archaeological Report*, Cornwall Trust for Nature Conservation, Truro
- Stanes, R, 2005 *Old Farming Days, life on the land in Devon and Cornwall*, Halsgrove, Wellington
- Sturgess, J, 2002 *Ponsanooth Bridge and Retaining Wall*, Cornwall Council, Truro
- Todd, AC and Laws, P, 1972 *Industrial Archaeology of Cornwall*, David and Charles, Newton Abbot

Abbreviations

CC	Cornwall Council
CSHER	Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record
GIS	Geographical Information System (ie computerised mapping)
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
ICI	Imperial Chemical Industries
LPA	Local Planning Authority (= Cornwall Council for Ponsanooth)
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
NDP	Neighbourhood Development Plan
NGR	National Grid Reference
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of heritage features with alignment of those that are non-designated with suggested criteria for a Local Heritage List for Ponsanooth

The gazetteer includes all sites recorded in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record plus others identified in this study from historical maps (especially the 1811 OS 2-inch drawing, the Tithe Maps for St Gluvias, Stithians and Perranarworthal, the 1878 and 1906 editions of the OS 1:2500 mapping), as well as sites identified in material gathered by the Ponsanooth History Group and in literature concerning the area.

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
PONSANOOTH VILLAGE								
1	Park Road	34639	Ridge and Furrow, site of	SW 755 378, NW of Ponsanooth, Park Road	Medieval	Linear ditches on aerial photos of 1951 have been destroyed by housing		
2	St Michael's Road	9680	Bridge	SW 7582 3783	Probably 18C	On 1842 Tithe Map. Granite. Single span, round arch. Rubble parapets with granite copings. Focal point for the village and the means by which its products made their way to the mining country around Redruth.	*WHS; LB, GII, 1159208	
3	Cot Wood	45788	Leat	SW 7533 3752	Post-medieval	Served corn and paper mills in Ponsanooth. Water still runs. With the bridge, the critical item of historical infrastructure in Ponsanooth.	*WHS; SM, 1020143	T-I, APM, RD, GV, A, H
4	Nr Cot Wood	24968	Corn and woollen mill	SW 7571 3763	Post-medieval	Corn mill then woollen. Breast-shot wheel, Dingey foundry, Truro. Machinery intact and one set of stones. Shown as large structure (46m long by 9.5m wide) on 1906 OS, labelled 'Clothing Factory'.	*WHS; LB, GII, 1236943	
5	Park Road	33543	Post-medieval house	SW 7544 3773, NW of Ponsanooth, Park Road	Late 18C or early 19C	Small house. Corrugated iron roof (thatched originally and again now).	LB, GII, 1159113	
6	St Michael's Road	52561	Toll house, site of	SW 7582 3782	19C	Not certain. Surmised by researcher P Taylor. At Bray's Gate. Postulated as Ponsanooth Bridge.		

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
7	Kennall		Farm buildings	SW 75306 37628	Pre-1811	Courtyard of farm buildings to N of lane to Kennall House (Stithians). Pre-dates the Gunpowder works. Extensive gardens and orchards shown on 1878 and 1906 OS. Large copper beech and other ornamental trees in grounds.	*WHS	T-H, A19, AA, GV, H, L
8	Commercial Hill	33541	Post-medieval building	SW 7586 3757	c1812	Glume Stove buildings. Chimney, boiler house and drying house. Dates to c1812. Used for drying pellets of gunpowder before storage. Especially complete.	*WHS	NB Mislocated in CSHER. Actually part of Kennall Vale Gunpowder Works, and is Scheduled as such.
9	St Michael's Road	29025	Paper Mill	SW 7588 3774	Early 19C	1813 owned by Martin Boswarthack. Two water wheels on western long side of rectangular building. One for white paper, other for brown. 1824 a large paper-making factory. Gabled. Strong granite quoins. Oak (?) lintel on S gable broad door.	*WHS	T-I, A18/A19, RD, AA, GV, A, H, L
10	Chapel Hill	32473	Nonconformist Chapel	SW 7577 3764	Pre-1821	Wesleyan and attached school room. A meeting house for Wesleyan Methodists was recorded at Ponsanooth by 1821. Granite ashlar front. Oval gallery plan. Truncated pediment at front. Original windows and doors, box pews, balustraded rostrum on columns. The best Methodist Chapel in Cornwall. Datestone 1843. Smaller building to SW, the school room, was shown on 1841 Tithe Map and a larger building oriented E-W, replaced in 1843 by present chapel.	*WHS; LB, GII*, 1159101	
11	Chapel graveyard		Burial ground	SW 75751 37601	Pre-1821	Recorded on 1841 Tithe Map as 'Chaple Yard' as leased from Sir Charles Lemon by the Wesleyan Society. Shown as 'Burial Ground' on 1878 OS. Contains grave to William Carvosso (d1834). Probably associated with pre-1821 chapel.	*WHS	T-S, A19, RD, AA, GV, A, H, L
12	Chapel graveyard	32474	Chest Tomb	SW 7575 3761	c1834	Tomb of William Carvosso (1750-1834), self-taught reader and itinerant preacher of Cosawes Barton.	*WHS	A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
13	Cot Wood	24972	Round cottage	SW 7550 3756	Pre-1840	The Old Round House' on 1969 OS map. Suggested as a magazine by Michael Tangye. Uncertain interpretation. Shown on Stithians Tithe Map, but not labelled. Within Lower Plantation. Early 20C photo shows it was a cottage and local tradition is		A18/A19, RD, AA, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						that it was used during hunts to gather and eat. Appears more likely: a form of cottage ornee, attached to Kennall House, possibly the origin of the Cot Wood and Cot Hill names.		
14	Kennall Gunpowder Works	45749	Powder Magazine	SW 7533 3771, Ponsanooth, off Park Rd	Pre-1840	NW of three identical magazines. Door in centre of each gable wall; vents in side walls. Scantle-slate roof. 1841 Tithe Map has the field in which the magazine stands as Magazine Meadow.	*WHS; SM, 1020441 GII, 1142712	
15	Kennall Gunpowder Works	24936	Powder Magazine	SW 7534 3770, Ponsanooth, off Park Rd	Pre-1840	Central of three identical magazines. Door in centre of each gable wall; vents in side walls. Scantle-slate roof.	*WHS; SM, 1020441 GII, 1142671	
16	Victoria Place	33544	Public House	SW 7577 3778	Pre-1841	'Inn, Yard, Brewhouse' recorded on 1841 Tithe Map. Victory Inn 1878 and 1906 OS. Granite rubble. Double depth plan. Hipped roof, Delabole slate. Cast iron ogee section gutters. Presumably named after a military victory, perhaps in the Napoleonic wars, or HMS Victory of the Battle of Trafalgar (1805).	*WHS; LB, GII, 1142678	
17	St Michael's Road	33555	Post Office	SW 7579 3776	Pre-1841	PO on 1878 OS. Southern of two houses on 1841 Tithe Map.	*WHS	T-S, A19, GV, H
18	Malthouse Close	29038	Brewery	SW 7576 3775	Pre-1841	Brewery c10m to north was occupied by J Andrew in 1841 (TA). Listed in Slaters 1852, in Kelly's Directory 1856, 1873, 1889. Brewery recorded as Disused on 1878 OS. L-shaped warehouse was in place by 1878 and still stands in late 20C. Corrugated asbestos roof. 7-window first floor. Given the street's name, this is likely to have been a malthouse as well as a brewery.	*WHS; LB, GII, 1159213	
19	N of Lower Terrace	29027	Corn Mill, site of	SW 7577 3768	Pre-1841	Shown as Mill on 1841 Tithe Map. Corn Mill on 1878 and 1906 OS. Wheel on E side. Mill pond to S across road. Strong wall with buttresses on millpond wall's N side. Mill now demolished.	*WHS	
20	Commercial Road	33554	Public House	SW 7584 3768	Pre-1841	The Stag Hunt. On 1841 Tithe Map. Shown as Hotel in 1878 (OS). May have been named from 1805 hunt	*WHS	T-P, A19, AA, GV, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						that chased a buck (or stag) for 4 hours until deer and 4 dogs fell down a shaft at Maudlin Mine.		
21	St Michael's Road	47855	Corn Mill	SW 7587 3771	Pre-1841	J Lugg occupied Mill and store house in 1841 (Tithe Map); pond and watercourse. Renovated. Half-hipped.	*WHS	T-W, T-I, A19, AA, GV, H
22	Lower Terrace		School	SW 75658 36419	Pre-1841	'School Room and Waste' shown on 1841 Tithe Map at eastern end of Lower Terrace at junction with street now called Rough Lane. Building now called Pennyschool.	*WHS	T-S, A19, H
23	Brook Villa		House and Smithy	SW 75800 37834	Pre-1841	Dwelling-house, Smithery and Garden' shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Extant and now called Brook Villa.	*WHS	T-S, A19, AA, GV, H
24	Rye Hill		Quarry	SW75724 37500	Pre-1841	'Quarry Close and Quarry' on 1841 Tithe Map. Not shown on later OS maps. Possibly an early quarry. Now in grounds of house called Briardene.		T-I, A18, RD, A
25	Trevonnen Road		Brewery, site of	SW 75720 37741	Pre-1841	Brewhouse' recorded on 1841 Tithe Map. Still stood in 1878 but removed by 1906.	*WHS	
26	Kennall		House, site of	SW 75310 37660	Pre-1841	Large dwelling shown on 1841 Tithe Map and 1878 and 1906 OS, but now removed.	*WHS	
27	Kennall		Barn	SW 75298 37614	Pre-1841	Two-storey granite gabled barn to E of Kennall house. Later farm buildings immediately adjacent.	*WHS	T-F, A19, GV, A
28	St Andrews Terrace		Terrace of houses	SW 75717 37842	Pre-1841	Terrace shown on 1841 Tithe Map, probably then S facing; extant still in 1878, but western 6 houses were doubled by a new gabled terrace being added to their northern side between 1878 and 1906, now facing N onto St Andrews Road. Eastern 2 houses seem to be original, pre-1841.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, I
29	Victoria Place Terrace		Terrace of houses	SW75714 37795	Pre-1841	Terrace of 4 houses. On 1841 Tithe Map. Facing N.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
30	Sunhaven, Park Road		House	SW 75656 37847	Pre-1841	Cottage with outhouses to N and SW. Possibly originally a smallholding. Faced E away from Park Road	*WHS	T-F, A19, RD, A,
31	Cotwood Cottage		House	SW 75387 37574	Pre-1841	Cottage with catslide rear roof. On 1841 Tithe Map. Facing W to Cot Hill.		T-H, A19, RD, AA

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
32	Bridge Cottages		House	SW 75789 37796	Pre-1841	Recorded as 2 houses on 1841 Tithe Map, but shown as single house on 1878 OS.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
33	Modern Post Office		House and Post Office	SW 75795 37808	Pre-1841	Line of 3 houses on 1841 Tithe and 1878 OS. Northern two now combined to form a Post Office. Its GR letter box suggests that this was established in the reign of George V, 1910-1936. Damaged in floods in early 21C, but restored with community help. Flat-roofed extension to 19C building on E side.	*WHS	T-S, A19, H
34	Victoria Cottages		Terrace of houses	SW 75753 37773	Pre-1841	Recorded as row of 4 houses on 1841 Tithe Map; now two houses.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
35	14-18 St Michael's Road		Row of houses	SW 75795 37744	Pre-1841	Three houses and gardens on 1841 Tithe Map. Double roofed. Facing E, St Michael's Road. Share roof line with similar ridge tiles. Northern two retain sash windows.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
36	Mill House		House	SW 75780 37703	Pre-1841	Large 19C house in two parts. Hipped roofed Georgian house to E; cottage to west. Perhaps a captain's house?	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
37	14 Commercial Hill		Houses	SW 75811 37698	Pre-1841	Probably originally a Georgian house to E. Another captain's house? With a pair of houses facing N (towards bridge and walled garden) to rear, west. Time-depth visible in E front of main house.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
38	1-2 Chapel Hill		Terrace of houses	SW 75786 37681	Pre-1841	Two houses and front walled garden on 1841 Tithe Map	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
39	3 Chapel Hill / Millstream Cottages		Terrace of houses	SW 75783 37660	Pre-1841	House with small front garden against Chapel Hill. Strong granite quoins and lintels.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
40	Lower Terrace		Terrace of houses	SW 75811 37636	Pre-1841	Terrace of houses with small front yards and sizeable rear gardens. On 1841 Tithe Map. Continuous N front line, but variety in construction, some rubble, some coursed, and in window pattern. A 'row'.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
41	Carrick Mill House		House	SW 75748 37673	Pre-1841	House and garden shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Well-finished N front with strong squared granite quoins and lintels and roughly coursed stonework. Brick chimney. Later single-storey outhouses attached to W. Was originally a farmhouse: Tregoose Dairy Farm.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
42	Higher Terrace		Terrace of houses	SW 75817 37560	Pre-1841	Longest terrace in Ponsanooth, linking Chapel/Rye Hill with Commercial Hill. The western half and the easternmost house were in place by 1841 Tithe Map. Remainder in place by 1878 (OS) Strong line of N faces (except nos 5-7, which are set back 1.5m), but variety in heights, windows and stonework along the length. Granite lintels in earlier parts; shallow brick arches in later ones. E end called Lemon Terrace, central part Eddystone Place, and western end Higher Terrace.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
43	4-6 Chapel Hill		Terrace of houses	SW 75722 37636	Pre-1841	Terrace of 4 houses shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Later, by 1906 fronted by Clothing Factory.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
44	7-8 Chapel Hill		Terrace of houses	SW 75720 37603	Pre-1841	Terrace of 3 houses shown on 1841 Tithe Map.		T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
45	Rye Hill / Briardene		Terrace of houses	SW 75742 37485	Pre-1841	Pair of houses shown on 1841 Tithe Map.		T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
46	Chapel Hill, Little Treffry		House	SW 75667 37573	Pre-1841	House on 1841 Tithe Map		T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
47	Rye Hill		Boundstone	SW 75796 37664	Pre-1841	Shown as BS on 1841 Tithe Map. Roughly shaped granite with H on E and L on W sides. May refer to the boundary between Lemon and Harvey lands? Several more shown on Rye Hill on Tithe Map, some in pairs on either side, as if the lane itself was no-man's land. fewer shown on 1878, presumably removed, so boundary less significant by then.	*WHS	T-S, A19, RD, AA, A, H, L
48	St Michael's Road, Corner Cottage		Terrace of houses	SW 75835 37735	Pre-1841	House and Garden recorded on 1841 Tithe Map. Two cottages. Uneven sizes.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
49	St Michael's Road, Mill Vale		Terrace of houses	SW 75848 37720	Pre-1841	House, Backlett and Garden recorded on 1841 Tithe Map. Two cottages. Uneven sizes.	*WHS	T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
50	St Michael's Road	33540	Milestone	SW 7582 3770	Mid 19C	Granite, painted, pyramid top. Square base but triangular section shaft. REDRUTH 5 MILES CAMBORNE 8 MILES on left; PENRYN 3 MILES FALMOUTH 5 MILES on right side.	*WHS; LB, GII, 1328109	

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
51	Park Road	33542	Gateway	SW 7548 3776, NW of Ponsanooth	c1850	Gate piers and flanking walls. Kennall Vale Gunpowder Works.	*WHS; LB, GII, 1328127	
52	Park Road	24942	Saltpetre works, site of	SW 7546 3780, NW of Ponsanooth	c1850	Replaced by housing estate. Only enclosing wall and gateway remain.		
53	Ponsanooth	24971	Charcoal works, site of	In Ponsanooth village	by 1875	Location uncertain. In Ponsanooth village. Charcoal for Kennall Vale gunpowder works.	*WHS	
54	Malthouse Close	47848	Corn Mill	SW 7577 3771	Pre-1878	On 1878 OS as Corn Mill. Hipped roof. Wheel on W wall. Not on 1841 Tithe Map	*WHS; LB, GII, 1142679	
55	Cot Wood	34656	Gravel Pit	SW 7554 3766	Pre-1878	Plotted from 1951 aerial photo		
56	Kennall Gunpowder Works	24954	Powder Magazine	SW 7535 3769, Ponsanooth, off Park Rd	Pre-1878	SE of three identical magazines. Door in centre of each gable wall; vents in side walls. Scantle-slate roof.	*WHS; SM, 1020441 GII, 1236952	
57	St Michael's Road	33548	Manse	SW 7601 3751	Pre-1878	Methodist manse, now a private house. On 1878 OS.	LB, GII, 1328110	
58	St Michael's Road	33549	House	SW 7605 3750	Pre-1878	House and adjoining cottage (on the right). Stuccoed front.	LB, GII, 1142682	
59	St Michael's Road	33551	School	SW 7616 3749	Pre-1878	School shown on 1878 and 1906 OS maps. A Board School; opened in 1878. Boys and Girls.		T-S, A19, H, L
60	Cot Hill	24959	Buildings	SW 7534 3755	Pre-1878	Two buildings of the later development of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works. Unknown function.		T-G, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
61	Park Villas and Cottage		Houses	SW 75635 37864	Pre-1878	Three substantial dwellings shown on 1878 OS. Orchards to rear, good sized gardens to front. Extant. Fourth house (No. 3) attached to NE of the pair. All granite with hipped slate roofs. Northern house retains original windows, as does Park Villa, with its excellent porch.	*WHS	T-H, A19, AA

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
62	Kennel Terrace		Terrace of houses	SW 75544 37455	Pre-1878	Terrace of 4 houses. On 1878 OS. Roof line is stepped down to E. Large machicolated chimneys. Shallow brick arches on windows.	*WHS	T-H, A19, AA
63	Chapel Hill, Barn Owl Cottage		House	SW 75684 37581	Pre-1878	Cottage and garden shown on 1878 OS.		T-H, A19, AA
64	St Michael's Road, 15-21		Terrace of houses	SW 75929 37647	Pre-1878	Three uneven-sized houses with a strong shared build line, but stepped roof line as the row climbs the hill. On 1878 OS. Granite quoins. Original sash windows on No. 21.	*WHS	T-G, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
65	S of Dingles Close	29024	Cartridge factory	SW 7592 3727	Pre-1878	Shown as 'Disused' on 1878 OS map. Not on 1840 Tithe Map. Uncertain if anything survives.		
66	SW of Mill House		Outhouses	SW 75752 37696	Pre-1878	Single storey granite slate roofed building. Squared granite quoins and lintels. Waggon shed or trap shed at E end. Animal houses? OS 1878 has label Corn Mill beside it, but it seems too flimsy to be a mill.	*WHS	T-G, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
67	S of Dingles Close	34658	Quarry	SW 7586 3735	Pre-1878	Two 'old quarries' on 1878 OS.		T-I, A19,
68	S of Dingles Close		Quarry	SW 7597 3728	Pre-1878	Second quarry has a modern building within it.		T-I, A19,
69	St Michael's Road	33553	Church	SW 7589 3767	1880	Granite rubble walling, roughly squared except around windows. Gothic windows, tiled roof, lantern belfry and porch in a small graveyard with granite wall. Built 1880 (Cox 1912, 247).	*WHS	T-S, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
70	St Michael's Road	33547	Sunday School	SW 7599 3752	1892	Methodist. Datestone 1892. Shown as 'Sunday School' on 1906 OS. Now Ponsanooth Hall. Interior had remained unaltered, but was devastated by a major fire in 2008; now fully restored. Originally used with the finest Methodist chapel in Cornwall.	LB, GII, 1142681	
71	St Michael's Road	33552	Sunday School	SW 7591 3766	1905	Tiled roof on gabled hall with porch on S gable. Tablet St Michael and All Angels Sunday School 1905. Converted to a dwelling.	*WHS	T-S, RD, AA, GV, H, L
72	St Andrews Terrace	56877	Water pump	SW7576 3782	Pre-1906	Well on 1878 and Pump on 1906 OS. Circular granite slab over well with damaged pump. Long disused by 1994.	*WHS	T-S, A19, RD, GV, A, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
73	St Michael and All Angels Church		Grave Yard	SW 75907 37687	Pre-1906	Grave Yard shown on 1908 OS to N of church. Presumably first used in 1880 when church built.	*WHS	T-S, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
74	St Michael and All Angels Church		War Memorials	SW 75880 37674	Post-1918	Granite obelisk on granite plinth on which the names of the ten men of Ponsanooth 'who died in the Great War 1914-1918' are recorded. The 'roll of honour' of 7 other men from the 1939-45 war are given on an additional stone attached to the low granite kerb of the gravelled base of the memorial.	*WHS	T-S, RD, AA, GV, H, L
75	St Michael's Road	33545	House	SW 7598 3761	c1922	Pair semi-detached council houses designed by P Edwin Stevens, built by Percy Williams. Granite; scantle slate roof, sprocketed eaves.	GII, 1159224	
76	St Michael's Road	33546	House	SW 7599 3759	c1922	Pair semi-detached council houses designed by P Edwin Stevens, built by Percy Williams. Granite; scantle slate roof, sprocketed eaves.	GII, 1142680	
77	St Michael's Road	29777	House	SW 7601 3758	c1922	Pair semi-detached council houses designed by P Edwin Stevens, built by Percy Williams. Granite; scantle slate roof, sprocketed eaves.	GII, 1311146	

Codes for criteria for a Local Heritage List.

Distinctive heritage asset Types: T-C = Type – Communications; T-F = Types – Farming; T-G = Types – Gunpowder; T-H = Types – Housing; T-I = Types other industries; T-M = Types – Mining; T-P = Type – Public Houses; T-S = Types – Services; T-W = Types – Water-power related.

Age: AP = Age Prehistoric; AM = Age Medieval; APM = Age Postmedieval; A18 = Age 18th century; A19 = Age 19th century.

Rarity or Distinctiveness = RD

Architectural or Artistic Interest = AA

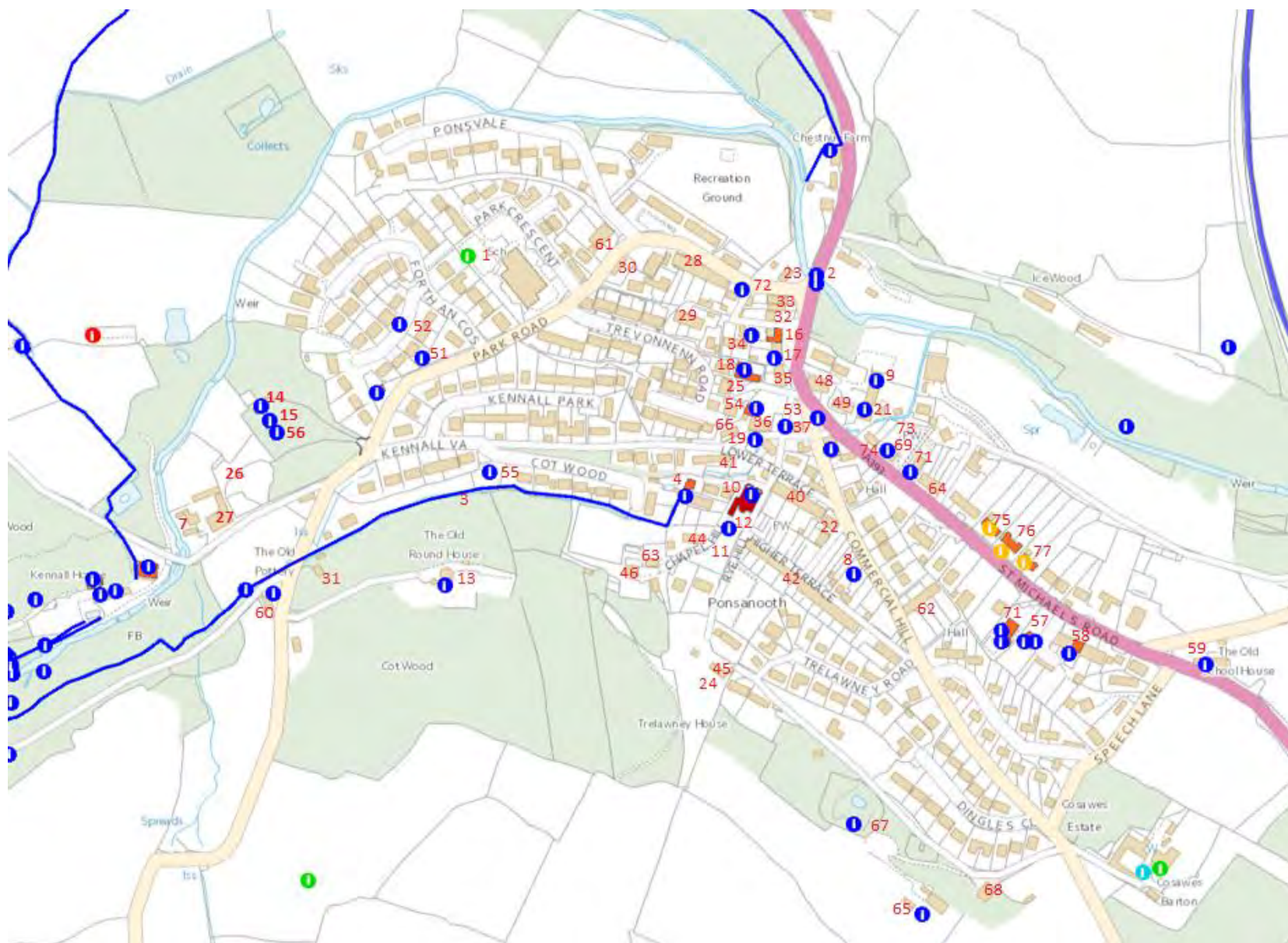
Group Value = GV

Archaeological Interest = A

Historic = H

Landmark value = L

Those that appear to be especially significant have been marked in green and those others that appear to be reasonable candidates are in yellow.



Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
RECENT EXTENSION OF PARISH NORTH OF THE KENALL RIVER								
78	W of Kemyel	34637	3 Bronze Age Barrows, sites of	SW 7569 3832	Bronze Age	Three sub-circular cropmarks in 1964 aerial photos. Between 10 and 14m across. Unusually steep ground so possibly not barrows.		AP, A
79	Pellyn		Settlement, site of	SW 7636 3788	? Medieval	Pellyn Field on 1842 Perranarworthal Tithe Map may refer to the lost settlement of Pellyn. Name is pen + lyn = Head of the Pool. This site is close to the Kennall River; a reasonable likelihood of being where the pool lay.		T-F, AM, RD, A
80	Pellyn		Pound, site of	SW 7592 3810	? Medieval	Field called Pound Field on 1842 Tithe Map. Attached to SW edge of field system of Pellyn Wollas. Possibly pound for distraining stray livestock found on moors that preceded post-medieval fields between it and Kennall River.		
81	Pelean Cross	16027	Settlement, site of	cSW 7555 3853	pre-1327	Pellyn, from pen and lyn, head and pool. Settlement now lost, but presumed near Pelean Cross and Pellynwartha. NB See Additional sites for alternative possible location.		
82	Pellyn Wollas (Lower Pellyn)		Settlement, site of	SW 7617 3818	Pre-1327	Abandoned and removed. Labelled Little Pelyn on 1691 map of Arworthal Manor (George Withiel). Shown as a farmhouse on Martyn's 1748 map (labelled Lr Pollean), and on the 1811 OS Drawing. T-shaped building (house and attached barn?) shown on 1842 Tithe Map as Pellyn Woollas. That building was removed by 1878 (OS) though outbuildings to N and E were still standing, and that to the N was still there in 1908 (OS). Now all gone, but for some large trees, possibly originally sheltering farmstead.		T-F, AM, RD, A
83	Chyvogue Mill	29026	Corn Mill	SW 7583 3794	Pre-1691	Shown with a leat approaching from west and ending at a waterwheel on the gable wall on 1691 map of Arworthal manor by George Withiel. Chyvogue Mill, on 1st and 2nd ed OS maps. Saw Mill in 1957 (Ryall)		T-W, APM, RD, AA, H
84	Roskrow United	12493	Mine	SW 761 377	17C - 19C	Roskrow United, known as 'The Great Tynn Work, Ballamoon' in 1691 (Thomas Withiel map) and as 'Ballamoon Old Mine' in 1771 (Tehidy/Basset records). S Tresavean in 1860; Roskrow United 1862-70 when working tin, silver and uranium. Adit		T-M, APM, RD, A, H

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						cleared in 1912, tested for radioactivity, bottled and sold as Radio-Active.		
85	Roskrow United	34655	Mine	SW 7619 3777	Post-medieval	Roskrow United Mine. Pits and heaps visible on aerial photos. AK Hamilton Jenkin recorded as 'a number of old man's gunnises... in the wooded valley slopes'.		T-M, APM, RD, A, H
86	Nr Vale House	24967	Woollen Mill	SW 7564 3816	1807	Established 1807 by Edward Lovey. Land leased from Basset estates. C W Boot later manager. On 1840 Tithe Map (reservoir and leat). William Yates ran in 1873 and 1883. Ponsanooth Tape Mills in 1906. The tape Main mill buildings removed by 1962 (OS)		T-I, A19, RD, AA, GV, A, H, L
87	Vale View		House	SW 75723 38145	Early 19C	Vale View. Small country house. Stuccoed. Low hipped slate roof. Projecting central front room. Sloping planted grounds.	LB, GII, 1161093	
88	Two Firs		House	SW 75790 38135	Pre-1811	House in western of three garden enclosures on lane linking Turnpike to Perranwell lane. Shown on 1811 OS, and on 1842 Tithe Map as House and Garden, leased and occupied by William Sanders. Outhouse to E and conifer and broadleaf trees shown on 1878 OS.		T-H, A19, AA
89	Park View		House	SW 75832 38064	Pre-1811	Possibly on 1811 OS map; certainly on 1842 Tithe Map. At an obtuse angle to the Turnpike. Long enough to be a terrace with a rear extension along the eastern two thirds. Larger building (chimney at each end) added a short distance to SE on 1878 OS; original one removed by 1906 (OS). Outbuildings added to NW after 1990 (not on OS).		T-H, A19, AA
90	Bridge House		House	SW 75840 37894	Pre-1811	Probably on 1811 OS Drawing; certainly on 1842 Tithe Map. Extant.		T-H, A19, AA, L
91	Woodlands		House	SW 75852 37848	Pre-1811	Probably on 1811 OS Drawing; certainly on 1842 Tithe Map. Extant.		T-H, A19, AA, L
92	Pellyn		Quarry	SW 75931 37851	pre-1842	Old Quarry shown on 1878 OS within field called Quarry Close on 1842 Perranarworthal Tithe Map. Now wooded.		T-I, A19, RD, A
93	Pellyn		Weir and leat	SW 75812 37902 to SW 76069 37717	Pre-1842	Perranarworthal Tithe Map of 1842 shows a 'Head Weir' a short way upstream of Ponsanooth Bridge on the Kennall River. A leat is shown running to the N of the river to its E and		T-W, A19, RD, A

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						this returns to the river at SW 76069 37717 after powering machinery in a mill building at SW 76049 37748.		
94	Pellyn		Mill, site of	SW 76049 37748	Pre-1842	Rectangular building shown on 1842 Perranarworthal Tithe Map with leat from weir addressing its short west end, presumably powering a water wheel. Building shown roofless on 1878 OS and gone by 1906 (OS). Not on 1811 OS.		
95	Woodside Cottages		Cottages	SW 75586 38443	Pre-1842	Pair of cottages set perpendicular to Redruth-Falmouth turnpike. Inner larger one earliest? Granite quoins. Brick stacks. Plastic windows. Not on 1811 OS 2-inch. On 1842 Tithe Map, part of Pellyn Downs both as House and Garden. Occupied by Joseph and William Lovey (woollen factory). Long gardens to S.		T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
96	Hillcrest Terrace		Terrace of houses	SW 75755 38161	Pre-1842	Row of three cottages occupied in 1842 by William Lovey (Woollen Factory). One build but larger house to S and 2 symmetrical cottages to north. Roughly coursed granite rubble, with ashlar granite quoins and ground floor lintels. Shallow brick arches on first floor. May be a false window (painted stucco?) on first floor of house.		T-H, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
97	E of Kemyel	13190	Mine	SW 761 382	Pre-1855	Wheal Virtue, silver and lead, c1855. Crop marks of pits on aerial photos.		T-M, A19, Rd, A
98	1 and 2 Kemyel		Early bungalows	SW 7585 3826	1950s	Two bungalows first shown on 1962 OS. On or near site of House and garden shown on 1842 Tithe Map, occupied by Elizabeth and Grace Penaluna.		

Codes for criteria for a Local Heritage List.

Distinctive heritage asset Types: T-C = Type – Communications; T-F = Types – Farming; T-G = Types – Gunpowder; T-H = Types – Housing; T-I = Types other industries; T-M = Types – Mining; T-P = Type – Public Houses; T-S = Types – Services; T-W = Types – Water-power related.

Age: AP = Age Prehistoric; AM = Age Medieval; APM = Age Postmedieval; A18 = Age 18th century; A19 = Age 19th century.

Rarity or Distinctiveness = RD

Architectural or Artistic Interest = AA

Group Value = GV

Archaeological Interest = A

Historic = H

Landmark value = L

Those that appear to be especially significant have been **marked in green** and those others that appear to be reasonable candidates **are in yellow**.



Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
EAST OF RAILWAY								
99	Nr Horneywink Wood	8676	Round	SW 779 362	Iron Age or Romano-British	Field called Ring Field on G Withiel's Map of the Barton Roskrow (CRO) of 1690. Early OS maps show only a part of the circuit. Oval 75m by 60m.		AP, RD, A
100	Treluswell	17500	Settlement	SW 7729 3650	pre-Norman	Treluswell. First recorded in 1296. Contains tre so probably pre-Norman. Tre = farming estate. Luswell from a personal name. Recorded on Thomas Martyn's 1748 map as Higher Treluswell, a 'village', Cornish dialect for a farming hamlet. Shown as a hamlet of 4 houses on 1841 Tithe Map with broad lanes opening into irregular townplace and curvilinear yards and gardens opening from it.		T-F, AM, RD, GV, A, H
101	Lower Treluswell		Hamlet	SW 77669 35861	Early Medieval	Group of farmhouses and mowhays, yards and farm buildings in sheltered position with several springs. Earlier farming hamlet. Tre place-name element suggests early medieval origin.		T-F, AM, RD, GV, A, H
102	Enys	14402	Settlement, site of	SW 7912 3632	Medieval	Earliest record 1301. From Cornish enys = 'island' as in remote spot. Held by the Enys family until mid-20C. Presumably located close to present Enys House.		
103	Gwarder	14661	Settlement	SW 7878 3576	Medieval	Gwarder. Earliest surviving record is 1201. Name contains Cornish dour, 'water'. Shown as a 'village' / hamlet on Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.		T-F, AM, RD, GV, A, H
104	Gollwest, site of		Settlement, site of	SW 78317 35686	Medieval	First recorded in 1407 as 'juxta [beside] Gwerthor'; last recorded in documents in 1463, but shown on Thomas Martyn's map of 1748 on the east side of the road from Gonreeve to St Gluvias churchtown. A good candidate for its location may be the triangular plantation in the SW corner of the parkland at Enys.		
105	Treluswell	34663	Field boundary, site of	SW 7730 3624	Medieval	Curved ditch visible as a crop mark on aerial photos. Pre-dates the post-medieval field system		
106	Enys	5252	Cross	SW 7931 3635	Medieval	Medieval cross, brought in 1848 from Sancreed. 1.27m high. Latin cross in relief on each face. In a modern base within a rockery at Enys. (Langdon 1896, 47-48)	SM, 1006644	

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
107	Treluswell		Cross, site of	SW 7737 3625	Medieval	Cross Close' field shown on 1841 Tithe Map, to east of an early road junction, a likely position for a medieval wayside cross.		
108	Treluswell		Cross, site of	SW 7726 3633	Medieval	Cross Meadow' field shown on 1841 Tithe Map, to west of an early road junction, a likely position for a medieval wayside cross.		
109	Gwarder		Cross, site of	SW78954 35980	Medieval	Cross Close' on 1841 Tithe Map. Large post-medieval field in land reorganised for Enys park. Possibly on the site of an earlier road if a cross stood here.		
110	Cosawes	9910	Chapel, site of	SW 7639 3747	Medieval	Field name on 1841 Tithe Map, 'Chapel Close'. Immediately uphill from Wheal Magdalene tin mine, active in the 16C and presumably named after the dedication of the chapel. 'Some pillars belonging to the chapel were standing in the latter part of the last century, and a farmer named Trevena is said to have removed the floor stones near the same time' (Polsue 1868, 85). 'An important pilgrim chapel of St Mary Magdalene at Cosawes before 1476' (Henderson 1928, 102). It was one of the very few chapels plotted by John Norden on his later 16 th century maps of the hundreds of Cornwall and was therefore presumably a significant structure. Precise location unknown; would be a strong candidate for the Local Heritage List if remains were known.		T-S, AM, RD, A
111	Cosawes		Chapel, site of	SW7684 3711	Medieval	Field names on 1841 Tithe Map indicate former existence of a chapel: 'Little' and 'Great Chapel Close'. Not the same as St Magdalene, which is over 0.5 kilometre to the NW on a different hill.		
112	Treluswell		Butts, site of	SW7747 3647	Medieval	Two fields 'Lower' and 'Higher Butt Close' on 1841 Tithe Map to SE of Treluswell. Possibly on the site of an archery practice site - butts being the targets.		
113	Gwarder		Windmill, site of	SW 78211 35667	?Medieval	Two fields both called 'Windmill Field' on 1841 Tithe Map. These were leased in 1766 by John Harman, innkeeper of Penryn from Francis Basset (Douch nd, 36). Part of Treluswell Barton. No mention of windmill found in 16C and 17C deeds, so could have been a medieval structure.		

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
114	Cosawes		Mill, site of	SW 7648 3733	Medieval	Field name on 1841 Tithe Map, 'Polly Vellyn' contains the Cornish word <i>melin</i> , 'mill'. Beside fast falling stream, ideal for a mill.		
115	Cosawes	13033	Mine	SW 7643 3753	16C	Tin mine called Wheal Magdalene (Maudlin) active in 16C (Jenkin) and operational in 1730, 1809-20, 1913-20, 1926-30. Shown as if operational on 1748 Martyn map. Called 'The Balls' on 1841 Tithe Map. Substantial earthworks visible, with shafts, adits and a major openwork. Appears to overlie lines of lode-back pits. Dressing floors were to the N in area still known as Stamps. Stamping mills powered by waterwheels were replaced in the 20C by one powered by water turbine. Mine managed by a woman in First World War, Rita Lidgley,		T-M, APM, RD, GV, A, H, L
116	Enys	42059	Park	SW 79008 36348 (centre)	17C to 19C	Multi-period park and gardens. The first Cornish garden to be noticed in print (in William Camden's Britannia of 1709). Parkland, formal gardens, ponds, walled gardens. 85ha. (Pett 1998, 112-114.)	RPG, II, 1001295	
117	Gonreeve		Alms House, site of	SW 77598 37032	Post-medieval	Field called Almshouse on 1841 Tithe Map. Building at NE corner; still there in 1878 (OS) but gone by 1906.		
118	Lane End	34654	Field boundary, site of	SW 7792 3642	Post-medieval	Visible on aerial photos. Integral to a post-medieval field system.		
119	Horneywink Wood	34647	Quarry	SW 7820 3614	Post-medieval	Pit c 8m across visible on aerial photos		T-I, A
120	Cosawes		Mill, site of	SW76391 37689	Post-medieval	Field name on 1841 Tithe Map 'Mill Ground' indicates the former site of a mill. No structure shown on this or any other map so presumably a relatively early site.		
121	Sticken Bridge	9720	Bridge	SW 7715 3800	Pre-1748	Named on 1748 Martyn's map of Cornwall and possibly earlier than generally appreciated, carrying the Truro-Penryn road over the Kennall River. Now a modern bridge.		
122	Treluswell Mount		Settlement	SW 77691 36138	Pre-1748	Shown as a farmhouse on Martyn's map of 1748. One of the subdivisions of the former farmland of Treluswell.		
123	Truro to Falmouth	61526	Turnpike	Truro-Falmouth	1754	Truro to Falmouth. Largest and earliest turnpike in Cornwall.		T-C, A18, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
124	Enys		Ponds	SW 79011 36497, SW 79081 36510, SW 79185 36529	18C	Line of three ponds beside stream on N side of Enys pleasure grounds. Not shown on 1811 OS Drawings but all are on 1841 Tithe Map, called Higher, Middle and Lower Ponds. First two include 'Steam to Engine'; unsure what is meant by this, but it may have been a misprint for stream as a waterwheel here pumped water from the ponds to the House. All labelled Fish Ponds on 1878 OS. One pond is shown on c1779 estate map and only one was mentioned by CS Gilbert in 1820 (Pett 1998, 113), so the other two must date to the 3rd and 4th decades of the 19C.	Within RPG, II, 1001295	A18, AA, GV, A, L
125	Enys		Walled Garden and pavilions	SW79372 36409	18C	The large walled garden E of Enys House. Shown on Dr William Borlase's drawing of 1758 with two domed pavilions at corners of short E wall and a pattern of paths within the garden. Range of buildings along exterior of E wall largely survives; two hipped-roofed buildings are shown on 1841 Tithe Map, possibly the pavilions re-roofed, the northern in 1998 a gardener's cottage, the other an apple store (in 1998; Pett, 113). Reduced in length when western end (which ran to the House) was replaced by pleasure grounds some time before 1841. Shown with two glass houses near centre in a grid of pathways on 1878 OS. Internal garden features largely tidied away in recent years. Bases of glasshouses survive.	Within RPG, II, 1001295	A18, AA, GV, A, L
126	Enys		Flower garden	SW 79384 36354	18C	Semi-circular flower garden attached to S side of kitchen garden. Recorded as such on 1841 Tithe Map, with two buildings against Kitchen garden wall. By 1878 (OS) one was shown as a glasshouse. Pattern of paths around central feature, possibly a fountain. This garden is likely to have been the 'Ladies Garden' designed by Henry Harrison in 1833.	Within RPG, II, 1001295	A18, AA, GV, A, L
127	Enys	11711	House	SW 79170 36367	18C and 19C	Enys Country House, including service wing, clock tower, walls and gate piers. House rebuilt c1840 (shown with present footprint on 1841 Tithe Map) but service wing 18C. Barracks in WW2, Royal Netherlands Naval College. Some of the worked granite is supposed to have been brought from the ruins of Glasney College, Penryn.	LB, II, 1328147	

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
128	Gwarder	11716	Farmhouse	SW 7874 3574	18C	Described as a superior farmhouse in 1868 (Polsue 1868, 89). May be 18C, remodelled in 19C. Irregular T shaped pan. Stone arched openings. Recorded as 'Garden House and Shrubbery' on 1841 Tithe Map.	LB, II, 1142674	
129	Cosawes Wood	25019	Gunpowder works	SW 7686 3758	1809	Cosawes Wood gunpowder mills, established in 1809, earliest in Cornwall. Either 2 or 4 incorporating mills. Made c 2000 barrels annually by 1817 (Gazetteer of Cornwall). Joined forces with Kennall Vale Gunpowder Co by 1841 when main elements were shown on Tithe Map. By 1870 used for storage only. Fragments survive. Wheelpit, millstones, leats, walls. Now largely covered by a caravan park.		T-G, A19, RD, GV, A, H
130	Lane End		Milestone	SW 77788 36555	Early 19C	Painted granite monolith with round head. Incised on front: FROM TRURO 7 MILES	LB, II, 1242637	
131	Cosawes Wood		Milestone	SW 77141 37802	Early 19C	Painted dressed granite with round head. Incised front: FROM TRURO 6 MILES	LB, II, 1242637	
132	W of Treluswell	48988	Milestone	SW 7709 3636	Early 19C	Painted dressed granite head, inscribed on front: FROM TRURO 7 MILES.	LB, II, 1159091	
133	E of Burnthouse	52560	Toll house	SW 7703 3680	Pre-1841	On old A39, now in a layby. Named Turnpike House. Does not have usual octagonal plan or bay. Shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Granite slab for shelter hood over door.	LB, II, 1236950	
134	Treluswell Mount		Farm buildings	SW 77655 36147	Mid 19C	Rectangular courtyard. Granite rubble except dressed granite of front of principal barn. Scantle slate roofs. Horse engine shed. Stables and shippens as well as barn. In 1841 (Tithe Map) a group of house and 5 farm buildings either side of lane. By 1878 reorganised with courtyard farmstead on W side of lane and house with small ornamental garden on east. Round horse engine house at NE end of barn.	LB, II, 1159313	
135	Treluswell Mount		Farm house	SW 77689 36120	Pre-1841	Treluswell Mount. Dower House for Basset family. Stuccoed walls. L-shaped plan. Granite ashlar plinth. Service wing and servants accommodation	LB, II, 1142683	
136	Lower Treluswell		Farm House	SW 77619 35868	Early 19C	Lower Treluswell farmhouse. Built as a dower house for Basset family. Stuccoed walls to front range, painted rubble elsewhere. Possibly two phases.	LB, II, 1311120	

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
137	Lower Treluswell		Farm buildings	SW 77631 35896	Early 19C	Lower Treluswell. Barn and adjoining outbuilding. Long barn of at least 2 phases. Granary and fodder lofts over stables, shippens and waggon houses. Horse engine house at rear. Waggon shed at right angles at righthand front; this was shown on 1841 Tithe Map, with other farm buildings removed to make way for courtyard farmstead by 1878.	LB, II, 1328111	
138	Lower Treluswell		Piggery and outbuildings	SW 77645 35859	Early 19C	Piggery, stables and traphouses. Western part apparently in place by 1841 Tithe Map; remainder by 1878 (Tithe and OS maps).	LB, II, 1311124	
139	Lower Treluswell	56922	Well	SW 7769 3575	19C	Lower Treluswell. Granite and concrete structure over a dipwell. Doorway blocked up after water sampling showed unsuitable for consumption. Till then pumped and piped to local houses.		T-S, A19, RD, AA, GV, A, H
140	Lower Treluswell	29023	Brewery	SW 77628 35726	Early 19C	Run in 1880s by the Hart family, in conjunction with that at Ponsanooth. On 1841 Tithe Map, when the two ranges of buildings were E and W of a narrow yard. Listed brewery is to their S and was built between 1841 and 1878(OS). Recorded in trade directories. Slaters 1852, Symons 1884, Kelly's 1897 (WC Wickett) 1902-35 (SH Hatch), 1939 (RF Hatch). Closed in c 1943. Oast house flue over roof at rear. (Todd and Laws 1972, 192). The slate roof is in very poor repair with a large hole where the oast house flue cowl formerly projected; a building at risk.	LB, II, 1142684	
141	Lower Treluswell / Penvose	9162	Smithy	SW 7765 3572	Mid 19C	Smithy on 1st ed OS at Lower Treluswell. Buildings were shown on 1841 Tithe Map as part of Penvose; smithy not mentioned then.		T-S, A19, GV
142	Lower Treluswell	34662	Quarry	SW 7780 3569	19C	Quarry on 1st edition OS map of c1880.		T-I, A19, A
143	Enys	29039	Horse Engine	SW 790 365	1821	Horse mill recorded at Enys farm. Wheel made in 1821 (Todd and Laws 1972, 183).	Within RPG, II, 1001295	
144	Enys		Farm buildings, coach house and stables	SW 79139 36409	Early 19C	Barn, coach house and stables. Courtyard arrangement in place by 1841 (Tithe Map), quite early for Cornish courtyard farms. Freestanding outhouses to E of courtyard extant by 1841 could pre-date courtyard.	LB, II, 1142672	

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
145	Enys		Lodge	SW 782222 35950	Early 19C	Entrance lodge for Enys. T shaped plan in place by 1878, but this replaced a smaller lodge with complex plan shown in same position on the 1841 Tithe Map.	LB, II, 1142676	
146	Treluswell		Methodist Chapel, site of	SW 77600 36064	Early 19C	'Chapel' recorded alongside cottage and outhouse on 1841 Tithe Map. Not mentioned in 1821 Visitation, so probably later than that. Removed.		
147	Treluswell		Methodist Chapel	SW 77582 36049	Mid 19C	Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan)' recorded on 1878 OS map, SW of earlier chapel, which had been removed. Reused as a farm building but now disused; being converted to domestic use. Fine ashlar E front.		T-S, A19, RD, AA, H, L
148	Barras Moor Farm		Farmstead	SW 77197 37382	Pre-1841	Recorded as Bishop's Balls on 1841 Tithe Map. Appears to have a barn at lower west end. (Now called Barras Moor Farm and at the centre of a small retail park.)		T-F, A19, RD, AA, GV, H
149	Watergate		Toll house	SW77763 35420	Pre-1841	Toll House and Garden' shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Still extant as 'Watergate'.		T-C, A18, H, L
150	Gwarder		Hind's House	SW 78803 35791	Pre-1841	Hind's House and Garden' shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Still standing.		T-F, A19, AA, GV, H
151	Gwarder		Servants House	SW 78826 35784	Pre-1841	Servant's House and Garden' on 1841 Tithe Map. Still standing.		T-F, A19, AA, GV, H
152	Cosawes Wood		Magazine	SW 76890 37808	Pre-1841	Field called 'Magazine Meadow' shown on 1841 Tithe Map, with 2 buildings in SW corner, one still extant. Presumably a store for gunpowder manufactured in the Cosawes gunpowder works.		T-G, A19, GV, A, H
153	Cosawes Noel		Farmstead	SW 77048 37137	Pre-1841	Recorded as Cosawes Noel on 1841 Tithe Map. On west bank of tributary stream of Kennall River. Simple rectangular house with outhouses added. Now called Falbrook House.		T-F, A19, AA, H
154	Gonreeve		Farmstead	SW 77579 37110	Pre-1841	Shown on Martyn's Map of 1748 as a 'Village', the Cornish dialect for a farming hamlet. Recorded as Treluswell (66 acres) on 1841 Tithe Map. House and numerous farm buildings. House probably partly retained when farmstead reconfigured before 1878 (OS) as a courtyard farm with round horse engine house against NW barn. Most barns retained,		T-F, A19, AA, GV, H

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						converted to dwellings. Modern covered yards and other farm buildings to W and S.		
155	Gonreath Downs		Farmstead	SW 77693 37203	Pre-1841	Farmstead with house to N of irregular yard with buildings, Recorded as Gonreath Downs on 1841 Tithe Map. Now called Little Gonreeth.		T-F, A19, AA, GV, H
156	Poplar Cottage		Farmstead	SW 77949 37183	Pre-1841	Small farmstead called Poplar Cottage on 1841 Tithe Map with L-shaped range of barns to NW of double-gabled farmhouse. Barns replaced with new courtyard to E of house between 1878 and 1906. Fields extended into Mylor parish to E.		T-F, A19, AA, GV, H
157	Chy Karenza, Lane End		Terrace of houses	SW 77813 36569	Pre-1841	Pair of cottages, shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Several outhouses		T-H, A19, AA, GV
158	Lane End		Terrace of houses	SW 77807 36571	Pre-1841	Row of 3 cottages on 1841 Tithe Map. Central one has arched niche on first floor like those in Ponsanooth, and retains original sash windows.		T-H, A19, AA, GV
159	Poor House Hill Cottage		House	SW 78073 36619	Pre-1841	A house is shown hereabouts on the 1841 Tithe Map, but may have been rebuilt in the period to 1878 (OS) Now called Poor House Hill Cottage. Unsure of reason for name.		T-H, A19, AA, GV
160	Menheniot, Gonreath Downs		Houses	SW 78114 36822	Pre-1841	Two houses recorded on 1841 Tithe Map. Shown semi-detached on 1878 OS. Now combined to make a single dwelling called Menheniot.		T-H, A19, AA, GV
161	Cherry Cottage		House	SW 78400 36695	Pre-1841	Two houses shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Southern one incorporated into a large modern house.		T-H, A19, AA, GV
162	Enys		Quarry	SW 79550 35628	Pre-1841	Long deep quarry on an elvan dyke to the ENE of Enys House. First shown on 1878 OS but the E side of an enclosure to its west seems to have been determined by the existence of the quarry.	Within RPG, II, 1001295	T-I, A19, RD, A, L
163	Frog		Farmstead, site of	SW 76743 37764	Pre-1841	Not on 1811 OS Drawing, but shown as Frog on 1841 Tithe Map. Extant in 1878 but removed by 1906		
164	Cosawes Wood		Quarry	SW 77146 37708	Pre-1878	Old Quarry' shown on 1878 OS. Extant, same footprint so no further working since. Beside road; perhaps roadstone?		T-I, A19, RD, A

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
165	Viaduct Works	4684	Foundry	SW 7643 3768	pre-1878	'Iron Foundry' shown as large L-shaped structure on OS 1st edition; still there but not labelled on 2 nd edition. Not included in recent survey of Cornish foundries (Ferguson). Removed and replaced by mid-late 20 th century complex of concrete rendered and corrugated asbestos roofed stores and workshops. On the site of the stamping mill and dressing floors of Magdalen Mine.		
166	Wood Cottage		House	SW 77162 37574	Pre-1878	Cottage called Barrows-Moor shown on 1878 OS, now called Wood Cottage.		T-H, A19, AA
167	Spendthrift Cottage		House	SW 77197 37591	Pre-1878	Cottage shown on 1878 OS at Barrows-Moor. Now called Spendthrift Cottage. End on to main road. Brick chimneys at each end of gabled roof.		T-H, A19, AA
168	Grove House		Houses	SW 78100 36744	Pre-1878	Two semi-detached houses first shown on 1878 OS. Fine brick chimney on hipped-roofed western house.		T-H, A19, AA
169	Melville Cottage and Brampton, Gonreeve		Houses	SW 77649 37075	Pre-1906	Pair of semi-detached houses with shared central chimney and half-hipped cut slate roof, first shown on 1906 OS. Original sash windows survive. Extensions and outhouses. Replaced a house shown in same enclosure c10m to the E on 1841 Tithe Map.		

Codes for criteria for a Local Heritage List.

Distinctive heritage asset Types: T-C = Type – Communications; T-F = Types – Farming; T-G = Types – Gunpowder; T-H = Types – Housing; T-I = Types other industries; T-M = Types – Mining; T-P = Type – Public Houses; T-S = Types – Services; T-W = Types – Water-power related.

Age: AP = Age Prehistoric; AM = Age Medieval; APM = Age Postmedieval; A18 = Age 18th century; A19 = Age 19th century.

Rarity or Distinctiveness = RD

Architectural or Artistic Interest = AA

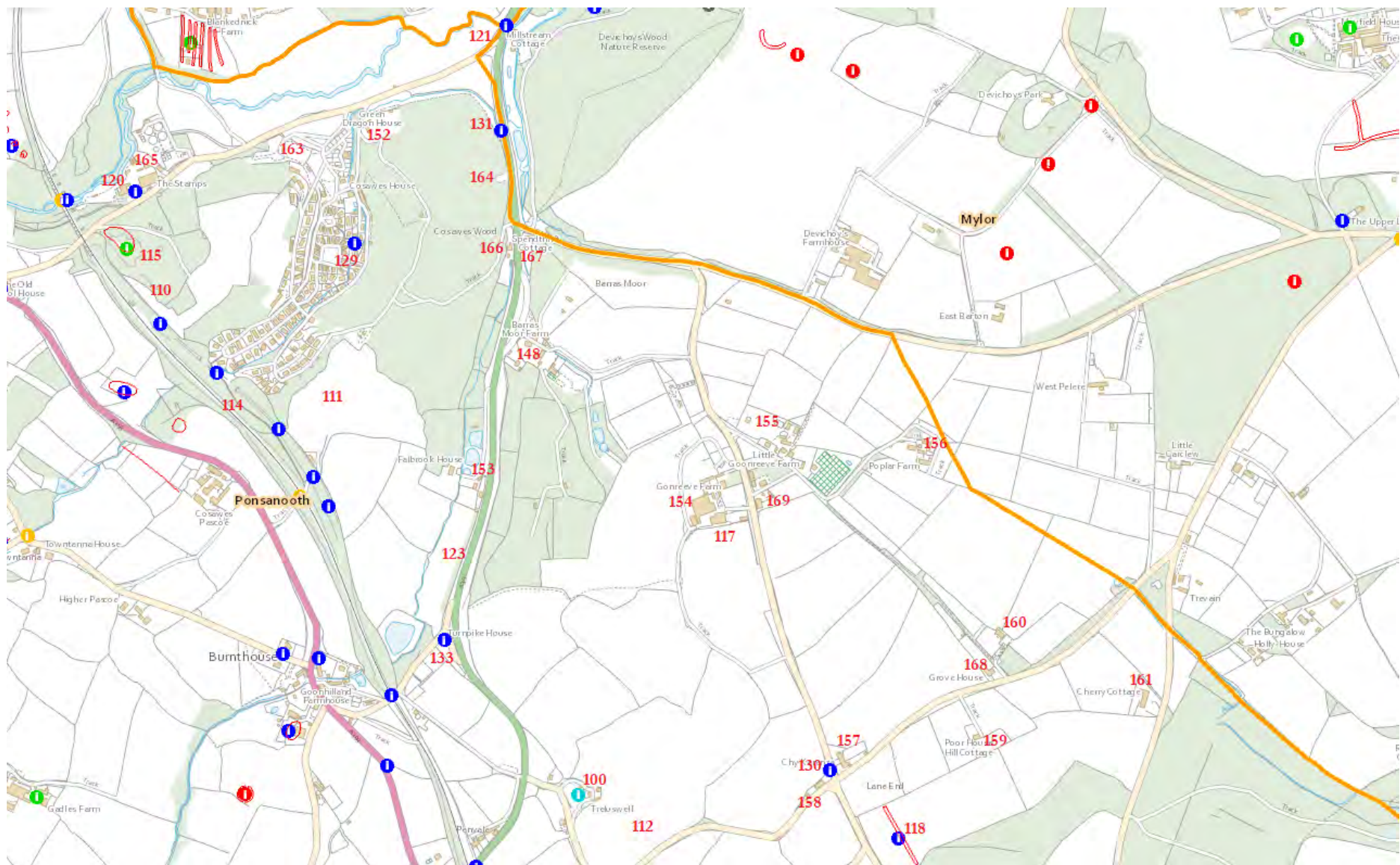
Group Value = GV

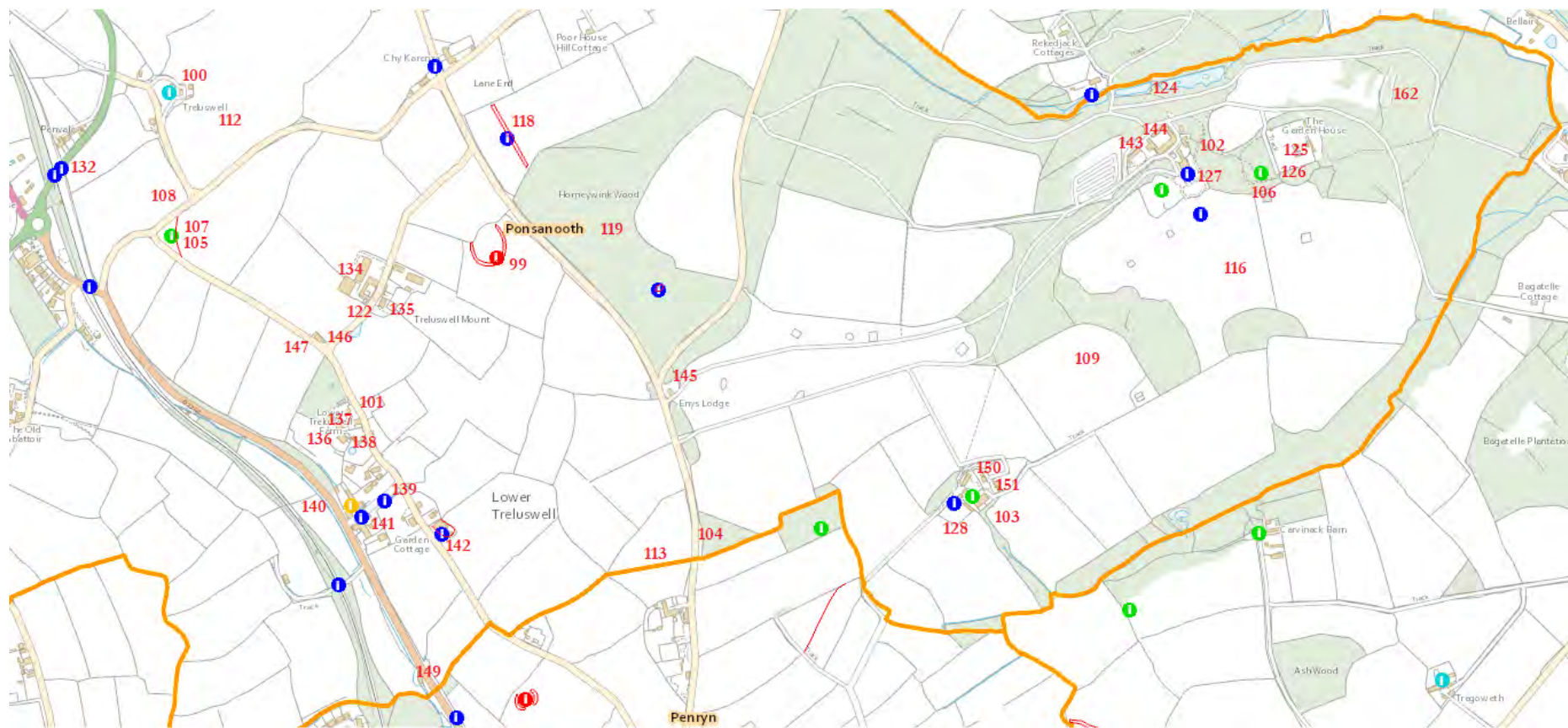
Archaeological Interest = A

Historic = H

Landmark value = L

Those that appear to be especially significant have been marked in green and those others that appear to be reasonable candidates are in yellow.





Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
SOUTH OF PONSANOOTH, WEST OF RAILWAY								
170	Gonorman		Stone circle, possible site	SW 751 360	Bronze Age	The possible site of a prehistoric stone circle is suggested by the place-name Gonorman Downs (Barnatt 1982, 68). An ancient Cornish name (recorded by 1342) as Goyñ Nawmen, in 3 parts. <i>Goon</i> = downland, usually in common, <i>naw</i> = nine and <i>men</i> = stone(s). The English equivalent Ninestones is usually applied to megalithic monuments in Cornwall (examples of stone circles called Nine Stones exist at Tregeseal (St Just), Boskednan (Gulval), Boscawen-Un (St Buryan), and at Wendron as well as on the boundary between Altarnun and Northill. A lost circle called Nine Stones existed on the St Austell Downs. The stone row on St Breock Downs was also called Nine Stones. So we may be confident that some sort of megalithic monument once stood high on Gonorman Downs (which extends westwards into Stithians parish).		
171	Goonhingey and Roscrow		Prehistoric settlement, possible site	SW 757 356	Bronze Age or Iron Age	It is possible that a prehistoric settlement of stone round houses existed hereabouts as two medieval place-names refer to ancient house(s) (<i>hen</i> = <i>chy</i> at Goonhingey) and 'hut' (<i>krow</i> ; Roscrow). This is a granite upland, like Bodmin Moor, where hut circles are common.		
172	SW of Burnthouse	34649	Enclosure	SW 7664 3650	Prehistoric	Sub-circular banked enclosure, 30m across and with entrances to N and S visible as a cropmark. Uncertain date or function, but possibly prehistoric, and conceivably a henge-like monument.		AP, A
173	Gonorman Downs		Fort, possible site	SW 75144 35914	Iron Age or Romano-British	Field name on 1841 Tithe Map, 'Dennis Field' may contain the Cornish <i>dynas</i> = fort. A roughly circular depression c 40m across lies in the centre of this field, possibly the remains of a 'round', a defended hamlet of either the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Very extensive views to N.		
174	Cosawes	14122	Settlement, site of	SW 76138 37315	Pre-1066	The only Domesday Manor in the parish, Cosawes was already an estate centre by 1066. The name contains Cornish <i>cos</i> 'wood'. A large manor in 1086.		

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
175	Treffry	17173	Settlement	SW 7549 3708	Early Medieval	Treffry, earliest surviving record is 1327. <i>Tre</i> (farming estate) and <i>fry</i> , nose, possibly meaning hill-spur, suggesting that this Treffry, once called Higher Treffry, was the original and Lower Treffry was secondary. Probably pre-Norman origin. Shown as Village / hamlet in 1748 (Martyn's Map) but shrank to a single farmstead by 1841 (Tithe Map). Farm buildings on 1841 and 1878 maps seem to survive. House was built between 1841 and 1878 (Tithe and OS maps).		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
176	Lower Treffry		Settlement, site of	SW 753 370	Medieval	Lower Treffry. Deserted. Not on 1878 OS, but rectangular area of rough ground is shown. Shown as a Village / hamlet on 1748 Martyn Map.		T-F, AM, RD, A
177	Treffry	34641	Field system	SW 7538 3730	Medieval	Banks from medieval strip fields visible on aerial photos; Treffry was a hamlet in 1748 and was probably also one in the Middle Ages.		T-F, AM, RD, A
178	Laity	15201	Settlement	SW 7591 3678	Medieval	Laity first recorded in 1295. Cornish <i>leth</i> and <i>ti</i> = dairy and house. Farms called Laity are often on the edges of marginal land, where cattle had previously been turned out in the summer. Gonorman and Goonhingey Downs lay uphill to the S of Laity. Farm shown on 1811 OS Drawing.		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
179	Devas	14257	Settlement	SW 7536 3677	Medieval	Devas, first recorded in 1524. Contains Cornish <i>dywys</i> = burnt. Shown as a Village / hamlet on 1748 Martyn map, but had shrunk to a single farmstead by 1841 (Tithe Map). House and buildings on 1841 and 1878 Tithe and OS maps largely survive.		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
180	Lidgey	15421	Settlement	SW 7553 3653	Medieval	Lidgey, earliest surviving record 1342. Cornish contains <i>les</i> , 'plants'. First record as 'Ponti de Lusy' suggests existence of an early bridge (though stream is small here). Shown as a Village / hamlet on Martyn's 1748 map. Shrank to single farmstead with present-day farmhouse by 1841 (Tithe Map). Small barn to E of house had a round house for horse engine by 1878, but that was removed by 1906 (OS).		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
181	Roskrow	16677	Settlement	SW 7641 3585	Medieval	Roskrow. Earliest surviving record is from 1192. From <i>ros</i> - heathy spur and <i>krow</i> , 'hut'. Seat of Roskrow family till Henry VI time, ie later 15C. Then the Killigrews in 15C, and in the		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H, A

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						16C the Pendarves, was drawn in the 17C. Stood within walled and terraced gardens until the late 19C. Demolished by 1906 and replaced by the present house a short distance to the east later in the 20C. Walled garden to the north partly survives. Courtyard farmyard.		
182	Roskrow	34653	Field system (cropmarks)	SW 7601 3553	Medieval	Fragments of a field system visible as low-level earthworks and crop mark on aerial photos of 1964. Probably medieval, perhaps related to medieval settlement of Roskrow.		T-F, AM, A
183	Goonhingey	14575	Settlement	SW 75605 36088	Medieval	Goonhingey. Earliest surviving record is 1342. <i>Goon</i> 'downland or unenclosed pasture' plus <i>hensy</i> = ancient house. Location shown in CSHER (SW 7534 3533) may be incorrect as that is a smallholding in a marginal position first mapped in 1811, whereas the Goonhingey now called Menkea Villa is on Martyn's 1748 map and is much less exposed a site.		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
184	Mankea	15618	Settlement	SW 7610 3603	Medieval	Mankea. Earliest surviving record is 1288. Cornish: <i>Men</i> = stone and <i>kee</i> = hedge or bank. Shown as a Farmhouse at the end of a lane (from SE) on 1748 Martyn's Map. House and barn beside road on 1841 Tithe Map Courtyard farmstead with horse engine house at SW corner to power barn machinery. Earlier house possibly retained: granite rubble with granite lintels and more recent outsized dormers.		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
185	Gadles	14481	Settlement	SW 7624 3650	Medieval	Gadles. Earliest surviving record is 1327. <i>Cad</i> = battle and <i>lys</i> = court. Perhaps suggestive of a high status defended site. No surviving evidence of a castle or similar. Shown as a 'village' / hamlet on 1748 Martyn's map. Two houses in 1841 (Tithe Map). Transformed into single farmstead with courtyard of barns and buildings by 1878 (OS). Operational farm still, with courtyard buildings extant plus large modern buildings to the W.		T-F, AM, RD, AA, GV, H
186	Penvose	16267	Settlement	SW 7695 3588	Medieval	Penvose. Earliest surviving record is 1326. <i>Pen</i> (head) and <i>fos</i> (ditch or dyke). Recently occupied by an abattoir and a disused quarry; now a modern residential development. Recorded in 1811 (OS Drawing). Shown as a Farmhouse on Martyn's 1748 map.		T-F, AM, A

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
187	Cosawes Pascoe		Cross, site of	SW 76521 36913	Medieval	Field called 'Cross Close' on 1841 Tithe Map presumably refers to a former cross beside early road from Redruth to Penryn.		
188	Mankea	34651	Field boundary, site of	SW 7615 3592	Medieval?	Ditched enclosure, possibly a small field or paddock visible on 1967 aerial photos as cropmark.		
189	Polventon		Mill, possible site	SW 7637 3703	Medieval	Possible site of a mill indicated by two field names on 1841 Tithe Map, 'Lower' and 'Higher Vellangove'. Vellan probably derived from Cornish <i>melin</i> , mill. Beside fast-falling stream, a good source of water power.		
190	Burnthouse		Butts, site of	SW 7688 3638	Medieval	Two fields called 'Lower' and 'Higher Butt Field' on 1841 Tithe Map may indicate a former archery practice ground.		
191	Chyenhale		Farmstead, site of	SW 76813 36700	Medieval	The easternmost farmstead at Burnthouse was recorded as Chyenhale in 1841. Extant still in 1878 but removed by 1906 (OS)		
192	Polventon	16435	Terrace of houses	SW 7616 3711	Medieval	Polventon. Name from Cornish <i>pen</i> and <i>venton</i> , head and well. Not on 1811 OS Drawing, but is shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Three houses with shared front and roof lines. Brick chimneys.		T-H, A19, RD, AA
193	Mankea	34650	Pits, sites of	SW 7636 3622	Post-medieval	Cropmarks of 2 pits each surrounded by spoil visible on aerial photos of 1951		
194	Gonorman Downs	22925	Hull	SW 7507 3588	Post-medieval	Field name Sandy Pit suggests a source of sand = rab, the decomposed granite gravel. Hull found when tractor wheel broke through its roof in 1972. Chamber 6.1 N-S and 3.6m wide, 0.9 to 1.8m high. Larger collapsed chamber to SE, c22m by 9m		T-F, APM, RD, A
195	Burnthouse	34660	Quarry	SW 7673 3663	Post-medieval	Quarry shown on 1878 OS map.		T-I, A19, A
196	Roscrow		Quarry	SW 77116 35878	Post-medieval	Quarry recorded on 1841 Tithe Map, and as 'Old Quarry' on 1906 OS.		T-I, A19, A
197	Roscrow		Warren, site of	SW 76427 35670	Post-medieval	Field called 'Warren Close' on 1841 Tithe Map to the south of the old 17C mansion of Roscrow. Reasonable location for a warren for game for the pot.		

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
198	Roscrow		Mansion and early gardens, site of	SW 76462 38829	Post-medieval	An important early country house, home of the Roscrows, then the Killigrews in 15C, and in the 16C the Pendarves, was sketch-drawn in the 17C. Stood within walled and terraced gardens until the late 19C. Demolished by 1906 and replaced by the present house a short distance to the east later in the 20C. Walled garden to the north partly survives. Shown as a seat of the Gentry on Martyn's 1748 map.		T-F, AM, RD, A, H
199	Penvale		Quarry	SW 77079 36306	Post-medieval	Stone Quarry' on 1841 Tithe Map. Adjacent to railway. Presumably distinguished as stone quarry because the stone was especially good for building.		T-I, A19, A
200	Towntanna		Mine, possible site of	SW 76153 37054	Post-medieval	Three fields on 1841 Tithe Map suggest a former mine: 'Carne Mines', 'Outer Mines' and 'Middle Mines'. Not inspected on ground to check for earthworks.		
201	Cosawes Barton		Pound	SW 76059 37331	Post-medieval	Field called 'Pound Meadow' on 1841 Tithe Map refers to an enclosure for holding livestock caught trespassing on commons, lanes or manorial land. Later used by the Truro and Redruth Turnpike Trust for impounding livestock found trespassing on the road. 'Immediately W of Cosawes Barton. Recently planted with trees. It was a small enclosure, c 4 or 5 metres across. Traces of footings stones appear to survive.		T-F, AM, A
202	Burnthouse		Gibbet, possible site of	SW 76545 36809	Post-medieval	Field name on 1841 Tithe Map 'Hang Man' may refer to the site of a gibbet on which a hanged man was displayed to dissuade others from criminal activity. The field is on the south side of the main Penryn to Redruth road.		
203	Cosawes Barton	32472	Farmstead	SW 76138 37315	Pre-1748	Recorded as a House of Gentry on Thomas Martyn's 1748 map. Present-day large house in place by 1841 and courtyard arrangement of farm buildings by 1878 (Tithe and OS maps). Now surrounded by a mix of ornamental gardens and woodland, planted on former meadows.		T-F, APM, RD, AA, GV, H, L
204	Cosawes Pascoe		Settlement	SW 76592 37095	Pre-1748	A secondary settlement on the lands of Cosawes created when land was reorganised. Shown as a Farmhouse on 1748 Martyn's map.		T-F, APM, RD, AA, GV, H, L
205	Menkea Villa, Goonhingey		Farmstead	SW 75605 36088	Pre-1748	Shown as a Farmhouse on 1748 Martyn's map. A house with barn attached to E on 1841 Tithe Map and on 1878 OS. Much		

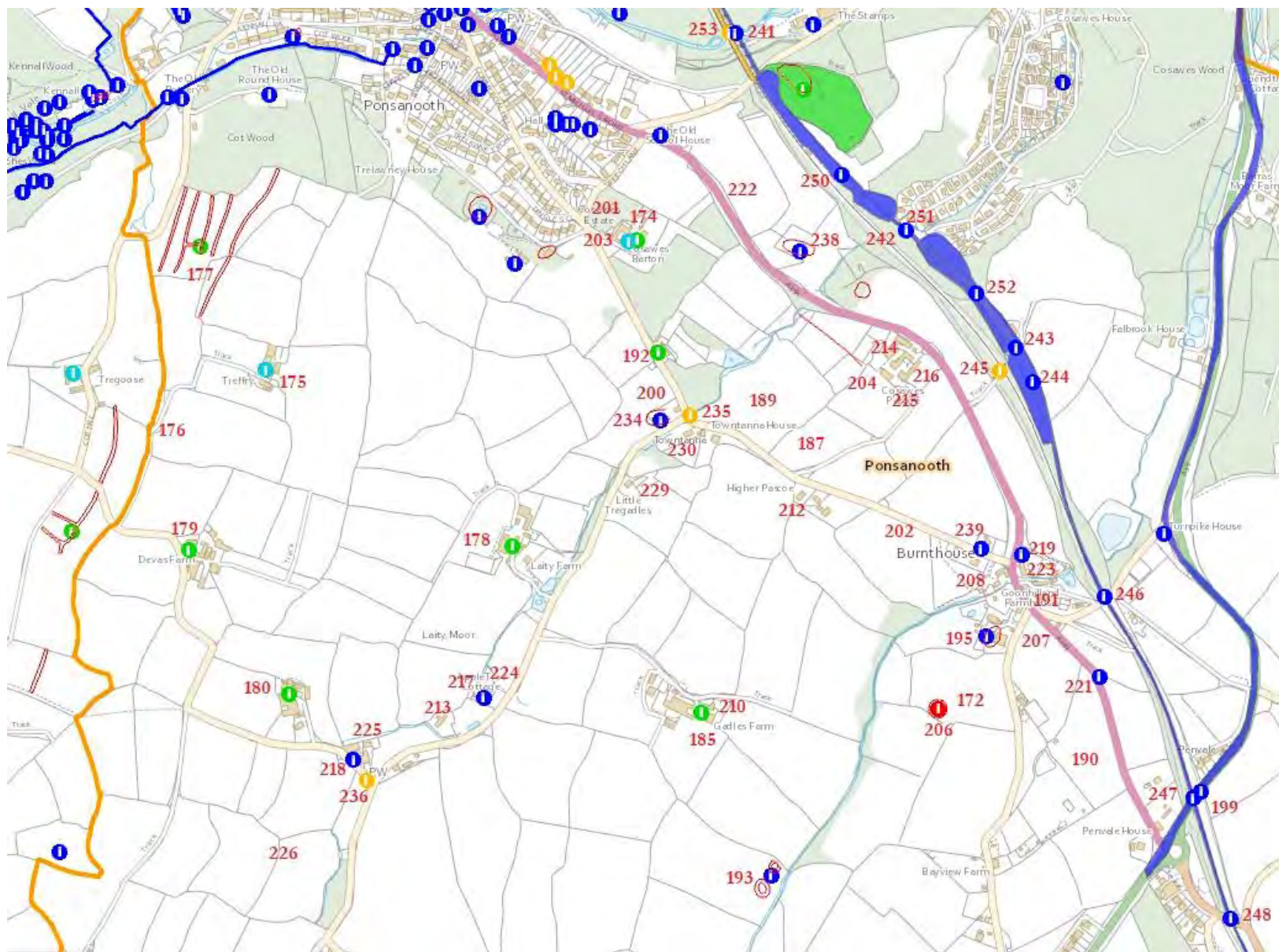
Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						altered, but probably still that building today. Called Goonhingey in 1841 (Tithe Map). Earliest surviving record for Goonhingey is 1342, though uncertain whether that was to downland or a settlement.		
206	'Burnt House'		Settlement, site of	SW 76656 36500	Pre-1748	Shown as Farmhouse on Martyn's 1748 map and within Burnt House land, but 250m SW of the present-day hamlet. Appears to be a lost early farmstead; its fields appear medieval in form. Original name unknown, unless this is Burnt House and its name was transferred to the crossroads settlement.		
207	Tregoweth		Farmstead, site of	SW 76788 36628	Pre-1748	Probably included within the Village/hamlet of 'Burnt-house' shown on the 1748 Martyn map. Shown on 1811 OS Drawing and recorded as Tregoweth on 1841 Tithe Map. Extant in 1878 and 1906 but now lost.		
208	Burnthouse		Settlement	SW 7677 3574	Pre-1748	A cross-roads hamlet with (in the 19C) pub, smithy and probably also other services for travellers. Shown on Martyn's Map of 1748 as already a Village / hamlet, and with 5 roads meeting here.		T-S, APM, RD, AA, GV, H
209	Roskrow		Farm house	SW 76445 35896	Late 18C	Roskrow Barton farmhouse. Granite ashlar. Double-depth plan. 19C dairy behind. Kitchen fireplace with domed granite oven.	LB, II, 1142711	
210	Gadles		Farm house	SW 76254 36493	18C	Farm house. 18C but remodelled in early 19C. Granite rubble; scantle slate roof. Large stack to righthand chimney. Double-depth plan. Dairy and back kitchen (with furze store) to rear.	LB, II, 1159087	
211	Carnhingey / Goon hingey		Farmstead	SW 7534 3533	Pre-1811	Shown first on 1811 OS Drawing as Carnhingey; called Goonhingey on 1841 Tithe Map where it is shown as L-shaped building, probably a house with attached barn. By 1878 OS a squarish yard with several farm buildings around		T-F, A18, RD, AA, GV, H
212	Cosawes Noel / Higher Pascoe		Houses	SW 76412 36874	Pre-1811	Shown on 1811 OS Drawing, but not on 1748 Martyn's Map. Recorded as Cosawes Noel on 1841 Tithe Map. Shown as two houses under one roof and with small outbuildings on 1878 OS. 3 brick chimneys on ridge. At least 2 households.		T-F, A18, RD, AA, GV, H
213	Laity Moor		Settlement	SW 7579336488	Pre-1811	Not on 1748 Martyn's Map. The 1811 OS drawing shows Laity Moor settlement close to the present-day Laity Cottage, which may have once been a pair of houses. Laity Moor is the		T-F, A18, RD, AA, GV, H

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
						shallow valley and its wetlands lying between Lidgely and Laity.		
214	Cosawes Pascoe		Barns	SW 76580 37106	Pre-1841	Granaries and haylofts above stables. L-shaped barn. Northern half of long western range apparently on 1841 Tithe Map; a 2 storey threshing barn over animal house with central wagon opening. Many original doors and windows. Northern wing, a second smaller barn, is from between 1841 and 1878 (OS).	LB, II, 1142710	
215	Cosawes Pascoe		Farmhouse	SW 76587 37080	Pre-1841	Farmhouse, double-depth plan; quite grand with symmetrical 3-window garden front with no door. Hipped roof of Delabole slate. Granite rubble build with granite and brick dressings. On 1841 Tithe Map.	LB, II, 1142709	
216	Cosawes Pascoe		Service buildings	SW 76606 37098	Pre-1841	Wash house, trap house, service cottage and cartshed. All but cartshed on 1841 Tithe Map. Unaltered elevations at time of listing, with many original doors and windows.	LB, II, 1159064	
217	Little Lidgely	29037	Brewery	SW 7586 3652	Pre-1841	Brewhouse NE of Little Lidgely on 1841 Tithe Map, then occupied by J Martyn		T-S, A19, RD, H
218	Little Lidgely	32490	Nonconformist church	SW 7564 3641	Pre-1841	Wesleyan chapel now a Greek Orthodox church. Simple gothic style. Building extant by 1841 (Tithe Map) and on 1886 OS, but not labelled until 2nd ed 1906. Chapel not mentioned in 1821 Visitation, so presumably later than that.		T-S, A19, RD, AA, H, L
219	Burnthouse	8988	Smithy	SW 7679 3677	Pre-1841	Public-House, Yard, Garden and Smithery' on 1841 Tithe Map. Labelled Lemon Arms on 1878 and 1906 OS when smithy is shown to the N		T-S, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
220	Roskrow	34661	Quarry	SW 7649 3539	Pre-1878	Old Quarry' shown on 1878 OS map		T-I, A19, A
221	SE of Burnthouse	48986	Milestone	SW 76922 36564	Mid 19C	NE side of A393. Granite with squat pyramidal head. Triangular shaft over square base. PENRYN 2 MILES FALMOUTH 4 MILES on left and REDRUTH 6 MILES CAMBORNE 9MILES on right.	LB, II, 1328126	
222	Cosawes		Cutting and embankment	SW 76219 37455 to	Early 19C	Realignment of Redruth-Penryn turnpike between 1811 (not on OS drawing) and 1841 Tithe Map. A substantial cutting		T-C, A19, GV, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
				SW 76496 37182		through granite and the infill of a valley to the SE on an embankment. Major engineering work.		
223	Burnthouse		Public House	SW 76792 36745	Pre-1841	Public-House, Yard, Garden and Smithery' on 1841 Tithe Map. Labelled Lemon Arms on 1878 and 1906 OS when smithy is shown to the N of the pub. Now converted to domestic house.		T-P, A19, RD, AA, GV, H, L
224	Laity Moor		Public House, site of	SW 75893 36531	Pre-1841	Public House and Garden' shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Brewery immediately to its west. Pub removed by 1878 OS.		
225	Little Lidghey		School	SW 75658 36419	Pre-1841	School House and Waste' shown on 1841 Tithe Map. It is possible that this building was reused as a Methodist Chapel, now the Greek Orthodox Church at Little Lidghey.		
226	Goonhingey		Cottage, site of	SW 75505 36250	Pre-1841	On E side of lane from Little Lidghey to Goonhingey. On 1811 OS Drawing and a long narrow building on 1841 Tithe Map. Still there in 1878 but gone by 1906 (OS).		
227	Higher Lidghey		Farmstead	SW 75516 36001	Pre-1841	Smallholding shown on 1841 Tithe Map. Probably house with barn on same line under single roof.		T-F, A19, RD, GV, A, H
228	Ventonvean		Farmstead	SW 75529 36021	Pre-1841	Farmhouse and barn under same roof shown on 1841 Tithe Map. House has had an Arts and Craft make-over.		T-F, A19, RD, GV, A, H
229	Little Tregadles		Farmstead	SW 76115 36896	Pre-1841	Not on 1811 OS Drawing, but shown as house and attached barn on 1841 Tithe Map, then called Lower House.		T-F, A19, RD, GV, A, H
230	Towntanna		Settlement	SW 76218 36985	Pre-1841	Not on 1811 OS Drawing, but shown with at least 4 houses and named on 1841 Tithe Map. One demolished between 1878 and 1906 (OS maps). Presumably an industrial settlement - quarry nearby.		T-H, A19, RD, GV, H
231	The Mowhay		House	SW 75183 36041	Pre-1878	Smallholding farmstead on Gonorman Downs first recorded on 1841 Tithe Map. Ruined in 2000, but now restored,		T-F, A19, RD, GV, H
232	Keeper's Cottage		House	SW 75853 35763	Pre-1878	Small cottage shown on 1878 OS to E of a Pheasantry. Now called Keeper's Cottage, and turned into a fairly grandiose dwelling with NW and S wings, numerous other substantial buildings, hard standings, horse training school etc.		T-F, A19, H

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
233	Higher Little Lidgy		House	SW 75099 35954	Pre-1906	High on Gonorman Downs is a cottage first mapped in 1906, though another cottage stood just 25m to the S in 1878 (OS) and was shown on the 1811 OS Drawing.		
234	Towntanna	34657	Quarry	SW 7617 3700	Pre-1906	On 1906 map		
235	Towntanna	57595	Fingerpost	SW 7622 3700	20C	Visick Type 2 fingerpost		T-C, RD, AA, H
236	Little Lidgy	57598	Fingerpost	SW 7566 3638	20C	Visick Type 1.		T-C, RD, AA, H
237	Near Roscrow Woods	42691	Observation Post	SW 7586 3530	Modern, WW2 and 1953	Observation post of WW2 demolished in 1945; replaced by Orlit Type B post in 1953. Since demolished. Underground post is a standard nuclear ROC post with a mounded top and perimeter fence.		T-S, A, H
238	Cosawes	34659	Quarry	SW 7641 3729	20C	Two quarries on 1962 OS map		
239	Burnthouse	8987	Smithy	SW 7672 3678	20C	Shown on 1962 OS map.		
RAILWAY								
240		54767	Railway Bridge	SW 7622 3818	1853-4	Cornwall Railway over a farm lane. Probably by Samuel Garratt 1853-54.		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
241		45801	Viaduct	SW 7630 3765	1863	Masonry piers of the original Cornwall Railway timber viaduct of 1863. A Class B viaduct across the River Kennall 2 miles (3.2 km) north of Penryn railway station. 139 feet (42 m) high, 645 feet (197 m) long on 9 piers; replaced by a new stone viaduct on 7 September 1930.		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
242		62452	Railway Bridge	SW 7924 3841	1863	Road Bridge (A39) over Cornwall Railway.		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
243		45804	Railway Bridge	SW 7678 3712	1863	Bridge of c1863 for farm lane over railway		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L

Site no.	Location	Historic Env't Record, MCO no.	Site Type	National Grid Reference	Period or date	Notes	Sched Mon't (SM), Listed Building (LB), Registered Park ref. *WHS = within WHS	Criteria alignment for Local Heritage List. Omits sites already designated. (See notes below table for codes)
244		54770	Railway Cutting	SW 7680 3704	1863	Cornwall Railway 1863 to 1923. Intact cutting and embankment		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
245		54772	Railway bridge	SW 7675 3708	1923	Carrying farm lane over the Falmouth line. Built by GWR in 1923. High segmental arch, all-brick. The brickwork is of purple and dark red engineering brick, laid in English bond. Brick parapet with rusticated stone coping		T-C, AA, GV, H, L
246		54773	Railway Bridge	SW 7693 3669	1863	Cornwall Railway over public road		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
247		54774	Railway Bridge	SW 7708 3635	1863	Road bridge over Cornwall Railway		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
248		54775	Railway Bridge	SW 7714 3614	1863	Public road (B3292) over Cornwall Railway		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
249		54776	Railway Bridge	SW 7760 3559	1863	Cornwall Railway over a farm lane.		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
250		54768	Railway Bridge	SW 7645 3747	1863-1923	Cornwall railway of 1863, abandoned 1923 when Pascoe Viaduct abandoned		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
251		55311	Viaduct	SW 7659 3732	1863-1923	Pascoe Viaduct on CR. Class A 390 feet long, 70 feet high. Six piers. Replaced by a deviation and new embankment in 1923.		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
252		54769	Railway Cutting	SW 7669 3721	1863-1923	Cornwall Railway abandoned in 1923 when Pascoe Viaduct dismantled. Cutting and embankment intact.		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L
253		54771	Viaduct	SW 7629 3765	1863, 1930	Timber Cornwall Railway viaduct replaced in 1930 by masonry piers, brick arches and concrete parapet		T-C, A19, AA, GV, H, L





Codes for criteria for a Local Heritage List.

Distinctive heritage asset Types: T-C = Type – Communications; T-F = Types – Farming; T-G = Types – Gunpowder; T-H = Types – Housing; T-I = Types other industries; T-M = Types – Mining; T-P = Type – Public Houses; T-S = Types – Services; T-W = Types – Water-power related.

Age: AP = Age Prehistoric; AM = Age Medieval; APM = Age Postmedieval; A18 = Age 18th century; A19 = Age 19th century.

Rarity or Distinctiveness = RD

Architectural or Artistic Interest = AA

Group Value = GV

Archaeological Interest = A

Historic = H

Landmark value = L

Those that appear to be especially significant have been marked in green and those others that appear to be reasonable candidates are in yellow.

Appendix 2 Passages relating to the historic environment and local distinctiveness drawn from the NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan

Both the NPPF (MHCLG 2021) and the Cornwall Local Plan have numerous aims, objectives and policies that affect the historic environment, historic landscape and heritage assets. Here, only those that are of the most immediate interest to the creation and use of the NDP are included. The two documents are available online if more detail is required.

NPPF

Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

(Numbers refer to Paragraphs)

184. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and 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.
185. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:
 - a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
186. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.
189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
 - a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. *[Note that the objectives when making individual planning decisions should follow those when drawing up Plans, like Local and Development Plans.]*
193. 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 or less than substantial harm to its significance.
194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:
- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
 - b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional
195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
 - c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
 - d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Cornwall Local Plan.

Objective 10 'Enhance and reinforce local natural, landscape and historic character and distinctiveness and raise the quality of development through;

- a. Respecting the distinctive character of Cornwall's diverse landscapes;
- b. Maintaining and enhancing an effective network of open space and environmental stewardship for our ecosystems services network for food production, flood control and wildlife; and
- c. Excellence in design that manages change to maintain the distinctive character and quality of Cornwall.'

Policy 12, Design 'Development must ensure Cornwall's enduring distinctiveness and maintain and enhance its distinctive natural and historic character.' Design principles against which development proposals will be judged include: 'character – creating places with their own identity and promoting local distinctiveness while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation. Being of an appropriate scale, density, layout, height and mass with a clear understanding and response to its landscape, seascape and townscape setting; and layout – provide continuity with the existing built form and respect and work with the natural and historic environment...'

Policy 24. Historic environment 'Development proposals will be permitted where they would 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:

- sustain designated heritage assets;
- take opportunities to better reveal their significance;
- conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the design, character, appearance and historic significance of historic parks and gardens;
- conserve and, where appropriate, enhance other historic landscapes and townscapes,... including the industrial mining heritage;

'Development within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should accord with the WHS Management Plan. Proposals that would result in harm to the authenticity and integrity of the Outstanding Universal Value, should be wholly exceptional. If the impact of the proposal is neutral, either on the significance or setting, then opportunities to enhance or better reveal their significance should be taken.'

'All development proposals should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) identifying the significance of all heritage assets that would be affected by the proposals and the nature and degree of any effects and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.'

'Great weight will be given to the conservation of the Cornwall's heritage assets. Where development is proposed that would lead to substantial harm to assets of the highest significance, including undesignated archaeology of national importance, this will only be justified in wholly exceptional circumstances, and substantial harm to all other nationally designated assets will only be justified in exceptional circumstances.'

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

69 Designation of conservation areas.

- (1) Every local planning authority—
 - (a) shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and
 - (b) shall designate those areas as conservation areas.
- (2) It shall be the duty of a local planning authority from time to time to review the past exercise of functions under this section and to determine whether any parts or any further parts of their area should be designated as conservation areas; and, if they so determine, they shall designate those parts accordingly.
- (3) The Secretary of State may from time to time determine that any part of a local planning authority's area which is not for the time being designated as a conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance; and, if he so determines, he may designate that part as a conservation area.
- (4) The designation of any area as a conservation area shall be a local land charge.

Appendix 3 Relatively easily available resources for researching Ponsanooth's history and historic environment.

This study has been produced within a limited budget and timescale. It does not include all assets and does not have definitive versions of the stories that can be drawn from studying those. It is hoped that the Ponsanooth History Group and others will continue to study the history and the historic environment of Ponsanooth.

This appendix sets out some of the more easily obtainable sources of information.

Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (CSHER)

This is the place to start for archaeological and built environment records. It used to be called the Sites and Monuments Record and has taken over 40 years of gradual accumulation to get to the point it's currently at. But even now, most would accept that there is much more that could be added, including no doubt in St Gluvias and Ponsanooth.

It is based at Kresen Kernow, Redruth, so not too far away for you, but it is most easily reached and used via its mapping website.

https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=9&xcoord=175652&ycoord=37643&wsName=CIOS_historic_environment&layerName=

- Most information can be found through the **Basemap** and **Layers** tabs.

Basemap

Aerial photos are from the Cornwall County Council vertical colour flights they took regularly before Google Earth Pro (below) made this less necessary. You get to see 2000 and 2005.

- Unfortunately in 2000 Ponsanooth village seems to have been the only place on the day they chose to photograph Cornwall to have been partly obscured by a cloud!
- The 2005 photo shows land use vividly, and the ornamental trees like rhododendrons (in flower). There are some wispy clouds over Enys.
- Shows change happening, like the clearance of two areas within Ponsanooth. Now the development called Trevonnen Road.

Historical OS maps. Looks at first glance like 6 sets of maps, but some are not available for Ponsanooth as they were confined to Cornwall's major urban centres. These include Truro and Falmouth, of course, but not Penryn, nor Camborne and Redruth.

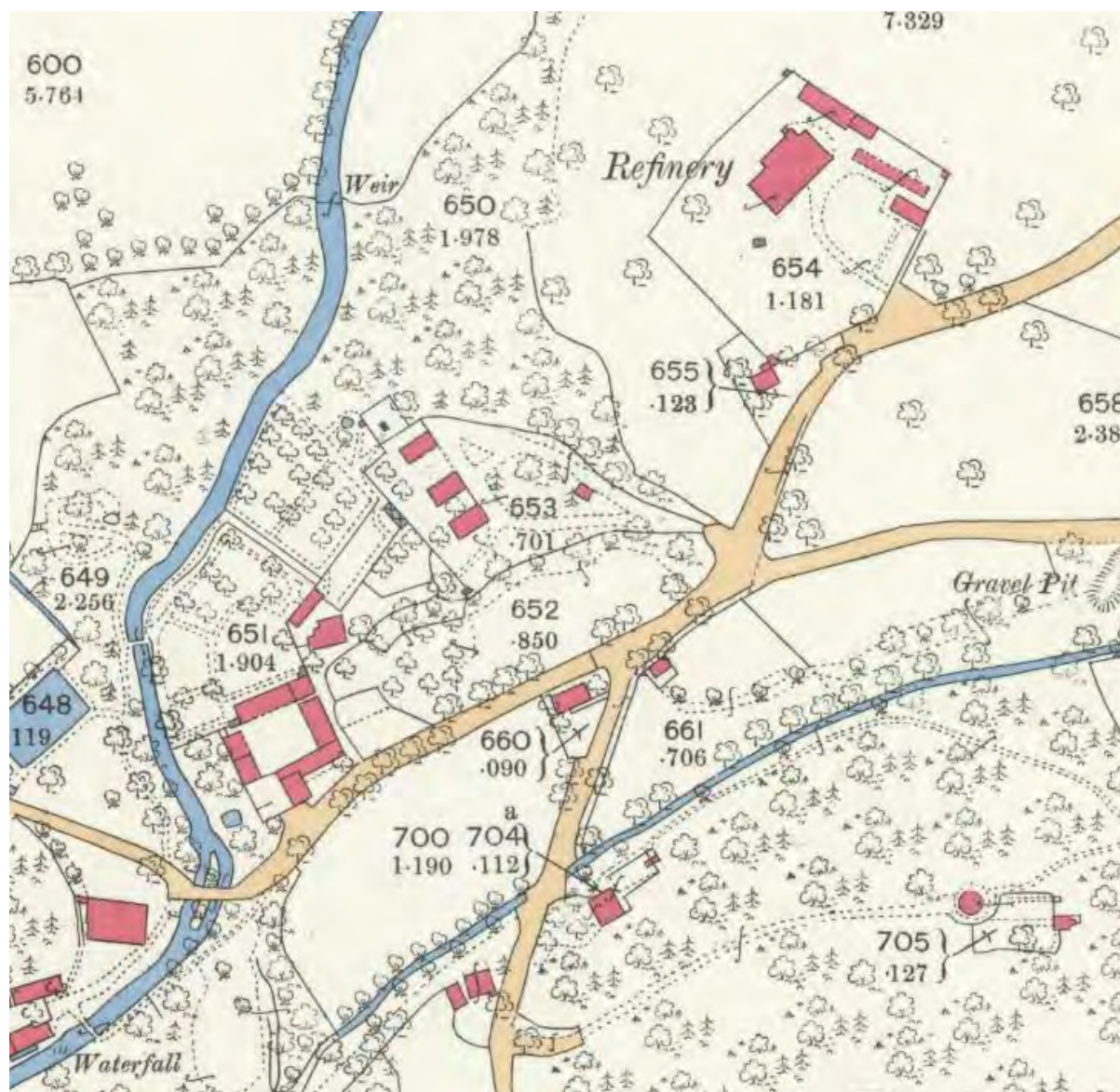
What you can see online on the CSHER site are the first two editions of the OS 1:2500 (25-inch) maps.

These are also available as slightly sharper images on the National Library of Scotland website (which has a mass of wonderful maps available that does include some of England and Cornwall). <https://maps.nls.uk/os/25inch-england-and-wales/>

But the advantage of using the CSHER version is that it becomes the basemap for other layers of information that are effectively draped over it, as we will see.

The first edition OS 1:2500 map was surveyed between 1877 and 1878 and published in 1880, a time of much activity in Ponsanooth parish and village.

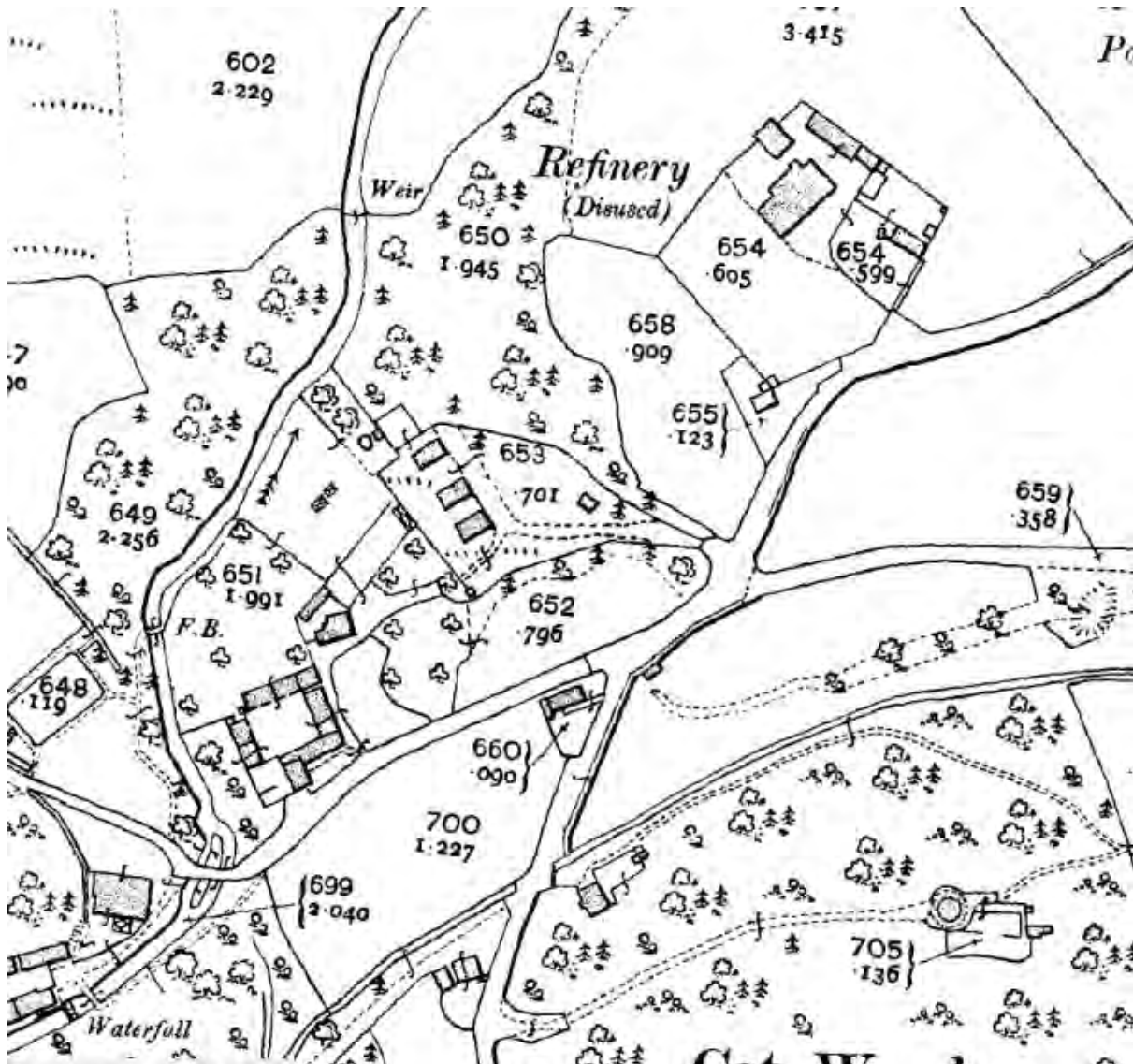
It is a beautifully full thing, and the NLS version of some of it is in colour, with blue for water, mustard for roads and red for roofed buildings. Here's a bit to whet your appetite (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995722>):



It's a bit of western Ponsanooth that has both changed a bit and also stayed the same a bit. What a rich place! If the Refinery hadn't got the word 'Refinery' beside it you might have thought it was a country house set in a park, rather than where saltpetre was refined before being added to the other ingredients of explosives. You can find keys to the conventions and abbreviations used on early OS maps online. The numbers refer to enclosures, and those are defined by boundaries with solid lines (solid things, like walls, hedges, etc) and broken lines (less well-defined things, like tracks, edges of different land uses, like woods). The second numbers are acreages. So the Refinery yard is plot number 654 and it is (or was) 1.181 acres in extent.

Trees and woods are important in Ponsanooth. Woods are shown using a sort of wallpaper, as in the bottom right (part of Cot Wood) where a mixed conifer and broadleaved wood is shown with symbols for both kinds of tree plus little shrubs. However, several of the trees around the Refinery are shown differently. At first glance it looks like the mapmaker has represented the spattering of trees here in a generalised way, with a spattering of symbols. But they haven't.

Where they show a tree that has a doubled canopy on its right-hand side, and a short shadow at the base of its trunk  that means they have carefully surveyed in the point shown as the base of the trunk. They only did this for substantial trees, so those that they showed were already mature in 1877-8. If they still survive today, then they will be important old trees.



This is the same area on the 2nd edition OS map. It was revised in 1906 and published in 1908. Another nice map, but it doesn't plot the individual trees anymore. Things have changed since 1877/1878. The refinery is disused, for example.

The final basemap is the modern OS map, essentially the world we live in, though a few things have probably already changed since it was published (digitally). It's a tidy map, but not quite as lovely as the historic ones, too computerised perhaps. It lacks some of the detail too. And you can sense that an OS officer has not been on the ground to verify every last corner. Aerial photos, lidar, drones all play a part in map-making now.

This map gives names and numbers of houses and streets, and terraces, etc. Many of the names look intriguing. The Old Pottery, for example.

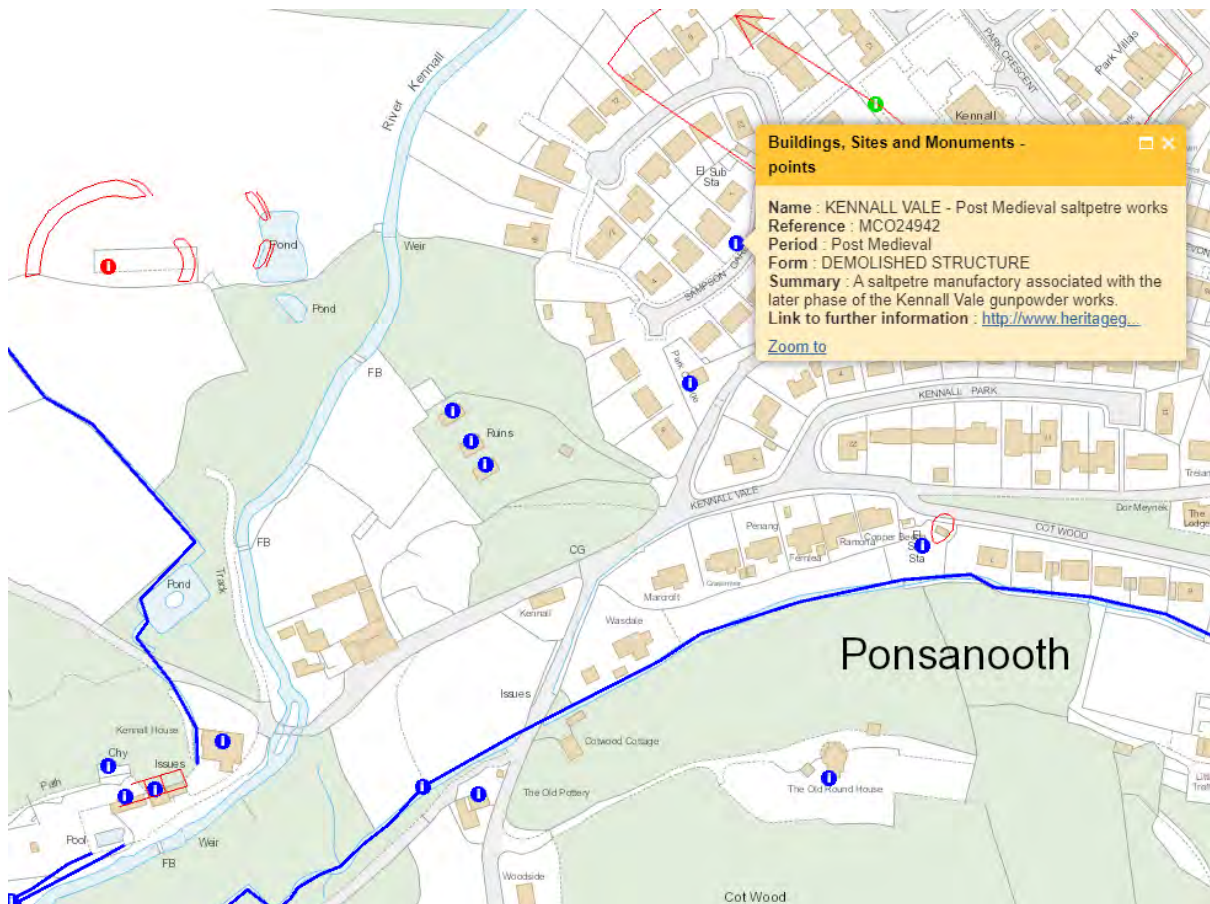


Layers

These are overlain over the base map. You may choose to have an aerial photo as the basemap or one of the early OS maps, or the present-day OS. It's up to you.

Aerial Investigation and Mapping Click on the little + sign and then click on the empty square boxes next to AI&M lines and AI&M polygons. This is a pretty systematic plotting of all features visible on aerial photos from the 1940s to the 'present' which in Cornwall's case occurred in c 1995.

It draws the things observed and most of them have been described and interpreted in the Buildings, Sites and Monuments that comes next. So leaving the AI&M stuff on the map now click the + sign beside B, S & M, and again click on the squares beside Points, Lines and Polygons. You should now have a map that looks like this:



The colours of the dots (which are the individual sites) refer to the broad periods of Cornwall's past and the key is there on the table at the left of the screen. Many in your area will be blue for post-medieval as that covers most of the industrial period. Red = prehistoric, and there seems to be a defended enclosure to the NW, over the River Kennall and so over the boundary and in Stithians parish. But we do know from seeing it there that later prehistoric people would have lived very close to and walked around the place that is now Ponsanooth. There are also lines (like the blue ones in the extract above) and areas (or polygons).

Those coloured dots have a little 'i' (standing for information) on them. Carefully click on the 'i' and you should trigger the appearance of the yellow box visible in the image above.

This provides a basic summary of what we currently know about the site, in this case that refinery. Every item in the CSHER has a unique number, the MCO24942, = **M**onument, **C**ornwall.... If you want to see everything known about the site that's in the CSHER then click on the blue text after 'Link to further information'. This takes you to the relevant entry on the Heritage Gateway website.

Confusingly, the HER number shown in the Heritage Gateway is often an old one, what was once called the Primary Reference number. A fairly typical relic of the computerisation of a paper record. The future lies with the MCO numbers, so ignore the HER number! You will see the summary again, and learn that there is no Protected Status – it isn't listed or scheduled or registered, etc.

You then learn that there was yet another record number, from the 1970s, the SMR No, which was given to it when the Sites and Monuments record was organised by 1:10,000 OS map sheets,

the SW73NE, and then a unique number on that, in this case 3, with element 24 of that number. SW73NE 3 would be the Kennall Vale explosives complex, and element or item 24 the refinery. But again, we don't really use that number any more so still stick with the MCO number!

Next, we get to the Monument Type. This is drawn from the Historic England Data Standards team's Thesaurus of Monument Types. Click on the blue bit and you will be sent to a v brief explanation of what a Saltpetre works is. Not especially revealing in this case, but it can be in others.

Go back to the Heritage Gateway entry for the site and you finally get to the full description, which is actually a summary description:

A saltpetre manufactory associated with the later phase of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works is shown on the 1879 OS map (b1). It is listed by Tangye as a refinery (b5). Smith notes that this plant was used to refine saltpetre before its combination with charcoal and sulphur on the main works site (b6). The plant consisted of a walled yard irregular in plan, containing a group of four buildings and was constructed c1850; the site is now used as a housing estate, and only the enclosing wall, with its original gateway remains (b7).
(b7) - Smith, JR, 1989, Pers Comm,

Within that description you will see cross references like (b1), which refer you to the lists further down. If there had been a (h1) then that would have referred to the Site history, which is actually a record of episodes of archaeologists or the like visiting or recording or excavating etc. In this case John R Smith of CAU (Cornwall Archaeological Unit) visited it in 1985, when he was leading the Kennall Vale survey that is in the bibliography as (b6).

To find out about the wider context of the site click on the site number given under Related Records at the end of the entry. In this case it takes you to the entry for the whole of the Kennall vale gunpowder works.

The next entry under Layers is Designations, and some of these are useful for Ponsanooth and St Gluvias.

There is no *Conservation Area* in the parish, though the Penryn one comes quite close.

But there are numerous *Listed Buildings* in Ponsanooth and across the parish. And, looking down the list in the table, there is also a *Registered Park and Garden* (at Enys), three *Scheduled Monuments* (the lowest part of the Kennall Vale gunpowder works, the gunpowder stores near the old refinery, and a medieval cross in the gardens at Enys), and of course the *Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site*.

We will look at each of these briefly so that you can see how to get the most information about each of them.

Click on the designated site you are interested in and then when the yellow box pops up click on the 'Link to further information'.

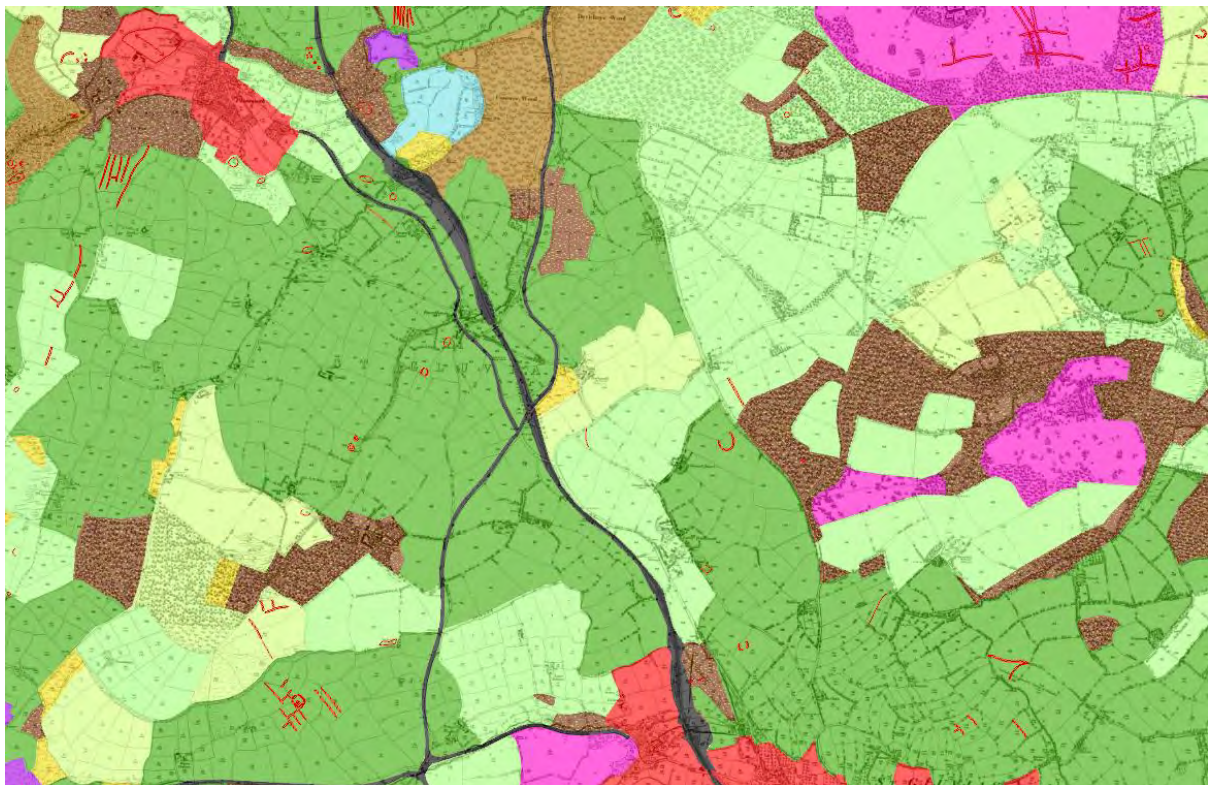
This takes you to the Heritage Gateway entries for Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, and the Historic England documentation for Scheduled Monuments.

For Listed Buildings you get the List Entry Number, that is the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) after a long descriptive name. Then the administrative areas in which the building lies, and its grade (II, II* or I). Most are Grade II, which means they are of Special Interest (around 92% are across England), 5.5% are Particularly Important (Grade II*), and 2.5% are of Exceptional Interest (Grade I). I don't think there is a Grade I building in St Gluvias.

event, sometimes a link to a scanned copy of the report that was produced, or a reference to the report's name and location.

Next comes Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). This is a mapping of the predominant historical character of the present-day landscape in Cornwall. It is necessarily broad-brush, but for large parts of St Gluvias it is the only interpretation of the historic environment that is available.

Click on the colour and you get taken to the usual yellow box, which provides a short summary of the descriptive and interpretative text for the relevant HLC Character Type (represented by the different colours). This happens to have been written by myself, several years ago. It deals with the whole of Cornwall, not just St Gluvias, but should give you ideas about what to expect here, and how significant it might be.



The HLC Type text is organised by standard subsections:

Defining attributes: how to recognise the type, and how it differs from other ones.

Principal historical processes: the various stories that led to the attributes that help us define the type.

What those typical components are.

Then, Principal location in Cornwall, and Variability within the Type across Cornwall.

Past Interaction with other types allows you to see how the several different parts of Cornwall's historic landscape worked together.

The, now do people typically value the Type, using the several ways of Valuing heritage.

This is followed by several subsections that are intended to help people manage the Type in the future.

These include the Potential for amenity and education, the Survival of the Type in Cornwall, and the survival of the components within it. Vulnerability, Forces for Change and Recommendations that if followed will help the Type Survive in good heart.



The next section of the CSHER is about evidence for mining. This can be quite skeletal, just sites of shafts, mines and engine houses with little descriptive or interpretative information.

As is usual now, just click on the relevant dot.

The last few items provide information that will help you understand some of the context for the sites and buildings in the parish.

Public Access is about the modern status of roads, tracks, registered footpaths, bridleways etc. Many of these will be historical routeways.

Areas where there is a right to roam are also shown – invaluable if you want to know if you can explore or check things on the ground. There does not seem to be any Open Access Land in the parish, and no common land.

The final item, on parishes, is of some interest to Ponsanooth because of the several substantial adjustments of the parish boundary, notably the loss of St Gluvias churchtown and Penryn town. You probably need to know at least the basics of the stories of Penryn and St Gluvias church and churchtown in order to understand Ponsanooth and the remainder of the old parish.

Other tabs provide you with StreetView, if you want to see things that are by the side of the road, as most buildings tend to be in Ponsanooth, tools for measuring distances and areas in various units, tools for drawing shapes, lines and arrows, as well as text.

Other Sources

Cornwall Council Interactive Map:

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=1&xcoord=162690&ycoord=64380&wsName=ccmap&layerName=>

This includes a limited selection of what we have just seen under 'Historical'.

But there is also much material on various CC services and information. This includes other Landscape Assessments, Neighbourhood Plan areas, Environmental information and designations, etc. If you haven't seen this before you may find it interesting.

GENUKI

Stands for GENealogy UK and Ireland.

This freely accessible website is organised by parishes. Here is the link to St Gluvias. It also contains Penryn and the churchtown of the old parish church.

<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/CON/StGluvias>

Open it and see a range of subjects either side of the map. Clicking on these takes you quickly to the right place further down the page, or it takes you to another website; it varies. GENUKI is as its name suggests aimed at those researching genealogies, so is focussed on the histories of individuals and communities, but there is much useful incidental information for historians to discover and use.

A few sources reached via GENUKI should be interesting. Perhaps the most useful is the series of collections of Census Returns.

Census. This takes you to online transcriptions of the Census Returns for every decade from 1841 to 1891. Most decades the details get fuller.

For 1841 you need to click Enumeration Districts 5 and 6. You get the farm, or village, and then for each dwelling you get the head of household (usually regarded as the oldest male), and then all other members, their age, their occupation, and whether they were born in county (here meaning Cornwall). You also get things like 'Devis, u.'. The 'u' stands for uninhabited dwelling. Devis having two uninhabited dwellings is interesting as it is now just a single farm, called Devas, but back in 1841 there were three; it was a small hamlet. You can reconstruct the route taken around the parish by the Census clerks and will see that there were numerous hamlets, many of them now just single farms.

You will see that there was a remarkable range of occupations in the parish; several of them would have required specialist workplaces, and remains of those may survive.

In Ponsanooth the clerk unfortunately did not distinguish street names (unlike in Penryn where they did), so it's hard to know where the people lived.

For 1851 you need Enumeration Districts 1a and 1b. Still no streets, unfortunately. This time you get the relationship of each person to the head of the household, the parish in which the person was born, and sometimes a bit more detail on the employment.

For 1861, it's Enumeration Districts 5 and 6. Details as for 1851.

For 1871 Enumeration 6. You will find gunpowder makers aplenty.

For 1881, Enumeration 5 & 6. Now Ponsanooth has streets named!

For 1891, it's Enumerations 5 and 6.