

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative

HENWOOD

(Caradon/Liskeard Area)



2004

CORNWALL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS INITIATIVE

Conservation Area Partnership

Name:	Henwood	Study Area:	Caradon/Liskeard
Council:	Caradon District Council	NGR:	SX 26609 73404 (centre)
Location:	South-east Cornwall, 4 miles north of Liskeard	Existing CA?	Yes
Main period of industrial settlement growth:	1841-82	Main industry:	Accommodation for mine and quarry workers

Industrial history and significance

Although there were already a number of farms at Henwood it was not until the expansion of the Phoenix Mines and Cheesewring Quarries that the village became a significant settlement. With over 600 employed at Wheal Phoenix and 240 at Cheesewring quarry the need for accommodation and services became increasingly acute. Rows of workers cottages were developed and farm outbuildings altered to provide additional accommodation. The presence of a chapel and Sunday School would have been as a direct result of the requirements of the Nonconformist workers as would the public house, shop and letter box. Industry not only impacted on the size of the settlement, but also on the nature of its materials. The proximity of the quarry provided an abundant source of granite, which is such a feature of the buildings and streetscape in Henwood.

Other comments

Henwood's attractive position on the slopes of Sharp Tor and commanding views have resulted in the building of a number of large detached properties in recent years. Apart from the most recent builds these properties have been constructed without reference to the materials, scale and character of the historic buildings. Future development should be very limited and of a more sensitive nature. A number of the historic houses and structures are in need of repair and general maintenance.

Recommendations

Historic areas

- Prepare a full Conservation Area (CA) Appraisal
- Designate Open Areas of Local Significance (OALS) together with management and enhancement proposals
- Article 4 Direction to control alteration and partial demolition of walls in CA
- Article 4 Direction to control permitted development (PD) on single dwelling houses and alteration and partial demolition of small buildings in CA

Historic buildings

- Revise Statutory List.
- Prepare list of locally significant buildings

Policy and management

- A full survey of archaeological potential
- Proposals affecting areas of derelict land to be based on a thorough understanding of the unique historical and archaeological importance of the sites
- Limit or restrict development
- Recognise back-land areas and rear lanes as an important aspect of Henwood's character
- Set up village trail, guides and other promotional initiatives
- Further study to promote other aspects of Henwood's history, in particular the role of the original agricultural settlements in the village's development.
- Site-specific design guidance for the village

- Full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes with appropriate protection measures
- Restoration/enhancement schemes to enhance some of Henwood's important focal points

Conservation Area Partnership

**Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative
Henwood
(Caradon/Liskeard Area)**

Bridget Gillard, Historic Environment Service
and
The Cahill Partnership

2004

Report No: 2004R089

Acknowledgements

This report presents the results of an assessment carried out by Bridget Gillard (HES) advised by Nick Cahill of the Cahill Partnership following desktop research by Bryn Perry Tapper (HES). Assistance was also provided by David Moore, Caradon District Council and Colin Buck, (HES). The report text and map drafts were prepared by Bridget Gillard, advised by Nick Cahill and edited by Nick Cahill and Peter Herring (CISI Project Manager, HES). The report maps were produced by John Brinkhoff (CCC Planning Directorate Technical Services Section) from roughs prepared by Bridget Gillard.

Front cover illustration: Henwood from the air (NMR – 21900/Frame 20)

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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
LB	Listed Building
NMR	National Monuments Record
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)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation
WHS	World Heritage Site
[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 or for District Conservation Officers).

A bid is being prepared for submission to UNESCO by February 2005 (for inscription in June 2006). 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. 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) and a video recording were 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

Henwood was assessed as part of CISI during November 2002

2 Location and setting

2.1 Geographical location

Henwood is in south-east Cornwall four miles north of Liskeard, in the parish of Linkinhorne (Fig 1). It lies on the eastern edge of Bodmin Moor just off the B3254 Launceston to Liskeard Road at a junction of winding lanes.

2.2 Landscape setting

The village is situated on Bodmin Moor itself, perched on the lower slopes of Sharp Tor. The land rises sharply to open, stony moorland above the settlement and falls away steeply below into a wooded valley. From the centre of Henwood the view out across the valley is bordered by the impressive bulk of Caradon Hill to the south and the striking silhouette of Stowes Hill to the west.

3 History and Physical Development (Fig 2)

This section should be read in conjunction with the mapped historical development in Figure 2.

At the south-eastern corner of Bodmin Moor lie Minions Moor and Caradon Hill, near the point where the three parishes of St Cleer, Linkinhorne and St Ive meet. In this area is the greatest concentration of industrial sites and associated settlements on the Moor – the relative density of activity can be highlighted by one simple fact alone – of the 135 steam engines recorded on Bodmin Moor, no less than 120 were in this area, including the earliest (*Stowes Mine, Minions, 1720s*).

To a large extent, the industrial settlements in this area share a common history based on the extraction of tin, copper and other minerals, quarrying, processing, and transport and servicing, with certain specialisations of function between the settlements accounting for the differences not only in their history, but in their current characters.

3.1 Pre-1809

3.1.1 Economic activity

Industrial activity has taken place on the moors in this area since prehistoric times. The earliest workings appear to be on the site of Witheybrook Marsh to the north west of Minions. By the Middle Ages the most notable stream works in the area were at Witheybrook, Tremar Coombe, Tregarrick and Trewalla on Craddock Moor to the west of Minions, and Gonamena.

The medieval stannary of Foweymore (Bodmin Moor) was a major tin producing area, with coinage towns at Lostwithiel and Liskeard, but by the 15th century, it was in decline, both relative to other areas, and in absolute terms, although there were still substantial areas of production - the huge 1.5 km long Gonamena stream works south-east of Minions worked throughout the period, by the time of its early 19th century closure having produced over 4,000,000 tons of material and extracted 15,000 tons of black tin. The stream works at Trewalla dates from the early sixteenth century and a stamping site was recorded at Craddock Mill in 1513. This could be on the site close to Trewalla Farm, which was abandoned by 1748.

By the end of the sixteenth century surface deposits were beginning to run out and underground mining had begun. This was fairly small scale at first due to the additional costs of access, drainage and haulage. In 1617 reference was made to tin working at 'Newland Streme' north-east of Minions and in 1691 to a mine at Happy Chance or Newland Lane End.

In the 1720s a Newcomen engine, the first steam engine erected in East Cornwall, was installed at the Cheesewring about a mile north of Minions at what was then known as Stowes Mine. By

1804 between ten and twelve stamping mills were operational there, and other mines working the Stowes Lode included Clanacombe and Newland mines.

In addition to tin the other important resource in the area was granite. This had been exploited in the form of moorstone (surface boulders) since the Bronze Age for field walls, round houses, funerary and ritual monuments, and quern stones for grinding corn. By 1800, specialist stone cutters leased the right to work certain areas of the moor and cut stone for millstones, cider mills and presses, chimneys, windows, etc., and the first of a series of small quarries (as opposed to moorstone workings) were beginning to open up.

3.1.2 Extent of settlement

The effect of this early industrial activity on settlement in the area is almost impossible to discern. A medieval expansion of agriculture and settlement onto the higher moors may have been stimulated by increasing industrial activity. The retrenchment of both settlement and industry which followed in the late medieval/15th-16th centuries was likewise linked, as must have been a gradual recovery in the 18th century. However, before the vastly increased scale of activity in the early-mid 19th century, the seasonal and part-time nature of local industry and much of the agricultural activity in and on the edge of the moors means that 'industrial settlements', and 'industrial workers' as such are scarcely distinguishable as separate elements of the physical or human landscape.

A settlement was first recorded at Henwood in 1327. It would seem that the village was originally agricultural in nature, its name literally meaning 'hen's wood', and the small development was surrounded by medieval fields. By 1727 Henwood consisted of three Duchy tenements of the Manor of Rillaton.

3.2 1809-1841

3.2.1 Economic activity

The first reference to the Eastern District of Cornwall Great United Mining Association working the setts of Prosper and Greenhill south of Henwood, were recorded in 1836. Small amounts of copper, tin and manganese were produced, but the output was not consistent. By 1830 the mines on Bodmin Moor could take advantage of a canal joining Moorswater, west of Liskeard, with the port at Looe to export their copper.

3.2.2 Extent of settlement

At this stage the settlement at Henwood was still agricultural in nature. There were four farms with associated outbuildings and the medieval field patterns were still very much in evidence. Near the townplace to the north east of the present green three dwellings were constructed.

3.3 1841-1882

3.3.1 Economic activity

During this period the mining industry expanded greatly on the moorland around Henwood.

To the east of Henwood midway between the village and North Darley Sharptor Mine began the production of copper in the late 1840s. The fortunes of the mine were always mixed and it underwent a number of closures and re-openings and even at the height of activity in the 1860s the workforce only numbered twenty.

However, ventures further south on the moorland between Henwood and Minions proved far more successful. In 1843 Captain James Seddon formed a company working Wheal Phoenix. By 1848 copper ore sales had begun and by 1851 there was a workforce of 132. In 1852 rich copper reserves were discovered and for the next ten years Phoenix became one of Cornwall's greatest copper mines. During the 1860s the returns on copper began to diminish and the consulting

engineer at Wheal Phoenix, William West, tried unsuccessfully to persuade the company's other adventurers to consider tin. By 1864 West had acquired controlling shares and immediately re-equipped the mine to produce tin. By 1865 there were 320 men, 60 women and 80 boys employed by the mine, and by 1869 the workforce rose to nearly 600. In 1870 the mine acquired the sett of the old Stowes Mine immediately to the west of Wheal Phoenix. The new company was called Phoenix and West Phoenix United mines.

To the south the old mines of Greenhill and Wheal Prosper were reopened in 1847 under the name South Phoenix working the lodes of Greenhill, Grace Dieu, Prosper and New Lodes. They produced copper, tin and manganese but the output was inconsistent. The mine reopened in 1872, but by 1875 had gone into liquidation.

The old setts at Newlands were worked by Phoenix United between 1851-64 and the mine renamed East Phoenix. An engine was erected by William West in the mid 1850s and between 1864-72 the mine was run independently. In 1865 there were 25 employees.

At some stage between 1842 and 1882 a quarry was operating on land directly to the east of Henwood. There were, however, seven houses built close to the site and it seems unlikely that the village itself would have been providing accommodation for the workers. Far more significantly to the south west of the settlement a quarry at Cheesewring was first leased from the Duchy of Cornwall in 1845 by Trethewey, Clogg and Company. In 1851 the company produced a 9.1m Ionic column for the Great Exhibition. The output in 1858 had reached 111,274 tons. By 1868 Cheesewring and its neighbouring quarries were employing 240 workers and 40 masons at a finishing yard at Moorswater. The quarry owners were greatly in favour of the newly arrived Liskeard and Caradon railway as they were situated 25 km from the port at Looe and transport costs were a significant factor.

The success of the mines and quarries was greatly assisted by the expansion of the Liskeard and Caradon Railway. In 1842 a group of mine owners commissioned a survey to assess the feasibility of a rail link between the Caradon Mines, the Cheesewring Quarry and Liskeard Canal. By 1846 a line was in place between South Caradon and Moorswater and a separate line to the quarry in the north was connected by an incline at Gonamena. The line was immediately profitable. In 1858 the Cheesewring Granite Company Limited extended the line up to Kilmar and a tramway joined the lines to Phoenix mines and the railhead. This railhead was situated in the area that became Minions. The traffic continued to increase and in 1863 alone 27,000 tons of copper ore were transported on the railway. By 1869 a branch line was constructed to the mines at Phoenix United replacing the original tramway. In 1877 the line was extended around Caradon Hill to Minions allowing the closure of the Gonamena incline and improved access for the Cheesewring Quarries and the Phoenix Mines.

3.3.2 Extent of settlement

At this time the village underwent a metamorphosis from small agricultural hamlet to significant industrial settlement. It was described thus by Polsue in 1876 'Henwood is a large mining village and may be considered the capital of the parish; it has a Primitive Methodist Chapel'. Indeed by this time there was not only a chapel but also a Sunday School, inn, letter box and rows of workers' cottages. The centre of the village had moved south to the rough green outside the public house, known as the Cheesewring Inn. There is some suggestion this building was originally used as an orphanage. This would seem a reasonable assumption, as mortality was inevitably high amongst the miners working in debilitating and sometimes dangerous conditions.

In addition to the several short rows of workers' cottages there were also a number of semi-detached cottages and detached dwellings, suggesting the village attracted not only the mine and quarry labourers, but also more senior industrial employees. The buildings on the northern green

had disappeared by this stage, but the farms continued to flourish, helping to provide for the needs of the increased population.

3.4 1882-1905

3.4.1 Economic activity

Despite a large number of mines folding during this period, including the vast South Caradon mine in the south, Phoenix United continued to produce large amounts of copper economically alongside its very productive output of tin. In 1885 it was producing more tin than all the other Cornish mines except for Dolcoath and East Pool. During the next ten years however the shafts had to be sunk ever deeper and the price of copper and tin continued to slump. The mine survived for longer than many of its neighbours by cutting the workforce and lowering wages but by 1894 the company was in the hands of the Receivers. By 1898 it was abandoned, equipment sold for scrap and most of the buildings demolished. Between 1848 – 89 Phoenix United had produced 84,538 tons of copper and between 1853-1898 15,996 tons of tin.

This was the beginning of the end for the smaller mines in the area. In 1881 Wheal Jenkin reopened as part of Marke Valley Consols Mines Ltd who ran the mines to the southeast of Henwood. The output was small, as were the numbers employed. By 1890 the mine was closed and there were no subsequent attempts to rework the lodes. South Phoenix mine reopened in 1882 with a new pumping engine at Houseman's shaft and was run under the new name of South Phoenix Tin and Copper Mine Ltd. This company was liquidated in 1885 and the mine reopened again as South Phoenix Ltd in 1887. There was some increase in production during this period and expansion – Houseman's shaft was deepened and new dressing floors were built, but work was suspended in 1892 and the mine abandoned in 1893.

Just as foreign competition forced down the price of tin and copper, the quarries at Cheesewring also suffered from the importation of cheap granite from Scandinavia. During this period there were a number of fluctuations and stoppages, which in 1882 resulted in temporary closure. However production recommenced and between 1887-9 the quarries produced stone for the construction of Tower Bridge and in 1899-1903 for Fastnet Lighthouse.

The survival of the quarries was due in part to the low transport costs of the railway. But with the closure of so many mines the railway directors began to look elsewhere for alternative sources of income. In 1882 they applied to the Board of Trade to run a passenger service to the moors, but this was refused due to the condition of the line. This did not however prevent an unofficial service being run in the open wagons, advertised in the local press. However the sharp decline in the transportation of ore continued and in 1886 a Receiver was appointed.

3.4.2 Extent of settlement

Reflecting the uncertain future of the local industries very little physical development took place in Henwood during this period. The only new building was a coach house built on the track leading down to Sharp Tor View Farm. However, despite not developing further the village did not go into decline and the chapel, Sunday School and inn continued to function.

3.5 1905-46

3.5.1 Economic activity

In 1907 Cornish Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd took over South Phoenix and re-equipped the shafts, but by 1909 there were only four men working on the site. The mine was finally abandoned in 1911.

An Australian company Cosmopolitan Proprietary Company Ltd took up the lease on Phoenix United, East Phoenix and Dunsley Wheal Phoenix in 1907. A new engine house, and ancillary

buildings were all constructed and the new shaft named after the Prince of Wales - the mine's mineral lord. By 1909 there was a workforce of 150 and further shafts were reopened and investigated. Unfortunately the tin was too deep and possibly further east than the new shaft could reach and by July 1914 the mine had exhausted all its capital. After the Great War in 1922 there were proposals to reopen a huge sett which would include the Phoenix United site, but the plans came to nothing.

In 1916 the Liskeard and Caradon Railway closed and the quarries at Cheesewring switched to more expensive road transport. The granite continued to be used for important commissions such as the King George V dock at Calcutta built between 1921-8 and the widening of Lambeth and Putney Bridges in 1929-32. By 1934, however, production had ceased.

3.5.2 Extent of settlement

No expansion occurred in Henwood during this period. However changes in the use of certain buildings indicate the village continued to thrive serving the needs of its inhabitants and those in the outlying farms. By 1910 The Cheesewring Inn had relocated to the building next door and the former inn was trading as Gerry's shop. The cottage opposite the original letter box was converted into a post office and the chapel continued in use. One of the reasons Henwood did not attract any further domestic development during this period, unlike many of its neighbouring industrial settlements, could have been its location. Many of the settlements which did develop were either on major roads or were closer to Liskeard.

3.6 Post 1946

After sixty years in a virtually unaltered state the traditional charms of the village and its attractive setting on the lower slopes of Sharp Tor attracted a new breed of settler. The sizeable detached dwellings which sit amongst the older properties reflect the new status of the village as an attractive rural retreat for those who either no longer work or do not consider the five mile journey into Liskeard prohibitive.

4 Current Character (Figs 3 & 4)

4.1 General

It is still possible to distinguish the particular elements involved in the evolution of Henwood from an agricultural moorland village, to an industrial service and housing provider, to its the present day incarnation as a dormitory settlement. The rows of miners' cottages and the chapel sit amongst the original farms and throughout the whole are scattered modern dwellings. The heart of the village moved south to a new green surrounded by commercial buildings whose original functions are still discernible, but which have in turn all become domestic properties. The high survival rate of original paving and street furniture adds to the historic character of the settlement.

4.2 Built environment

4.2.1 Public/ecclesiastical buildings

The Nonconformist chapel is a defining element in nearly all the industrial settlements on and around Bodmin Moor. The grade II listed Primitive Methodist Chapel [1] in Henwood has now been converted into a domestic dwelling but its former incarnation is still very evident. Built in the mid-nineteenth of rendered stone rubble with a simple slate roof and semi-circular headed windows its simple bulk rises above the surrounding modest cottages. The only other public building was the adjoining Sunday School [22], built in the later nineteenth century, which later served as the parish room and then village hall. It has now been demolished.

4.2.2 Commercial buildings

There are no longer any commercial buildings in Henwood, but a number of the present domestic dwellings once served other functions.

The White House [20], part of the village's mid-nineteenth century industrial development, was originally three bays wide and served as the village orphanage. Large double doors were subsequently added to its plain façade of rendered rubble stone when the building was converted to the Cheesewring public house. After the inn then turned into the village stores a bow window was added at ground floor level. The Old Post House [21] next door built of the same materials, for a while served as a post office. Cheesewring Cottage [19] a double fronted cottage with original sash windows at first floor level became the public house after the stores took over the building next door. An impressive pair of iron gates hung on massive granite posts [23] provided access to the courtyard behind.

4.2.3 Housing

Apart from Henwood Villa [3], a large detached rendered structure with a steep hipped slate roof standing in its own grounds, the houses in Henwood are distinguished by their small scale and use of local materials in a vernacular style. There are three main types of housing which characterise the settlement. The oldest type is agricultural and within the village itself there are four surviving former farm developments; the buildings around Rosemary Cottage [7], the group at Croftamie [5], the Farm Cottage complex [17] and Henada Slad [10]. These farm houses, barns and associated buildings were all built from granite blocks or rubble with granite lintels and slate roofs. Rosemary Cottage has been subsequently painted and slate hung. The previously non-domestic buildings are distinguished by their irregular window openings, outside steps and differing roof lines.

The second type is the cottage row built to house the workers employed at the nearby mines and quarries. Chapel Row [2] adjacent to the Methodist chapel, built from granite blocks with thick lintels, plain unarticulated facades, slate roofs and low stone front garden walls, is typical of the workers' housing to be found in all the industrial settlements in and around Bodmin Moor. Old Tinnars and Spring Cottage [8] was a similar development, but subsequently greatly altered.

The third building type, detached and semi-detached cottages such as Rillator and Rose Cottage [9], Sunnyside [11], Hillburn [12] and Bay Leaves [13] have similar characteristics, stone built (although many are now painted and rendered) with slate roofs, but these cottages have larger garden plots possibly where the miners' families would supplement their diet and household economy by growing their own food.

4.2.4 Paving/street ephemera

One of the most charming aspects of Henwood is the remarkable survival of original street features and paving. These date from both the village's former agricultural incarnation and its later industrial period. Agricultural survivals include the massive granite block wall [24] and drain associated with the leat leading to Henada Slad, the cobbles edged by thin granite kerbs which lead round to an old barn which is now a garage [26], and granite stone walls [27] outside Posting Place Cottage, and the granite walls marking the original entrance to Rosemary Cottage [28].

Original walls and paving associated with the later industrial period buildings can also still be found. In front of Chapel Row is a drain [29] lined with cobbles, bordered by thin strips of granite and bridged by granite slabs providing access to the cottages. An area of cobbles defines the entrance to the Chapel, and the lane leading to Rillator and Rose Cottage is bordered by similar chunky granite walls to those employed by the farmers [31].

Around the green the character of the village is greatly enhanced by the survival of the original wall-mounted post box [32], cast iron railings [33], K6 telephone box [34], cast-iron sign post [35] and decorative gates [23] to the courtyard of the former public house.

4.3 Materials and local details

The building materials found in Henwood, granite walls and slate roofs, are very typical of the Bodmin Moor industrial settlements. Unlike the villages built further from the quarries there are fewer rubble stone dwellings whereas many of the houses are built from sizeable granite blocks. Indeed the proximity of the quarries and the plentiful supply of granite is perhaps the most defining characteristic of the village. Granite is used everywhere in walls, kerbs, leats, gate piers and chimney stacks. Granite posts are used to define the location of springs and wells, and random boulders can be found lying throughout the settlement.

4.4 Views, Vistas and Green Space

4.4.1 Views and Vistas

Due to its situation on the side of a hill there are no real vistas along the roads which pass through the village. All the roads leading out of the settlement are tree lined which gives a real sense of enclosure, and curve away upwards to the west and north and sharply downwards to the south. The major vistas can only be experienced in the heart of Henwood where to the south-west the land falls sharply away to a wooded valley before rising to farmland and then moorland surmounted by the imposing silhouette of the Cheesewring. Directly to the south the agricultural land rising beyond the wooded valley gives way to moorland and on the horizon is the striking outline of the Prince of Wales Engine House and the curve of Caradon Hill towards its east. Looking north from the green the slopes of Sharp Tor rise dramatically behind the cottages and to the north east rises Notter Tor.

4.4.2 Greenery

The roads leading into the settlement are all tree-lined and even where they are bordered by walls these are surmounted by trees and shrubs. These green corridors contrast with the centre of the village which is very open with quite a hard landscape - the little green sward at the centre of Henwood is surrounded by a kerb of granite and the front gardens have little planting. Away from the centre there are quite a number of trees despite the exposed nature of the settlement, and the garden walls are becoming increasingly camouflaged by greenery. There is still evidence of the original green [36], but this has become very over-grown and now resembles a small patch of scrubby wasteland.

5 Industrial significance

We know that in the early eighteenth century there were already three Duchy tenements at Henwood and by the time the 1841 tithe map was published the settlement comprised four sizeable farms. The burgeoning moorland industries therefore were not the *raison d'être* for the village, but they did impact on Henwood's subsequent development. By the mid nineteenth century with twenty men employed at the nearby North Darley mine, over 600 at Wheal Phoenix and 240 at Cheesewring Quarry it is unsurprising that during this period the village expanded rapidly. Rows of workers cottages were developed on land previously held by the farms and outbuildings were altered to provide additional accommodation within the farms themselves. The Chapel and Sunday School could have been a direct result of the requirements of the workers, or the proselytizing nature of the Nonconformist movement. Public houses were common features of industrial settlements benefiting from the workers' newly acquired disposable income. As a result of the increase in population the settlement changed from an agricultural settlement into a busy working village providing for the accommodation, spiritual

and social needs of the industrial workers and later supplying services in the form of a shop and letter box.

Industry not only impacted on the size of the settlement, but also on the nature of its materials. The proximity of the quarry provided an abundant source of granite which is such a feature of the buildings and streetscape in Henwood.

6 Designations

6.1 Scheduled monuments

There are no scheduled monuments.

6.2 Historic Buildings (Fig 4)

The only listed building is Henwood Methodist Church, listed grade II

6.3 Historic Area Designations (Fig 4)

There is a conservation area designated in 1984, which includes the whole village.

6.4 Other designations

(All policy numbers refer to Caradon Local Plan adopted December 1999)

The whole village lies within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB – policy CL6

The whole village lies within an Area of Great Historic Value AGHV – Policy CL18

The whole village lies within an Area of Great Scientific Value AGSV – Policy CL13

There is a Village Development Limit (Policy H2—3) fairly tightly drawn around the present village to retain the discrete character of the settlement and to prevent sporadic development.

7 Current issues and forces for change

7.1 Current Issues

At present, apart from a number of poor quality replacement windows, ill-advised alterations and the demolition of the Sunday School, the majority of the original nineteenth century buildings in Henwood still survive. The historic character of the settlement has been compromised to a certain extent however, by the modern structures built in the last fifty years without reference to the style, materials, setting or scale of the historic buildings within the village.

A number of the historic buildings although not in a deleterious state of repair appear are somewhat undervalued and in need of attention. Several of the front gardens, outbuildings, and the higher green are similarly neglected.

7.2 Forces for Change

Despite Caradon District Council's designation of a village development limit and its statement that 'in order to protect village character, the opportunities for speculative development within the village limits, will be very limited' there is still, within the boundaries set, scope for development. Where this takes place it should be small scale and sensitive to the historic environment, taking into account the village's status as a conservation area.

A large number of the original roofs and many original windows still survive in the village, but could be under threat of replacement in the future.

8 Recommendations

8.1 Historic areas

Recommendation: 1 Conservation Area Appraisal

Prepare a full and detailed conservation area appraisal.

Reason: To accord with statutory requirements and departmental policy advice, to ensure a full and adequate understanding of the special historic and architectural importance of the CA, the range of historic fabric and archaeological potential, and to establish effective parameters for management and policy proposals.

Recommendation: 2 Open Areas of Local Significance

At present there are no OALS in Henwood, but consideration should be given to designating both the lower and upper green areas.

Reason: To manage and protect the setting of the conservation area.

OALS are an extremely important and useful policy both to contain the spread of development around settlements and to act, in effect, as a secondary layer of management and control round a conservation area, preserving the setting of such an area.

Recommendation: 3 Article 4 Directions (Walls)

Article 4 Directions to control the demolition of walls and hedges, especially for the creation of hard standings.

Reason: To protect the character of Henwood against inappropriate incremental alterations and demolition.

Recommendation: 4 Article 4 Directions (Buildings)

Article 4 Directions to control the demolition and alterations to individual houses, and to prevent demolition of free-standing outbuildings.

Reason: To protect the character of Henwood against inappropriate incremental alterations and demolition.

8.2 Historic buildings

A fuller understanding of the stock of historic structures in Henwood as elsewhere in Cornwall, is urgently required – local list surveys, thematic surveys, detailed recording as part of Article 4 Directions should all be viewed not only as a first stage to Listing, but as an end in themselves, as critically important elements in the creation of policies, in prioritising action, in targeting funding strategies, and as a means of successfully managing change and promoting opportunities.

Recommendation: 5 Statutory Listed Building review

Review the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

Reason: To update the statutory list to reflect changes in understanding of the historic environment, in order to preserve or enhance the special character of the buildings and the area.

The following list puts forward a range of structures that might be considered for listing - there are others not given here which on closer inspection might also be included; the intention here is to give an idea of the scale of any potential listing exercise.

Henwood Villa [3]

Dove Cottage [7]

The White House [20]

The Old Post House [21]

Henada Slad [10]

Recommendation: 6 Non-statutory historic buildings survey (Local List)

Prepare a list of locally significant structures which contribute substantially to the character of the settlement, based on the combined criteria of both listing and Article 4 Directions, and backed up by a Buildings-at-Risk survey, detailed Article 4 Directions and substantive and enforceable policies in the local plan. This could also back up applications for grant aid.

Reason: To ensure a full and accurate record of the historic fabric of the settlement, to strengthen existing Local Plan commitments to prevent proposals that would harm the historic heritage of the town and guide development and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the village.

8.3 Policy and management

Recommendation: 7 Archaeology

Undertake a full survey of archaeological potential in Henwood, backed up by an additional policy requiring proper recording of archaeologically sensitive sites before development.

Reason: To comply with and strengthen existing Local Plan commitments to prevent proposals that would harm the archaeological heritage of the village and mining remains in general, and thereby preserve the special character of Henwood. And to more accurately establish the history of Henwood's development and use.

Recommendation: 8 Derelict land

Base proposals affecting the areas of derelict land that surround and permeate Henwood on a thorough understanding of the unique historical and archaeological importance of the sites themselves, and also of their value to the setting of Henwood. Conserve surviving historic fabric and landscape.

Reason: To ensure that the sites retain both their historical relevance to Henwood and Cornwall, and their own archaeological and historical integrity.

Recommendation: 9 Limit or restrict development

Further development should be limited to meeting the needs of those who require affordable housing and should be limited to those sites within the village development limit set by Caradon District Council. Development within the back plots of historic housing should be discouraged.

Reason: To comply with existing Local Plan commitments, to preserve the historic setting of the original buildings and to retain the discrete identity of Henwood.

Recommendation: 10 Back-land, courtyards and alleyways

Recognise the importance to historic character of back-land areas and rear lanes as an important aspect of Henwood's character; preserve and enhance their informal qualities and important surviving buildings.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Henwood, especially in areas unlikely to attract private investment and attention.

Recommendation: 11 Interpretation and Promotion

Produce village trails linking Henwood with the other settlements associated with the Bodmin Moor industries. The trails could begin at Minions where there is already an existing Heritage

Centre. Similar proposals were put forward in Caradon District Council's Draft Caradon Hill Strategy 2001.

Reason: To present the heritage of Henwood to a wider audience and to attract new visitors and associated regeneration initiatives.

Recommendation: 12 Further study

Undertake a further study of the farms in Henwood during the industrial period to determine their role in providing both food and accommodation for the industrial workers.

Reason: To further understand the link between agricultural and industrial workers in the Bodmin Moor area.

Recommendation: 13 Design Guidance

Produce design guidance specific to the village, based on a detailed audit of materials, designs, details and character, both of standing buildings and of street paving materials.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Henwood, and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the settlement.

Recommendation: 14 Trees and ornamental landscapes

Undertake a full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes and take protection measures where appropriate.

Reason: To ensure that the contribution made by existing trees to the townscape on both private and public land is recognised and protected where necessary

Recommendation: 15 Restoration/enhancement schemes

Concentrate restoration/enhancement schemes on some of Henwood's important focal points, particularly the centre of the village around the green.

Reason: To recognise and enhance the importance of focal points in the development of Henwood's villagescape.

9 References

9.1 Primary Sources

1699 Gascoyne's map of Cornwall

1809 OS drawings (2 inch)

1841 Tithe Map for Linkinhorne parish

1882 OS 25 inch map

1905 OS 25 inch map

1946 RAF air photographs

Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record (computerised database of archaeological sites maintained by HES)

9.2 Publications

Acton, B and Brown, K, 1999. *Exploring Cornish Mines, Volume 4*

Bishop, G, 1987. *A Pictorial View of the East Cornwall Parish of Linkinhorne*

Caradon District Council, 1999. *Caradon Local Plan Adopted December.*

- Caradon District Council, 2001. *Caradon Hill Environmental Improvements*
- Hamilton Jenkin, A K, 1966. *Mines and Miners of Cornwall*
- Sharpe,, A, 1993. *Minions An Archaeological Survey of the Caradon Mining District.*
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- Venning, 1901. *Directory of East Cornwall – History of Linkinborne*

Appendix: Gazetteer of archaeological sites and historic buildings

Codes: PRN: Primary Record Number in Cornwall Sites & Monuments Record. LB: Listed Building. SM: Scheduled Monument. Date: MD = medieval, PM = post-medieval, C = century, c = approximately.

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
1		The Old Chapel	Henwood	Former Methodist Chapel (Primitive)	1841-82	LB II	SX 27 SE 6/37	
2	1-4	Chapel Row	Henwood	Row	1841-82			
3		Henwood Villa	Henwood	House	1809-41			
4		Roseland	Henwood	House (and associated farm buildings)	1809-41			
5		Croftamie, Small Barn	Henwood	House and former barn	1809-41			
6		Lower Henwood Farm	Henwood	House	1841-82			
7		Rosemary Cottage, Dove Cottage	Henwood	House	1809-41			
8		Spring Cottage, Old Timbers	Henwood	Row	1841-82			
9		Rose Cottage, Rillator	Henwood	House	1841-82			
10		Henada Slad	Henwood	House	1809-41			
11		Sunnymede	Henwood	House	1841-82			
12		Hillburn	Henwood	House	1841-82 (partly modern)			
13		Bay Leaves	Henwood	House	1841-82			
14		Brook Cottage	Henwood	House	1841-82			
15		Moorlands	Henwood	House	1841-82			
16		The Old Coach House	Henwood	House	1882-1905			
17		Farm Cottage, Moorview Cottage	Henwood	House (former farm and associated buildings)	1809-41			

Ref.	Street no.	Name	Road	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
18		Green View	Henwood	House	1841-82			
19		Cheese Wring Cottage	Henwood	House (former public house)	1841-82			
20		The White House	Henwood	House (former inn and orphanage)	1841-82			
21		The Old Post House	Henwood	House (former post office)	1841-82			
22		Sunday School	Henwood	Site of Sunday School	1841-82			
23		Gates and posts	Henwood	Gates and posts	1841-82			
24		Wall	SW road towards Sharptor, Henwood	Wall	1809-41			
25		Drain	SW road towards Sharptor, Henwood	Leat and drain	1809-41			
26		Cobbled paving	Henwood	Paving (cobble)	1841-82			
27		Wall	Henwood	Wall	1841-82			
28		Wall	Henwood	Wall	1809-41			
29		Leat	Chapel Row	Leat	1841-82			
30		Cobbles f/o Methodist Chapel	Henwood	Paving (cobble)	1841-82			
31		Wall	Henwood	Wall	1841-82			
32		Letter Box	Henwood	Letter Box	1841-82			
33		Wall and Railings	Henwood	Wall (granite) and railings (cast iron)	1841-82			
34		Telephone box	Henwood	Telephone box (K6)	1905-46			
35		Sign post	Henwood	Sign post (cast iron)	1905-46			
36		Village Green	Henwood	Site of former village green	1809-41			