ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR NDP EVIDENCE BASE
Heritage and Design

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1. Planning Policy Background

National Planning Policy Framework 2023.

1.1 Key messages include-

- Key Heritage assets should be recognised as an 'irreplaceable resource' that should be conserved in a 'manner appropriate to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' (Para 195). This should take account of 'the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits' of conservation, including 'desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation', the opportunities to draw from the historic environment to support the character of a place, and recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness (Para 196).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users ; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience [Para 135].

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

Cornwall Local Plan.

1.2 Key messages include-

- Objective 10 within key theme 4 refers to enhancing and reinforcing local natural, landscape and historic character and distinctiveness and raising the quality of development through; '*a. Respecting the distinctive character of Cornwall's diverse landscapes*' …and…'*c. Excellence in design that manages change to maintain the distinctive character and quality of Cornwall.*'

- CLP Policy 24 relates to the historic environment. It states that development proposals will be permitted where they will sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of Cornwall's historic rural, urban and coastal environment by protecting, conserving and where appropriate enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated assets and their settings. Development proposals will be expected to:
  - sustain designated heritage assets
  - take opportunities to better reveal their significance
  - maintain the special character and appearance of Conservation Areas, especially those positive elements in any Conservation Area Appraisal
  - conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the design, character, appearance and historic significance of historic parks and gardens
  - conserve and, where appropriate, enhance other historic landscapes and townscapes, including registered battlefields, including the industrial mining heritage
  - protect the historic maritime environment, including the significant ports, harbours and quays.

Other plans and studies

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

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

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

1.6 *Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 (February 2016*) outlines ways to manage change that conserves and enhances historic areas in

order to positively contribute to sustainable development. Principally, the advice note emphasises the importance of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7   Historic England **also** provide technical advice and guidance on retrofitting historic buildings to improve their energy efficiency, and d on flooding and historic buildings. These are referred to in more detail in Section X of the NDP Evidence Overview on Climate Change.

1.8   **'Heritage at the Heart of an Evolving Cornwall: A Strategy for Cornwall's Historic Environment (2022 - 2030)'** was formally adopted by Cornwall Council on the 11th of May 2022. The purpose of this strategy is to reposition heritage at the heart of how Cornwall manages change and to integrate heritage policies and plans as a proactive force for positive change. It seeks to reinforce the value of Cornwall's historic environment in understanding change, plan for the future and align resources

where they will have greatest impact in the areas of highest priority. See Figure 1 for its relevance to the St Mawgan in Pydar Parish NDP

FIGURE 1: HERITAGE AT THE HEART OF AN EVOLVING CORNWALL INTENTIONS RELEVANT TO THE ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR PARISH NDP:

Valuing Cornish distinctiveness

- Enhance and reinforce historic character and distinctiveness and raise the quality of development through respecting the distinctive character of Cornwall's diverse landscapes
- Improve our understanding and recording of heritage at risk and what action is required to mitigate risks to assets that contribute to our cultural distinctiveness
- Encourage and where necessary enforce better management and maintenance of our historic assets

Heritage response to the climate emergency

- Promote heritage-gain in behavioural change that leads to reduction in carbon use
- Encourage and where necessary enforce better management and maintenance of our historic assets
- Use our understanding of historic landscape character, sustainable and innovative land management to inform and support delivery of appropriate climate solutions
- Encourage sustainable construction and renewable energy solutions sympathetic to Cornwall's historic environment
- Embed distinctiveness in climate solutions

Heritage response to the ecological and biodiversity emergency

- Support greater protection of rural historic landscape and heritage assets, such as Cornish hedges and network of stiles
- Ensure that adaptation and mitigation designed to alleviate the effects of climate change, and deliver environmental growth consider the significance and character of Cornwall's historic environment

Heritage and prosperity

- Tailored and informed approach to urban, rural and coastal heritage-led regeneration that responds to the challenges and opportunities faced by each community, including loss of distinctiveness and community resilience through poor development and changes of use
- Encourage heritage-led regeneration and constructive conservation to give new purpose and life to derelict historic buildings, find solutions to Heritage at Risk and to revitalise urban, rural and coastal communities and their economies
- Strengthen our ability through Planning to protect and reinforce Cornish cultural distinctiveness, ensure new buildings are of good design quality, enhance our distinctiveness and where developments are of scale, make full use of the Design Review Panel
- Support communities as they integrate the ways they value their local historic environment and distinctiveness into Neighbourhood Development Plans, Village Design Statements and the like
- Utilise enabling development, Article 4 and Section 106 agreement funds to design positive outcomes for Cornwall's historic urban and rural landscapes and communities
- Encourage and support communities seeking statutory designation for those heritage assets that meet national selection criteria and also contribute to Cornish cultural distinctiveness and consider the benefits of local listing for specific areas or individual assets
- Embed heritage in landscape policy
- Encourage the establishment of traditional varieties of local produce and traditional breeds, particularly through the re-establishment of historic orchards and conservation grazing initiatives
- Support farm diversification to create sustainable business models for family farms, encouraging the appropriate reuse of traditional agricultural buildings in a way which also maintains the character and distinctiveness of farmyards and individual rural buildings through the Farmstead Characterisation guidance

- Promote the distinctiveness of our towns and villages, understanding the value that traditional shopfronts, historic buildings and other features bring to the economic vibrancy of settlements and how we experience and enjoy these places
- Collaborate in action to transform our visitor economy into a model that is sustainable following the principles of regenerative eco-tourism

Enjoying, understanding, valuing and caring for our heritage

- Improve accessibility and promote the benefits of access to heritage and historic environment, volunteering and participation;
- Supporting the use of the Cornish language and local dialect, especially in the naming of new roads, developments and where signage is being replaced/ renewed, researching and reviving historic names

Community leadership and governance

- Advocate for heritage advice to be actively sought so that it can contribute positively to designation, design, decision-making and enforcement as part of place-shaping and regeneration
- Improve implementation and community ownership of Conservation Management Plans, Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Area Appraisals
- Support communities to take a more active role in identifying and caring for heritage assets, including finding sustainable solutions to heritage assets at risk
- Promote the maintenance, repair and restoration of the fabric and character of buildings, structures, places, landscape and artefacts, and promote and develop traditional skills and materials while doing so
- Provide guidance on appropriate repairs and materials to ensure longer life and reduce maintenance costs, e.g. hardwood cills, scarfing in quality timber, long-life paints, breathable paint on walls…
- Contribute to place-making and regeneration, in strategic, neighbourhood and master planning, and through formal planning processes and development management
- Encourage and support communities to review and update Conservation Area Appraisal Management Plans and Conservation Management Plans
- Support the protection of heritage assets through statutory designation (Listing, Scheduling and Registering) and local designation, alongside advocacy, policy and planning
- Provide training and resources to support communities to monitor the condition of heritage assets, encouraging heritage volunteering and local advocacy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.15 The **St Mawgan 'Study of Proposed Conservation Area 1976'** prepared by the former Restormel Borough Council [available here: https://plansupport.services/wp-content/uploads//2024/10/ST-Mawgan-CA-Study-1976.pdf]. The policy objectives identified in the statement were:

- To maintain the buildings of the village as existing, any necessary additions being in keeping with the tradition

- To obtain improvements to the wire-scape as opportunities arise and to encourage the tidying up of eyesores where they exist

- To maintain the sylvan character of the area with new planting encouraged and existing trees preserved in accordance with the principles of good forestry and arboriculture

- To maintain the open character of the Vale and the hilltop fields.

1.16 The **Newquay Cornwall Airport Historic Environment Assessment and Characterisation report of 2011** covers that part of the Parish that falls into the boundary of the Newquay Cornwall Airport and the area of Cornwall Council owned land included within Local Development Orders one and two (1LDO and 2LDO respectively). The work was commissioned in response to The Newquay Cornwall Airport Masterplan 2008-2030 which outlined the need for an historic environment or cultural heritage strategy for the airport.

1.17 It proposes a strategy which, in terms of Planning matters:

- Is positive and accepts that landscape change is not necessarily negative in effect.

- Calls for future development proposals in relation to heritage assets within the area to be informed and influenced by an understanding of the former military buildings and structures, and the character areas they are located within.

- Recognises that Newquay Cornwall Airport is a distinctive historic landscape due to its past military use, with important physical and cultural heritage value relating to its former days as a strategic RAF airfield.

1.18 It goes on to provide extensive management recommendations for the character areas and heritage assets within the airport. It notes that future development proposals could be used as a focus for linking the local community, military enthusiasts, British serviceman and squadrons who served at the airfield, together with United States serviceman and their military associations, giving it local, national and international links, bringing both wider recognition and positive publicity to the airport.

1.19   There are important definitions which need to be understood [see Figure 2]

FIGURE 2: HELPFUL DEFINITIONS

Historic Environment:

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

Conservation (for heritage policy):

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

Heritage asset:

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

Designated heritage asset:

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

Undesignated heritage asset:

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

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

- a 'local list' prepared by the local planning authority
- the local Historic Environment Record as a result of research,
- conservation area appraisals and reviews,
- decision-making on planning applications,
- specialist studies associated with, for example, regeneration initiatives.

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

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

Setting of a heritage asset:

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

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

Significance (for heritage policy)
The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
Heritage Interpretation
'Activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage sites. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programs, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself. (ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites 2008)
Conservation v Preservation
Conservation is the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance. Preservation is to protect or keep something as it is or in its original state, to preserve it from harm to its significance and fabric. In Planning the focus is on conservation
However, conservation of the most sensitive and important buildings or sites may come close to absolute physical preservation, but those instances will be very rare. The vast majority of our heritage assets are capable of being adapted or worked around to some extent without a loss of their significance. Indeed, change is often vital to facilitate the optimum viable use of an asset so that it continues to receive investment.

2. Baseline

Part One: Inventory

Listed Buildings

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

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

1.22   In St Mawgan in Pydar Parish there are 40 Listed structures. see Figure3.

FIGURE 3: LISTED BUILDINGS IN ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR PARISH [Source Heritage England Listing]
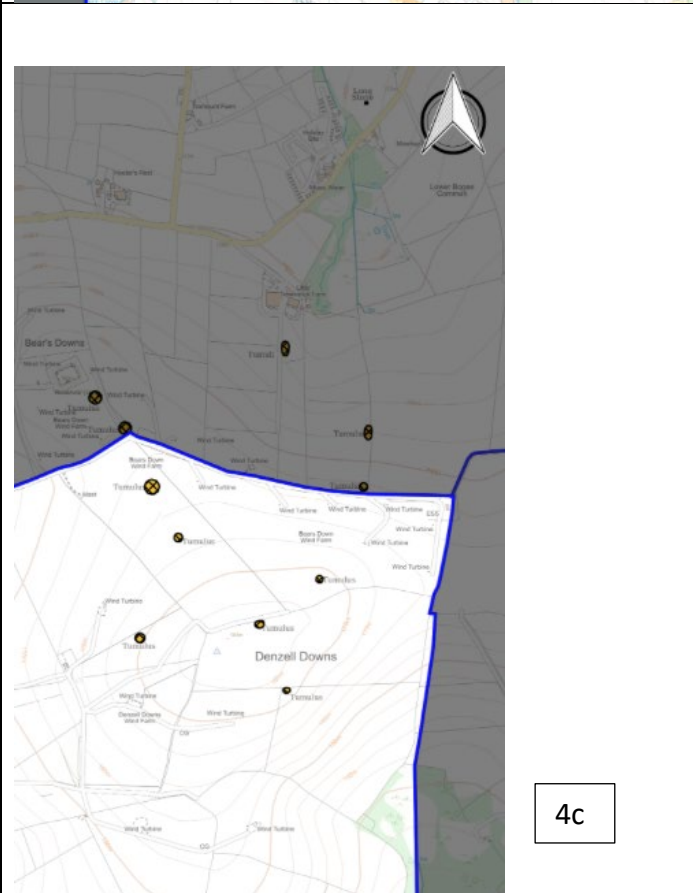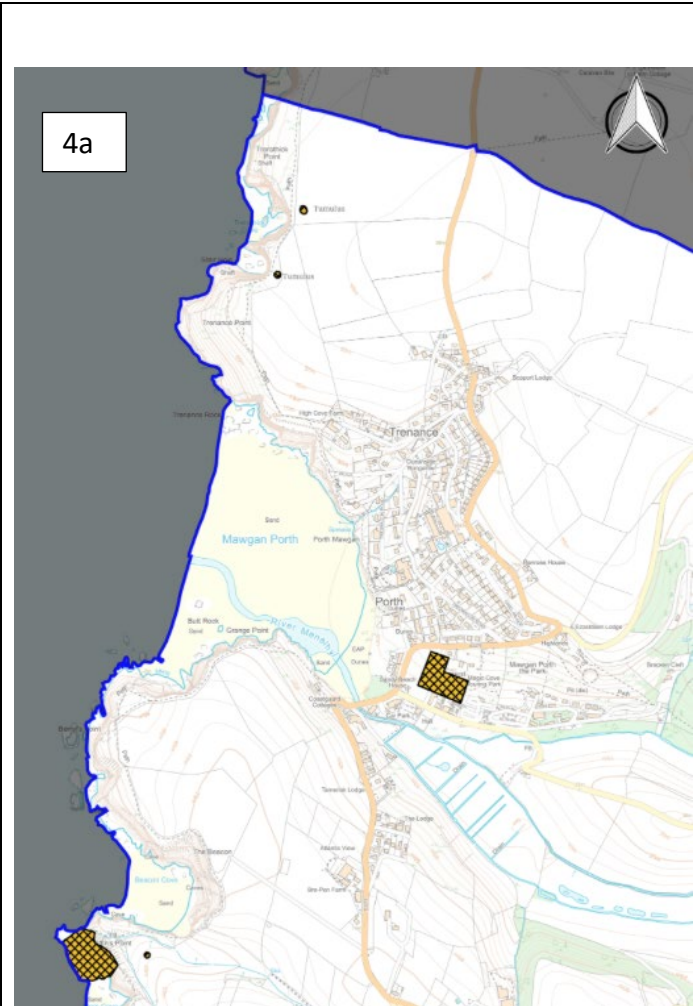
	Grade	Location
1	II*	Boundary Wall to Lanherne Carmelite Convent
2	II	Bridge North East of the Churchyard of Church of St Mawgan

	Grade	Location
3	II*	Carnanton House
4	I	Church of St Mawgan - St Mawgan and St Nicholas's Church
5	II	Cross in the Churchyard About 18 Metres East of South Aisle of Church of St Mawgan
6	II*	Cross in the Churchyard About 2 metres East of Chancel of Church of St Mawgan
7	II	Fountain Adjacent to the Right of Nos. 1,2,and 3 Trehelder
8	II	Gate Piers, Railings and Gates at the Main East Entrance to Carnanton House
9	II	Gilton cottage
10	II	Gluvian Farmhouse
11	II	Group of 3 Monuments to the Gobeldick Family_in the churchyard About 8 Metres E Chancel of Church
12	II	Hall About 30 Metres South of Lanherne Carmelite Convent
13	II	Hawkey's shop
14	II	Higher Denzell Farmhouse
15	II	Holly Cottage – the Lodge
16	II	House Immediately West of Lanherne Avenue
17	II	Ivy Cottage
18	II	K6 Telephone Kiosk
19	II	Kennels About 15 Metres North of Carnanton House
20	II*	Kitchen Garden Walls with Gate Piers About 30 Metres South West of Lanherne Carmelite Convent
21	II	Lanherne Barton Farmhouse
22	I	Lanherne Carmelite Convent
23	II*	Lantern Cross Approximately 7 metres North West of Church of St Mawgan
24	II	Lanvean Cottage
25	II	Lawrey's Mill
26	II	Lychgate-at East Entrance to Churchyard of Church of St Mawgan
27	II	May Monument in the Churchyard About 8 metres West of Nave of Church of St Mawgan
28	II	Nos 1, 2 and 3, Trehelder
29	II	Pair of Gate Piers About 50 Metres North West df the Main East Entrance to Carnanton House
30	II	Rose Cottage

	Grade	Location
31	II	School House Above 40 Metres South West of Carnanton House
32	II	Signpost at the north side of the churchyard of Church of St Mawgan-in-Pydar
33	II	St Mawgan School
34	II	Stable About 10 Metres North of The Old Rectory
35	II	Stables About 60 Metres North of Carnanton House
36	II	The Falcon Inn
37	II*	The Old Rectory
38	II	Tolcarne Merock Farmhouse with Attached Walls and Farm Building
39	II	Treleaven monument in the Churchyard About 14 Metres East of South Aisle of Church of St Mawgan
40	II	Whitewater Farmhouse with Attached Farm Buildingl(

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

1.25   There are 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments listed in the Parish, although some are of multiple objects, so in fact the actual number of structures involved is greater. See Figure 4.

4a

4b

4c

List Entry No.	Description
1021004	Liveloe, Later prehistoric cliff castle with hut circles on Griffin's Point, and prehistoric round barrow 600m South west of Bre-Pen Farm [See Fig 4a]
1021005	Two round barrows 440m and 510m north west of High Cove Farm [See Fig 4a]
1003087	Mawgan Porth early medieval settlement and associated burial ground, 250m west of Lanerick [See Fig 4a]
1020867	Standing Cross immediately west of St Mawgan Church [See Fig 4b]
1020866	Lanherne Cross, standing cross in the grounds of the Convent, Lanherne [See Fig 4b]
1021007	5 Of 7 Round barrows and a ring barrow on Bear's Downs and Denzell Downs, 850m north east of Higher Denzell [See Fig 4c]
Figure 4, a, b, c: **SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR PARISH [Source Heritage England Listing]**	

Heritage at Risk

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

1.27   In St Mawgan in Pydar Parish, the Register includes the Boundary wall to Lanherne Carmelite Convent, which is a Grade II* Listed Building. It is a substantial loam bonded random rubble masonry wall almost one metre thick standing up to four metres in places which is described as neglected, heavily overgrown with ivy and partially collapsed in places.

FIGURE 5: HERITAGE AT RISK IN ST MAWGAN PARISH	
Site	**Description**
LIST ENTRY NUMBER: 1137593 **Boundary wall to Lanherne Carmelite Convent, Mawgan-inPydar** **Listed Building grade II*, CA** **PRIORITY CATEGORY: A (A) = Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed.**	**Condition:** Poor **Principal Vulnerability:** **Trend:** **Ownership:** Religious organisation

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

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1.29 Many buildings, structures and even field boundaries and cropmarks can have historic significance and be an important part of the setting for formally designated assets such as Listed buildings or SAMs, make an important contribution to the character of the area, and have value in how they illustrate to us the story of how the local area came to be as it is today. These can be identified from the Cornwall Historic Environment Register and the key assets are listed below [see Figure 6]. This list includes only 'extant features and structures', excluding find-spots and sites where only documentary evidence exists, as these are most relevant for Planning matters. However, given the deep and widespread heritage of the area all planning applications should refer to the Historic Environment Record to ensure that find-spots, documentary evidence, cropmarks etc are also taken into account.

1.30 It is notable that the non-designated heritage assets span almost the entire period of human habitation of the Parish, from the neolithic to modern times, and that a significant proportion of the assets are related to world political events such as World War 2 and the Cold War.

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
ST MAWGAN - Medieval chapel	MCO10219	A cottage next to the lodge at the gates to Carnanton is said to have been a chapel.	Medieval
LANHERNE - Medieval country house, Post Medieval nunnery	MCO10380	The present house at Lanherne is of Tudor origin and preserves many original features. Since 1794 it has been a Carmelite convent.	Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Undated garden	MCO10694	A possible garden to the west of the longhouse in the main excavated building complex at Mawgan Porth.	Undated
CARNANTON - Post Medieval house	MCO10763	A late C18, three storyed stone house incorporating Victorian additions, replaced the adjacent old manor house demolished in about the mid C18.	Post Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Undated house	MCO10860		Undated
MAWGAN PORTH - Undated house	MCO10861		Undated
MAWGAN PORTH - Undated house	MCO10862		Undated
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval settlement	MCO15632	A small early medieval village with associated burial ground, consisting of a complex of three, or possibly four units.	Early Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
CARLOGGAS - Iron Age hut circle, Romano British hut circle	MCO19218	A hut excavated in 1948-49 at Carloggas round.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system	MCO20849		Medieval
BEARS DOWN - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2093	One of a line of barrows on Bears Down.	Prehistoric
BEARS DOWN - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2094	An outlier to a line of barrows on Bears Down.	Prehistoric
GLUVIAN - Prehistoric enclosure, Medieval enclosure	MCO21577	Subrectangular univallate enclosure, 30m by 20m, visible on aerial photographs.	Prehistoric
TREGURRIAN - Possible Bronze Age barrow	MCO2199	A possible round barrow to the west of Tregurrian.	Prehistoric
DAYMANS FARM - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2536	A possible barrow, visible on an aerial photograph as a large spread mound.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2537	One of a small cluster of barrows on the northern and eastern sides of Denzell Downs.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2538	One of a small cluster of barrows on the northern and eastern sides of Denzell Downs.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2539	One of a small cluster of barrows on the northern and eastern sides of Denzell Downs.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2540	One of a small cluster of barrows on the northern and eastern sides of Denzell Downs.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2541	A possible barrow, visible on air photographs as an indistinct low earth mound.	Prehistoric
RETORRICK MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO25925	Retorrick Mill was first recorded in 1565, as Retorack Mill.	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR - Early Medieval lann	MCO25932	St Mawgan church is on the site of a lann.	Early Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
BALL - Post Medieval almshouse	MCO25937	A row of cottages, recorded on the Tithe Map c1840 as a 'Poorhouse', are extant, although not in very good order	Post Medieval
LANVEAN - Post Medieval cider press	MCO25938		Post Medieval
WHITEWATER - Post Medieval canal	MCO25939	The upper terminus of the St Columb canal of c1777.	Post Medieval
DENZELL - Medieval or Post Medieval pound	MCO25941		Early Medieval
TREVENNA - Post Medieval cider press	MCO25942		Post Medieval
LOWER DENZELL - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO25944	A mill at Lower Denzell is said to form part of a remarkable complex of farm buildings.	Post Medieval
LAWRYS MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO25945	Carnanton or Lawrys Mill may have been a tucking mill in 1659.	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval pound	MCO25948		Medieval
POLGREEN - Post Medieval corn mill	MCO25949	A mill at Polgreen at the end of a large block of Victorian farm buildings.	Post Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Post Medieval coastguard station	MCO25955		Post Medieval
TREVARRIAN - Post Medieval quarry	MCO25957	Post medieval quarry to the NW of Trevarrian.	Post Medieval
DENZELL - Post Medieval quarry	MCO25971		Post Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval building	MCO25986		Early Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval longhouse	MCO25987	Longhouse within the main, excavated courtyard complex at Mawgan Porth settlement.	Early Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval building	MCO25989		Early Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval building	MCO25990		Early Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval longhouse	MCO25991		Early Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval building	MCO25993		Early Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval cemetery	MCO25995		Early Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Early Medieval inhumation, Medieval inhumation	MCO25996		Early Medieval
WHITEWATER - Post Medieval building	MCO26629	The present farm buildings at Whitewater were built to serve the section of the St Columb canal, but the canal never reached this point.	Post Medieval
HIGH COVE - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2818	A bowl barrow at High Cove with central mutilation.	Prehistoric
HIGHER TOLCARNE - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2867	A possible round barrow visible on air photographs as an indistinct low earth mound.	Prehistoric
HIGHER WINSOR - Bronze Age barrow	MCO2878	A barrow first recorded by Thomas in the mid C19.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Post Medieval military camp	MCO29912		Post Medieval
WHITEWATER - Post Medieval field system	MCO29919		Post Medieval
GLUVIAN - Medieval hollow way	MCO29965		Medieval
TREVENNA - Medieval hollow way	MCO29966		Medieval
BEARS DOWN - Modern pillbox	MCO29967	A pillbox installed in the centre of a barrow on Bears Downs.	Modern
TRENANCE - Undated trackway	MCO30018	Former trackway, undated, leading from Trenance to above Trerathick Cove.	Undated
BERRYLS POINT - Modern military installation	MCO30019	Site of WW2 installation near Berryl's Point.	Modern

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
ST MAWGAN - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	MCO32969		Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Modern sunday school	MCO32970		Modern
ST EVAL - Bronze Age barrow	MCO3517	The southernmost of the group of five barrows at St Eval airfield, visible as a mutilated low earth mound.	Prehistoric
TRERATHICK COVE - Bronze Age barrow	MCO3781	The remains of a very mutilated barrow.	Prehistoric
WHITEWATER - Bronze Age barrow	MCO3979	A possible round barrow visible on air photographs as a low earth mound.	Prehistoric
ST MAWGAN - Post Medieval airfield	MCO4011	Airfield built in 1942 as a replacement for the airfield, impractically sited at Trebelzue, to the south west.	Post Medieval
BEACON COVE - Medieval beacon, Post Medieval beacon	MCO4029	A clifftop to the north west of Trevarrian is named The Beacon on OS maps, and below is Beacon Cove, suggesting the site of a beacon.	Medieval
GRIFFINS POINT - Bronze Age barrow	MCO42472	A barrow on the ridge adjoining Griffin's Point cliff castle.	Prehistoric
MAWGAN PORTH - Modern pillbox	MCO43116	One of two pillboxes on either side of a 'green lane' leading to St Eval Airfield.	Modern
MAWGAN PORTH - Modern pillbox	MCO43117		Modern
WATERGATE BAY - Post Medieval folly	MCO44443	A folly built on the cliff at Watergate Bay by a local squire.	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval cross	MCO46115	A Gothic cross base stands on the south-west side of the church tower and has been converted into a boot scraper.	Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval cross	MCO46116	A cross base stands on the left hand side of the path leading to St Mawgan church from the lychgate.	Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
STEM COVE - Post Medieval extractive pit	MCO46579	A.K. Hamilton-Jenkin identified a gunnis working exposed in the cliff of Stem Cove. And Dines had previously noted that this was on a lead lode.	Post Medieval
BEACON COVE - Post Medieval extractive pit	MCO46580	A.K. Hamilton-Jenkin identified an iron lode exposed in Beacon Cove 'where it had been developed by an adit and adjacent shaft' .	Post Medieval
BERRYLS POINT - C19 lookout, boundary marker	MCO46581	A lookout post at Berryl's Point is shown on the OS 2nd Edition 1:2500 map of c1907 along with a flagstaff (F.S. on the map) used for signalling, and a series of seven granite markers of which only one survives in situ.	Post Medieval
CARNANTON - Modern bridge	MCO48018	A modern bridge has been built over a sunken lane north east of Carnanton.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 signpost	MCO49362	A cast iron signpost, late C19, or early C20, survives at road junction in St Mawgan, set into the hedge to the church yard.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Post Medieval school	MCO51312	St Mawgan National School. Built in 1863 from a design by William Butterfield with an extension in 1876 by Silvanus Trevail. The exterior is of rubble construction with granite dressings under a slate roof.	Post Medieval
BOLINGEY - Post Medieval canal	MCO51934	The line of the St Columb canal of c1777.	Post Medieval
BOLINGEY - Post Medieval canal	MCO51934	The line of the St Columb canal of c1777.	Post Medieval
WHITEWATER - Post Medieval canal	MCO51936	The line of the St Columb canal of c1777.	Post Medieval
CARNANTON - Post Medieval school	MCO53115	School, datestone 1845 with earlier C17 architectural features with C20 repairs. Gothic style. Single storey with gabled porch. Two room plan with central entrance through porch.	Post Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
CARLOGGAS - Post Medieval school	MCO53116	National or Endowed or estate School, built c1820. In use up to 1863 when new St Mawgan School opened. Including C17 materials and has C20 alterations. Stone rubble and cob, renderred.	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Post Medieval school, Post Medieval school	MCO53135	Post Medieval building re-used as a school c 1840's. Still extant and in use as a Hall. Slatestone and granite rubble. Still extant and in use as a Hall. Slatestone and granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends	Post Medieval
LANHERNE - Early Medieval inscribed stone, Early Medieval cross	MCO5435	An ornamented and inscribed cross, possibly of 10th century date, stands in the grounds of Lanherne Convent.	Early Medieval
LANHERNE - Post Medieval cross	MCO5436	The head of a latin cross standing on a relatively modern pillar in the gardens of Lanherne Convent.	Post Medieval
TREVILLEDOR - Post Medieval signpost	MCO54468	A small granite guidepost, probably C19, survives on west side of a five lane road junction SE of Trevilledor.	Post Medieval
DENZELL DOWNS - Prehistoric findspot	MCO547		Prehistoric
MAWGAN PORTH - Modern signpost	MCO55530	A cast iron fingerpost, possibly Visick type 1, survives on the east side of the B3276.	Modern
LANHERNE - C16 boundary park wall	MCO56173	A C16 or C17 boundary park wall to Lanherne Carmelite Convent.	Medieval
NEWQUAY AIRFIELD - Undated enclosure	MCO56493	A curvilinear banked enclosure of uncertain date and function is visible on aerial photographs.	Undated
POLGREEN MANOR - C18 beekeeping site	MCO56607	Nine recesses considered likely to have housed bee skeps are extant in two internal walls at a barn at Polgreen Manor.	Post Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
ST MAWGAN - C20 signpost	MCO56654	A cast iron fingerpost survives on the NE of an unclassified road junction NW of St Mawgan.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Medieval cross	MCO5859	A small cross by the east wall of St Mawgan Church was moved from St Mawgan Aerodrome in the 1940s.	Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval cross	MCO5860	Trenoon Cross was moved to St Mawgan churchyard before the construction of St Mawgan Airfield.	Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval cross	MCO5861	A cross from Bodrean, St Clements now on the east side of St Mawgan churchyard.	Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval cross	MCO5862	An elaborate C15 lantern cross in St Mawgan churchyard.	Medieval
WHITEWATER FARM - Mid C19 barn	MCO63272	Extant barn forming the western end of an articulated range. Due to its small proportions this building appears to have been used for either storage of implements/goods or as a single animal pen	Post Medieval
WHITEWATER FARM - Mid C19 barn	MCO63273	Extant barn linking the two separate barns to the east and west, possibly serving as an open fronted shed or store. When the later south wall was built enclosing this space, it became animal housing. Later this was adapted to a piggery	Post Medieval
WHITEWATER FARM - Mid C19 carriage house	MCO63274	Extant carriage/trap house, as indicated by the opening for a pair of double doors under a fine segmental arch and blocked side pedestrian access door. This is an enclosed block on the eastern end of an articulated range, and is the earliest structure wit	Post Medieval
WHITEWATER FARM - Mid C19 barn	MCO63275	Extant open-fronted shed/equipment store, with loft above. The roof trusses have a central king post iron bar, bolted onto the front face of each	Post Medieval

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
		ridge and into the centre of each tie beam, indicating its later construction date than the other buildings o	
WHITEWATER FARM - C19 outbuilding	MCO63276	Extant outbuilding built onto a storage shed but outside of the general farmyard area of Whitewater Farm. Its proximity and nature would suggest it was built to serve the farmhouse, as a coldstore/woodshed etc	Post Medieval
WHITEWATER FARM - Mid C19 barn	MCO63277	Extant large barn, since converted into two separate storage barns	Post Medieval
WHITEWATER FARM - Post Medieval stables	MCO63278	Extant former standalone detatched stable block, the earliest fabric of the extant farmbuildings. Altered to perform a different agricultural function at a later date with a hopper for storage.	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR - Medieval church	MCO6485	St Mawgan-in-Pydar parish church.	Medieval
TRENANCE - Post Medieval field boundaries	MCO65168	Five slight linear banks/breaks in slope, two matching mapped former field boundaries	Post Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Post Medieval field drains	MCO65170	Series of seven field drains on South side of Mawgan Porth	Post Medieval
GRIFFINS POINT - Post Medieval footpath	MCO65283	Footpath leading downslope from clifftop giving access to the shore	Post Medieval
GRIFFINS POINT - Iron Age cliff castle	MCO6550	A multi-vallate cliff castle with the triple ramparts (possibly unfinished) constructed on a natural slope which becomes progressively steeper towards the north.	Prehistoric
TRENANCE POINT - Post Medieval quarry?	MCO66106	Possible quarry	Post Medieval
GRIFFINS POINT - Undated hollows	MCO66111	Three small circular hollows	Undated

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
ST MAWGAN - World War Two blast shelter	MCO67079	Extant World War Two blast shelter for RAF St Mawgan	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two blast shelter	MCO67085	Extant World War Two blast shelter of non-standard type	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two blast shelter	MCO67086	Extant World War Two blast shelter	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two blast shelter	MCO67087	Extant World War Two blast shelter	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two stanton shelter	MCO67109	Extant World War Two stanton shelter	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two stanton shelter	MCO67119	Extant World War Two stanton shelter, visible on the 1972 1:2500 OS mapping	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two stanton shelter	MCO67120	Extant World War Two stanton shelter, visible on the 1972 1:2500 OS mapping	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two stanton shelter	MCO67121	Extant World War Two stanton shelter, visible on the 1972 1:2500 OS mapping	Modern
HIGH BARN - Possible Iron Age/Romano British round	MCO67263	Very faint earthworks visible on EA NLP 2019 Lidar of possible Iron Age or Romano British round	Prehistoric
ST MAWGAN - Post Medieval quarry	MCO68183	An extant quarry is known to be at this location, used for the 1540 additions to Lanherne Convent, the former residence of the Arundell Family.	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71045	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71046	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71047	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71048	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71049	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST NUNS WELL - Medieval holy well	MCO7105	The remains of St Nun's Well in Carnanton Wood.	Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71050	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71051	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71052	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71053	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71054	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71055	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71056	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN-IN-PYDAR - Post-medieval stile	MCO71057	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mawgan-in-Pydar	Post Medieval
ST EVAL - World War Two bomb stores	MCO73556	Six extant World War Two bomb stores	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern servicing hangar	MCO73592	Extant Nimrod servicing hangar built in 1967, potentially one of a very few 'Ballykelly' type cantilever structures built in the UK	Modern
ST EVAL - World War Two gymnasium; World War Two CRM workshop	MCO73666	Extant World War Two CRM workshop, previously used as a World War Two gymnasium	Modern
ST MAWGAN - World War Two runway	MCO73773	Extant World War Two runway. Main runway (14/30) and two ancillary runways (08/26 and 10/19)	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage building	MCO73774	Extant Modern RAF store that held airfield lighting equipment. Possibly	Modern

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
		recorded on 1957 aerial photograph as part of a group of buildings	
ST MAWGAN - Modern radiation store	MCO73775	Extant Modern RAF low-level radiation store	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern radio station	MCO73776	Extant Modern RAF radio transmitter equipment building and mast	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Pobable World War Two control room	MCO73782	Extant RAF control room for lighting for this part of the airfield. Recorded on site on 1946 aerial photograph so probably World War Two in date	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern radio station	MCO73783	Extant airfield transmitter mast with accompanying transformer and station building, built as part of the transition to Newquay Airport in 2008	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern GRP building	MCO73784	Extant GRP building housing equipment for Instrument Landing System array at E end of airfield. Built as part of transition period to Newquay Airport in 2008	Modern
NEWQUAY AIRPORT - Modern fuel separator reservoir	MCO73785	Extant fuel separator reservoir to separate fuel and water run-off. First recorded on Cornwall Council 2000 aerial photograph	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 control room	MCO73786	Earthworks covered by scrub on edge of dispersal area. This was a portable building used as an emergency control room. First recorded on a 1988 aerial photograph	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage building	MCO73787	Extant storage building first recorded on Cornwall Council 2000 aerial photograph. Yard to front. Formerly a store for beacons used by Nimrod aircraft for submarine surveillance	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 fuel separator reservoir	MCO73788	Extant fuel separator reservoir built to separate water and fuel run-off. Recorded under construction on 1988 Cornwall Council aerial photograph	Modern

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
ST MAWGAN - C20 reservoir	MCO73789	Extant reservoir used for fire fighting, first recorded on Cornwall Council 1988 aerial photograph	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 office	MCO73998	Extant office dating from 1988. RAF Visiting and Handling Section. Office for the engineering team who dealt with visiting aircraft to base	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C19 inn	MCO74690	The Falcon Inn, extant, built in 1840, with additions and alterations in the later C19 and C20	Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage building	MCO74745	Extant Modern storage building	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage building	MCO74746	Extant Modern storage building	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage depot	MCO74747	Extant Modern storage depot	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern fuel separator reservoir	MCO74748	Extant Modern fuel separator reservoir	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern electricity sub station	MCO74749	Extant Modern electricity sub station	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern electricity sub station	MCO74750	Extant Modern electricity sub station	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern engine test bed	MCO74751	Extant Modern Sea King engine test bed	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern radio mast and station building	MCO74752	Extant defunct Modern radio mast and station building	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 office	MCO74753	Extant office building built in early 1950s with Coastal Command re-use of RAF St Mawgan	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage building	MCO74754	Extant Modern large storage shed built on former site of T2 hangar	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern office	MCO74755	Extant Modern office	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 aircraft hangar	MCO74756	Extant T2 aircraft hangar with adjoining office building to W and store and workshop to E. Built in early	Modern

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
		1950s with Coastal Command re-use of base.	
ST MAWGAN - Modern fire station	MCO74757	Extant fire station built in 2008	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern reservoir; Modern pump house	MCO74758	Extant pump house with accompanying covered reservoir built in 2008 to provide water for airport fire services.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern storage building	MCO74759	Extant Modern storage building	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern control room	MCO74760	Extant Modern metal portable building used as control room for fire training area.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern bat house	MCO74762	Extant Modern bat house built as a replacement roost for bats using adjacent HESCO bastion buildings.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 accommodation building	MCO74763	Extant building constructed by Royal Engineers as part of a training operation in late 1990s when it was used as an accommodation building for a squadron.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 communications building	MCO74764	Extant building constructed by Royal Engineers as part of a training operation in late 1990s when it was used as an communications building for a squadron.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern airfield building	MCO74765	Extant small GRP building used as a co-ordination centre for airport emergency service rendezvous point.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 possible operations/squadron office	MCO74767	Extant C20 RAF building, possibly a former operations/squadron office. Building first recorded on 1957 aerial photograph NMR RAF/58/2106 F22 28 12-JUL-1946).	Modern
ST MAWGAN - C20 terminal	MCO74768	Extant Newquay Airport terminal building built in 1993	Modern

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]			
Name	**Reference**	**Summary**	**Period From**
ST MAWGAN - Modern hangar	MCO74769	Extant large hangar, first recorded on 2000 CC aerial photograph.	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern airfield building	MCO74770	Extant Modern airfield building	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern fuel depot	MCO74771	Extant Modern fuel depot	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern hangar	MCO74772	Extant Modern hangar	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern control tower	MCO74773	Extant Modern air traffic control tower	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern portable building	MCO74774	Extant Modern portable building used as an office	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern portable building	MCO74775	Extant Modern portakabin used as an office	Modern
ST MAWGAN - Modern radio station	MCO74782	Extant VHF direction finder. Built in 2008 as part of transition to Newquay Airport	Modern
PARKYN'S SHOP - Possible Medieval field boundary	MCO74828	Two parallel linear anomalies recorded by magnetometer survey (Anomaly 27, Area 4, Sabine and Donaldson 2009) suggest the former ditches of a Cornish hedge with potential origins in the Medieval period	Medieval
PARKYN'S SHOP - Post Medieval field boundary	MCO74829	Two parallel linear anomalies recorded by magnetometer survey (Anomaly 26, Area 4, Sabine and Donaldson 2009) suggest the ditches of a former Post Medieval Cornish hedge	Post Medieval
ST EVAL - Neolithic standing stone, Bronze Age standing stone	MCO7504	A possible menhir that was re-erected in 1932, marked on C19 maps as a boundary stone.	Prehistoric
ST MAWGAN - Medieval holy well	MCO75298	Extant Medieval holy well	Medieval
MAWGAN PORTH - Post Medieval leat	MCO75788	Extant leat shown as having water within it on the current OS Mastermap	Post Medieval

FIGURE 6: ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD LISTING [Extant sites only, findspots and documentary evidence only sites excluded]

Name	Reference	Summary	Period From
MIDDLE LANHERNE - Post Medieval leat	MCO75797	Extant Post Medieval leat	Post Medieval
NEW FARM - Post Medieval buildings	MCO75798	A small group of building are recorded on the Tithe map, the largest of which is visible as a ruined building on CC aerial photo mapping of 2022	Post Medieval
POLGREEN - Post Medieval leat	MCO75799	Extant Post Medieval leat	Post Medieval
PENPONT - Late C18/Early C19 cottage	MCO77922	Extant late C18 or early C19 cottage with later alterations and additions of the C19 and C20	Post Medieval
DENZELL - Prehistoric round, Medieval settlement, Post Medieval farmhouse	MCO7917	Denzell, first recorded c1100, a medieval settlement and implied location of a round, and is still occupied.	Prehistoric
DENZELL DOWNS - Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO7918	The place-name Denzell suggests the site of a round. The site is bisected by a hedge but a semi-circular ditch is visible on the north side.	Prehistoric
TREVARRIAN - Iron Age round, Romano British round	MCO8775	The field-names 'Carbanon Close' and 'Carbarow Close' suggest the site of a round. A raised area in one field may represent the west half of the round.	Prehistoric
PENPONS - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	MCO9225		Post Medieval
ST MAWGAN - Medieval bridge, Post Medieval bridge	MCO9718	The road bridge over the River Menalhyl survives NE of the church in St Mawgan, which was widened in 1865.	Medieval
GLUVIAN - Medieval chapel	MCO9946	A ruined building at Gluvian thought to be the remains of a chapel.	Medieval

St Mawgan Conservation Area

1.31   A Conservation Area is an area of special architectural or historic interest with a character or appearance that is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are no standard specifications for

Conservation Areas; they may include the historic parts of a town or village, have an important industrial past or, for example, cover an historic park. Invariably such areas will have a concentration of historic buildings, many of which may be listed. However, it is the quality and interest of the area which will be significant. This may include spaces around buildings, views and vistas, historic street patterns, gardens (public and private), trees and field systems.

1.32   St Mawgan village is within a Conservation Area, first established in 1976. The Conservation Area Study prepared by Restormel Council in 1976 made the following observations:

- 'The geographical form (of the settlement) is distinctive with the flat river plain flanked by steeply wooded banks.'

- 'Trees predominate throughout the area. Buildings, whether individually or in small groups, are subservient to the landscape.'

- Lanherne House: 'Although not assertive this great house-turned-convent seems to preside over the whole place. Often hidden from immediate view it is nevertheless the heart of the place and throughout the village small reminders of its influence can be observed in the details of architectural features.'

- 'The character of the village (excluding the listed buildings) is not derived from any distinction of its architecture so much as the general quality of its constituent buildings'.

- 'The fields of the river plain and the hilltops contrast with the rich growth of the wooded banks of the Vale…….The fields above Penpont are conspicuous in all north-facing views. The field east of the southern approach road descending into the village (OS 3574) is important in providing the contrasting open effect on this side of the valley'

- 'As is so often found elsewhere in Cornwall, electricity and telephone posts and wires have an unfortunate visual effect. This is particularly noticeable beside the approach road from the south. Fortunately elsewhere the posts and wires are to some extent merged into the landscape with the abundance of trees. Any improvement in the positioning of posts and wires would be welcomed. The problem is aggravated by many street lights being fixed to the electricity posts. A lighting fitting suitable for a rural situation is required in these circumstances'.

It went on to recommend that:

- To maintain the buildings of the village as existing, any necessary additions being in keeping with the tradition.

- To obtain improvements in the wirescope as opportunities arise and to encourage tidying up eyesores where they exist.

- To maintain the sylvan character of the area, with new planting encouraged and existing trees preserved, in accordance with the principles of good forestry and arboriculture.

- To maintain the open character of the vale and the hilltop fields.

Part Two: Overview and Assessment of the Historic Environment in the NDP Designated Area.

2.1 This section seeks to explain how the structures, agricultural field patterns and settlement distribution, landscape and townscape features, buildings and placenames that contribute to the distinctive character that is enjoyed and valued so much today have been shaped over time by intensive human settlement and activity from the earliest times. It identifies those historical aspects that it is important to take into account and conserve when new development is being designed and planning decisions ae being made. In so doing it gives clues as to the factors which should be reflected in the NDP's policies. It is divided into epochs to emphasise the progression of time and the action of various forces on the human environment.

Geological History.

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

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

2.4 Closer to the coast, the St Mawgan in Pydar area was left with a rolling, wind-swept area of coastal rough ground, more fertile away from the coast, able to support both arable and pasture farming, and close enough to the sea and sheltered valleys that allowed for trade so becoming an area suitable for early human habitation.

Prehistoric and Romano-British Period.

2.5 Evidence of the earliest human presence in the Parish has been found along the coast of the parish and at Denzell Downs in the form of intermittent flint scatters, which have been identified as Mesolithic [8000 BC to 4000 BC], and in a stone marked as 'Boundary Rock' on the 1840 Tithe Award map and 'Boundary Stone' on 1880 OS map, a possible Neolithic [4000 BC to 2500 BC] menhir located straddling the boundary with St Eval Parish. Possibly itinerant tribes roamed the area, gradually settling around ritual sites in areas of better land, which they gradually cleared and settled forming an early farming population scattered across the countryside, evidenced by the Bronze Age [2500 BC to 800 BC] barrows at Bears down and Denzell Downs. Further Bronze Age activity is suggested by a well-preserved hoard of bronze weapons and implements found in a field below Lanherne House.

2.6 Over many years the early tribes were replaced by the Celts, or Dumnonii, culturally related to Armorica (now Brittany). The Dumnonian kingdom appears to have been an alliance of petty kings, seated in various hillforts dotted across the Cornish landscape. Locally the population fell under the purview of the Iron Age (800 BC to 1 AD) hillforts such as at Liveloe [Griffins Head] and Castle-an-

Dinas, a major hillfort that dominated its hinterland for thousands of years, suggesting the area was valuable enough to be competed over. Mawgan Porth probably was in use, being a convenient access to the sea via its accessible beach.

2.7   During the Late Iron Age (from c400BC onwards) enclosed settlements, known in Cornwall as rounds, were built throughout Cornwall, their use continuing into the Romano-British period (AD49 to AD410). Interpreted by archaeologists as farming hamlets, their distribution avoids the more exposed areas of the upland ground, and the damp low-lying areas of valley bottoms. Part of St Mawgan village started with the Iron Age settlement which was located at what is now known as Carloggas, where in the 1940s in advance of a housing development near Carloggas, a round was excavated revealing the remains of several round houses within a rampart. Such rounds were often surrounded by extensive field systems, remnants of which are present in the Parish.

2.8   Later, following the Roman invasion, Dumnonia appears to have been strongly influenced by the Roman administration of Britannia and its lifestyle, but remained largely independent.

The Dark Age.

2.9   After the Roman departure c.410AD the Dumnonian Celtic culture flourished, but later power in the kingdom may have become fragmented and unruly, falling gradually into the so-called 'Dark Age'. Early Christianity appeared in the Parish around this time. In the 6th Century, of the Welsh missionary, Meugan or Mawgan arrived at what is now Mawgan Porth, and established a monastery inland alongside the River Menalhyl. This settlement and its estate [known as a 'llan' in old Cornish] became the seat of the ancient manor of Lanherne at St Mawgan. St James Holy Well in St Mawgan is ancient and associated with the early Celtic saints.

2.10   Dumnonia came into conflict with the Wessex Saxons who were infiltrating gradually westwards. After various battles the Saxon influence grew, and after a settlement imposed by King Athelstan of Wessex in 936 AD Dumnonian Cornwall became a distinct region within the English state, such that the area of St Mawgan was probably under some degree of Anglo-Saxon control, and their administrative system was gradually acquired, with land being held by possession in return for service rather than through domination and ownership, and with a highly structured legal system. The Celtic 'Keverang' administrative areas became 'hundreds' within which there were 'manors', themselves a distant echo of the Roman villa system. St Mawgan in Pydar Parish is so called because it is in the Hundred of Pydar. Manors were controlled by a high-status individual, known as the 'Lord of the Manor', usually holding his position in return for undertakings offered to a higher lord, and consisted of landholdings worked by the lords' tied-men, serfs, and freemen, generally in the form of strip fields clustered around a defensible central house (which was also where the Manorial court would be held). The principle local physical evidence of this period is the 'Dark Age' Settlement at Mawgan Porth (c850-1065AD) a very rare survival of such a site, deserted and preserved by engulfing sand from the 11th Century through to the 20th Century.

Medieval.

2.11   It is the medieval period that has shaped much of the rural Parish we know today. Following the Norman invasion, the Anglo-Saxon elite were replaced by the Norman elite and power became

even more centralised. King William adopted and extended the Manorialism model of control and firmly establishing a feudal economy which influenced the shape of the landscape[1].

2.12   Evidence of the influence of this period on the landscape can be found particularly in structure of roads, footpaths, field boundaries, placename [such as Tre-, Bod -, Lan-, Car-] and buildings that can be traced back to the Manor of Lanherne at St Mawgan, the heart of a rural community on which it was founded, and small farming hamlets of several tenants farming blocks of open strip fields. Beyond the cliffs is an area of rough ground, probably used for summer stock feeding, whilst the extensive plateau area of undulating medieval farmland was used for arable crops and haymaking. From the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, extending into the early post-medieval period changes in land tenure, economy and agriculture lead to the amalgamation and enclosure of strip-fields into enclosed fields. Farming hamlets were correspondingly rearranged with interspersed land-holdings agglomerated into blocks attached to a single tenant. Today it is characterised by the pattern of fields enclosed by low irregular Cornish hedges with hedgerows with sparse tree cover around farms and small hamlets [See Figure XX below].

2.13   The manor of Lanherne at St Mawgan emerged as the principal seat in Cornwall of the Arundells, the leading Cornish family of their day. By the time of the Domesday Book (1085) Roger de Arundell held no less than twenty-eight lordships in Somerset and by the next century several of his descendants owned land in Cornwall. Under Arundell patronage the Church of St Mauganus (Mawgan) and St Nicholas was built in the late 13th century, the church tower being added some fifty years later. No precise date is ascribed to the building of Lanherne House, but this was their
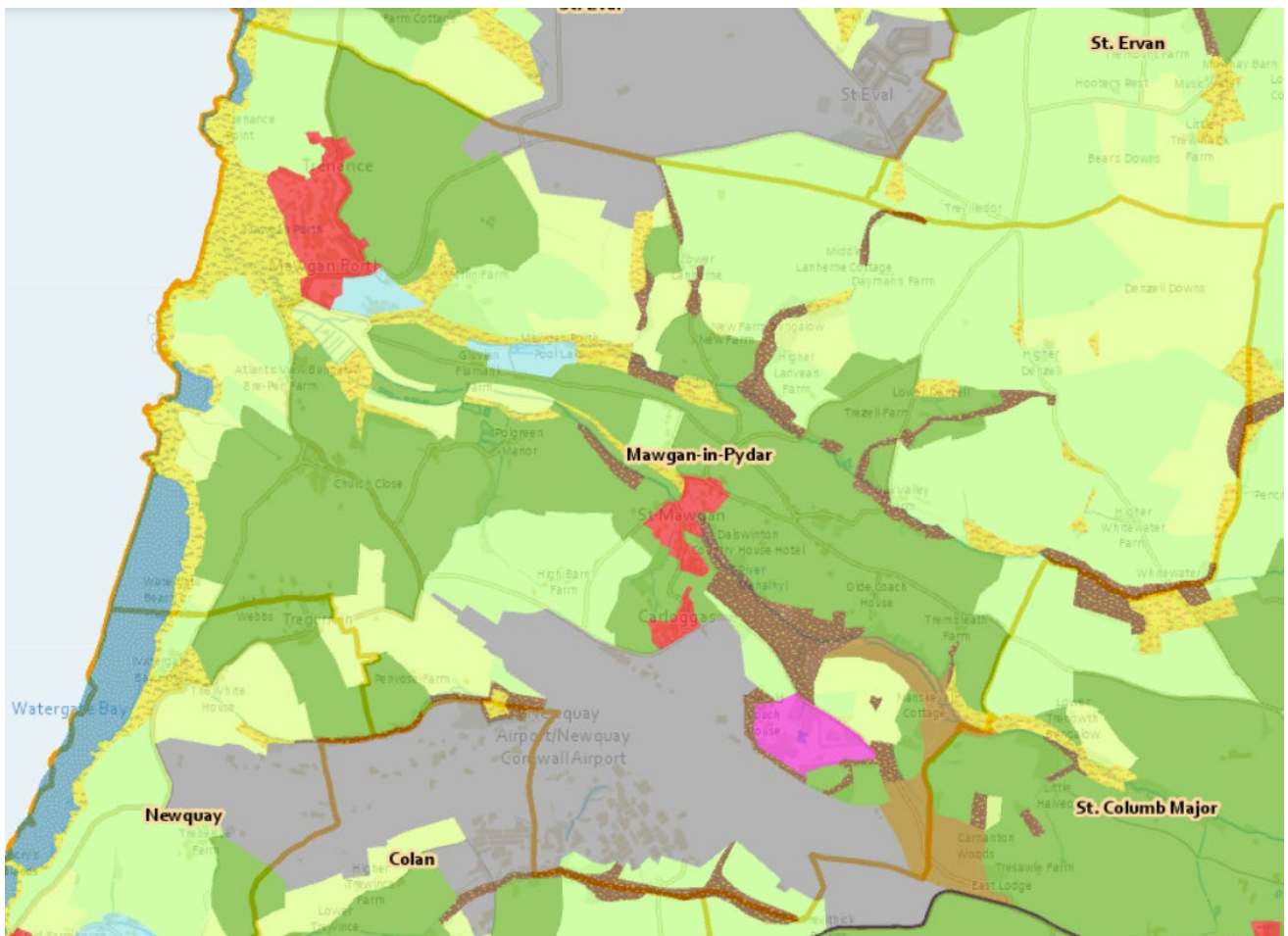
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[1] William 'owned' the land, and loaned out parcels of land (fiefs) to nobles (vassals) who in return gave military service when required, such as to garrison castles. Not necessarily giving service in person, a Noble had to provide several knights depending on the size of the fief. Over time the military service commitment of the Nobels was commuted to money payments, which became the norm. The Noble could have free peasants or serfs (aka villeins, actually slaves) to work his lands, and he kept the proceeds of that labour. If a Noble had a large estate, he could rent it out as a tenant-in-chief to a lesser Noble who, in turn, gave military service, and had peasants work that land for him, thus creating an elaborate hierarchy of land ownership. For administrative purposes, estates were divided into 'Manors', the smallest piece of land which could support a knight, his family and retinue. A powerful lord could control many hundreds of manors, either in the same place or in different locations. Each manor's knight was 'Lord of the Manor', under whom were various classes that worked his land [the 'demesne'] and sustained themselves by also working a 'tenement' or small plot of land loaned to them by their lord. These were *villagers and freemen* [around 40% of households, holding on average 30 acres of land, and two oxen for ploughing], *smallholders and cottagers:* [around 35% of households, with about 5 acres of land on average and might have had a share in the villagers' plough teams], and *slaves* [around 10% of households, who had no land, belonged to the lord, and may have been used as ploughmen and servants]. The 'Lord's Waste' was land available as common pasture for his animals and those of his tenants, or left as common pasture and wasteland. Land given over to the Church for the support of Clergy was known as the Glebe. The villagers were bonded tenants who could not leave the land without the landowner's consent, whilst the freeman held land by deed and paid a fixed money rent. After centuries in which the rent remained unchanged while its value fell, such rents were nominal. Such tenements could be hereditary.

Following William's policy of carving up estates and redistributing them, manorialism became much more widespread in England. In Cornwall the situation was probably much looser than that to the east, with fewer labour services, more money rents and greater freedom of decision-making for tenants. All tenants had to attend the manorial court, held usually in the manor house to deal with the tenants' rights and duties, changes of occupancy, and disputes between tenants. Place names ending in 'Court' are reminders of those days. The Lord of the Manor or his representative presided. As it became usual for the villein to be given a copy of the entry in the court roll relating to his holding, such a tenure became known as 'copyhold'.

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

main seat during this time. Both are now Grade 1 listed buildings which, together with their curtilages, form the heart of the present-day village. Other settlements emerging during this period include Trevarrian [first recorded in 1256], and Trenance [first recorded 1277].

2.14   In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a deer park associated with Lanherne extended from the house up and on to the ridge above. The estimated extent of the deer park encompassed almost 380 acres from the River Menahyl southwards up and beyond Mawgan Cross. The early nineteenth century settlement of Deer Park recalls this site.

2.15   By Elizabethan times, through a mixture of judicious marriages and purchase, the Arundells had acquired some 12 seats in Cornwall incorporating eighty manors and throughout this period they played a leading role in ecclesiastical and military affairs at both a national and local level. As a leading Catholic family it is perhaps unsurprising that the Arundells' fortunes suffered a setback with the arrival of the Protestant Reformation. In 1549 Humphrey Arundell raised an army in revolt against the new religious ordinances marching on Exeter where he was defeated prior to being hanged at Holborn. Then, some three years later, Sir Thomas Arundell was beheaded for his part in a plot against Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who was a favourite of Elizabeth 1.

2.16   The Arundell fortunes were further diminished by taking the Royalist side in the Civil War. This led to the sequestration of their estates which were only restored on payment of an enormous fine. Thus, by the time the last of the Lanherne Arundells died in 1701 their pre-eminent position in the locality was coming to an end.

2.17   The other major influence in the development of St Mawgan village has been the Carnanton Estate. Originally the property of the Earldom of Warwick the estate was conveyed to the Crown through their ultimate heiress, Lady Ann Neville, who married first Edward, Prince of Wales and later Richard 111.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Legend:
- Coastal Rough Ground
- Communications
- Dunes
- Farmland: Prehistoric
- Farmland: Medieval
- Farmland: Post Medieval
- Farmland: C20
- Industrial: Disused
- Industrial: Working
- Intertidal and inshore water
- Military
- Ornamental
- Plantations and Scrub
- Recreational
- Reservoirs
- Settlement: C20
- Settlement: older core (pre-1907)
- Upland Rough Ground
- Upland Rough Ground (relict industry)
- Woodland (deciduous)

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

FIGURE 7: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

2.18   In the early seventeenth century Carnanton became the property of William Noye, the controversial Attorney General to Charles 1 and a national figure. However, some two years after William's death in 1634 his son Edward was killed in a duel and the estate passed to his younger brother Humphrey and then to his daughter Bridgman Noye. In 1685 she married John Willyams of Roseworthy near Hayle and subsequent generations of the Willyams family continued to live at Carnanton until 1971 when, on the death of Col. Edward Neynoe Willyams, the estate passed to his nephew Simon Young-Jamieson.

2.19   For three centuries, therefore, St Mawgan village, with the exception of the Convent and its farm, was almost entirely within the ownership of the Carnanton estate and the older parts of the present day settlement (Penpont, the Falcon Inn, the School, the Rectory, the Almshouses, the Gilton cottages) were all built by the Willyams family. It was also during this time that the majority of the now very extensive Carnanton woods were first planted. These have always been a notable feature of the village (along with The Grove, the wood on Lanherne Barton that belonged to the Convent).

Post-Medieval.

2.20   By the 18th century farming and prosperity around the Parish probably benefitted from the growing trade available through nearby Newquay and the popularity of sea-sand collected from Mawgan Port for use in manure. This resulted in the creation of many new farms and smallholdings, and the piecemeal intake of new enclosures, much reducing the extent of the rough ground backing the cliffs.

2.21   Mawgan Porth remained uninhabited but for a small settlement at Porth Farm [now Highlands] alongside the northern arm of the St Columb Canal which was constructed from 1773 from Mawgan Porth to Whitewater below St Columb Major. It was a tub-boat canal built to carry sea-sand for manure. This ran from Trenance Point above Mawgan Porth, past Porth Farm, Lower Lanherne and Bolingey to Whitewater, where there was a feeder from the river. Inclined planes, or more correctly chutes, were made from the clifftops at the seaward terminus to connect the canal with the beach. The canal was completed to Whitewater by 1779. Some 25 years later it was described in the past tense, and it would therefore seem to have had a short working life, possibly through lack of water in the summer months. Parts of the canal are still evident.

2.22   At Carnanton, a Georgian house [Grade II listed] was erected, and today still retains some of its formal garden and park, albeit much affected by the construction of Newquay airfield. It was identified under Policies 29 and 30 of Part 1 in the Restormel Local Plan as an Historic Park and Garden of Local Importance.

2.23   The Lanherne Estate passed to the Wardour branch of the Arundell family who disposed of the majority of the family's Cornish estates over the course of the century. So it came about that in 1794 the eighth Baron Arundell of Wardour offered the by now somewhat dilapidated Lanherne mansion to a community of Theresian nuns who had fled Antwerp to escape the French Revolution. The building has been a Carmelite convent ever since [barring a brief period when it was Franciscan].

2.24   Such was the beauty of the area that in the early 19th Century that the Cornish poet Henry Sewell Stokes wrote a 257 verse poem describing a journey to the Vale of Lanherne in 1836 [see box].

2.25   St Mawgan village's central role developed, and a small 'Churchtown' area emerged around St James's Church, by the late 19th Century, with a School [1840], The Falcon Inn [1840], a National School [1863], Rectory and Post Office appearing. Trevarrian gradually extended, as did Trenance, and Carloggas [seeTithe Map extracts below, Figure 8] but Mawgan Porth continued to be uninhabited.

The 20th Century.

2.26   By the Edwardian period as Methodist Chapel and Smithy were located at Penpont, with Almshouses on the road from the village centre to Carloggas, whilst more houses appeared around the periphery of the village. Further enclosures of land and amalgamation of fields into larger units changed the appearance of some areas behind the coast.

FIGURE 8 A,B,C,D : ST MAWGAN IN PYDAR TITHE MAP 1841.

2.27   Later the area became established as a holiday location, with the appearance of caravan and chalet developments and supporting facilities at Trevarrian, Mawgan Porth and Tregurrian.

2.28   In 1933 a site known as 'Trebelsue Big Field', just to the south west of the Parish, was used by Alan Cobham's National Aviation Display, otherwise known as 'Cobham's Flying Circus', for an air display. In 1939 (presumably utilising the 'Big Field') the Weston-super-Mare based company, Western Airways, opened a twice daily service between Swansea - Barnstaple – Newquay (Trebelzue) – Penzance (St Just), establishing the use of the area for flying. Trebelsue became an RAF satellite airfield for nearby RAF St Eval, to the northeast of St Mawgan Parish, at the outbreak of WW2.

2.29   Frequent crosswinds and the short runways limited operations at Trebelsue and in late April 1942 the decision was made to develop RAF St Mawgan further inland, much of the site being in the Parish. The new airfield developed rapidly, a long-term joint Allied operation being quickly established. In addition to its use as a major diversion airfield, It also became the main terminal for worldwide flights to and from the UK, transferring nearly 1200 aircraft to North Africa, making St Mawgan one of the busiest airfields in the country. After the war the RAF Station went into 'care & maintenance' for several years, reopening in 1951 when the newly formed School of Maritime Reconnaissance, Air Sea Warfare Development Unit and 744 Squadron, Fleet Air Arm started to re-use St Mawgan. It also assumed a Search & Rescue role. In 1956 two previously St Eval based Shackleton-flying squadrons were redeployed to St Mawgan and in 1958 2 more squadrons followed. From 1959 small scale public airline services started, and in 1962 Newquay Town Council constructed a small terminal its northern side.

2.30   In 1969 the first jet-propelled maritime patrol aircraft to enter service in the world, known as the Nimrod, was introduced at and Operational Conversion Unit (OCU) established at RAF ST Mawgan to convert Shackleton crews to the new aircraft. An offensive squadron of Nimrods was also formed from 1971. Meanwhile civilian flying activity became further developed. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the perceived change to the security situation, RAF St Mawgan's role changed again, focusing on Search & Rescue and the Joint Maritime Facility became operational at RAF St Mawgan. The facility was a joint venture between the United States Navy (USN), Royal Navy and RAF Strike Command as a secure communications centre to co-ordinate naval activity between the USA and UK in the Atlantic. Further changes in the civilian facilities occurred in 2000 when the airport passenger terminal was

extended. Since then, the RAF has largely reduced its interest, having sold the airfield to Cornwall Council.

2.31   The airfield has considerable historic significance, as assessed in the Newquay Cornwall Airport Historic Environment Assessment and Characterisation Report, due to the

Figure 9: RAF Air Traffic Control Tower, RAF ST Mawgan.

airfield's association with key political events in the twentieth century (Second World War and the Cold War) and its relationship with military personnel and aircraft, in particular the US military and the use of the Nimrod (of which it is considered of note), and its association with the Avro Lancaster and Shackleton. In St Mawgan Parish these include:

- *'Buildings of Very High Importance'*
    - o   the 'Nimrod servicing area'
- *'Buildings of High Importance'*
    - o   the RAF Air Traffic Control area [see Figure 9]
- *'Buildings of Moderate Importance'*
    - o   the Runways, taxiways and dispersals
    - o   Hangars and Technical Areas
    - o   Terminal Area.

Modern St Mawgan in Pydar.

2.32   During the late 20th Century the settlements of St Mawgan in Pydar expanded significantly, with Mawgan Porth and Trenance changing significantly and becoming linked by residential developments. The predominantly post war housing designs involved in this expansion combined with undeveloped landscaping, give the general appearance of the settlement that lacks the character associated with traditional Cornish villages and the visual impact is hard and unsympathetic to its rural nature.

2.33   St Mawgan village has developed along the road, almost linking with Carloggas, but fortunately the Conservation Area status has helped avoid too much harm. The great of Lanherne continues to preside over the whole place. It remains the heart of the place and an influence in the details of architectural features of older buildings. Trees continue to predominate, particularly at the valley bottom, in the heart of the settlement. However, the modern 'wirescape' remains largely in situ, particularly obvious on the approach road from Carloggas, detracting from the historic sense of place.

2.34   The fields of the river plain and the hilltops still contrast with the rich growth of the wooded banks of the Vale of Lanherne, and the fields above Penpont remain conspicuous in all north-facing views but there has been some erosion with small groups of new houses appearing over the years.

2.35   Considerable areas of holiday accommodation have also occurred with the potential for more significant change in the form of large areas given over to Holiday Parks in the future.

2.36   Nevertheless, the historic environment continues to play an essential role in the character of the area that local people and many visitors hold in esteem. Despite the visual impact of the holiday sites and the expansion of Mawgan Porth/Trenance on the historic setting, much of the underlying historic environment [such as historic buildings, field boundaries, woodlands, water systems and

trackways] are intact. At St Mawgan in Pydar, despite recent growth, the heart of the village retains its historic character, and provides modern day residents with a link to the earliest past.

2.37   Plans for the future of what is now Newquay Airport, and the associated development of an Aero and Space Hub, are a concern, but the significant historic structures within its boundaries remain intact.

Design

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

2.39   However, in some places, such as at Mawgan Porth and Trenance harm has been caused through new development and extensions. For example, architectural solutions that pay little regard to local vernacular, whilst some of the infill development is inconsistent with surrounding development. National press attention was drawn in recent times to perceived unsympathetic developments carried out by celebrity actors[2]. Elsewhere windows and doors are marred by modern replacements which ignore traditional styles. Issues have also been raised about the impact of new developments on the traditional sylvan character of the area associated with Carnanton woods and the Vale of Lanherne.

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

3. Related Community Engagement Feedback

2.41   Some 95% of respondents to the 2021 survey said they were concerned about the impacts of housing development in the Parish, with loss or=f the rural character of the area scoring 5.81 on a 1 to 6 most important scale, with the effects on features of existing developments scoring 5.62.

2.42   There was 90% support for designation of areas of special character and a design guide to place limits on development, with respect to hights of buildings [91%], and there was 83% agreement that the use of local and natural materials should be required.

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[2] 'Cate Blanchett at war with neighbours over 'Hollywood-on-Sea' cottage' The Times of London, Feb 28th 2024.

4. Key issues and implications for the NDP

2.43   Figure 10 summarises the key issues that have arisen in this analysis and the implications of them before recommending key objectives for the NDP and policy intentions that should support them.

Figure 10: Key Issues arising from the evidence base and implications for the NDP, with recommendations for policy areas and objectives.

Key Issues

- National and local policy is that Planning should:

    o   contribute to and enhance the natural and historic environment

    o   ensure that developments function well, are visually attractive, are sympathetic to local character and history, allow an appropriate amount and mix, and create places that are safe, inclusive and healthy

    o   not permit development of poor design

    o   give great weight to outstanding or innovative designs which promote sustainability or help raise the standard of design more generally in the area

    o   give great weight to the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas),

    o   take a balanced judgement on the scale of harm to the significance of non-designated heritage assets

- Numerous features and areas of historic environment interest and archaeological heritage are present in the parish, including many listed buildings and scheduled monuments. The Parish has many place names of historic origin which underscore the and help explain the emergence of the local settlements, which should be an indicator of the need for adequate heritage assessment.

- The setting of the many listed building and the general character of the villages is attractive.

- In some places, harm has been caused through new development and extensions. For example, windows and doors marred by modern replacements whilst some of the infill development has paid little regard to the vernacular.

- Mawgan Porth and Trenance have changed significantly and become linked by residential developments. The predominantly post war housing designs involved in this expansion combined with undeveloped landscaping, give the general appearance of the settlement that lacks the character associated with traditional Cornish villages and the visual impact is hard and unsympathetic to its rural nature.

- St Mawgan village retains its historic sense of place and along with the Vale its sylvan character. However, the modern 'wirescape' remains largely in situ, detracting from this character.

- There has been some erosion, with small groups of new houses appearing over the years, of the contrast between the valley fields with the wooded banks of the Vale of Lanherne.

Key Objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **Preserve and Enhance Local Character**: Protect and enhance the architectural and historic character of the area while promoting high-quality design in all development and changes within the plan area.

Recommended Neighbourhood Development Plan Policy

- National and local planning policies are sufficient to protect statutorily listed heritage assets and no local policy is needed in the St Mawgan in Pydar NDP.
- However, there are many unlisted heritage assets that are currently not protected which could benefit from a protective policy in the NDP.
- Therefore it would be appropriate to require that development that affects extant non-designated historic assets should have regard to their significance and setting and accord with Cornwall Local Plan Policy 24, and that in view of the extensive archaeology of the area, all development should have regard to the current Historic Environment Record. This should be applicable also to the are of Newquay Airport that falls within St Mawgan in Pydar Parish.
- Place names should be identified as a 'clue' to the need for heritage impact assessment.
- To avoid further harm at Mawgan Porth/Trenance there should be a policy to the effect that proposals which involve an increase in density of development or other changes detrimental to the character and/or appearance of these particular areas.
- The NDP should include policy criteria aimed at maintaining the sylvan character of the Vale area, and help tackle the 'wirescape' at St Mawgan village.
- To help achieve the outcomes of good design which reflects local design traditions a Design Guide and Code should be commissioned, supported by an NDP policy.