

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative
BOTALLACK and TRUTHWALL
(St Just Area)



April 2002

CORNWALL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS INITIATIVE

Conservation Area Partnership

Name:	BOTALLACK and TRUTHWALL	Study area:	St Just Mining Area
Council:	Penwith District Council	NGR:	SW 3632
Location:	North-west coast of West Penwith, north of St Just	Existing CA?	No
Main periods of industrial settlement growth:	1780-1820; 1830-1880; 1906-1914.	Main industry	Mining

Industrial history and significance

The mining areas around Botallack and Truthwall are some of the earliest, longest lived and best known in Cornwall. Here can be seen the effects on a pre-industrial topography and settlement pattern of almost the full range of recorded mining history, with at least three periods of growth discernible, and markedly different rates of survival -Truthwall in particular is now a much smaller settlement than during the peak period of industrial activity in the mid 19th century.

Other comments

Botallack/Truthwall (with Kenidjack) should be integrated with existing partnerships and initiatives with government and amenity groups (for instance the National Trust) aimed at managing the countryside and the mining heritage

This settlement will either form part of the proposed Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid, or will be considered an important part of the context for the Bid.

Recommendations

Historic areas

- Designate CAs for both Botallack and Truthwall.
- Prepare full CA Appraisals.
- Extend use of Open Areas Related to Settlements.

Historic buildings.

- Review Statutory List of historic buildings.
- Carry out Buildings-at-risk survey.
- Prepare list of locally significant buildings.

Policy and management.

- Integrated management scheme for area.
- Detailed historic appraisal/village-trail document.

- Consider grant scheme for repairs to sensitive and partially derelict buildings.
- Hedgerow/field boundary survey; consider grants for management of adjacent landscape features.
- Article 4 Direction to control (partial) demolition of small buildings and walls and PD on single dwelling houses in CA.
- SPG for restoration/extension & conversion of historic buildings, design of new buildings etc. specifically related to these settlements.
- Special controls on adverts and signs.

Conservation Area Partnership

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N. J. Cahill
and
Cornwall Archaeological Unit

April 2002

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Front cover illustration

The main street of Botallack looking south, with St Just church tower in the distance.

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Abbreviations in main text

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

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

1.2 Project Aims

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

A bid is being prepared for submission to UNESCO by February 2004 (for inscription in June 2005). The bid areas will include the full range of 18th-20th century mining landscape components, including the settlements that were created or rapidly expanded as a result of mining and its associated industries. All mining settlements are of significance to the World Heritage Site Bid - those that fall within the final Bid areas will be covered by the WHS Management Plan, while those that fall outside these areas will form part of the context for the World Heritage Site and will need to be sensitively managed in the light of this.

1.3 Project methodology

The methodology involved historical research, followed by a site visit(s). For the historical research, a date range of 1750 to 1945 was chosen, as this represented the period of industrial growth and decline in Cornwall. Archaeological and historical sources housed at CCC (see Section 11.1) were consulted, together with Listed Building data supplied by the District Councils. Using this information, Ordnance Survey base maps were hand coloured to show: the different phases of historical development; surviving historic components from each development phase; archaeological sites, key historic buildings, and statutory designations. These maps (which formed the basis for Figures 2-4), together with copies of the primary sources consulted, were bound into a folder for each settlement, for use during site visits.

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

1.4 Date of Assessment

Botallack was assessed as part of CISI during summer/autumn 1999

2 Location and setting

2.1 Geographical location

Botallack and Truthwall are on the narrow coastal plain west of the Penwith Moors on the extreme western coast of Cornwall, less than a mile north of St Just, and less than half a mile from the sea. They are within St. Just parish in Penwith District; see Figure 1.

2.2 Landscape setting

The study area is made up of two nearly contiguous hamlets, Truthwall and Botallack extending along and to the west of the present B3306 St Just - St Ives road. Most of the mining settlements in this area are strung out along this main road, which runs north-south here, following the line of the foot of the steeper slopes up to the moors. In contrast, the earlier agricultural nucleations are all further to the west, in the middle of the coastal plain. They are linked by a series of lanes and tracks parallel to the main road, and there is an important series of east-west routes leading from the coast to the moors which have been an important factor in siting and layout of the later settlements. Truthwall and Botallack are early settlements west of the main north-south line, the old line of the main road following No Go By Hill out of Nancherrow, the present main road through the hamlets is a re-alignment made by the creation of a turnpike road between 1809 and 1841. Ancient enclosures and spoil heaps and standing remains of the mining industry are clearly visible to the west of the main road on the northern slopes of the Kenidjack Valley, and on the coastal plain towards the rocky coastline. The landscape to the east, stretching up to the moors, is in contrast one of plain stone-hedged agricultural enclosures preserving a medieval field pattern. The settlements make little impact themselves in the landscape, although certain elements, especially Creswell Terrace and the two early 20th century houses east of the main road, are surprisingly prominent and visible from as far away as Carn Bosavern to the south of St Just.

3 History

There is extensive written and physical evidence for the historic and prehistoric agricultural origin of the settlements. A prehistoric settlement is recorded at Botallack, and there are prehistoric remains still on the associated moors to the east of the settlements. There are two surviving historic manorial groups - Truthwall, 17th/18th century, and Botallack, at least mid 17th century. A third tenement was Cararrack or Carallack, part of Botallack manor and probably now represented by Botallack Farm. The two principal manors were separated by a surviving boundary hedge, south of which the traces of Truthwall's medieval field system are preserved in later stone enclosures. This manorial boundary remained important throughout the 19th century as it formed the boundary between the Botallack and Wheal Owles mining setts.

As with all settlements along this coast, it is difficult to exclude mining activity and population from the pre-industrial environment, since there was tin extraction in this area at least by the 17th century, which created sufficient wealth to help pay for a group of large houses in this district, which were unusually grand given that this was a relatively poor agricultural area. Like Botallack Manor, they mostly date from or were extended in roughly the mid 17th century. The Boscawen family obtained Botallack from the Ustick family shortly after 1761, and already mining had played a significant role in local fortunes:-

'The last Mr. Ustick squandered the estate, and through the productiveness of the mine redeemed it again - he sold to the Boscawen family, in whose representatives it remains' (Lake II, 297).

As with many similar sites, there was an important inter-relationship of a long agricultural tradition with sporadic and sometimes intensive mining activity. This inter-relationship continued well into the 20th century - the disused buildings associated with Wheal Owles fell back into the hands of the landowner after closure of the mine, and the old mine stables, still standing and partly used as the village cricket club pavilion, were re-used in the late 19th/early 20th century as

the stables and smithy for Truthwall Manor Farm (pers. comm. Mr Alford, former owner of Truthwall Manor Farm).

Botallack is one of the oldest established mining areas in Cornwall, but Norden (1584, 26) gives some clue as to why extensive domestic remains are not to be found: "*Botallack (is)...a little hamlet on the coaste of the Irishe sea, moste visited with Tinnners, where they lodge and feed, being nere their mynes*"; there may be the suggestion here that residence was temporary, either seasonal or for the duration of any particularly successful workings; exploration of some of the outbuildings of the larger agricultural holdings in the area may reveal evidence of lodgings or early rows. Mineral extraction was as yet small in scale and sporadic, with workings only at the coast or to shallow depths. Even in the height of the mining boom, in the mid 19th century, population at individual sites was as transient and ephemeral as some of the mining enterprises themselves, and this has certainly had a discernible effect at Truthwall (see also Sharpe 1997, 65).

Deep mining became well established in the area by the 1770s, and the earliest steam engines in the area (Carnyorth) installed about 1802. The earliest at Botallack was built for the Crowns shaft by 1816. Parknoweth mine in the central part of the study area was working in the late 18th century, and the southern mines at Wheal Owles and Wheal Boys were using both streamworks and deep mining by the 1770s. Botallack was noted in 1824 (Stockdale, 1824, 21) as one of the 6 or 7 most important tin mines in the County, and the 1809 O. S. survey drawings show extensive workings both north and east of Botallack Manor. Most of these early and shallow workings were coming to an end by the 1820s, however, and the mining crisis at the end of that decade saw the closure of some (Wheal Owles), and the near closure of others. In 1834 Wheal Owles/Boys was restarted, Parknoweth was worked 1836-56 and is mentioned in 1841 (Buller, 1841) as one of the principal mines then at work in St Just, and the Botallack complex was saved, expanded and turned into one of the great Cornish mines by Stephen Harvey James from 1835 onwards.

Many of the smaller workings in the area stopped or were absorbed by the larger concerns in the 1840s and 1850s. Botallack continued successfully until the 1870s, and then fitfully until closure in 1895 when '*1,200 mouths depend on the earnings of those employed...at the mine*' (Sharpe, 1992, 100). The Wheal Owles group continued until the disaster of 1893. Despite the continuation of these mines into the late 19th century, however, there was never again the expansion on the scale of the 1830s requiring new housing, and there is some evidence of a shortage of mining skills in the 1870s because of emigration from the area.

The effect of the creation of turnpike roads in this area in the 1830s needs much more study, but it had a decisive effect on these two settlements. Previously the main route along the area had been out of Nancherrow by No Go By Hill, with tracks running down from this road to Botallack and Truthwall. The new turnpike road was cut in the early 19th century from Nancherrow Bridge to the south, up Nancherrow Hill to Truthwall. It changed the layout of Truthwall, broke through old field patterns and allowed for new development of miners housing. Similarly, the continuation of the road up through Botallack may have stimulated the building of cottages along its side in what had previously been inaccessible agricultural enclosures.

4 Physical development (Fig 2)

4.1 Pre-industrial/Early Industrial

Three pre-industrial settlement foci were established by the time of the 1809 OS Survey drawings. Botallack and Cararrack, although distinct, are shown with a shared settlement enclosure, suggesting either a common origin, or already a merging of the two settlements through expansion. The road pattern shows the two centres, one around the manor house, the other at the west end of what is now an unmade track, in the area of Botallack Farm Cottages and the later chapel. There is no suggestion of the current main village street running to the north-west, and this may have been a creation of the turnpike improvements.

Botallack Manor remained essentially a farm complex centred on the main house; there were some large buildings to the east of the current farmyard, but they were almost certainly barns with no later evidence of domestic use. The cottages to the south of the manorial complex and to the south-west, on the edge of the common/waste grounds, probably mark the first expansion out from the agricultural hamlet. There is evidence in some for 18th century origins, and they appear to be individual smallholdings enclosed directly from the commons. Parknoweth mine, situated within this area of commons, is first recorded in 1778, means 'new enclosure', and may give a clue as to the date of this enclosing process for both mining and smallholding.

Truthwall in 1809 was focused around the Manor site and Truthwall Farm, the main road to the village was Truthwall Lane - the link to the south with Nancherrow was not yet in existence.

4.2 Industrial (1830-80; 1906-14)

4.2.1 Botallack/Cararrack

The Tithe Map of 1841 shows there had been considerable growth in Botallack/Cararrack in the 30 years since the 1809 OS survey, and most of this was probably quite recent. Most striking is the large Creswell Terrace at Botallack. The regular garden plots here stretching up to the main road may be an indication that the cottages were built after the Turnpike improvements to the old lane. Creswell Terrace, and possibly also the cottages on the south side of this road, was built along the linear lode-back waste dumps and shafts of the exhausted Wheal Chase Lode that had been working in 1782.

The focus of the settlements, however, had by 1841 moved south to Cararrack, where there was a scatter of new cottages and a public house. The siting and orientation of the cottages here may also have been determined by the presence of the roughly east-west lode dumps of earlier mining activity.

There was only one cottage pair south of the boundary between Botallack and Truthwall manors - strictly speaking this should be regarded as part of Truthwall, even though physically a part of Botallack village. The extensive working of Parknoweth Mine between 1836 and 1856 between Botallack and Truthwall occurred at just the same time as the general increase in numbers of cottages, and probably prevented the building of more cottages in this area between the two settlements, preventing them from joining up.

Only limited changes took place in Botallack up to the end of the century. There were demolitions and alterations to both the house and outbuildings at the Manor, but since this was only a part of the extensive Boscawen holdings in the area, it may have as much to do with changes in management regimes as much as declining prosperity. There was a general reduction in size of the manor complex between 1870 and 1908. There were also changes within the main part of the settlement, some earlier cottages were ruinous by 1880, while what may have been individual cottages on the 1841 map were replaced by, or extended to form, short rows - particularly in the area of the Methodist Chapel which was itself built about 1860. The process seems to have been complete by c.1880, with a slight suggestion of some retrenchment by 1908.

4.2.2 Truthwall

By 1841, Truthwall had experienced considerable infill within the old hamlet with anything up to 8 or 9 possible rows around the two ancient farmsteads, and a further row along what had been the main road to Nancherrow and St Just leading out to the east (Truthwall Lane). Two or three rows are shown on the new turnpike road cut to the south through Wheal Boys, so that these must have been no older than that road (built between 1809 and 1841). These rows may have been built on old mine waste dumps, but the other rows in Truthwall show no obvious correlation with areas of old dumps or workings and must have been squeezed into the old farming township, or on the edges of the surrounding fields, as with the row along Truthwall Lane.

The settlement seems to have reached its peak about 1841, and was certainly declining in density in 1880, and again by 1908, in line with the decline in local mining fortunes. The rows along the new road to the south had gone by 1880, and there were empty buildings in those on the eastern edge of the hamlet by Truthwall Farm. The size of the area occupied by housing declined in this period, although the two farms expanded, taking over some of the sites of former rows. While this superficially increased the size of the settlement, it is indicative of a change in character, and one fairly typical of the area, where the several discreet holdings that usually made up a Cornish agricultural hamlet had been acquired by one or two farmers to make larger holdings - leading to abandonment of smaller cottages and farm buildings, and expansion of the main centralised farmstead. In Truthwall this combined with the decline in mining to accelerate the loss of small cottages and other buildings in the settlement through the later 19th century. There had been further losses by 1908, with only 4 or 5 rows surviving of the possible 9 or 10 shown on the 1841 map.

The early 20th century saw an unusually late flowering of residential development in Truthwall associated with the mining industry, with the building of Truthwall Terrace, and the two large houses for the mine purser and manager east of the main road (Pen-Tregraham), all built shortly after 1908 by the newly formed Cornish Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd. The company invested heavily in Botallack Mine between 1906 and 1914, but with no success. The fact that it was necessary to build at all suggests that the decay of the old housing stock had kept pace in the 19th century with the decline in population, and that something new was required to attract and house skilled workers in the area.

Truthwall seems never to have acquired the typical non-residential buildings associated with the mining areas such as chapels or working men's institutes.

4.3 Post-industrial

With the decline of industry in the area, the principal influence on the topography and development of both Botallack and Truthwall has once more been a series of road improvements. By the time of the 1946 aerial photograph, Botallack had been by-passed, while the road in Truthwall was straightened and widened in the 1960s.

In Botallack, the by-pass has helped to create a sought-after, quiet residential village. There had been minor re-buildings within the village before 1908, but no overall change in the settlement area or density. More recent development, still continuing, has been some barn conversions, and a large number of bungalows. This has resulted in infilling what had always been small fields and enclosures between the north lane and the cross lane, rather than re-using abandoned house or cottage sites, and has given the settlement a density it never previously attained, as well as developing land previously not built on, particularly in Botallack Lane and the south west of the village on the old Parknoweth dumps. At the same time, a large number of the pairs and short rows of three cottages in the village were combined into single houses, so that the housing stock had absorbed both population decline and a demand for increased quality of housing without, until the later 20th century, the need to build more units.

In Truthwall, road alterations in the 1960s created the current village green, sweeping away a row on the north side of the Truthwall Lane roughly where the entrance to the campsite is now, and led to the almost complete rebuilding of the surviving row on the south side of the road [30]. With the continuing decrease in population, by 1948 a further short row on the west side of the road, south of Pengale Cottage [28], had disappeared [27]. Before this time, the village would have appeared much like the tight dog-leg pattern of Carnyorth. Modern development has been restricted to conversion of farm buildings in both farm complexes, and the conversion and extension of surviving outbuildings on the east side of the main road, and new buildings associated with the camp site in the village, the main block of which stands on the site of one of the demolished 19th century cottage rows [24].

5 Surviving historical components (Fig 3)

5.1 Pre-industrial/early industrial

Although hut circles were recorded at Botallack in the 18th century (CAU SMR, 29747) there is no evidence surviving on the ground. However, both Botallack and Truthwall are ancient settlements; the most important medieval remains are the fossilised field system in Truthwall, and the hedge/lane dividing the two manors of Botallack and Truthwall, although since this was also a mining sett boundary, it may well have been rebuilt in more recent times.

There are surviving 17th and early 18th century domestic and agricultural buildings at Botallack Manor, Truthwall Manor Farm and Truthwall Farm. Although basically agricultural groups, some of these buildings may have had an indirect or even direct relationship to the early mining in the area.

The ruined buildings in and around Botallack Farm and the Queen's Arms may be remains of the pre-industrial Cararrack Tenement, and the pattern of small enclosures and fields in which many of the 19th century cottages in Botallack were built preserves part of an earlier agricultural landscape into which the cottages and their garden plots were inserted.

The earliest phase of industrial impact in the late 18th/early 19th century is difficult to distinguish from any purely pre-industrial activity, although the ruined cottage [4] just south of Botallack Manor, and some archaic features in cottages in this northern part of the village suggest 18th century expansion away from the Manor Farm site. The Queen's Arms is given as 18th century in the list description, but is probably early 19th century.

In Truthwall, the surviving buildings north of Truthwall Farm are 18th century in origin, and show signs of having had both farming and domestic use and may show the first phase of increased population in the settlement and the response to it - the proximity of the largely rebuilt row north of Truthwall Manor Farm to the Manor House itself suggests a similar process. As with Botallack in the 16th/17th century (see section 3 above) it may be that the first new wave of miners into the area were put in lodgings rather than individual cottages.

5.2 Industrial

The mining history in the area suggests an important first phase already in decline from the late 18th century until well into the 1820s, and which was probably contained by relatively small expansion of the number of cottages and houses. There followed a sudden and lasting expansion from 1835 onwards. There are substantial remains from this period - notably Creswell Terrace [56, 57]. Truthwall Lane row [16,17] is of the same general period - the many other contemporary rows in Truthwall have now gone.

The central area of Botallack saw most of the mid-late 19th century alteration of the settlement, with the surviving rows inserted into older smallholding enclosures, and the provision of a small Methodist Chapel. There are some ruinous or derelict buildings and fragmentary remains in and around Botallack pointing to a partial decline in the late 19th -early 20th century. Truthwall shows nothing but a decline in size and fortunes throughout the mid-late 19th century right up to the mid 20th century, apart from the unusual interlude when Botallack Mine was being re-investigated 1906-14, resulting in Truthwall Terrace, and the two large houses to the north (east of the main road) now such dominant features of the hamlet and indeed the wider landscape. There are traces of garden walls of lost rows, and the outbuildings around Truthwall farm are in a derelict condition reflecting this continuing decline.

6 Character

6.1 Buildings (Fig 4)

6.1.1 Botallack

Botallack Manor House [6] remains the most important single building in the area (listed II*). Dated 1665, it may well be earlier in some parts and was formerly larger, as shown by 19th century maps, and as suggested by the presence of 17th century moulded stones from an archway found in the abandoned cottage enclosure south of the manor house [52]. The adjoining long range to the north [14] has 17th century origins, despite the 18th century date given in the list description. It stands in a yard bounded by a well built wall of dressed stone [70], and has been extended. The later detached farm buildings slightly to the east are a good quality 18th/19th century group [13,71], the whole collection points to the high early status of the site, but also to its relative decline from 'manorial' centre to just one of the many Boscawen holdings in the area from the early 19th century. Its position as a group is critical to an understanding of the history and development of the area, standing at the gateway as it were from the village to the Botallack mines which underlay the wealth of the manor, and were the cause of the growth of the village.

It is difficult to disentangle the remains of Botallack Farm/Cararrack from the miners' cottages. Certainly one field barn survives [37], but is only mid-late 19th century in date, and although there are cottages [39], they may be adapted from miners dwellings – the main farm complex may however never have had a mining connection.

There are a number of cottages in Botallack which seem to point to an early (i.e. late 18th or early 19th century) pattern of individual smallholdings in irregular enclosures. Most of them are relatively close to the Manor and on the edge of the wastes and commons to the west of the village. They are mostly double fronted cottages with well made stone stacks, an outshot linney to the rear [48], or sometimes an attached barn/byre [64], and associated outbuildings either surviving or in evidence nearby. They are probably all former miners' smallholdings/cottages.

These cottages do not have the typical garden and backyard pattern of the later rows - they include the ruined cottage [4] near the Manor (standing only to ground floor lintel height, and given a probable mid 18th century date) and gazetteer items [47,48,50,42, 60] and probably the much altered [34]. Sharing some characteristics are cottage pairs (or possibly cottages with adjoining barns adapted to domestic use at a later date) and some short rows certainly built before 1841, [55, 54, 43, 62, 64, 65]. These are also either on former commons, or possibly on old mining waste [54 & 55]. Numbers 2 & 3 Botallack [55] are very good examples, with large stacks, good linneys, and floor levels below the road surface level (suggesting an earlier date than the road improvements of c.1830 and subsequent dates). Outbuildings associated with these cottages vary from a possible crow [63], a small shed [53] to a barn [51] there is evidence that some of these outbuildings may be former cottages.

The small terraces in the centre of Botallack, in between the Chapel [15] and the pub [12], are probably a little later, certainly item [41] displays late characteristics, such as greater height, brick chimney stacks, very regular fenestration and the greater size of the cottages and their garden plots. In its regularity, it is almost a true terrace. Creswell Terrace, although all built before 1841, has construction features which suggest a slightly earlier phase in the more westerly cottages [56] that straddle the access lane to the rear of the properties. The whole row is an outstanding example of a relatively early rural type related in height, material and overall character, built to a uniform frontage with uniform plot lengths, but consisting of individual cottages of varying widths, and with varying elevational details. The Terrace forms one of the features of the settlement, set back behind the unusually generous front garden plots, in themselves probably a sign of a relatively early date (i.e. at a time when miners still expected a plot to grow potatoes and keep a pig or two).

With the single exception of the mid 19th century 24-25 Botallack [40], and the late 19th century cottage no. 12 Botallack [44] all these cottages face roughly south, an orientation which may owe as much to the narrow east-west lode back waste dumps on which many of them were built as to any respect of prevailing weather conditions.

Although there may have been other non-residential buildings serving the community, only two survive. The Methodist Chapel [15], built about 1860, is a small, plain box with a typically detailed small porch added to the front about 1900; it is now in domestic use. The listed Queen's Arms [12] is a fine ashlar fronted building displaying the notable lingering neo-classical/late Regency taste of much of West Cornwall; the car park to the north has fragmentary remains (gable walls) of outbuildings to the inn, and former cottages or lodgings [36].

A small stone [61] just south of no. 13 is cut with a letter 'B' (Botallack). It has been re-used as a gate post and, although moved, is near the old sett boundary.

6.1.2 Truthwall

Truthwall has now almost completely reverted to the small farming hamlet it was before the 19th century. Remains of the mining industry are fragmentary and overgrown, with limited immediate impact on the settlement, although the group of buildings at Wheal Owles (the engine house [76], Couthouse [75], smithy [74] and stables [73]) are important monuments in their own right, and are prominent landscape features. The principal buildings in the village itself are the Manor Farm [9], a 17th/18th century plain but well proportioned building with what is given in the list description as a later 18th century addition to the north [11], but may actually be the earliest part of the building. All the farm buildings are later 19th century - a converted stable block [25] and the central stone gabled range [26] - or 20th century, the latter mostly concrete block with corrugated roofing. They are an extremely prominent group, and those facing the main green have a robust utilitarian quality of their own not out of place in the area. These later farm buildings also have some historical interest, as various farmers in the 20th century have used the buildings to run small businesses, such as a coal merchants and a smithy.

Truthwall Farm, on the east side of the road, is also centred on a good 18th century house [10], and has an exceptionally interesting group of extant, but decaying farm buildings [20 - 23]. These are possibly as old as the house in origin, and show some signs of adaptation for domestic use, probably in the mid 19th century. Conversion of some barns to domestic use has already taken place [18,19]. A small barn which had formerly been part of a row on the north side of Truthwall Lane has been converted and extended as part of the camping site complex [24], on which are to be found the only other new buildings in the village.

Truthwall has lost most of its buildings associated with the main industrial phase (1830 - 80), but the short row in Truthwall Lane [16,17] is a good example of the type with a larger house [16] with some pretensions to classical propriety, with details and stonework treated differently from the smaller cottages attached [17]. This probably is an earlier row, perhaps built before the turnpike had shifted the main route to Truthwall to the south. The variation in cottage types in the row may reflect the organisation of miners into 'pares', gangs or co-operatives of miners who bid together for work under the Tribute system.

A single early 19th century cottage pair [28] survives in Truthwall, south of Truthwall Terrace, but is difficult to link with the industrial past, although it seems to have had some use as a shop or workshop. An old row north of Truthwall Manor Farm was rebuilt in the 1960s [30], and the west end of it retains some 19th century features. There is also a length of well-made wall [27] which was formerly part of the garden wall of another row demolished in the 20th century. The re-investment in Botallack mine in the early 20th century has left the principal monument of the mining era within the village - Truthwall Terrace [29], an unusually late terrace of c.1908 showing the typically early 20th century predilection for rough dressed facing stone, and a regularity of

fenestration rare in the area. An interesting aspect of the same investment programme was the building for the mine manager and purser of two large houses in their own enclosure on the east side of the main road [31,32,58], now curiously isolated and prominent in the landscape, and, although interesting designs in themselves, showing little relationship to the vernacular of the area.

6.2 Spaces, views and panoramas

Both Botallack and Truthwall as old pre-industrial settlements lie slightly further west onto the coastal plain than many of the mining settlements in the area, and they have relatively little impact on distant views across the plain, or from up on the moors. Creswell Terrace, occupying a relatively elevated and exposed position, is visible from the south (from Carn Bosavern for instance) and does make more than a local impact. From the immediate locality, the Terrace is even more striking, as much for its deep swathe of mature gardens along the road, and the line of shafts and mine dumps in line with it as for the cottage row itself.

Just as Creswell Terrace addresses and was partly made possible by the Turnpike, the new roads opened up previously closed vistas, such as that from the south of Truthwall towards St Just, or looking south along the village street in Botallack focusing on St Just church tower. Indeed, the new road created an equally important approach to Botallack Manor and the mines, and probably stimulated development of cottages alongside in what had previously been simple agricultural enclosures. The serried gable ends of these cottages form an important feature of the village. The old pattern of Botallack, of cottages lining the lanes, and with open enclosures between is still clear although under great pressure from modern infill development.

The main spatial and visual character of Truthwall is now the green, a creation entirely of 1960s road improvements, not unpleasant in itself, and not unlike the early greens in nearby Carnyorth.

6.3 Landscape

The historic interrelationship of the settlements with the surrounding landscape is still very much in evidence and an important aspect of the character of the area. There is a contrast between the areas east and west of the main road. To the east, the fossilised medieval field pattern of Truthwall [1] is still in good condition although there has been some minor alteration associated with the campsite. The pattern of old hedges and enclosure boundaries within Botallack [38 & 45] link it directly to the wider landscape. This is especially true of the old manorial boundary [77] between the two manors, which continues further east as an access lane to the moors and is an important landscape feature, and indeed is a strong feature within Botallack itself. The enclosures are interesting topographical features, with odd details such as the flight of steps onto the hedges on the main village road [46] which led to a path giving access to the row to the north-east, and may be an earlier right of way. This is a remnant of a feature noted in many parts of Cornwall in the 19th century of the great Cornish hedges being used as paths through the field systems.

To the west of Botallack is an area of broken ground and former common waste, around Daveys shaft and more particularly around Parknoweth Mine [69]. This has not only archaeological and wildlife potential, with large, heavily overgrown embankments and some rather scrubby trees, in an otherwise quite treeless zone, but is an important visual and recreational resource. With its network of hedged lanes, enclosures, dumps and fragmentary building remains, this is one of the best indicators of the dominance the mining industry must formerly have had in the immediate landscape setting of the village. The lanes may represent not only access ways to the 19th century mining works, but also the remnant of an earlier network leading to old common grazing areas of heathland, or the coves, cliffs and early mine workings on the coast. The mineshafts and dumps to the north of Botallack [72] and between Botallack and Truthwall [33, 59] continue to define the historic limits of the settlement, and are important features in the landscape.

The principal mining sites to the north and west of Botallack actually have little direct relationship to the settlements, although they are clearly visible as landscape features from the Parknoweth mining area. The sites on the Kenidjack Valley slopes to the south of Truthwall are little more than areas of tangled rough ground, so that the main visual remains, besides the remnant Parknoweth landscape discussed above, are the remains of Wheal Owles. The engine house [76] and Counthouse [75] with the attached smithy [74] survive, the latter in residential use, as does the less prominent stable block [73]. These form an important landscape feature both in wider views, and closer to the settlements, still related in use to the villages (the village cricket club uses the stable buildings and adjoining field). The engine house is, indeed, one of the single most important landmarks in the whole St Just area, visible from the town to the south as much as the moors to the north and east.

6.4 Materials and Local details

Historic buildings in the area are without exception built of granite, originally all with slate roofs - there is no surviving evidence of thatching. Many roofs have been replaced with mineral slate, although some original wet laid slate roofs survive on cottages, and more notably on the barns and outbuildings where weather proofing and re-roofing has been considered less of a priority. Creswell Terrace retains an important series of slate roofs.

There is some variation over both date and status in the way the granite is cut and used, a notable feature being the use on 18th/ early 19th century cottages of large, dressed rectangular blocks on the main elevations, with rubble to sides and rear. This practice continued into the mid 19th century on the higher status cottages, although rubble stone (with red brick stacks) became more typical for ordinary cottages. The Queen's Arms is exceptional in the use of ashlar stone work, which has a much lighter, brown colour, and may be a completely different stone from the native outcrops. The early 20th century Truthwall Terrace, and the porch added to the Chapel in Botallack, both have rock-faced granite typical of the date, although the two large houses built about 1908 for Botallack are rendered. Nearly all recent (i.e. 20th century) buildings are rendered blockwork (the farm buildings with corrugated roofing materials), although there has been some recent stone facing, for instance in the new buildings on the Truthwall camp site.

Botallack has a good group of early cottages, with features like stone stacks being much more common here than in any of the other settlements in the St Just Mining Area, except St Just itself. The surviving pattern of hedges and old enclosures give the village a unique character, reinforced by small details such as the flight of steps onto a hedge [46] in the village centre.

Largely because of 20th century roadworks, Truthwall has few consistently recurring local details to distinguish it from other neighbouring settlements.

7 Designations

7.1 Scheduled monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments in Botallack or Truthwall.

7.2 Listed Buildings

There are 7 entries in the list, one at II* (Botallack Manor). With the exception of the Queen's Arms, all of them relate to the three surviving old farm sites at Botallack Manor, Truthwall Manor and Botallack Farm. Unless the Queen's Arms is included, no building associated with the industrial history of the settlement, nor anything later than the 18th century (notwithstanding the questionable dating of the Queen's Arms) is listed.

7.3 Conservation Areas

There are no existing CAs.

7.4 Other designations

The whole of the study area lies within an AONB and the Heritage Coast area, and is an AGHV. The western edge of the main road through Botallack and Truthwall (B3306) is the boundary of an AGSV which lies to the east. The land either side of the road between Truthwall and Botallack is locally designated an Open Area Related to Settlements.

8 Current issues

8.1 Current uses

Botallack has become a sought-after residential area, particularly with the building of a large number of bungalows, now more numerous than the original cottages and which have expanded the historic boundaries of the settlement. Farming is the main economic activity, although most residents are retired or commute to work elsewhere. Despite the large number of tourists to the Botallack mine complex, recently purchased by the National Trust with a visitor centre under development, the only tourist-related activity (apart from an unknown number of holiday lettings) is the bed and breakfast service at Botallack Manor, and the Queen's Arms, providing for both locals and visitors.

Residential development in Truthwall in the late 20th century has been confined to a few barn conversions; the principal activities are farming, and the campsite, which has seen relatively heavy recent investment with the addition of a residential unit, small shop and tea-shop and utility facilities. There is at least one guesthouse in Truthwall Terrace.

8.2 Forces for change

The continuing and indeed increasing popularity of the area for tourism, especially with the integrated approach being taken by local authorities, landowners and organisations such as the National Trust and the Trevithick Trust towards the industrial remains along the coastal strip will be a major influence. The downside of an increase in tourist facilities is that it may cause an increase in the already intrusive signage in the two villages.

Building of new bungalows and houses in Botallack continues apace. These are rarely of high quality or traditional character, and have now spread beyond the inner enclosures of the nucleated area, into the mining landscape around Parknoweth and into the gap between the two settlements (despite its local planning designation as an Open Area Related to Settlements). Increased development in this area could destroy the distinct foci of settlement in Botallack and Truthwall.

8.3 Extent of loss

While most of the cottages have been remarkably little extended in modern times, there are some which have overlarge and poorly detailed additions. The most recent [68], on the north side of Botallack, while better detailed than earlier flat roofed extensions, are still unnecessarily dominant on this important small group, especially given that the 'rear' of these cottages is in fact the most obvious public face, addressing the road. Over-dominant and poorly detailed extensions have seriously detracted from the historic and visual amenity of other cottages [54, 34]. Item [44] is particularly interesting, as it has been so altered to look like the late 20th century 'traditional' style cottage next door, that it has lost all genuine character, and these two houses are now really the only intrusive notes on this side of the main lane through the village. There is one obvious rooflight in Creswell Terrace - this does not seem to be a general problem, since roof spaces are too small for conversion, but this one is particularly noticeable and intrusive.

Botallack actually has a good survival rate of old roofs, and of original or good replacement timber sashes in windows. Even those rows which have been completely re-roofed and re-fenestrated are robust enough in their general form and detailing to retain most of their recognisable historic character.

Most of the infill buildings in Botallack are relatively low and self-effacing bungalows that, despite their uninspiring design, fit reasonably well behind the substantial hedges. Some recent developments, however, have been over sized, and placed within plots highly visible from a number of viewpoints inside and out of the village; they show a lack of sensitivity to the traditional scale, detailing and materials of the settlement. This is exacerbated along the southern edge of the village, where the new houses are exposed along the roadside, and are not within the tight system of enclosures and paddocks that shelter the main bulk of the village, and allow for a reasonable amount of infill.

Not surprisingly, one of the issues in the area is the need to provide for car-parking. In Botallack, the older cottages and the new houses/bungalows alike are generally within relatively large enclosures that allow room for vehicle access and parking, while the later rows in the central part of the village have no room for off-street parking. The rows on the northern lane have seen some loss of outbuildings and back walls for parking, however, (especially item [54]) and a notably insensitive option has been taken at 1 Truthwall Lane [16] in building an oversized car port in front of and obscuring a particularly interesting early row house. While a new stone-faced bungalow in the centre of Botallack is an acceptably good piece of infill, the size of its associated double garage dwarfs the whole site and street scene.

The southern approach to Truthwall is dominated by a very wide tarmaced vehicle entrance to a series of large agricultural sheds, whose negative impact is much exacerbated by the sheer scale of the entrance and forecourt only recently created; this is especially unfortunate given the quality of the two nearby groups of listed farm houses and outbuildings.

While the Green in Truthwall is a good space and setting for the surrounding buildings, it is lined with hedges built to standard County highways engineers' details lacking the overgrown irregularity of older hedgerows in the area, and has a mown neatness that creates an inappropriate sterility, not unlike the landscaped approaches to a rural workshop development; this is especially marked in the northern and southern approaches to the village.

Road improvements in the 1940s led to Botallack being by-passed and probably partly account for its popularity as a residential village now; in Truthwall, although the Green has been created, the 1960s road straightening has served to make this one of the straighter and faster stretches of road between St Just and St Ives, along a stretch heavily used by pedestrians and cyclists going from the camp-site to the Queen's Arms or the Botallack mine area.

9 Industrial significance

Botallack has a good survival of buildings from an early stage of industrial development, especially if it is accepted that the wealth of Botallack Manor itself even as far back as the 17th century is partly or largely based on mining. This is particularly important given the fact that some of the earliest recorded mining activity was located here, and indeed, some of the earliest phases of the main boom period in the St Just mining area started here, with early steam engines nearby at Carnyorth, Botallack and Parknoweth.

Truthwall is significant less in what now survives, and more in the story of its gradual decline throughout the 19th century. In a way not shown to the same degree by any other settlement in the study area, it suddenly expanded in the 1830s/1840s, to become much more densely occupied than Botallack, and yet all of this has now gone - this may be a reflection of some fairly squalid conditions of properties quickly flung up to meet demand, and just as quickly abandoned. The lack of good quality housing in the village by the early 20th century led to the building of a rare late terrace, as important a part of the story of early 20th century exploration and development at Botallack as the existing remains at the mine site. If Botallack village was developed earlier and with better quality buildings, that may explain some of the different levels of survival, which may

also have something to do with the different approach of the two principal landowners in the two separate manors.

The importance of these two adjacent settlements, therefore, may lie in their contrasting histories, rather than necessarily in the quality or uniqueness of the surviving buildings within each of them.

10 Recommendations

10.1 Historic areas

10.1.1 Conservation Areas (Fig 4)

Despite the large amount of late 20th century housing in Botallack, and some poor alterations to the two rows on the north lane, development has been largely contained within existing historic enclosures, buildings have not been too large or intrusive, apart from the most recent, right in the centre of the village, but fortunately not affecting any of the main roads or lanes. The principal route through is still characterised by the Pub, the series of rows, and the small Chapel building, and such new houses as there have been are low and set back with relatively little impact. Given the importance of the surviving buildings, and the survival of the field, enclosure and topographical framework, a CA is still justified as a reflection of the special interest of the area, and as a means of managing future change within it. Such a CA must include those elements of the pre-industrial and industrial past as relate directly to the settlement, and helped to define and shape it.

A CA around Truthwall is easier to justify on the grounds of the fewer intrusions amongst surviving buildings, and the picturesque setting of the village centre around the green, notwithstanding the recent origin of this feature - it is perhaps appropriate that road improvements, which in part determined the shape and character of the settlement in the early 19th century should continue to do so in the late 20th century.

The historic field system at Truthwall to the east of the main road, and beyond the small area proposed for inclusion in the CA, also merits some form of designation.

10.1.2 Article 4 Directions

Article 4 Directions should be sought to control alterations and extensions to individual houses, and the partial or total demolition of small outbuildings and walls, including the enclosure walls and hedgerows within the proposed CAs.

10.1.3 Open Areas Related to Settlements

The locally designated Open Areas Related to Settlements is a useful designation which potentially has strong policy backing, and can be used effectively to manage change. It has been used almost exclusively, however, as a simple expedient to prevent ribbon development long the main road between settlements. There is great potential for expanded use to protect specific areas of great value on the edges of and leading into the villages, and designation should be very seriously considered for the Parknoweth mine area west of Botallack, the Wheal Owles area south-west of Truthwall and the Truthwall field system.

10.2 Historic buildings

10.2.1 Listed Buildings

The existing listings of the agricultural buildings are inadequate, even those at Botallack Manor, and the complex around Truthwall farm in particular needs greater investigation [20-23]. As regards the industrial phase buildings, apart from assessment of the industrial remains, such as the engine house and other buildings at Wheal Owles, listing should be considered for some of the more complete and unaltered, and particularly earlier, cottages, which may indeed be amongst the earliest in the whole area. These would include the following gazetteer items:

Botallack; [55], part at least - number 1 is probably a later addition, and is undergoing major extension and alterations, [48], [49], [56 & 57], despite alterations to roofs and windows these are an important architectural, historic and landscape feature).

Truthwall; [16 & 17], [29], although only dating from 1908, this is an extremely rare and interesting terrace relating to an important and little recognised phase of industrial activity in the early 20th century, and is in itself a good group of buildings, very little altered.

Consideration should also be given to some form of listing or designation of the ancient boundary bank between Botallack and Truthwall [77], which continued as a working mining boundary throughout the 19th century.

10. 2. 2 List of locally significant buildings

A list of locally significant buildings that contribute substantially to the character of the settlement should be made. This should be tied in with local authority grants, if available, particularly given the poor state of some of the most interesting historic buildings in both settlements [48, 20-23].

10. 2. 3 Buildings at risk survey

A buildings at risk survey should be made of both listed and unlisted buildings, as part of this same process.

10.3 Policy and management

There is a solid structure of national, regional and local designations already in existence in the area, and the various Local Plan Policies (Penwith District Council, 1998) offer a very sound basis for both control and proactive management of the area. Pressure for development of individual sites within Botallack, for conversion of buildings within Truthwall, and for clearance of the surrounding mining remains are increasing, and opportunity should be taken of increased tourist demands, and the development of local partnerships to manage the mining heritage along the coast, in order to provide an integrated structure for the settlements and their immediate surroundings while they still retain enough special character to merit the effort.

10.3.1 Control of new development

Policies already exist to control the continued expansion of housing in and especially on the edges of Botallack; design guidance is based on the Cornwall County Design Guide and locally produced guidance notes, covering alterations, extensions, conversions and new-build. However, these need to be very closely related to the specific character and qualities of the settlements, in terms of the historic buildings, the growth patterns and the relationship with the surrounding topography and landscape. Detailed survey of these elements in conjunction with CA designation would allow the accurate and effective application of existing policies, avoiding the intrusive and inappropriate developments like the large house in the centre of the system of enclosures in Botallack.

In all new development care should be taken to preserve as much as possible of the enclosures and hedges that form such an important defining quality in the character of Botallack, and a hedgerow/field boundary survey would be appropriate, particularly given the archaeological significance of many of the surviving boundaries. While development within the enclosures may be appropriate, they should not simply be regarded as opportunity infill sites - the open enclosures themselves have an important amenity and structural value to the character of the settlement, and it may be appropriate to consider some as unsuitable for development.

10.3.2 Guidance on conversion and alteration of historic buildings

There are a number of buildings in Truthwall in particular, which are likely to be converted in the near future. Rather than reliance on general policies and guidance, a somewhat more detailed mini design-brief and guide for these and similar local sites should be drawn up. Article 4 directions should be considered to control alterations and extensions to single houses.

10.3.3 Control of intrusive signage

The approaches to Truthwall in particular have a number of large and garish signs advertising the camp site and the Queen's Arms. While signage is not in itself a bad thing, the signs are already intrusive, and with the potential for increased tourism this is an issue which may require future action and special controls.

10.3.4 Protection of Medieval field system

Some form of survey and management agreement should be made for the historic field system of Truthwall, not only related to its continued agricultural use, probably not much of a problem, but also in particular to the use as a campsite in the bottom south-west corner of the system. Given the recent changes in planning law (the Shimizu case), and the difficulty in controlling partial demolition of small buildings and walls, even if CAs were designated in the two settlements, Article 4 directions should be sought to control demolition of walls and creation of new entrances.

10.3.5 Management of surrounding mining landscapes

Management proposals and action are urgently required for the area of the Parknoweth mine, stretching up into the Botallack mine site. What is superficially a loose, untidy area of lanes, paddocks and dumps, and patches of old moor/waste, although much altered, still has some archaeological value, as well as being a wildlife habitat very different from the otherwise rather sterile farming landscape to the east, north and south of the village. In historic, amenity and visual terms, it is an asset that does much to relate the village to its setting. Existing policies, while tending to see much of the old mining areas as derelict land needing improvement, also allow for the historic and archaeological significance of such sites to be enhanced, and grant aid may be available for access, safety and minor clearance works to emphasise this aspect of the remains. The network of paths and open spaces leading to the more obvious tourist sites on the coast should be regarded as part of an integrated approach to the management of the area.

10.3.6 Integrated approach to land management

In all these cases, there are existing policies and partnerships and frameworks with the National Trust and other bodies, local landowners, the Penwith Coast and Management Service, Countryside Stewardship schemes, and grants under the Government Environmentally Sensitive Areas designation which could all form part of an integrated approach. What is required in all cases is detailed and site specific knowledge to implement them. Recent studies for the National Trust in the area may point the way forward.

Given the opportunities presented by the developing tourist attractions of the area, and particularly the integrated approach being taken by the National trust, the Trevithick Trust and the local authorities to the mining remains in the wider area, there should be an attempt in a sense to promote an appreciation of the historic attractions of the local villages as well as the mining remains. A village trail and history could be part of the wider initiative, marketed or distributed at the tourist sites as well as the in the villages themselves. With a campsite, Inn, holiday cottage and bed and breakfast facilities in the two settlements, it would reach longer-stay as well as short-stay visitors to the mining sites. This again points to the need for a detailed survey and understanding of the surviving built environment in all its forms.

11 References

11.1 Primary Sources

1807 OS drawings

1841 Tithe Map

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11.2 Publications

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Appendix: Gazetteer of archaeological sites and key historic buildings

Codes: PRN : Primary Record Number in Cornwall Sites & Monuments Record. NGR : National Grid Reference. LB : Listed Building. SM : Scheduled Monument. Date: PA = palaeolithic, ME = mesolithic, NE = neolithic, BA = bronze age, IA = iron age, RB = romano-british, EM = early medieval, MD = medieval, PM = post-medieval, PX = prehistoric undated, HX = historic undated, UX = unknown, C = century, c = approximately.

No	Name	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN	NGR
1	Truthwall, Field system	Field system	MD, PM			29697	SW 3720 3260
2	Truthwall, Round (site of)	Round (site of)	IA, RB			29748	SW 3695 3252
3	Botallack, Hut circle (site of)	Hut circle (site of)	PX			29747	SW 3680 3300
4	Botallack, House (ruins)	House (ruins)	Mid C18th			29863	SW 3670 3300
5	Botallack (not plotted)	Settlement (place-name)	EM, MD			29668.01	SW 3670 3290
6	Botallack Manor House	Farmhouse	C17th, 1665	LB II*	SW33SE 1/22	29668.02	SW 3673 3307
7	Truthwall (not plotted)	Settlement (place-name)	EM, MD			29696	SW 3670 3240
8	Botallack (not plotted)	Bearing stone (no context to location)	PM			29867	SW 3680 3250
9	Truthwall Farm	Farmhouse	C18th	LB II	SW33SE 1/100		SW 3683 3246
10	Truthwall Manor Farmhouse	Farmhouse	C17-18 th	LB II	SW33SE 1/20		SW 3680 3246
11	Truthwall Manor Farm	House	C18th	LB II	SW33SE 1/99		SW 3680 3247
12	The Queen's Arms Inn, Botallack	Inn	C18th	LB II	SW33SE 1/21		SW 3686 3279
13	Botallack Manor House	Barn	C18th	LB II	SW33SE 1/59		SW 3679 3308
14	Botallack Manor House	Outbuilding	C18-19 th	LB II	SW33SE 1/58		SW 3673 3305
15	Chapel, Botallack	Non-Conformist Chapel	c.1860				SW 3683 3288
16	1 Truthwall Lane	House	Pre 1841				SW 3692 3246
17	2-4 Truthwall Lane	Row	Pre 1841				SW 3693 3245
18	Truthwall Farm, Barn (now house)	Barn (now house)	Pre 1841				SW 3681 3243
19	Truthwall Farm, Barn (now house)	Barn (now house)	Pre 1841				SW 3684 3247

No	Name	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN	NGR
20	Truthwall Farmhouse	House (wing, ruinous)	C18-19 th	LB II	SW33SE 1/100		SW 3680 3246
21	Truthwall Farm, Farm building	Farm building	C18-19 th				SW 3684 3244
22	Truthwall Farm, Farm buildings	Farm building, poss. former Row	C18-19 th				SW 3683 3247
23	Truthwall Farm, Farm building	Farm Building	C18-19 th				SW 3683 3247
24	Camping Site, Truthwall, Farm building	Barn (now house)	Pre 1841				SW 3683 3249
25	Truthwall Manor Farm, stables	Stables (now house)	early C20 th				SW 3677 3245
26	Truthwall Manor Farm, Farm buildings	Farm buildings	early C20 th				SW 3678 3248
27	Truthwall Green (south of Pengale Cottage), wall	Wall	mid C19 th				SW 3679 3251
28	Pengale, Truthwall Cottage	House	pre 1841				SW 3680 3253
29	1-5 Truthwall Terrace	Terrace	1908				SW 3681 3256
30	Trelissick Cottage	Row (or outbuildings)	mid C20 th (part pre 1841)				SW 3680 3248
31		House	early C20 th				SW 3693 3269
32	Pen-Tregrahan	House	early C20 th				SW 3701 3270
33	Shaft	Shaft	PM, 19 th				SW 3684 3263
34	Sea Breezes, Botallack Village	House	pre 1841				SW 3685 3276
35	Barn opposite Queen's Arms, Botallack	Barn (now house)	mid C19 th				SW 3683 3280
36	Queen's Arms Car Park, Botallack	Building Fragment	C18-19 th				SW 3685 3281
37	Botallack Farm, Barn	Barn	mid C19 th				SW 3691 3281
38	Botallack Farm/Queen's Arms	Enclosure walls	PM, C18-19 th				SW 3686 3280
39	Botallack Farm Cottages	House	mid C19 th				SW 3686 3285

No	Name	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN	NGR
40	24-25 Botallack Village	House	mid C19th				SW 3684 3284
41	Martensen, Trelawney & Angwin	Row	mid C19th				SW 3681 3285
42	Hillside Botallack Village	House	pre 1841				SW 3680 3288
43	13-15 Botallack Village	Row	pre 1841				SW 3679 3291
44	12 Botallack Village	House	mid C19th				SW 3779 3294
45	Enclosure walls, east side of lane, Botallack Village	Enclosure walls	PM C18-19th				SW 3686 3293
46	Steps onto walls, east side of lane, Botallack Village	Steps	mid C19th				SW 3681 3292
47	8 Botallack Village	House	pre 1841				SW 3681 3296
48	10 Botallack Village	House (dilapidated)	PM, 19th				SW 3678 3297
49	9 Botallack Village	House	mid C19th				SW 3680 3296
50	11 Botallack Village	House	pre 1841				SW 3677 3298
51	Barn, north of 10 Botallack Village	Barn (now house)	pre 1841				SW 3677 3300
52	Botallack, south of Botallack Manor, Architectural fragments	Architectural fragments	C17th				SW 3672 3302
53	Botallack, north of no. 8 Botallack Village, Outbuilding	Outbuilding	pre 1841				SW 3682 3297
54	4 -7 Botallack Village	Row	pre 1841				SW 3685 3295
55	2-3 Botallack Village	Row	pre 1841				SW 3691 3293
56	1-8 Creswell Terrace, Botallack	Row	pre 1841				SW 3707 3297
57	9-19 Creswell Terrace, Botallack	Row	pre 1841				SW 3713 3296
58	Pen-Tregrehan, Walls & gate	Walls & gate	c.1908				SW 3695 3271
59	Shaft	Shaft	PM, C19th				SW 3690 3274

No	Name	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN	NGR
60	Andes, Botallack Village	House	pre 1841				SW 3678 3288
61	Inscribed stone, south of 13-15 Botallack Village	Inscribed Stone	PM, C19th				SW 3680 3290
62	Parknoweth Cottage, Botallack Lane	House	pre 1841				SW 3668 3284
63	Parknoweth Cottage, Botallack Lane, crow	Store (crow)	pre 1841				SW 3669 3284
64	Botallack Lane	House	pre 1841				SW 3662 3286
65	Botallack Lane	House	pre 1841				SW 3657 3288
66	Botallack Lane, Hedges	Hedge	mid C19th				SW 3675 3293
67	Walled Enclosure (shaft) south of Creswell Terrace, Botallack	Walled Enclosure (shaft)	PM, C18/19th				SW 3705 3292
68	1 Botallack Village	House	mid C19th				SW 3692 3293
69	Parknoweth Mine, Botallack(site)	Earthworks (Fragmentary mining remains)	mid C19th				SW 3669 3275
70	Botallack Manor, walled farmyard	Wall (walled farmyard)	C17th				SW 3672 3307
71	Botallack Manor, Farm buildings	Farm buildings	mid C19th				SW 3677 3306
72	Shafts and spoil heaps east and west of Creswell Terrace (Wheal Chase Lode), Botallack	Shafts and spoil heaps (lode dumps)	C18th				SW 3697 3301
73	Wheal Owles, Truthwall, Stable	Stable	mid C19th				SW 3663 3254
74	Wheal Owles, Truthwall, Smithy	Smithy	mid C19th				SW 3658 3257
75	Wheal Owles, Truthwall, Counthouse	Counthouse	mid C19th				SW 3660 3256

No	Name	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN	NGR
76	Wheal Owles, Truthwall, Engine House	Engine House	mid C19th				SW 3655 3257
77	Botallack Manor/Truthwall Boundary wall	Manor Wall/Hedge	MD, PM				SW 3686 3278



Figure 5 The main street of Botallack looking south with St Just church tower in the distance; serried ranks of little-altered granite walled and slate roofed cottages gable end to the road, the earlier ones each in their own distinct enclosure. Although the street contains many bungalows, they do not intrude into the scene or dominate the historic character. Gazetteer items [49, 43, 48].



Figure 6 Looking north towards Botallack Mine from Parknoweth mine site: early cottages and smallholdings on the edge of commons and mine wastes; the mining heritage is never far distant, even if not always obvious from within the village. Gazetteer items [65, 64].



Figure 7 Some modern insertions in the village centre have not been successful in their choice of materials and scale. Gazetteer item [39] in the background.



Figure 8 Truthwall; Pengale, Truthwall Cottage and Truthwall Terrace. An apparently timeless village green belies the rapid growth and decline of the village - the photograph is taken from the site of a demolished row of cottages, another stood to the left of Pengale Cottage, Truthwall Terrace is an addition of 1908, and the Green dates only from road improvements in the 1960s. Gazetteer items [28, 29].



Figure 9 There is much of quality and interest surviving in the village, although under threat, with evidence of the pre-industrial past, and the growth and decline of the village through the C19. Listed buildings allowed to decay in the heart of the settlement, gazetteer items [9] and [20].



Figure 10 The approaches to an historic rural settlement, and the setting of a listed building, dominated by Highways engineering standard verges, signs and lampposts, poorly detailed agricultural buildings, excessive access and hardstanding measures, and signs advertising a pub in the next village along. Gazetteer item [10] (listed grade II) to the right