

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative

PERRANARWORTHAL

(Truro Area)



2005

CORNWALL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS INITIATIVE

Conservation Area Partnership

Name:	PERRANARWORTHAL	Study Area:	Truro
Council:	Carrick District Council	NGR:	
Location:	On the south coast 4 miles north of Falmouth and 5 miles south of Truro	Existing CA?	Yes; extensions proposed
Main period of industrial settlement growth:	1790-1850	Main industry:	Wharfs, foundry, lime kilns

Industrial history and significance

Perranarworthal's industrial significance lies in its close relationship to the development of the Perran Foundry complex, reflected in the local name of the village – Perranwharf. The Foundry never employed huge numbers of people and the nearby village of Perranwell, itself much expanded as result of local industrial activity, contained by far the greater range of chapels, pubs, school, shops, post office and so-on, as it still does to this day

However, Perranwharf became a favoured place for large houses for the owners and managers of local industry – largely the result of its scenic qualities. The resulting close juxtaposition of workers' and owners' housing laid out like this is unusual in such a small Cornish settlement. There are three recognisable zones: the roadside industrial village, the large houses on the slopes above, and the ancient churchtown - the focus of ancient routes through the valley, but now sidelined by the 19th century turnpike. As in so many Cornish examples, the impact of transport improvements, particularly turnpike roads in a county where the roads had been notoriously poor, had an immense impact on the forms and scale of industrial settlement.

It differs from many other Cornish churchtowns affected by industrial expansion in that the relatively limited industrial settlement remained largely separate from the churchtown – the focus was down by the river and particularly at the bottom of Cove Hill. The apparent size and connected nature of the settlement now is a function of its mid 20th century expansion.

As an example of an industrial settlement, it demonstrates how Cornish industry, and industrial settlement, could be on a small scale physically but hugely important on the global stage.

Other comments

The main impact on the future appearance and character and viability of the historic environment in Perranarworthal lies in the development of the Foundry site, and, perhaps even more, in the treatment of the A39 as it runs through the village. The creation of a recognisable place, a street, a village rather than a series of difficult traffic junctions, is the primary issue facing Perran.

Recommendations

Historic areas

- Proposed extension to conservation area
- Prepare full CA appraisals
- Article 4 Direction to control alteration and partial demolition of walls in CA
- Article 4 Direction to control alteration and partial demolition of outbuildings in CA

Historic buildings

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

Policy and management

- Full survey of archaeological potential and additional policy requiring archaeological investigation and recording prior to development
- Recognise backland and footpaths as an important aspect of Perranarworthal's character
- Limit or restrict development on the outskirts of Perranarworthal
- Promote interpretation of settlement and links to adjoining sites
- Site-specific design guidance for the village, based on a detailed audit of materials, designs, details and character, both of standing buildings and of street paving materials.
- A policy for landscaping treatment should be developed to address both hard and soft landscaping issues around Perranarworthal
- Undertake a fully integrated review of existing policies of traffic and traffic management measures, with special focus on the future of the Foundry
- Undertake a full survey of the existing signage and street lighting within the village
- Undertake a full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes
- Institute a management plan for the surviving agricultural, ornamental and industrial landscapes

Conservation Area Partnership

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative

PERRANARWORTHAL

(Truro Area)

The Cahill Partnership
and
Historic Environment Service
Cornwall County Council

2005

Report No: 2005R037

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Front cover illustration: Perranarworthal from the air (CCC HES F19/P2 'Perran Foundry'–
20/06/1989)

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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)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
[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 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.

The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid was submitted to UNESCO in February 2005 and will be assessed in summer 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 associated industries. All mining settlements are of significance to the World Heritage Site Bid - those that fall in 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.

1.2 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 for District Conservation Officers).

1.1 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 10.1) 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.

1.2 Date of Assessment

Perranarworthal was assessed as part of CISI during Autumn 2002

2 Location and setting

2.1 Geographical location

Perranarworthal village is in Perranarworthal civil parish and Perran Foundry is in Mylor civil parish, in mid-west Cornwall on the south coast. The settlement lies midway between Truro to the north and Falmouth to the south on the A39 (Fig 1).

2.2 Landscape setting

Perranarworthal is set in the Kennall Valley, which is both steeply sided and heavily wooded. The village sits on a south-east facing hillside that runs down to the river, with views across to the wooded and agricultural land of the old Carclew estate. The river is at its tidal limit here with wide expanses of mud flats and accompanying wildlife interest.

3 History and physical development (Fig 2)

3.1 Pre-1809

3.1.1 Economic activity

'waste ground being marsh beach or strand lying partly under Devichoy's Wood--to be fenced in, tenant within two years to build warehouses, cellars, kilns, wharfs and docks and any other buildings as are necessary for the purpose of the trade intended to be carried out there'

(Description on Fox's lease 1769)

The development of Perran Wharf as a major industrial site can be attributed to the vision of the well-known Quaker industrialists of Falmouth – the Fox family. They were responsible for one of the principal industrial empires of the period and ran the Neath Abbey ironworks in Wales alongside their Cornish enterprises, including the gunpowder works further up the Kennall Valley. They were also philanthropists, founding the first polytechnic in the world – the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic. Their association with Perran is summarised as:

- 1760s: George Croker Fox began to build a series of quays for the offloading of materials for the mining industry (coal and timber) and the export of ores and ingots from a smelting works located on the site.
- 1775: business records show that the Fox's imported timber, guano and coal and exported copper ore from the Redruth/Gwennap area.
- 1785: Perran Wharf may have been a tin-smelting site.
- 1790s: the sons began to build Perran Foundry, having seen the need for better pumping machinery – the foundry produced beam engines, waterwheels, boilers, stamps, etc. This was the second most important iron foundry to be set up in Cornwall, after Harvey's in Hayle. Along with the foundry there were also offices and stabling along the north side of what is now Falmouth Road.

3.1.2 Extent of settlement

There is evidence that the church site is Norman and the church tower is 15th century. The sites of the farm and cottages also probably originate from this early period. The churchtown was not the largest settlement in the area – this had long been Perran Well, a separate agricultural and industrial village, the site of the manorial pound, and which always remained larger than Perranarworthal.

This part of Perranarworthal (known for most of the 19th and early 20th century as Perranwharf), together with the holy well, clearly predates the major industrial activity of the late 18th and 19th centuries. However, this is not to say that its origins are not connected with industry since the Kennall Valley was host to a range of water driven mills, one example forming the focus of the

second area of settlement around Cove Hill. Norway Inn also probably existed at this time, standing not on the turnpike road which would not come until 1828, but rather at a wharf at the foot of the hill from the church town and ultimately the mines of the Bissoe area beyond.

Tredrea Manor, the first of three large houses to be built in the Perranarworthal area, is first recorded in 1609 but may also be of medieval origin. The present house is a rebuild from the early/mid 19th century of a house built for the Fox family, which stood in its own extensive grounds.

3.2 1809-41

'The village has been very much improved by these works, and the newly built dwellings for the agent, labourers, and others, make it a delightful and pleasing spot.'

(Penaluna, 1838 in Smith, 1990)

3.2.1 Economic Activity

Until 1830 the Foundry worked in association with Neath Abbey Ironworks, but after that increasingly larger engines were made on the Cornish site and the Foundry began to expand significantly. By 1840 the main foundry, smith's shop and old pattern shop were established. It is not the place of this study to go into a detailed assessment of the development of the Foundry but it is worth pointing out that the major growth in the 1830s had significance for the future of the Foundry and for the development of Perranarworthal.

3.2.2 Extent of settlement

It was not so much growth in its extent, but a transformation in scale that the village underwent during this period. As well as minor rows of labourers' housing in Cove Hill, there was the development of large houses for the agents and managers, such as Rose Villa and Oak Tree House and, alongside the Fox's rebuilt Tredrea Manor, a second grand house, Tullimaar, built for Benjamin Sampson, manager of the Kennall Vale Gunpowder Works.

The major development in this period, apart from the continuing expansion of the Foundry, was the 1828 turnpike, which radically altered the focus of the whole valley – opening up direct links to Truro and Falmouth, but also shifting focus away from the old routes by the church and Cove Hill, which had laid the foundations of the shape of the settlement, and allowing the spread of buildings along the road towards Truro.

3.3 1841-1880

3.3.1 Economic Activity

In 1858 the Foundry was sold to the Williams family who remodelled and extended the works in 1860-65, after which time no significant additions were made. In the 1870s, the Foundry was reported to cover 4 acres and employ 139 people; there was an engineer's shop, pattern shops, boring mills, hammer mills, forge, moulding shop, furnaces and a gas works. There were also 5 waterwheels and a leat system as well as the timber ponds and quays.

However, the collapse in Cornish mining in the 1870s destroyed demand for the Foundry's products and by 1880 it was closed. As elsewhere in Cornwall, the industrial employment base in Perranarworthal all but vanished.

3.3.2 Extent of Settlement

The third great house - Goonvrea - was built (before the failure of the foundry) on the slopes above Cove Hill for the Williams family, who also took over Tredrea, and built the large stables and barn there.

The vicarage was built and the graveyard was extended during this period.

3.4 1880-1907

3.4.1 Economic Activity

In 1890 Perran Foundry was taken over by the Edwards brothers who ran the Manor Mill at the bottom of Cove Hill. They converted the Foundry to an animal feedstuffs mill, installed new machinery, and dug a canal and constructed a quay to allow bulk deliveries of grain direct to the mill complex.

3.4.2 Extent of settlement

This was a time of stagnation locally and there was little new development other than the rebuilding of the Church Town Cottages and the Sunday School.

3.5 1907-46

3.5.1 Economic Activity

The mill continued but there was little other employment in the village beyond what was available nearby at Visick's in the Carnon Valley or at Falmouth at the docks where it is known that many men in Devoran, only a mile away, worked.

3.5.2 Extent of settlement

There was unsurprisingly no expansion in the village at this time.

3.6 Post 1946

3.6.1 Economic Activity

In 1969 the Foundry became a store and distribution centre for animal feed, finally closing in 1987. Despite repeated efforts to find a way forward the site remains (2005) in a sad state of decay.

3.6.2 Extent of settlement

During the post war period Perranarworthal has greatly expanded in terms of numbers of dwellings, as it became in the mid 20th century an executive housing area; all are detached residences set in wooded grounds, the whole sandwiched between Cove Hill and Church Town and largely on the former grounds of Tredrea Manor. The latter has been used as a hotel, but is now in flats, as are its stables and barn. Only Tullimaar remains unscathed from this encroachment, Goonvrea having been demolished and houses built over its site and that of its walled garden.

4 Current Character (Figs 3 & 4)

4.1 General

The general character of Perranarworthal today is that of a well-wooded and thus largely concealed village, quiet in terms of everyday population movements and, lacking shops or community facilities, very much a dormitory settlement for Falmouth and Truro. This picture of peace and tranquillity, though, is at odds with the adverse effects of traffic along the recently widened A39; if it were not for this noise and speed this would be a quiet and forgotten corner of Cornwall.

With the Foundry decaying, modern housing in the grounds of the former grand houses and the A39's brash disregard for the industrial archaeology of the old canal and quays, the visitor would be forgiven for not fathoming Perranarworthal's industrial and social history.

4.2 Built environment

4.2.1 General

Perranarworthal today appears on the ground and on the map as a fairly large nucleated village. Historically, it was far from this. Until the mid 20th century creation of extensive 'executive' housing, the Churchtown remained as a self-contained group – church, farms, school and

vicarage, separated by large houses and ornamental grounds – separate from the small industrial settlement down by the roadside, river and foundry.

4.2.2 Public/ecclesiastical buildings

The Church of St Perran [19] is now set in the most tucked away part of the village; although this was once a through route from the valley to Perranwell Station, now it peters out into a footpath. Although it is the 15th century tower that dominates the exterior, most of the church is a rebuild by James Piers St Aubyn, who was responsible for much church architecture in Cornwall in the mid-late 19th century. The church is set in a leafy churchyard on raised ground, thus enjoying a lofty location above the neighbouring farm and it may once have been more visible in the wider landscape than today, where it is a genteel and pleasant surprise in this sometimes most suburban of villages. The many and mature trees are most important here in forming the setting to the church.

The Sunday School [18] was built in 1898 and is a small unassuming and thankfully unaltered granite building set behind railings and in the graveyard extension.

4.2.3 Housing

The large houses

Only two of the three large houses that once dominated Perranarworthal survive, and only one of these with its own grounds intact. Tullimaar [3] is one of the most important country houses in Cornwall, not only for its own architectural merits, but also for its connections to the industrial past and, not least, for being home to one of Britain's great writers, William Golding. Its origins are industrial in the sense that it was built in 1828 for Benjamin Sampson, manager of the Kennall Vale Gunpowder Works above Ponsanooth. In terms of townscape its importance is that its grounds have protected this area of the village from the development that has encroached elsewhere – the house itself is all but hidden from view and instead it is the many trees, garden walls [6] and roadside lodges [7] that are evident, lending an air of secluded grandeur.

Tredrea Manor [53] has not been so fortunate in the survival of its setting being surrounded by post war development of detached houses of varying styles and quality. The house was first built in 1740 for the Fox family but remodelled in the early-mid 19th century. Used until relatively recently as a hotel it is now in flats. Its stable block [54] and barn [55], both 19th century, also survive in converted form but, because of the infill development, do not enjoy the spatial relationship they once did with the manor house. Interestingly, the original driveway and surfacing [56] survive.

Although now gone, Goonvrea [40] is worthy of mention for its legacy of garden walls [42] [43] and former outbuilding [41] and approach lane, which have dictated the pattern of subsequent development.

Industrial housing

There is very little industrial housing in Perranarworthal; there never was a huge amount of housing here with workers possibly living in nearby Devoran, Ponsanooth, Perranwell or even Falmouth.

The industrial housing includes some of the earliest buildings in Perranarworthal, which are linked either to the mill or Foundry. Now severely compromised in their setting by the A39 and on-pavement parking, an unusual, tall, 18th century row [35] [36] & [37] hugs the roadside opposite the Foundry. They have distinctive painted rubble and weather boarding, and a series of double storey bay windows. These buildings were most probably housing and offices for the overseers to the Foundry and, indeed, an old safe was found in one of them during restoration.

Goonvrea Terrace [44] is also very early and may be connected to the nearby mill [31]. With slate steps up to small front gardens set behind a low wall, the terrace is a fine group of early 19th century cottages built in shale and with scantle slate roofs. They are most distinctive because of their original 16 pane hornless sashes.

Other housing

It should not be forgotten that Perranarworthal is surrounded by good agricultural land and that, therefore, some of its dwellings relate to farming. Churchtown Farm is the most obvious example, forming one of the oldest enclaves and possibly with some of the oldest surviving fabric in the village, although the buildings there mostly appear to be from the mid-late 19th century [8] [11], and the rebuilt Church Town Cottages are from even later [13], although on the site of a much earlier footprint, they may all include earlier fabric. Together with the Old Vicarage [15], these form an eclectic and secluded group huddled around the church, and separated from the remainder of the village by the steep hill.

Rose Villa [52] and Oak Tree House [29] are part of a small wave of middle class detached housing set in their own grounds, dating from the first half of the 19th century, most probably for managers at the Foundry or gunpowder works. Again, they are tucked away by dense tree growth and shrubbery.

4.2.4 Industrial remains

The Foundry

The Foundry remains largely intact although in urgent need of attention. Detailed condition surveys of the site have recently been carried out. From the road its character is one of gentle decay, contrasting with the large shiny flagpoles and signage along the roadside for schemes that have not yet happened. Its status as the second most important foundry in Cornwall after Holman's is all but forgotten as it sits in overgrown grounds and the setting of the old quays nearly invisible. A detailed analysis of the Foundry and ancillary elements of the site is outside the scope of this report; full reference should be made to CAU/HES reports.

The Old Manor Mill

The early 19th century mill, on a much more ancient site, added to in about 1860, survives with its wheel and some of its workings intact, together with the remains of another wheel and leat system on the east side of Cove Hill. They are important indicators that milling, mining, industrial processes, trade and commercial activity took place at Perranarworthal before the founding of the Foundry, and indeed long after the closure of the foundry. The mill complex today forms an irregularly picturesque and eye catching group along the roadside – more immediately integrated into the streetscene than ever was the Foundry, more direct in its impact, and just as vulnerable to insensitive change. It is one of the most important buildings along the whole length of the road.

The Quays and Kilns

A good example of a lime kiln [25] is of interest because it appears to survive largely intact and, because of its size, looks like more like a tunnel than a kiln. However, its setting and relationship to the canals and quays [72] [73] [76] have been severely compromised by the pub car park and 'improvements' to the A39. The casual visitor to Perranarworthal would have no idea that this was once a busy port with quays and kilns and, indeed, is hardly encouraged to linger and find out on the newly rebuilt wider bridge [27]. A detailed analysis of these features is outside the scope of this report; full reference should be made to CAU/HES reports.

4.2.5 Materials and local details

The local material is slaty shale and most of the buildings are built of this – granite is used for dressings, as is brick, with occasional use of decorative terracotta finials etc. Many of the buildings have been painted, fewer rendered. The larger houses reveal a greater use of stucco with moulded classical detailing. Local natural slate is the traditional roofing material, and survives in variable degrees. Given the location of many buildings close to a busy main road, traditional timber sash windows survive relatively well in Perranarworthal, almost certainly a reflection of Listed status of many of the buildings.

4.3 Landscape, panoramas and views

The valley above and below these works is perhaps the most beautiful in the west of Cornwall, and it has recently been adorned, just opposite the fine woods of Carclew, by the elegant and tasteful residence of Benjamin Sampson, esq.....’ Davies Gilbert 1838

4.3.1 Landscape setting and greenery

Perranarworthal is dominated by trees, both within the village and as part of its setting. It is located on a fairly steep valley side. The tidal nature of the river means that the landscape is ever changing, wide expanses of water giving way to extensive mud flats and an internationally important wildlife habitat.

This is one of the most beautiful and scenic spots in the area – the image of the Foundry buildings set in the deep wooded valley at the head of the wide, muddy creek, has been well-known and well illustrated since the 18th century. It has become, to use a much overworked phrase, an iconic image of Cornwall and Cornish industry – in this case justifiably so.

The density of the tree cover here is surprising in the west Cornwall context. It is extremely well sheltered, a mix of wild woodland, ornamental gardens, and formerly managed coppice wood much exploited by the various industrial process taking place at the Foundry/Mill sites. Many of the largest buildings, including the grand houses, are set well back within wooded grounds, so that the full extent of the village is hardly visible from the roadside, and the few cottages and pub opposite the Foundry nestle against a largely natural backdrop.

4.3.2 Open spaces

There are few open spaces within Perranarworthal, which is instead surrounded by open space – it is the river valley, therefore, that fulfils this valuable role. The nature of the open space is, therefore, ever-changing and sometimes inaccessible, but always awe inspiring.

Within the built-up area are the remains of the large gardens and grounds, which still provide a sense of breadth and openness which is often as not stumbled upon in moving through the village rather than seen from a wide area – this is particularly so of the area around the churchtown, which is still surrounded by open fields and spaces giving it an appropriate sense of self-containment.

More prosaically there is the cricket ground that adjoins the study area on the north side of the village, which is also an important part of its green setting.

4.3.3 Panoramas

From the highest point near the church, the panorama is across the valley to Carclew Woods. This view is also experienced as one walks down the old church path. However, this is intruded upon by unnecessarily high and mundane lampposts that are more reminiscent of motorway lighting than that of a rural village. Trees pervade and hardly a modern house can be seen.

4.3.4 Views

Within the settlement views are mixed, whether of a rural leafy lane such as along Church Road or emphasising the hillside location as up Cove Hill.

The relationship between Perranarworthal and the river is a close one, despite the best efforts to make the A39 uncrossable; views survive that tell of that closeness both historically and physically.

5 Industrial significance

Perranarworthal's industrial significance lies in its location in the Kennall Valley, which led to the development of its foundry; the foundry that was to be second only to Holman's in terms of national and international significance. This close relationship is reflected in the local name of the village – Perranwharf. As an example of an industrial settlement, it demonstrates how a small village with a Churchtown and mill was developed for housing in connection with the foundry, and then used as a base for large country houses for the owners and managers of local industry – this is largely the result of its scenic qualities due to its topography, which may also have acted to constrict large scale industrial housing development. Moreover, the Foundry probably never employed huge numbers of people and, in this, reflects how Cornish industry, and industrial settlement, could be on such a small scale physically but hugely important on the global stage. The small scale of the settlement, and its limited facilities, also reflects the fact that the nearby village of Perranwell, itself much expanded as result of local industrial activity, contained by far the greater range of chapels, pubs, school, shops, post office and so-on, as it still does to this day.

The resulting close juxtaposition of workers and owners' housing laid out like this is unusual in such a small Cornish settlement. There are three recognisable zones: the roadside industrial village, the large houses on the slopes above, and the ancient churchtown - the focus of ancient routes through the valley, but now sidelined by the 19th century turnpike. As in so many Cornish examples, the impact of transport improvements, particularly turnpike roads in a county where the roads had been notoriously poor, had an immense impact on the forms and scale of industrial settlement.

It differs from many other Cornish churchtowns affected by industrial expansion, in that the relatively limited industrial settlement remained largely separate from the churchtown – the focus was down by the river and particularly at the bottom of Cove Hill. The apparent size and connected nature of the settlement now is a function of its mid 20th century expansion.

6 Designations

6.1 Scheduled monuments

There are no scheduled ancient monuments in the study area.

6.2 Historic Buildings (Fig 4)

There are 43 Listed buildings in Perranarworthal, 36 of which are Grade II and 7 Grade II*. The Grade II* buildings comprise:

Church of St Perran, restored/largely rebuilt by James Piers St Aubyn.

5 buildings at the Foundry are Listed II*, emphasising the architectural and historical significance of this site.

Tullimaar, one of the great early 19th century Cornish country houses

The Grade II buildings include the remainder of the Foundry buildings, the limekiln, road bridge and the industrial housing facing onto the Foundry and on Cove Hill, and Tredrea Manor.

6.3 Historic Area Designations

The conservation area covers the Foundry, Cove Hill Tredrea and the Churchtown – it excludes Tullimaar and the outbuildings to Tredrea manor, and the site of Goonvrea.

The settlement lies mostly within the proposed Perran (A6ii) area of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site bid (Cornwall County Council 2005).

6.4 Other designations

(All policy numbers refer to Carrick District Wide Local Plan adopted April 1998)

Perranarworthal lies on the edge of the Coastal Zone (3L) With part of the old quays within the zone; this controls development unless it meets certain criteria so as to conserve/improve the natural beauty and amenity of the land.

Most of the Foundry and the Carclew Estate opposite Perranarworthal are in the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (3AD, 4O, 4R, 6E).

The boundary of the above nearly coincides with the designation of the area as being Great Scientific Value (3H) as part of the Fal Estuary Complex; this covers the quays.

From Cove Hill south-west is the Area of Great Landscape Value.

To the north of Perranarworthal, the cricket ground is Protected Open Space (10D).

The whole village is designated as a High Amenity Area (6F), where there is a presumption against infill development.

7 Current issues and forces for change

The Foundry

The future of Perranarworthal's economy and attractiveness depends on the restoration and possible uses of the Foundry. Four Grade II* buildings at Perran Foundry are currently on the English Heritage Buildings At Risk register. Not only should the Listed buildings, some of which have already been mentioned as being of outstanding importance, be returned to their former glory, but also the site needs to serve a useful and sustainable function. It is not the place of this study to dictate future use but it should be said that the public would best see a site of such importance in terms of its industrial history and archaeology in a use that is accessible.

Traffic

The future of the Foundry is closely tied up with the speed that traffic is encouraged by road design to travel along the A39. This can be an incredibly busy road, but it should never be forgotten that this is one of the most attractive valleys in Cornwall and, therefore, Britain, and should not be made a sacrifice on the altar of traffic flow improvements. If and when a use is found for the Foundry site there will be inevitable implications for traffic movements; it is important that attempts to slow cars down or improve junctions should not compromise the historic and townscape value of especially the Listed buildings along the main road. Rather, the changes should be seen as an opportunity to create an attractive townscape and setting for the Foundry.

8 Recommendations

8.1 Historic areas

The conservation area, although properly including the Foundry, quays, Tredrea Manor and Churchtown, makes some omissions that should be reconsidered. Firstly, the site of Goonvrea has been left out although in the Area of High Amenity – given its historical significance in the village and the survival of its garden walls, this would be a worthy addition. Secondly, while altered, the outbuildings and old driveway to Tredrea Manor have been excluded with the result that the boundary does not make historical sense; the third of the great houses, Tullimaar, and its grounds should also be included - this is not a small country house, but part of Perranarworthal's

unique settlement pattern (industry, large houses, churchtown zoned along the valley slopes). The outer edges of the Foundry complex should also be included within the designated area

Recommendation: 1 Conservation area extensions

Extensions to the existing conservation area are recommended to include the former grounds of Goonvrea and Tredrea Manor.

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 settlement, the range of historic fabric and archaeological potential, and to establish effective parameters for management and policy proposals.

Recommendation: 2 Conservation area appraisal

Prepare a full and detailed conservation area appraisal to accompany the existing CA designation and its extensions.

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.

While the heart of Perranarworthal has suffered from post war development it still retains traditional buildings that are under threat from incremental change that would be inimical to their historic character; traditional fenestration in particular is susceptible to replacement by poorly considered plastic replacements and scantle slate roofs are also vulnerable. In particular, emphasis should be placed on the potential that an Article 4 Direction may have for future management and improvements, especially if it can be linked to appropriate grant schemes.

Walls, and with them a range of small and large outbuildings, are also an important feature of the Perranarworthal townscape, demarcating the industrial and domestic uses, many of which are important in historical terms.

Recommendation: 3 Article 4 Directions (Walls)

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

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

Recommendation: 4 Article 4 Directions (Buildings)

Article 4 Directions to control the demolition of and alterations to individual houses and to prevent demolition of freestanding outbuildings.

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

8.2 Historic buildings

A fuller understanding of the stock of historic structures in Perranarworthal 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, and to raising the sense of value of the settlement and its components in the eyes of its inhabitants and owners.

While the list as it applies to Perranarworthal is reasonably thorough there are inevitably some omissions. For example, Rose Villa, in good condition, is worthy of extra protection and may hide some good original internal features. 1- 4 Foundry Cottages is a very early group, which may have been overlooked and most probably dates from the beginnings of the Foundry.

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 overall interest of Perranarworthal's historical built fabric is high and a List of Locally Significant Structures to cover those not already Listed (such as the former outbuildings to Tredrea Manor and the Churchtown group) or proposed for Listing should be a high priority.

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 town.

8.3 Policy and management

Recommendation: 7 Archaeology

Much work has already been carried out on the Foundry site. However, there should be full survey of archaeological potential and archaeologically and historically sensitive buildings and areas in Perranarworthal to supplement existing policies requiring rescue excavation or survey where the loss of archaeologically important sites cannot be avoided.

Reason: To comply with and strengthen the existing Local Plan and Replacement Structure Plan policies which highlight the importance of archaeological potential and recording.

Recommendation: 8 Back-land and rear lanes

Recognise the importance to historic character of footpaths in Perranarworthal; enhance their informal qualities, at the same time preserving the important buildings that survive.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Perranarworthal.

Recommendation: 9 Limit or restrict development

Limit or restrict development on the outskirts of Perranarworthal, and particularly outside the development envelope.

Reason: To retain both the discrete identity of Perranarworthal and the historic interest of its industrial remains.

Recommendation: 10 Interpretation and Promotion

Develop integrated historic trails, linked to and integrated with new and existing interpretive information and sites (such as Mineral Tramways, Kennall Vale gunpowder mills, other historic sites, natural environments/nature reserve sites etc.), explaining and promoting not only the village, but its links with the surrounding landscapes, industries and settlements (medieval to industrial).

Reason: To present Perranarworthal's heritage to a wider audience and to attract new visitors and associated regeneration initiatives.

Recommendation: 11 Design Guidance

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: In order to build on the expertise already demonstrated, and guidance on general principles already produced, and to preserve and enhance the special character of Perranarworthal, and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the village.

Recommendation: 12 Landscaping Policies

A policy for landscaping treatment should be developed to address both hard and soft landscaping issues around Perranarworthal. This should have the dual aims of maximising the potential of existing landscaping schemes of historical importance and in developing a consistent approach to future schemes.

Reason: To ensure that the existing landscaping is maintained and future schemes respect the historic grain of Perranarworthal.

Recommendation: 13 A39 Improvements

Ensure that any changes to the A39 as a result of future use of the Foundry has minimal impact on the historic environment of Perranarworthal and its setting, especially the Listed structures, quays and canal beds.

Reason: To recognise the importance of historical environment and industrial significance of Perranarworthal and to protect its character, and present Perranarworthal's heritage to a wider audience and attracting new visitors.

Recommendation: 14 Streetscape design

Undertake a full survey of the existing signage and street lighting within the town, and make recommendations on future design and placing.

Reason: To replace the existing utilitarian street lighting and signage in order to make reference and be sensitive to the surroundings, particularly where these are of high historic and architectural value.

Recommendation: 15 Trees and ornamental landscapes

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

Reason: To recognise the contribution made to Perranarworthal's character by its well-treed setting.

Recommendation: 16 Landscape management plan

Institute a management plan for the surviving agricultural landscapes, the 19th century ornamental landscapes and remnant and reclaimed industrial landscapes, that are based on a thorough understanding of their individual characteristics and their impact in the wider context, agreeing maintenance and replanting schemes where required.

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

9 References

9.1 Primary Sources

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1841 Tithe Map

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9.2 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: MD = medieval, C = century, c = approximately.

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
01		Mariner's	Perranarworthal	Cottage Pair	c1830s	LB II	3/354	
02		Coach House 5m south of Mariner's	Perranarworthal	Coach House	1809-41	LB II	3/355	
03		Tullimaar	Perranarworthal	Country House	c1828	LB II*	3/350	
04		Milestone, A 39	Perranarworthal	Milestone	1809-41	LB II	3/312	
05		Tullimaar Cottage	Perranarworthal	House	1841-80			
06		Tullimaar	Perranarworthal	Kitchen Garden Walls	1809-41	LB II	3/351	
07		West Lodge	Perranarworthal	Lodge	c1834	LB II	3/352	
08		Church Town Farm	Church Road	House	1841-80			
09		Church Town Farm	Church Road	Outbuildings (2)	1907-46			
10		Church Town Farm	Church Road	Building	1880-46			
11		Church Town Farm	Church Road	House	1809-41, later C19 extensions			
12		Church Town Farm	Church Road	Outbuildings	1880-1907			
13	1 – 3 (incl.)	Church Town Cottages	Church Road	House (3)	C19 rebuild (?) of pre-1809			
14		Outbuilding adj. Church Town Cottages	Church Road	Outbuilding	1841-80			
15		The Old Vicarage	Church Road	Vicarage	1841-80	LB II	3/325	
16		Cross, opp. Old Vicarage	Church Road	Cross	MD, C15 base	LB II	3/326	18479
17		Buildings (2), site of	Church Road	Buildings (2), site of	1809-41			
18		Sunday School		Sunday School	1898			
19		St Piran's Church	Church Road	Church Church Tower	C11, C15, 1842, 1882	LB II*	3/319	18478.1 18478.2 18478.3
20		Churchyard, Gate Piers & Wall	Church Road	Gate Piers, Wall	Early – Late C19	LB II	3/320	

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
21		St Piran's Well	Perranarworthal	Holy Well	Ancient early-mid structure	site, C19	LB II	3/349
22		Telephone Box	Falmouth Road	Telephone Box	1935 -		LB II	3/10006
23		Moor Cottage	Perranarworthal	House	Early C19		LB II	3/346
23		The Moorings	Perranarworthal	House	1841-80		LB II	3/347
24		North of the Moorings	Perranarworthal	Summer house folly	1841-80		LB II	3/348
25		Lime kiln(s)	Falmouth Road	Lime Kiln(s)	Pre-1809		LB II	3/344 38223
26		Walls to former kitchen garden, Tredrea Manor	Perranarworthal	Walls	1841-80			
27		Norway Bridge	Falmouth Road	Bridge	c1828		LB II	3/345 38222
28		Norway Inn	Falmouth Road	Public House	Early C19, with later additions			
29		Oak Tree House	Cove Hill	House	Early C19, 1860		LB II	3/338
30		Oak Tree House	Cove Hill	Water Wheel	Late C19		LB II	3/331 38227
31		The Old Manor Mill and Mill Wheel	Cove Hill	Watermill Waterwheel	Early C19 , c1860		LB II	3/337 40886, 40886.1
32		Cliff House	Cove Hill	House	Early C19		LB II	3/336
33		House	Falmouth Road	House	C18		LB II	3/339
34		The Old Barn	Falmouth Road	Former outbuilding, now house	1809-41			
35	1	Riverside	Falmouth Road	House (previously offices)	Late C18		LB II	3/340 38225
36	2	Riverside	Falmouth Road	House (previously offices)	Late C18		LB II	3/341 38225
37	3	Riverside	Falmouth Road	House (previously offices)	Late C18		LB II	3/342 38225
38		Riverside Cottage and adjacent	Falmouth Road	House (2)	1841-80			
39		Mill Cottage Manor Cottage	Cove Hill	House (2)	1809-41			
40		Goonvrea House (site of)	Goonvrea	House (site of)	1841-80			
41		Goonvrea House	Goonvrea	Former outbuilding, now house	1841-80			
42	5 – 9		Goonvrea	Walls (remaining) and garden (site of)	1841-80			
43	1	Goonvrea Terrace	Cove Hill	House	1809-41			

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
44	2, 3 & 4	Goonvrea Terrace	Cove Hill	Terrace	1809-41	LB II	3/330	
45		Adj. Goonvrea Terrace	Cove Hill	House	1841-80			
46		Melinky (previously Fir Cottage)	Cove Hill	House	Early-Mid C19	LB II	3/329	
47		Melinky Barn	Cove Hill	Outbuilding, now house	1880-1907			
48		Southernend	Cove Hill	House	1809-41			
49	1 & 2		Cove Hill	House (2)	C18, C19	LB II	3/327	
50	3		Cove Hill	House	1841-80			
51		Rose Lodge	Cove Hill	Lodge	1809-41	LB II	3/328	
52		Rose Villa	Cove Hill	House	1809-41			
53		Tredrea Manor	Upper Tredrea	Country House	c1740, early-mid C19	LB II	3/343	
54		Tredrea Stables	Upper Tredrea	Stables, now flats	1841-80			
55		Tredrea Barn	Upper Tredrea	Barn, now flats	1841-80			
56			Upper Tredrea	Metalled road	1841-80			
57			Cove Hill	House (3) (site of)	1809-41			
58		Wood View	Perran Wharf	House	Early-Mid C19	LB II	3/333	
59			Perran Wharf	Lodge Gate Pier	Mid C19	LB II	3/335	
60		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Footbridge	Pre 1880	LB II*, SAM	3/250, 972	
61		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Engineer's Shop (Boring Mill Machine Shop)	Pre 1840	LB II*	3/251	18490.14
62		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Office	Pre 1840	LB II*	3/252	
63		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Dry Sand shop, Green Sand Shop, Loam Moulding shop	Pre 1840	LB II*	3/253	
64		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Battery mill (Smith's Shop and Hammer Mills)	Pre 1840	LB II	3/254	18490.13
65		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Brass Foundry, Boiler House	Pre 1840	LB II	3/255	18490.16

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB No	PRN
66		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Pattern shop	Late C18	LB II	3/256	18490.17
67		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Pattern shop (new)	Pre 1840	LB II*	3/257	18490.17
68		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Wood Shed	Early-Mid C19	LB II	3/259	18490.19
69		Carclew Bridge	Perran Wharf	Bridge	1841-80	LB II	3/259	38226
70		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Gas works (site of)	c1860			18490.18
71		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Tramway (site of)	1841-80			40888
72		Perran Wharf	Perran Wharf	Canal (site of)	1809-41			40901
73		Perran Wharf	Perran Wharf	Timber Pond (3)	1809-41			38007
74		Perran Wharf	Perran Wharf	Wharf	Pre-1809			38224
75		Perran Foundry	Perran Wharf	Smelting Works (tin)	C18 (possible site of)			38887
76		Quay (site of)	Perran Wharf	Quay (site of)	1809-41			
77		Leats	Leats	Leats	Pre-1809			
78	1 – 4	Foundry Cottages	Carclew	House (4)	Pre-1809			
79	1&2	Oak Cottages Bridge Cottage	Carclew	House (3)	1841-80			
80		Carclew Mill	Carclew	Mill	PM			38909
81		Adj. The Old Barn	Falmouth Road	Building fragments (site of row)	Pre-1809			
82		Leats	Falmouth Road	Leats	Pre-1809			
83		Entrance arch and wall	Cove Hill	Entrance arch and wall	1841-80			
84		Adj. 3 Riverside	Falmouth Road	House	Pre-1809			
85		Former entrance gateway & walls to Tredrea		Walls & gateway	1841-80			
86		Old Post Office & house adj.	Cove Hill	House (2)	1841-80			
87		Stable; Cart Shed	Cove Hill	Stable; Cart Shed	Early-Mid C19	LB II	3/334	