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CORNWALL UNIT

ONE GORRIS HALL, STATION ROAD

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CHINA CLAY LEADER II PROGRAMME AREA

Promoting the Historic Heritage

A report for the China Clay LEADER II Project

by

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**Cornwall Archaeological Unit
Cornwall County Council**

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DRAFT REPORT FOR CONSULTATION

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CONTENTS

PAGE

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0	Summary	
2.0	Background	
2.1	The China Clay LEADER II programme	
2.2	Aims and methods of this study	
3.0	The Archaeology and History of the China Clay LEADER II Area	
4.0	Existing Historic Interpretation Facilities	
4.1	Museums	
4.1.1	Wheal Martyn China Clay Heritage Centre	
4.1.2	Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre	
4.1.3	Luxulyan Museum and Heritage Centre	
4.1.4	Mevagissey Museum	
4.1.5	Fowey Museum	
4.1.6	Lostwithiel Museum	
4.1.7	St Austell Brewery Visitor Centre	
4.2	Archaeological sites with on-site interpretation	
4.3	Historic gardens open to the public	
4.4	Historic trails	
4.4.1	The Saints Way	
4.4.2	Other historic trails	
4.5	Luxulyan Valley Country Park	
4.6	Guided walks, tours and events	
4.6.1	Falmouth-Fowey Countryside Service	
4.6.2	Cornwall of Mine	
4.6.3	Other walks, tours and events	
4.7	Interpretive literature	
5.0	Existing Countryside Access and Green Tourism Policies and Proposals	
5.1	Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)	
5.1.1	Green tourism	
5.1.2	Countryside Access Corridors	
5.1.3	Countryside Recreation Priority Areas	
5.1.4	Long Distance Leisure Trails	
5.1.5	Specific recreation routes/leisure trails	
5.1.6	Derelict land	
5.1.7	Transport (rail and river)	
5.2	Cornwall Structure Plan (Deposit Draft - November 1995)	
5.2.1	Countryside access, recreation and tourism	
5.2.2	Derelict land	
5.3	Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001 (St Austell China Clay Area)	
5.3.1	Protecting and enhancing important archaeological and historic sites	
5.3.2	Countryside Access	

- 5.3.3 Restoration and environmental enhancement
- 5.4 Minerals Local Plan - Consultation Draft (Cornwall County Council - December 1994)
- 5.5 Cornwall Land Reclamation Strategy 1997-1998
- 5.6 Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route Study (1st draft - August 1996)
- 6.0 Recent or current Countryside Access/Historic Interpretation Initiatives**
 - 6.1 Pentewan to St Austell leisure trail
 - 6.2 St Austell to Wheal Martyn leisure trail
 - 6.3 Imperial Kilns/Rockhill Dry land reclamation scheme
 - 6.4 Luxulyan Valley land reclamation scheme
 - 6.5 Improvements to the Saints Way
 - 6.6 Parish churches interpretation packs
 - 6.7 China Clay rural tourism/Wheal Martyn feasibility study
 - 6.8 Charlestown Battery
 - 6.9 Castle Dore
- 7.0 Opportunities for Increased Public Access and Historic Interpretation**
 - 7.1 Main historic interpretation themes
 - 7.2 Sites with potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
 - 7.3 Proposals for linking archaeological and historic sites
 - 7.3.1 Historic trails
 - 7.3.2 Interpretive literature
 - 7.3.3 Guided walks and tours
 - 7.3.4 Enhancement of museum facilities/displays
 - 7.4 Establishing public access/historic interpretation priorities
 - 7.5 Putting the proposals into practice
 - 7.5.1 Individual sites
 - 7.5.2 Historic trails
 - 7.6 Potential sources of funding

Bibliography

- Appendix 1: Gazetteer of all sites/groups of sites that have potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
- Appendix 2: Regular events in the China Clay LEADER II area (in addition to those listed in Section 4.6)

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE

1. The China Clay LEADER II area - showing the settlements and parishes included within the area
2. Existing historic heritage interpretation facilities
3. Archaeological landscapes within the China Clay Area recommended for protection by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (1991)
4. Long distance footpaths (existing)
5. Countryside Access Corridors proposed by the Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)
6. Countryside Recreation Priority Areas proposed by the Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)
7. Leisure trails proposed by the Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)
8. Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route, Leg 304 (proposed by Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route Study, 1st Draft, August 1996)
9. Areas within the China Clay Area proposed for long term environmental enhancement (Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001)
10. All environmental enhancement proposals contained in the Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001
11. Summary map of all sites/groups of sites that have potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
12. Prehistoric sites (Neolithic to Romano-British)
13. Christian sites (Medieval and later)
14. Industrial sites and landscapes
15. Ports and fishing harbours
16. Fortifications
17. Stately homes and historic parks and gardens
18. Key historic trails (proposed and existing) that link sites for increased public access and historic interpretation
19. Distributions of all sites/groups of sites that have potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
20. Historic trails (proposed and existing) that provide links between archaeological sites with potential for increased public access and historic interpretation

1.0 SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a study funded as a Measure A project under the China Clay LEADER II programme. The study was aimed at exploring the options for promoting the historic heritage as part of a green tourism initiative within the area. A gazetteer has been compiled of all archaeological sites that have potential for increased public access and historic interpretation, and it is proposed that a series of historic trails be established to create physical links between key sites. Interpretive literature, guided walks and tours and enhanced museum facilities are also suggested as mechanisms for linking and promoting the wide range of archaeological sites surviving within the area. Public access and historic interpretation priorities are identified along with a summary of the measures needed to put the report's proposals into practice.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 The China Clay LEADER II Programme

This programme is part of a European Community Initiative aimed at creating sustainable economic improvements in rural areas, through the promotion of partnerships and community initiatives. Launched in January 1996, it is a four year project covering the whole of the St Austell Travel to Work Area (Figure 1), but focusing particularly on the China Clay Villages and the ports of Par and Fowey. The programme is managed by The China Clay Area Board (a limited company established for this purpose) and overseen by a Local Development Group (LDG) on which key local organisations from both the public and private sector are represented. The LDG is responsible for deciding which projects should be submitted to the Board for approval, before the formal fund application process begins.

The China Clay LEADER II programme has four key areas of priority:

- 1) *small and rural businesses* - by working in partnership with other business support agencies, the LEADER II project aims to help existing small businesses to become more efficient and competitive, and encourage the establishment of new businesses, where the long term viability of these can be demonstrated;
- 2) *tourism* - support will be given to the providers of tourism (a major part of the local economy, accounting for one in every four jobs), with an emphasis on promoting the unique cultural, geological, archaeological and industrial features of the area which represent an ideal resource for the development of green tourism;
- 3) *agriculture, horticulture and fisheries* - key areas of focus in this sector are likely to include training, farm diversification and collective added value and marketing initiatives;
- 4) *community regeneration* - support will be given to village regeneration and environmental projects which both generate income and foster community pride.

During the early stages of the programme, a number of surveys and appraisals are being conducted to identify local needs and provide good base line data against which the effects of the LEADER initiative can be measured. These "Measure A" projects include:

- * a detailed survey of existing tourism related facilities and services;
- * an appraisal of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing sectors;
- * a survey of existing small and rural businesses
- * the production of a comprehensive register of sites and events of historical, cultural and archaeological interest;
- * a series of parish appraisals, including door to door interviews to obtain a good representation of local views on key issues.

More specific "Measure B" projects will lead on from the surveys and appraisals listed above.

2.2 Aims and objectives of this study

This study has been funded under the China Clay LEADER II programme as a Measure A project. Its main aims were to:

- * review existing historic heritage facilities within the China Clay LEADER II area;
- * produce a comprehensive register of sites of archaeological, historical and cultural interest within the China Clay LEADER II area which have potential for increased public access and interpretation;
- * explore the options for using such sites to promote the historic heritage of the area as part of a green tourism initiative.

To achieve these aims the following methodology was applied.

- 1) *Key sources of archaeological information were consulted:*
 - i) Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) - a computerised database of all recorded archaeological sites in the county;
 - ii) The Archaeology of the St Austell China Clay Area - a report by Cornwall Archaeological Unit detailing the archaeology of the China Clay winning and working area and making recommendations for its future protection and management (Herring and Smith 1991);
 - iii) The Luxulyan Valley - a report containing the results of a detailed survey of archaeological sites within the valley (Cornwall Archaeological Unit 1988);
 - iv) English Heritage's survey of nonconformist chapels in Cornwall (Berry 1997).
- 2) *An initial gazetteer of archaeological and historical sites was compiled* - this consisted of sites selected from the sources listed above because they have potential for increased public access/interpretation (by virtue of their location, importance and character and the degree of surviving remains);
- 3) *Existing historic interpretation facilities within the LEADER II area were identified* - these include museums, archaeological sites with on-site interpretation, and historic parks and gardens which are open to the public.
- 4) *A review was carried out of existing countryside access and green tourism policies, proposals and initiatives in the LEADER II area* - this was achieved by liaising with the relevant organisations (Restormel Borough Council, Cornwall County Council, the China Clay industry) and consulting a range of policy documents, namely:
 - i) Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft March 1995;
 - ii) Cornwall Structure Plan - Deposit Draft, November 1995;
 - iii) Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001 (St Austell China Clay Area);

- iv) Minerals Local Plan - Consultation Draft (Cornwall County Council, December 1994);
 - v) Cornwall Land Reclamation Strategy 1997-1998;
 - vi) Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route Study (1st Draft, August 1996);
 - vii) Cornwall Countryside Local Plan - Cornwall County Council 1983.
- 5) *A limited number of field visits were conducted to check the suitability of sites for increased public access/historic interpretation*

This report is a draft document containing recommendations based on the results of the above study. It has been sent for comment to the following individuals and organisations:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| China Clay LEADER II Project | - | Len Smith (Project Officer) |
| | | China Clay Area Board |
| | - | J. Blewett |
| | | C. Burdon |
| | | N. Jeans (Tregothnan Estate) |
| | | D. Jeffery |
| | | M. Pemberton (ECC International) |
| | | A. Ward |
| | - | Local Development Group (24 members) |
| West Cornwall LEADER Project | - | Bill Bawden (Project Officer) |
| Restormel Borough Council | - | Phil Randal (Forward Planning & Economic Development Officer) |
| | | Malcolm Pinch (Planning Officer) |
| | | Angie Rowe (Economic Development Officer) |
| | | Gerry Brain (Landscape & Forestry Officer) |
| | | Paul Wright (Tourism Officer) |
| Cornwall County Council | - | Nick Johnson (County Archaeologist) |
| | | Brian Shipman (Principal Countryside Officer) |
| | | Ann Pattison (Planner, Policy and Development Control) |
| | | Richard Clemens (Tipping and Restoration Strategy Officer) |
| | | Peter Sainsbury (Land Reclamation Officer) |
| | | David Pattison (Director of Economic Development) |
| English China Clays International | - | George Muskett (Estates Surveyor) |
| | | Roger Preston (Operations Director) |
| | | Ivor Bowditch (Public Relations Officer) |
| Goonvean and Rostowrack | | |
| China Clay Ltd | - | John Allen (Production Director) |
| Falmouth-Fowey Countryside Officer- | | Jeremy Williams |

North Cornwall District Council	-	Charlie David (Countryside Officer)
English Heritage	-	Rob Iles (Inspector of Ancient Monuments)
		Ann Preston-Jones (Field Monument Warden)
Museums	-	Wheal Martyn China Clay Heritage Centre.
		Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre.
		Luxulyan Museum and Heritage Centre
		Mevagissey Museum
		Fowey Museum
		Lostwithiel Museum
		St Austell Brewery Visitor Centre
Cornwall Wildlife Trust	-	Trevor Edwards (Director)
Rural Development Commission	-	Helen Farr (RDC Officer, County Hall)
		Susan Heard (Area Resource Manager, South West Area Office, Exeter)
Government Office South West	-	Jane Caro (Government Officer, South West)
Local historians	-	Charles Thurlow
		James Whetter
		Geoff Prettyman
		Robert Evans
The relevant parish councils	-	Fowey Town
		Gorran
		Grampound-with-Creed
		Lanlivery
		Lostwithiel
		Luxulyan
		Mevagissey
		Roche
		St Blaise
		St Dennis
		St Enoher
		St Ewe
		St Mewan
		St Sampson
		St Stephen-in-Brannel
		Treverbryn
		Tywardreath
		St Michael Caerhays
Private sector	-	St Austell Chamber of Commerce
		Mevagissey Chamber of Commerce
		Lostwithiel Chamber of Commerce
		Fowey Chamber of Trade
		Restormel Local Enterprise Trust
		Cornish Riviera Tourism Association

3.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE CHINA CLAY LEADER II AREA

In common with other parts of Cornwall, humans have been living in this area since at least the Mesolithic period (8000-4000 BC). However, apart from scatters of flint tools, there is now no trace of these semi-nomadic gatherer-hunters. The earliest surviving archaeological monuments are the *tor enclosures* on Helman Tor and St Stephen's Beacon. Functioning as tribal centres, these were built at the beginning of the Neolithic (4000-2500 BC) when the advent of farming led to the establishment of permanent settlements and the evolution of complex social and political groupings. Towards 2500 BC, *henges* (sites consisting of roughly circular areas enclosed by banks with internal ditches) were built across England. Castilly Henge, located on the northern edge of the LEADER II area, is one of only three examples in Cornwall of this type of monument, which is assumed to have had a social and ritual function. Contemporary with such sites was the introduction of metalworking (first gold, then copper and later the alloying of tin and lead with copper), which is traditionally taken to mark the beginning of the next period of prehistory - the Bronze Age (2500-600 BC). Ceremonial and ritual monuments typify the first half of this period - examples in the LEADER II area being the large burial mound (*barrow*) on Hensbarrow Downs and the standing stone (*menhir*) now located in the middle of a bungalow estate in Roche. In contrast, the Iron Age (600 BC-AD 43) is characterised by defended settlement sites. *Hillforts* (such as Resugga Castle, Prideaux Castle and Castle Dore) and *cliff castles* (for example, on Dodman Point and Black Head) were defended by one or more substantial ramparts and functioned as economic and social centres, the fortresses of a warring aristocracy who wielded power over the surrounding countryside, from which they received tribute. In addition to these strongly fortified sites were the *rounds*, more lightly defended farmsteads (such as that at Resparva), located on hillslopes and spurs amongst good farmland. *Rounds* continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period (AD 43-410), when Cornwall was apparently administered by local native leaders, who carried on trade and collected taxes for the Romans but would otherwise have continued much as before.

It was by or during the Early Medieval period (which ran from AD 410 when direct Roman influence ceased to AD 1066 when the Normans arrived) that the basic structure of the modern Cornish settlement pattern was established. In the LEADER II area, as well as elsewhere in Cornwall, the names of many farms reflect this early origin (with pre-Norman prefixes such as *tre* meaning *farming estate*, and *bod* meaning *dwelling*), as does the irregular pattern of the small fields that surround these settlements and the sinuous lanes and tracks that connect them. During the 5th and 6th centuries Christianity was introduced to Cornwall from Wales, the Mediterranean and Gaul - the earliest religious communities taking the form of enclosed settlements known as *lanns*, which would have contained a chapel, a burial ground and a few houses. Many of the Medieval parish churches in the LEADER II area are on the site of *lanns*, and there are Early Christian inscribed stones commemorating important individuals at Indian Queens and near Fowey (the latter being the Tristram stone associated with the Cornish legend of King Mark and Tristan).

The Norman Conquest (which marks the beginning of the Medieval period, AD 1066-1540) saw the complete replacement of one ruling elite with another, wealth and

power residing in the holding of land. Robert of Mortain, the Conqueror's half brother, acquired most of the manors in Cornwall and secured his gains by building formidable castles, such as that at Restormel. The blockhouse at Fowey (forming a pair with that at Polruan) was constructed during the 15th century to defend this important Medieval port, from where tin streamed on Bodmin Moor would have been exported. Other Medieval ports and fishing harbours in the study area are Lostwithiel, Tywardreath (the site of a priory), Mevagissey, Gorran Haven and probably also Pentewan, where building stone was quarried. Grampound is one of several Medieval market towns in Cornwall located on spine roads and routeways, and it still retains its Medieval street pattern, burgage plots and market cross. As well as being a port, Lostwithiel was also a coinage town where tin was assayed. It served the Blackmore Stannary, which was centred on the Hensbarrow massif and was Cornwall's dominant tin-working area during the early 14th century. The importance of Christianity at this time to the everyday lives of Cornish people cannot be overstated, and there are numerous Medieval parish churches in the LEADER II area, together with associated crosses and holy wells.

During the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries (that is, during the first half of the Post-Medieval period) the study area gradually reverted to being an essentially agricultural area, though tin mining did continue at a reduced level. However, from the mid 18th century the china clay industry developed after William Cookworthy discovered kaolin at St Stephen-in-Brannel. Initially involving extraction on a small scale, the industry rapidly expanded so that by the end of the 19th century, Hensbarrow had been transformed into a patchwork of small pits, conical dumps, settling pits and tanks, pan-kilns and engine houses. Harbours were built at Charlestown, Pentewan, Par and (much later) Fowey, to allow export of the china clay to Staffordshire and other pottery-making areas. The Par Canal, together with tramway and railway systems were constructed across the china clay district and between it and the china clay ports. During the later 19th century and the 20th century, in addition to its use in the ceramic industry, china clay came to have a variety of other applications as a cheap, inert filler in paper-making, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and the production of rubber and plastics. The continued expansion of the industry during this century, together with the modernisation of extraction and production methods, has wrought dramatic landscape changes, with smaller 19th century workings and large areas of farmland being swallowed up by the creation of vast pits, dumps and lagoons built to impound waste mica.

During the early to mid 19th century metal mining also thrived, particularly the copper mines of St Austell and Tywardreath, tin mines at Polgooth and Great Hewas and iron mines at Toldish and Lostwithiel (the mines within the Hensbarrow granite in general being only worked sporadically and having little economic impact on the district). As was the case elsewhere in Cornwall, when the price of tin and copper plummeted in the 1870s so did the fortunes of the area's mines, despite a brief revival for some during the 1900s.

Associated with the rapid industrialisation of the 18th and 19th centuries was the growth of Methodism and there are numerous nonconformist chapels in the area, especially in the China Clay district where several are of particular note. Another related development was the building (or rebuilding) of stately homes surrounded by

ornamental gardens and landscaped parks (for example, Tregrehan, Heligan and Menabilly). These were the residences of those families who grew rich on the profits of industry, but wished to distance themselves from the noise, dust and grime that was its by-product. Other Post-Medieval sites include those associated with agriculture (farmhouses, farmbuildings, fields, mills, limekilns), fishing and maritime trade (fish cellars, quays and seawalls, warehouses, ropewalks, coastguards, lighthouses), service industries (smithies, cooperages, breweries, malthouses, tanneries, foundries) and coastal fortification. St Catherine's Castle at Fowey is an early example of the latter, built during the mid 16th century as one of a series of forts along England's south coast. Later gun batteries survive next to St Catherine's Castle and at Charlestown, Gorran Haven and Pentewan (?).

4.0 EXISTING HISTORIC INTERPRETATION FACILITIES

4.1 Museums

Museums and heritage centres within the China Clay LEADER II area which promote its historic heritage are located in Figure 2 and listed below.

4.1.1 *Wheal Martyn China Clay Heritage Centre*

This is set amongst the remains of the Wheal Martyn and Gomm China Clay Works, which form the basis for an historic trail explaining the extraction and processing of china clay (with waterwheels, settling tanks, a pan-kiln etc). An audio-visual display in the museum building provides a summary of the historical development of the industry. There is also a nature trail which takes in more china clay remains (including an engine house) and leads to a spectacular view over a working pit. "Cornwall of Mine" guided walks are arranged from here. Open daily from Easter to end of October. Contact: Peter Hawkins, St Austell China Clay Museum Ltd, Carthew, St Austell PL26 8XG, Tel and fax 01726 850362.

4.1.2 *Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre*

Containing the largest collection of shipwreck artefacts in the United Kingdom, this heritage centre incorporates china clay tunnels in its building and also provides information on the development of Charlestown as a copper ore and china clay port. It has a life-size tableaux of Charlestown Road, with a talking model of Charles Rashleigh, the port's founder, and an audio-visual display. Open daily from 1st March to 31st October. Contact: Richard Larn, Ropewalk House, Charlestown, St Austell PL25 3NN, Tel 01726 69897, Fax 01726 815511.

4.1.3 *Luxulyan Museum and Heritage Centre*

Located in part of the old Bridges Methodist Chapel, this centre presents information on the prehistory and history of the Luxulyan Valley and area, using displays and artefacts. Run by local volunteers. Open Tuesday and Saturday afternoons during the school summer holidays only, though special visits can be arranged at other times. A programme of lectures is arranged during the winter and guided walks during the summer. Contact: Derek Reynolds, 13 Pembroke Close, The Mount, Par, Tel 01726 813522.

4.1.4 *Mevagissey Museum*

Housed in an 18th century boatbuilding shed, this museum contains objects and artefacts reflecting everyday life in the harbour over the last couple of centuries. It includes an apple crusher and cider press, horse-drawn barley thresher, and a Cornish kitchen with a working cloam oven, as well as a display of ship-building tools. Open daily from Easter to October. Contact: Ron Forder (Chairman), Rose Cottage, 33 Tregony Hill, Mevagissey, Tel 01726 843716.

4.1.5 *Fowey Museum*

This museum is housed in a single room in Fowey Town Hall (in the old council chamber). Displayed are artefacts and memorabilia relating to the history of Fowey as a port and one-time borough. Open weekdays May to September. Contact: Hilda Court (Chairman), 22 Polvillion Road, Fowey PL23 1HF, Tel 01726 833513.

4.1.6 *Lostwithiel Museum*

Set in the ground floor of Lostwithiel's Guildhall, in three rooms which used to serve as the jail, this museum houses a photographic display documenting the evolution of the town over the last 100 years, together with agricultural and domestic implements, textiles, minerals, weapons and the town's original hand-pumped 18th century fire engine. Open daily (except Sundays) for Easter week and from the end of May to mid-September. Groups may visit out of season by arrangement. Contact: Jeanne Jones, Rowden Cottage, 11 The Parade, Lostwithiel PL22 0DX, Tel 01208 872079.

4.1.7 *St Austell Brewery Visitor Centre*

A working brewery dating back to the late 19th century, with a visitor centre where the traditional brewing process is described. Visitor centre and shop open weekdays throughout the year, tours of brewery available twice daily by prior arrangement. Contact: Vicky Crossingham, St Austell Brewery Visitor Centre, Trevarthian Road, St Austell PL25 4BY, Tel: 01726 66022.

4.2 **Archaeological sites with on-site interpretation**

There are only a few sites within the area at which archaeological historical information is provided (see Figure 2). Excluding the china clay works at Wheal Martyn, which have already been described above, these are:

*	Restormel Castle	-	English Heritage historic property
*	St Catherines Castle	-	English Heritage historic property
*	Resugga Castle	-	Scheduled Monument with an information board erected by Restormel Borough Council
*	Castle-an-Dinas	-	Just outside study area

Though these are the only sites with on-site interpretation, there are other key sites in the LEADER II area which are well known and have been promoted in interpretive literature - for example in *Cornwall's Archaeological Heritage* (the guidebook to the county's archaeology produced by Cornwall Archaeological Unit), *Historic Cornwall* (the County Council's free map showing Cornwall's main historic sites and facilities) and *Cornovia* (Weatherhill 1985). Such sites include Castle Dore, the Dodman, Fowey (and Polruan) blockhouse, Helman Tor, Lostwithiel, Menacuddle Well, St Michael's Chapel on Roche Rock, the Tristram Stone, Treffry Viaduct and Luxulyan Valley, Black Head cliff castle, Castilly henge, Prideaux and St Dennis hill forts, Castle Gotha and the menhirs at Roche and Mount Charles, St Austell.

4.3 Historic gardens open to the public

There are five of these within, or just outside the LEADER II area:

- 1) The Lost Gardens of Heligan (Mevagissey) - open all year
- 2) Tregrehan (Par) - open mid-March to September
- 3) Caerhays Castle (Caerhays) - open at certain times of the year
- 4) Lanhydrock (just outside study area, near Bodmin Parkway station) - house and gardens open end of March to beginning of November (house closed Mondays except bank holidays)
- 5) Trewithen (just outside study area, near Probus) - open March to September

There are numerous other historic houses and gardens in the study area, some of which are public open spaces or are open to the public. Those listed in the Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft) are as follows:

- * Castle (Lostwithiel)
- * Duporth
- * Fowey Hall
- * Garlenick
- * Kilmarth
- * Menabilly - nationally important
- * Menacuddle - part of this owned as open space by Restormel Borough Council
- * Pelyn
- * Penans (St Creed)
- * Penrice
- * Place (Fowey)
- * Polcarne (St Austell) - important open space in centre of town
- * Porthpean House
- * Prideaux House
- * Restormel Castle/Manor
- * Trenarren
- * Trenythron
- * Trewhiddle

4.4 Historic trails

4.4.1 *The Saints Way*

The Saints Way was formally opened up as a waymarked route for walkers in 1986. It runs from coast to coast, from Padstow to Fowey, and as its name suggests, it is promoted as a route used by early Christian missionaries from Ireland or Wales and Brittany. A leaflet promoting the Saints Way and circular walks off it has been produced by Restormel Borough Council (with funding from the Countryside Commission, Cornwall County Council, North Cornwall District and Restormel Borough Council and the West Country Tourist Board). Entering the LEADER II

area just north of Helman Tor, the Way splits into two, with the eastern route reaching Fowey via Lanlivery and Golant and the western one via Luxulyan, St Blazey and Tywardreath (Figure 4). Numerous archaeological sites are located on or close to these routes, including the Neolithic tor enclosure on Helman Tor, Prideaux Iron Age hill fort, several Medieval churches, holy wells and crosses, a couple of nonconformist chapels, St Catherine's Castle and the rich maritime heritage of the Medieval port of Fowey.

4.4.2 *Other historic trails*

Lostwithiel Town Council (with assistance from Restormel Borough Council, Project Explore and Cornwall Archaeological Unit) have published a guide to a series of circular walks around the historic town of Lostwithiel and its surrounding countryside. The waymarked routes run south to Milltown, north to Restormel Castle (and beyond to Lanhydrock), northeast via Restormel Manor and southeast to St Winnow.

At the opposite end of the LEADER II area, walks around St Goran Parish are described in a leaflet produced by the Friends of St Goran.

4.5 *Luxulyan Valley Country Park*

In 1992 ownership of Luxulyan Valley passed as a gift from English China Clays International Ltd to Cornwall County Council and Restormel Borough Council, who have since then jointly run it as a country park. A detailed archaeological survey of the valley was carried out during 1987-88 (Cornwall Archaeological Unit 1988) and a popular guidebook describes industrial archaeological sites along the main paths (Smith 1992). The latter is designed mainly for teachers wishing to use Luxulyan Valley as an outdoor classroom, which is in keeping with the decision to manage the valley as a low key educational and recreation resource.

4.6 *Guided walks, tours and events*

4.6.1 *Falmouth-Fowey Countryside Service*

This service mainly covers the coastal part of the LEADER II area. Funded by the Countryside Commission, Cornwall County Council, Carrick District Council and Restormel Borough Council, one of its roles is to arrange and publicise a varied year-round programme of events. Those timetabled for 1997 which fall within the LEADER II area and are specifically concerned with interpreting and promoting the historic heritage are described as follows in the current Mid Cornwall Countryside Events guide:

- * Fowey Town Trail - a stroll around Fowey with a local guide (every Tuesday morning from 27th May to 30th September);
- * Fowey Harbour Boat Trips - a look at the history and sights of Fowey, Polruan and Bodinnick from the water with a local guide (every Wednesday 7th May to 17th September);
- * Dodman Ramble - a classic circular walk with James Whetter, Local Historian, telling the story of Iron Age sites and shipwrecks;

- * Spring at Caerhays - a special guided walk with Charles Williams to see the highlights of Caerhays Garden, and the "lost" garden of Old Park Wood and restored water meadows;
- * House on the Strand - a circular walk via Tywardreath with local guide Lynn Gould, visiting sites written about by Daphne du Maurier and looking at local history;
- * Medieval Tournament (Restormel Castle) - a mini tournament and Medieval Living History by *ye Compaynye of Chevalrye* (organised by English Heritage);
- * Charlestown Harbour and Battery - a talk and walkabout around the historic port of Charlestown with Richard Larn, Curator of the Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre;
- * The Lost Gardens of Heligan - a guided tour by Tim Smit, a Director of Heligan Gardens, describing the story of the largest garden restoration project in Europe;
- * The Past at Pentewan - a talk and walkabout around this old village port with Geoff Prettyman and Robert Evans, Local Historians;
- * Bygone Bodrugan - hear the story of the Bodrugan family on a walk around the lands of Bodrugan Manor with James Whetter, Local Historian;
- * Luxulyan Valley - walk with Gerry Brain, Forestry Officer, to discover the Valley's remarkable industrial heritage and wildlife;
- * Archaeology Alive - join Colin Buck, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, for an historical exploration of Lostwithiel, and then a 4 mile circular ramble via Restormel Castle;
- * Tale of Two Harbours - a special tour of the china clay ports of Par and Fowey with Ivor Bowditch, ECC International (a coach is provided to allow access along the former railway line between the ports);
- * Daphne du Maurier Connections - a chance to walk the area much loved and written about with local guide Lynn Gould (walk in Polkerris-Menabilly area);
- * Medieval Garrison - The Courtenay Household & Companie portray soldiers of the Earl of Devon's Household garrisoned at Restormel Castle during the Wars of the Roses (organised by English Heritage);
- * White Gold - a chance to visit the china clay pits and find out about the modern industry by Ivor Bowditch, ECC International;
- * Medieval Telltales - a circular ramble (from Gorran Churchtown) with James Whetter, Local Historian, visiting sites of a holy well, Medieval amphitheatre, Medieval Mansion and the Murderground(!).

In addition to the above several other guided walks have been arranged for 1997 by Restormel Borough Council or Project Explore - tours of the china clay area, Daphne Du Maurier country (around Menabilly), along the Saints Way and Duchy Walk (north of Lostwithiel), and a "Museum Meander" (around Mevagissey, Lostwithiel and Fowey Museums).

4.6.2 *Cornwall of Mine*

Within the China Clay area a series of tours (by Charles Thurlow, a retired employee of ECC International) are marketed as *Cornwall of Mine*, with bookings being taken at Wheal Martyn China Clay Heritage Centre. These include:

- * White Gold from Mid-Cornwall - a half day tour around the modern china clay industry, which includes visits to working pits (Tuesday mornings);
- * The Secrets of Charlestown - a two-hour guided walk around the port (Tuesday evenings);
- * Pyramids of Cornwall - a full day tour of the old and new china clay industry (Wednesday). This takes in archaeological sites such as Parkandillick engine house, Treffry Viaduct and Luxulyan Valley.

4.6.3 *Other walks, tours and events*

In addition to the above tours and events, special trains have occasionally been hired as part of a guided tour around the China Clay Area, and six Blue Badge Guides (based at Fowey but willing to work throughout the study area) are currently promoting themselves with a grant from the LEADER II project. (See Appendix 2 for other regular events in the LEADER II area).

4.7 **Interpretive Literature**

It has not been possible within the limited time available for this study to make an exhaustive search of current literature concerned with interpreting the historic and archaeological features of the LEADER II area. The initial impression gained is that though there are numerous books and booklets describing various aspects of its history, very few seek to identify, describe and explain the surviving archaeology. A notable exception is *Cornwall's China Clay Heritage* (Smith 1992).

5.0 EXISTING COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS AND GREEN TOURISM POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

5.1 Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)

5.1.1 *Green Tourism*

The plan contains a commitment to encourage and promote tourism which reflects the unique and intrinsic attributes of the area, and recognises that the development of sustainable "green tourism" strategies that involve partnerships between the industry and the community provide the best approach for ensuring the long term health of tourism in the Borough. It recognises that in addition to coast and countryside, opportunities also exist for encouraging the appreciation of Restormel's historic and cultural heritage (including its rich industrial heritage).

5.1.2 *Countryside Access Corridors*

These are areas where it is considered footpath and bridlepath links within the Borough could be enhanced (to encourage passive enjoyment of the countryside). The nine proposed Countryside Access Corridors that fall within the LEADER II area are shown in Figure 5 and listed below:

1. Fal Valley and its tributaries
2. Gover Valley
3. Trenance/Trethowel Valley
4. Luxulyan Valley
5. Treesmill Valley
6. Fowey Estuary/Valley
7. Pentewan Valley and land south of St Austell to Charlestown and between Pentewan and Mevagissey
8. Valley between Portmellon and Castle Hill
9. Valley between Caerhays Castle and Polmassick
10. Land between Whitemoor and Gothers
11. St Stephen's beacon

The plan recognises potential for conflict between these proposals for increased countryside access and the interests of nature conservation or the china clay industry. With regard to the latter it notes that the Fal, Gothers area and Gover Valley Access Corridors in part include land within the China Clay Area where the industry has permission for winning and working or where future china clay proposals may be brought forward.

5.1.3 *Countryside Recreation Priority Areas*

Within the above Countryside Access Corridors, the plan proposes the following Countryside Recreation Priority Areas (the location of which is shown in Figure 6):

- 1 Terras, St Stephen
- 2 Gover Valley

- 3 Luxulyan Valley
- 4 Pentewan Valley and land south of St Austell to Charlestown and between Pentewan and Mevagissey

5.1.4 *Long Distance Leisure Trails*

Two such trails are proposed (see Figure 7).

1. Mawgan Porth to Grampound - linking the Vale of Mawgan and the Fal Valley Countryside Access Corridors, this would be achieved by using existing footpaths and creating some new links (between Toldish and Terras, St Stephen the disused railway provides a potential link). The intention is that the trail would have a variety of uses (walking, cycling and horse-riding) as is appropriate to the nature of the route.
2. Lostwithiel to Fowey - no route has yet been identified for this, but one close to the river and railway would be preferred. As the Saints Way already provides a walking route, the new trail would seek to serve cyclists and/or horse riders.

5.1.5 *Specific Recreation Routes/Leisure Trails*

Proposed by the plan for walking, cycling and horse riding, the three trails that fall within the LEADER II area (shown in Figure 7) are as follows:

1. St Austell to Wheal Martyn
2. St Austell to Pentewan
3. Roche to Bugle

These routes are in general planned to use the trackbeds of disused mineral railway lines and are especially suitable for cycling (secure cycle parks are proposed as part of these schemes). Routes 1 and 2 are primarily designed to provide recreation routes into the countryside from the town with an identifiable attraction at their destination (Wheal Martyn China Clay Heritage Centre and Pentewan harbour). Route 3 is intended to link Roche Village, Roche Rock, Carbis brickworks and Bugle station, using the old Carbis branch line for the eastern part of this route.

5.1.6 *Derelict Land*

The Borough is within a Derelict Land Clearance Area where 100% grant aid may be made available to reclaim derelict land, and the plan states that the borough council will take a positive approach to proposals which involve the reclamation of such sites, and will work with the County Council and china clay industry to promote the positive regeneration of despoiled land within the china clay area (which though not "operational land" is often not defined as derelict).

5.1.7 *Transport (rail and river)*

The plan states that Restormel Borough Council will support any proposal to re-open the Fowey branch line for passenger traffic, and also recognises that the Newquay Branch Line (which reaches from coast to coast through a wide range of scenery, including Goss Moor, the china clay area and Luxulyan Valley) has considerable potential for green tourism. It also supports improvements which would allow for greater use of the Fowey river for transport between Fowey and Lostwithiel.

5.2 **Cornwall Structure Plan (Deposit Draft - November 1995)**

5.2.1 *Countryside access, recreation and tourism*

The Structure Plan recognises that Cornwall's coast and countryside represent an enormously important resource for recreation as well as being the basis of the tourist industry, and it identifies archaeology (and nature conservation) as making an important contribution to the recreation value of the countryside.

In response to the increasing demand for opportunities for access to the countryside, the County Council will continue to encourage and support the establishment of recreation paths, subject to their being no adverse impact on the environment or the efficiency of agriculture. Particular attention will be given in this respect to:

- * the South West Coast Path
- * public rights of way
- * routes around resorts and other main towns
- * routes along disused railways
- * routes connecting with the South West Coast Path and Heritage Coast
- * routes linking with public transport and other major recreation destinations

The County Council intends to encourage the development or improvement of tourist attractions and visitor facilities, particularly where such developments fulfil an educational or interpretive role related to the local heritage.

5.2.2 *Derelict Land*

Nature conservation and the historic environment are recognised by the Structure Plan as valid after uses of derelict land (along with agriculture, amenity and built development). Land reclamation schemes may, therefore, offer opportunities both for creative nature conservation and habitat creation as well as archaeological restoration and protection of areas of earth science interest. Policy ENV12 identifies enhancement of the historic, landscape or nature conservation value of land as one of the priorities for reclamation schemes.

5.3 Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001 (St Austell China Clay Area)

5.3.1 *Protecting and enhancing important archaeological and historic sites*

Landscapes within the China Clay Area identified by Cornwall Archaeological Unit as being of historic importance and recommended (together with 85 individual sites) for protection are listed in the Interim Minerals Plan, which states that the Mineral Planning Authority will seek to protect and enhance these. The ten landscapes (as shown in Figure 3) are as follows:

1. Trerice Bridge
2. St Dennis Consols and Gothers
3. Goonabarn/Tregargus Valley
4. St Stephen's Beacon
5. Hensbarrow Downs
6. Gover Valley
7. Trethowel Valley
8. Bodwen, Higher Menadew and Lower Menadew
9. Treskilling, Lestoon and Tretharrup
10. Carn Grey

5.3.2 *Access to the countryside*

The Plan states that the County Council supports the maintenance of a viable and attractive network of public rights of way within the China Clay Area and will encourage the reinstatement and new provision of accesses as part of reclamation schemes.

5.3.3 *Restoration and environmental enhancement*

The restoration and environmental enhancement measures proposed by the plan are summarised in Figures 9 and 10. The Mineral Planning Authority has a commitment to encouraging restoration strategies which enhance sites and areas of archaeological importance, and their enjoyment and interpretation. It suggests these could include:

- * developing the existing centre at Wheal Martyn
- * provision of interpretive recreation in the historic Fal and Gover Valleys, at Tregargus and southwards from Wheal Martyn via Trethowel linking to St Austell

The implementation of a programme of derelict land reclamation schemes will be sought as part of an overall programme of environmental improvements.

5.4 Minerals Local Plan - Consultation Draft (Cornwall County Council, December 1994)

In this plan the County Council reiterates the commitments expressed in the Interim Minerals Plan regarding countryside access and restoration and environmental

enhancement schemes. A newly stated commitment is regarding the protection of disused railway lines and their interim development for recreational use - the County Council stating that it will protect those railway tracks that are already earmarked for such use. Another addition is a list of archaeologically important areas and sites (as defined by Cornwall Archaeological Unit) which will be impacted on by the china clay industry's proposals for mineral operations. Listed below are those amongst the areas and sites affected that are of particular relevance to the proposals for increased public access/historic interpretation contained in Section 7.0 of this report:

- * the Gover Valley (major conflict arising from tipping proposals here)
- * Trerice Bridge
- * Trethowel Valley
- * Tregargus Valley
- * Bronze Age Barrow, Hensbarrow

5.5 Cornwall Land Reclamation Strategy 1997-1998

This constitutes the strategy and programme of works for the county's local authorities during 1997 and 1998. Its four specific objectives are to:

1. enhance economic and employment potential;
2. preserve and enhance industrial heritage;
3. improve the environmental quality;
4. create and enhance facilities for public recreation and leisure.

Amongst the three specific priorities identified in the strategy are schemes which continue the development of recreational corridors and aid Cornwall's bid to create a cycle network. Current or impending Land Reclamation Programme projects are:

- * St Austell to Wheal Martyn leisure trail
- * Prideaux Woods/Luxulyan

Included in the countywide schedule of works is the "Bodmin to St Austell Green Corridor", and in Restormel Borough Council's schedule is Castle-an-Dinas (just outside the LEADER II area).

5.6 Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route Study (1st Draft - August 1996)

This is a report containing the results of a survey by Sustrans for Cornwall County Council. It proposes the development of a cycle route between Land's End and Bude, which would be part of a UK-wide network of safe, attractive, high quality routes for cyclists, and will also greatly extend the provision for walkers and disabled people. The Bude to Land's End route is part of a second phase of routes which it is planned will be completed by 2005. Many of Cornwall's disused railway lines and mineral tramways have been incorporated into the proposed route. Part of it (Leg 304) runs from Bodmin to Truro, via Lostwithiel, St Austell, Mevagissey and Veryan. Figure 8 shows the section of Leg 304 that would pass through the LEADER II area.

6.0 RECENT OR CURRENT COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS/HISTORIC INTERPRETATION INITIATIVES

6.1 St Austell to Pentewan leisure trail/cycle route

The southern part of this trail (from Pentewan to London Apprentice) has already been completed (with funding from ?). It opened at the end of March 1995 and a privately run cycle hire facility has been set up at Pentewan. No parking is yet available at the London Apprentice end, and the route from here to St Austell has yet to be finalised. Tentative routes through St Austell (to connect with the St Austell to Wheal Martyn trail) have been worked up but no progress has yet been made with these.

6.2 St Austell to Wheal Martyn Leisure trail/cycle route

The route for this trail has been defined and landowners contacted. ECC International and other landowners are in general supportive of the scheme, and funding is available under the Land Reclamation Programme. However, the project has been held up for at least a year by access problems at the St Austell end of the route. Railtrack have agreed in principle to the use of their embankment as a means of gaining access to the trackbed of the disused Trenance Valley Railway, but detailed survey of the embankment has still to be carried out.

6.3 Imperial Kilns/Rockhill Dry land reclamation scheme

This was a scheme instigated jointly by Cornwall County Council and Restormel Borough Council, which used land reclamation funds to clear rubbish from and consolidate the remains of two china clay pan-kilns located beside a disused railway line at Bugle. The railway was already informally used as a footpath by local people and the kiln site has been transformed into an amenity area, with seating being provided.

6.4 Luxulyan Valley/Prideaux Woods land reclamation scheme

These linked schemes will involve conservation and health and safety works in Luxulyan Valley (at Trevanny Clay Dry, Wheelpit Mill and a mine shaft near Penpell Farm), and fencing works around shafts in Prideaux Woods. The latter are shortly to be purchased by Cornwall Wildlife Trust who are keen to encourage public access along the main route through the woods. A land reclamation grant has been sought by Cornwall County Council.

6.5 Improvements to the Saints Way

This is a project organised jointly by Restormel Borough Council, North Cornwall District Council and the County Council's Countryside Access Scheme. Its aim is to enhance the Saints Way by re-routing some lengths, clearer waymarking and the production of a new guide. European money (from which budget?) has been programmed for this summer.

6.6 Parish churches interpretation packs

North Cornwall District Council's Countryside Officer (Charlie David) is arranging the production of interpretation packs for parish churches across the county. (Have any been produced for churches in the LEADER II area?).

6.7 China clay rural tourism/Wheal Martyn feasibility study

This project is at the proposal stage, with funding currently being sought from a variety of sources (Heritage Lottery Fund, the Area Museum Council for the South West, LEADER II, Restormel Borough Council, Cornwall County Council, Wheal Martyn Museum, E.C.C. International). The aim of the feasibility study would be to explore options for the development of industrial heritage sites in the china clay area, with particular reference to utilising Wheal Martyn as a gateway. It will draw on the results of this study to identify which sites in the area would be most suitable as industrial heritage sites.

6.8 Charlestown Battery

The Falmouth-Fowey Countryside Officer (Jeremy Williams) has plans to improve public access at this site by carrying out vegetation clearance and producing interpretive literature(?).

6.9 Castle Dore

The Falmouth-Fowey Countryside Officer would like to see public access to this Iron Age hillfort formalised. However, the farmer whose field the site lies in and who currently permits informal access has indicated to the English Heritage Field Monument Warden that he is not happy with the idea of increased visitor numbers. The site is also on a bend in the road and served by only a small layby.

7.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCREASED PUBLIC ACCESS/HISTORIC INTERPRETATION

7.1 Main Historic Interpretation Themes

On the basis of the range of site types represented in the gazetteer of archaeological sites in the LEADER II area suitable for increased public access/historic interpretation, seven key interpretation themes have been identified.

1 *Prehistoric settlement*

Represented by Neolithic tor enclosures and a henge, Bronze Age barrows and menhirs, Iron Age hillforts, cliff castles and rounds (Figure 12).

2 *Medieval Christianity*

Characterised by parish churches, holy wells and crosses (Figure 13). This theme fits in well with the promotion of the Saints Way.

3 *Methodism*

Exemplified by a number of important nonconformist chapels and preaching pits (Figure 13).

4 *Industrial heritage*

Industrial landscapes, as well as individual sites, represent this theme (Figure 14), which could be sub-divided into the china clay industry and mining for metal. This theme fits in well with the idea of accessing sites along historic trails utilising old railway lines.

5 *Fishing and Maritime trade*

Represented by harbours and ports, which still retain many Post-Medieval (and sometimes earlier) features (Figure 15). The china clay ports also represent the previous theme (industrial heritage).

6 *Fortification*

There are a small number of Medieval and Post-Medieval castles, blockhouses and batteries that could be promoted under this theme (Figure 16) and used to explain changing military strategy.

7 *18th/19th century stately homes and their parks and gardens*

Public access is only permitted at a few of these sites, (Figure 17) but this does not prevent interpretive literature/displays also referring to the many other homes that housed the area's gentry.

7.2 Sites with Potential for Increased Public Access/Historic Interpretation

A full list of these is contained in the gazetteer which forms the appendix at the back of this report, and the 129 sites/groups of sites described in the gazetteer are located in Figures 11 and 19. The final list was arrived at by a process of elimination - the original number of sites considered was much larger. Sites have not been included if:

- * the archaeological remains were too slight to allow for any meaningful understanding of them;
- * there was no existing public access, no prospect of establishing access, or a strong possibility that access would be curtailed in the near future (particularly true of sites within the china clay winning and working area).

The gazetteer attempts to provide a concise description of the location, character and status of each site, the level of existing public access to it and the potential for increased access/historic interpretation. In assessing the latter, existing historic heritage, countryside access and green tourism policies, proposals and initiatives have been taken into account, and in general it is those sites which fall within the scope of these that stand out as the strongest candidates for increased access/interpretation.

There is a general spread of sites across the LEADER II area, though in a couple of parishes (for example St Enoder) the distribution is a bit thin. Though there is probably some scope for promoting sites on a parish by parish basis, this report favours different ways of linking them (see below).

7.3 Proposals for Linking Archaeological and Historic Sites

It is considered that the most effective way to form links between the various sites within the LEADER II area suitable for increased public access/historic interpretation is by using the following measures:

- * historic trails;
- * interpretive literature;
- * guided walks and tours;
- * enhanced museum facilities/displays

7.3.1 *Historic trails*

The Saints Way already provides the area with a long distance historic trail which links numerous sites, particularly Medieval Christian ones. It is proposed here that new historic trails be created to provide additional physical links between important sites and historic landscapes (Figures 18 and 20). The routes of these will be no surprise, since by and large they reflect and have built on existing countryside access proposals and initiatives, with some new routes suggested. The seven proposed new historic trails interconnect and have additional, lesser trails (offshoots) leading from them. They are as listed below.

1. *Fal Valley*

A route from Melbur to Gaverigan bridge, running along the bottom of the Fal valley and utilising the trackbed of the Retew branch line for much of its route. A range of industrial remains are located along this route (see site 6 in the gazetteer), and offshoots would give access to: the revegetated Pines Tip (which has spectacular views over the surrounding historic landscape); the Early Medieval farming landscape of Trerice Farm; Parkandillick engine house; and sites in St Dennis.

2. *Goss Moor*

From Gaverigan Bridge to Roche, using the line of the disused Gother's tramway for part of its route, with offshoots giving access to: St Dennis Church; the industrial landscape at Gother's (site 21 in the gazetteer); Medieval strip fields on Goss Moor itself; and sites further to the north (including Castle-an-Dinas, just outside the LEADER II area, which is one of the largest Iron Age hillforts in the county).

3. *Roche to Bugle*

Incorporating the handful of sites in Roche (including St Gomonda's Church), this route would pass by St Michael's Chapel on Roche Rock, and on to Carbis brickworks and pan-kiln, from where it would use the trackbed of the old Carbis branch line, passing several pan-kilns along the way.

4. *Bugle to St Austell (via the Trethowel/Trenance valley)*

This would utilise the trackbed of old railways for most of its length. At the northern end of the route, offshoots could give access to the stamping mill on the west side of Bugle and to Single Rose Tip (which is in the process of being revegetated and commands spectacular views over the surrounding industrial landscape and St Austell Bay). Towards its southern end the route passes the Wheal Martyn China Clay Heritage Centre and runs down through the Trethowel Valley (which is rich in industrial archaeological remains - site 86 in the gazetteer) to the beautiful Medieval holy well at Menacuddle.

5. *St Austell to Pentewan*

This trail connects St Austell and the china clay district to the old china clay port of Pentewan. There are a couple of sites along the route, which roughly follows the line of the now disused Pentewan Railway, and there is scope for an offshoot to Charlestown and others at the trail's southern end - one to the holy well at Towan, another to Black Head Iron Age cliff castle, and a third to Heligan and Mevagissey.

6. *Bugle to Luxulyan*

This is designed mainly to provide a connection between historic trails nos. 3, 4 and 7, but it also provides a good contrast with the other trails in that it passes through a beautiful hamlet and farming landscape of Medieval origin.

7. *Luxulyan to Par (via Luxulyan Valley)*

From Luxulyan Church, holy well and heritage centre in the north, this trail passes through the beautiful and historic Luxulyan Valley (taking in various industrial archaeological sites along the way - site 54 in the gazetteer), to emerge at Pontois Mill to run parallel with the Par Canal/River almost as far south as Par Station.

7.3.2 *Interpretive Literature*

This could take several forms, but small, attractive, well-illustrated booklets and leaflets would probably be the most appropriate. The subject matter could consist of interpreting and promoting:

- * sites along a particular historical trail or in a particular area (eg within a town or village);
- * similar types of sites (perhaps using the key themes identified in Section 7.1).

7.3.3 *Guided walks and tours*

A fair range of these already exist but there is scope for more, for example:

- * based on the proposed historic trails;
- * utilising the rail network.

7.3.4 *Enhancement of Museum facilities/displays*

There will always be scope for enhancing such facilities, but a few possibilities have emerged during the course of this project:

- * the establishment of a new museum at Pentewan - the local Old Cornwall Society has already expressed an interest in the setting up of a museum there, and as well as describing the history and archaeology of Pentewan and its environs it would be well-placed to promote historic trails nos. 4 and 5;
- * the use of Luxulyan Heritage Centre as a place from which to promote historic trails nos. 6 and 7;
- * the expansion of Wheal Martyn heritage centre, with the emphasis on it forming a gateway to sites in the china clay area (industrial and others), particularly those located along the proposed historic trails (the feasibility study mentioned in Section 6.7 would consider this suggestion in detail).

7.4 Establishing Public Access/Historic Interpretation Priorities

A substantial number (129) of sites/groups of sites have been identified as having potential for increased access/historic interpretation, and it is necessary, therefore, to have some means of ordering these in terms of priority. The following mechanism is recommended:

- * as a general rule, sites of national importance and those located along the proposed key historic trails should be given priority;
- * greater priority should be given to those proposed historic trails that already operate as or have been proposed as specific leisure trails/cycle routes by Restormel Borough Council (ie historic trails nos. 3-5);

7.5 Putting the Proposals into Practice

7.5.1 Individual sites

For individual sites within the LEADER II area this will involve the following stages:

1. Obtaining funding to assess in detail the condition of the archaeological remains and the nature and cost of the measures needed to record, conserve, improve access to and promote them;
2. Designing, costing and obtaining funding for a phased programme of work;
3. Implementing the project;
4. Maintaining the site in a stable condition.

7.5.2 Historic trails

For each historic trail this will involve the following stages:

1. identifying sources of funding and applying for a grant to carry out stages 2 and 3;
2. surveying the line of the historic trail, defining a preferred exact route, negotiating with landowners, identifying and costing up works necessary to create the trail;
3. assessing the condition of archaeological sites located along the historic trails and the nature and cost of the measures needed to record and conserve their structure, improve access to them, and promote them and the trail as a whole to the public;
4. applying for funding for a phased programme of work;
5. implementing the project by
 - a) creating the historic trail
 - b) recording, conserving and improving access to archaeological sites along its route
 - c) interpreting and promoting these sites and the trail as a whole;
6. maintaining the trail and sites in a good and stable condition.

7.6 Potential Sources of Funding

Some possibilities are:

1. *China Clay LEADER II programme*

As a Measure B project.

2. *Land Reclamation Fund/English Partnerships*

Money from this fund has already been used on the St Austell to Pentewan leisure trail, is earmarked for the St Austell to Wheal Martyn trail and has been used to consolidate china clay remains at Bugle as part of a public amenity scheme.

3. *Heritage Lottery Funds*

As a large project aimed at establishing all the historic trails, it would be an exciting and imaginative scheme which might find favour with the Heritage Lottery Commission (especially if it had the backing of the industry as well as the local authorities and communities);

4. *English Heritage*

Small grants may be available where sites are scheduled or listed buildings.

5. *Local Authorities (Cornwall County Council, Restormel Borough Council, Parish Councils)*

6. *Private Sector*

7. *Rural Development Programme*

8. *Single Regeneration Budget*

9. *Objective 5b*

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ALL SITES/GROUPS OF SITES THAT HAVE POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED PUBLIC

ACCESS/HISTORIC INTERPRETATION (see Figure 19 for location of numbered sites)

Abbreviations used in the gazetteer: SM = Scheduled Monument; LB = Listed Building; LG = Listed Garden, ie in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens; GAM = Guardianship Ancient Monument - ie English Heritage managed site; PRN = Primary Record Number, ie number given to the site in the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
1	Indian Queens	A large Early Medieval (5th or 6th century AD) inscribed tombstone / memorial stone	21080	SM	By roadside, outside Anglican Church	Just outside the LEADER II area, but could be accessed from historic trail proposed for Fal Valley/Goss Moor
2	Parka Mine, Indian Queens	The stack and foundation of an engine house, part of an 1873-9 tin mine	21138		Close to road and public right of way	Just outside the LEADER II area, but could be accessed from historic trail proposed for Fal Valley/Goss Moor
3	Queens Pit, Fraddon	An 18th/19th century Methodists preaching pit resembling a Roman theatre, built in an opencast mine	21078 21139	SM	Beside a footpath, on the outskirts of Fraddon/Indian Queens	Just outside the LEADER II area, but could be accessed from historic trail proposed for Fal Valley/Goss Moor. The pit has been recently renovated. The Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft) states that proposals for the improvement of facilities at the pit, including improved access, car parking and related development will be permitted. The pit's potential as a venue for cultural and community uses has been recognised

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
4	St Enoder Church	A Medieval parish church and wheel headed cross	22258 22288	SM (cross) LB?	Still functions as a parish church	Several roads and public rights of way converge on the church, which could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
5	Resparva	An Iron Age / Romano-British enclosed settlement (<i>Round</i>), surviving as an oval field (the modern hedge incorporating its rampart)	22260		Borders on road	Could be viewed from the roadside, as one of a group of prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area
6	Fal Valley (Melbur to Gaverigan Bridge)	A range of Post-Medieval industrial remains located along the valley bottom (trackbed for the Retew branch line, bridges, stamping mill, brickworks, china clay pan-kilns, water wheels)	20860 21020 21129 21151 21164 27005 27006 27011 27015 27019- 27023 27057 27058	LB II (Trece Bridge)	No public right of way, but informal access already exists along railway trackbed	It is proposed that an historic trail be routed along this part of the Fal Valley, which has already been proposed as a Countryside Access Corridor and Long Distance Leisure Trail (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and an Area for Long Term Environmental Enhancement (Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001)
7	Trece Farm	Fields and holloways dating back to Early Medieval times (the holloways are mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon Charter)	PRN not yet allocated		Accessible via public rights of way, roads and permissive paths	Could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed Fal Valley historic trail, and would form a scenic circular walk

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
8	Meledor	Late 16th/early 17th century house, with 18th and 19th century additions and alterations. Associated with a complex of traditional farm buildings	20858	LB II* (house)	Public rights of way that previously gave access are now beneath a china clay tip, but access is still possible by road/track	Could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed Fal Valley historic trail. It is a rare and wonderful building
9	Gothers Tramway	Line of a disused tramway	21104		The line of the tramway is preserved as a track, but this is not a public right of way	It is proposed that the line of the tramway form part of an historic trail across Goss Moor (with the southern part of it forming an offshoot giving access to Gothers - site 21)
10	St Dennis Church	A Medieval parish church on the site of an Iron Age hillfort	19800 31137	LB II*	Still functions as a parish church, and is on a public right of way	Could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed Fal Valley/Goss Moor historic trail and promoted as one of a group of prehistoric/Medieval sites in the LEADER II area
11	Came Hill, St Dennis	Late 19th century Methodist church and Sunday school	33024	LB II	Located by the roadside, still functions as a church	Could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed Fal Valley/Goss Moor historic trail and promoted as one of several nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area worthy of a visit
12	Parkandillick	China clay works with surviving engine house, boiler house and detached chimney. The engine house still has its beam engine intact	27026	LB II*	A public right of way gives access to the site. The engine house is open to the public on certain days of the year or by appointment with ECCI. It is run by volunteers	Could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed Fal Valley/Goss Moor historic trail and promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
13	Trethosa	Very attractive late 19th century Bible Christian (Methodist) Chapel	27062	LB II	Located by roadside. Still in use as a chapel?	Could be promoted as one of several nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area which are particularly worth visiting
14	Tregargus Valley	The lower part of the Goonabarn Valley, from Tregargus to Wheal Arthur. It contains a series of china clay stone mills of great historic importance, with their associated quarries and leat systems	20869 20986 27064 27065	LB II (Tregargus Mill)	Public rights of way lead to this valley from St Stephen	This valley is one of the archaeological landscapes recommended for protection by CAU. It has also been proposed as part of a Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and an Area for Long Term Environmental Enhancement (Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001). An historical trail linking Tregargus Valley, St Stephen and St Stephen's Beacon is proposed
15	St Stephen	Late 19th century Free Methodist church	20875	LB II	Located by roadside. Still used as a chapel	Could be promoted as part of the proposed St Stephen-Tregargus historic trail and as one of group of nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area
16	St Stephen-in-Brannell church	A Medieval parish church, with a wheel-headed cross (and cross shaft) in its graveyard	20911 20912 20964	LB I (church) LB II (cross)	Still functions as a parish church. Set in the heart of the village, a public right of way connects it to the Tregargus Valley (site 14)	Could be promoted as part of the proposed St Stephen-Tregargus historic trail and as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
17	Chapel Mill, St Stephen	An excellent example of a china stone mill	20876	LB II*	Located by the roadside	Could be promoted as part of the proposed St Stephen-Tregargus historic trail. CAU have recommended that this site be conserved as part of the same group as the Tregargus Valley Mills

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
18	St Stephen's Beacon	A small rounded hill on which archaeological remains of various periods survive (possible Neolithic hill-top enclosure, Bronze Age cairn, Iron Age/Romano-British enclosed settlement, Post-Medieval beacon, china clay works, tin mine, quarry)	20651 20655 20695 20756 27448 27451 27452 27455		Public rights of way lead onto the hill, which is an important open space amenity enjoyed by local people (from nearby Foxhole)	This is an archaeological landscape recommended for protection by CAU. It is part of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor linking it with Foxhole (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). It could be promoted as part of the proposed historic trail, which would link the Beacon to Tregargus Valley and St Stephen
19	Foxhole	Late 19th century Methodist church and Sunday school	27096	LB II	Located by the roadside	Could be promoted as one of several nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area particularly worthy of a visit
20	Polgooth Mine	An engine house associated with 19th century tin mine (further remains on private land to the west)	20720		The engine house stands in the middle of a golf course	Could be promoted as an interesting historic feature on the golf course and as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
21	St Dennis Consols and Gothers	An area of upland china-clay working (which contrasts with the valley workings of Gover and Trethowel). As well as pits and tips, there are two important pan-kilns, together with the disused workings and engine houses of three tin mines	19897 19899 19900 27066		No public right of way exists through this landscape at the moment, and ECCCI's Research and Development Establishment is located at its northern end	This is an important archaeological landscape which has been recommended for protection by CAU. It is part of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). It could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed historic trail across Goss Moor and promoted for its industrial archaeology

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
22	Whitemoor	Mid-late 19th century Methodist chapel with a semi-circular preaching pit	33038		Located by the roadside	It could be accessed via an offshoot from the proposed historic trail across Goss Moor, and promoted as one of a group of nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area worthy of a visit
23	Castle-an-Dinas	One of the largest and best preserved Iron Age hillforts in Cornwall	21602 21604 21605	SM	A public right of way leads right up to this site	Though just outside the LEADER II area, this impressive site commands good views over it, and could be linked to sites within the area via an offshoot of the main historic trail proposed across Goss Moor
24	Tregonetha Downs	A Medieval cross and cross base located on the parish boundary (on the northern edge of the LEADER II area)	21490 21491	SM	A public right of way runs close to the site, but not up to it	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail
25	Belowda Beacon	China clay or china stone works	21560		Located by the roadside and next to a farm track	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail
26	Belowda Hill Mine	Mine remains on both sides of the road	41740		No direct access, though the road and farm tracks are located fairly nearby	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail
27	Belowda	Settlement of Medieval origin surrounded by a well preserved Medieval strip field system	21561 21497		A public right of way passes through the field system and settlement	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
28	Holywell	The well preserved remains of a Medieval baptistry (holy well)	21515	SAM	A public right of way runs up to this site	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail
29	Saffron Park	A group of Bronze Age barrows	21501	SAM (two only)	Located by roadside	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail
30	Tregoss	Settlement of Medieval origin surrounded by a well preserved Medieval strip field system	21568		A public right of way leads to the settlement from Belowda, and permissive paths/trackways from Goss Moor	There is potential for linking this site with others inside and just outside the LEADER II area, via an offshoot trail from the proposed Goss Moor historic trail
31	Roche	An early 19th century Wesleyan Methodist chapel	31028	LB II	Located by roadside. Still functions as a chapel	The proposed historic trail from Roche passes close to this site
32	Roche	Bronze Age Menhir (standing stone), originally from Longstone Downs in St Stephen parish	21505		Located on a bungalow estate	The proposed historic trail from Roche to Bugle passes close to this site, which could also be promoted as one of a group of prehistoric sites in LEADER II area
33	Roche	A medieval wheel-headed cross standing near Roche rectory	19829 33043	LB II	Public right of way and road pass nearby, but not up to this site	The proposed historic trail from Roche to Bugle passes close to this site, which could also be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
34	St Gomonda's Church, Roche	A Medieval parish church, with a very large Medieval cross standing in the graveyard	19830 33042	SM (cross) LB II* (church)	Still functions as a parish church	The proposed historic trail from Roche to Bugle passes close to this site, which could also be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
35	St Michael's Chapel, Roche Rock	A spectacularly located Medieval chapel, perched on the top of a granite tor	19839	SM LB I	A public right of way passes close by this site, which is already very well visited and a local landmark	The proposed historic trail from Roche passes close to this site, which could also be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
36	Carbis Dry and Brickworks	A wonderful (and now rare) example of a small Cornish brickworks, adjacent to a still roofed pan-kiln	20000 27239	LB II	Located right next to the roadside, but no formal public access as yet	This site is on the route of a proposed leisure trail/cycle route (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). The Borough Council would especially support any development that resulted in the restoration of the brickworks, perhaps as part of a tourism project associated with the proposed cycle route. It is part of the proposed historic trail from Roche to Bugle
37	Carbis Branch	The trackbed of a disused railway line along which there are several pan-kilns (in addition to site 36)	27238 27241 27243 27245 27249		No formal public access, but trackbed already used by local people on an unofficial basis	The railway trackbed forms part of the route of a proposed Leisure trail/cycle route (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and an historic trail from Roche to Bugle (proposed by this report)
38	Bugle	The remains of a stamping mill, with its water wheel, four headed stamps and other machinery intact	20060		Located by the roadside	This site could be accessed via an offshoot of the historic trail proposed between Bugle and St Austell (although following survey by CAU in 1985 it was recommended that the machinery be moved to a more suitable location)
39	Bugle	The trackbed of a disused railway	27216		Part of the route is already used by local people as a footpath	The railway trackbed forms part of the route of a proposed historic trail from Bugle to St Austell

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
40	Imperial Kilns and Rockhill Dry, Bugle	Pan-kilns located beside the disused railway line (site 39)	27232 27233 27234		This site has recently been consolidated as a public amenity area (by Cornwall County Council and Restormel Borough Council, using Land Reclamation funds)	The railway trackbed forms part of the route of a proposed historic trail from Bugle to St Austell
41	Hensbarrow	A large Bronze Age barrow situated on the parish boundary. Used as a beacon from Post-Medieval times, with a fire still being lit on top of the barrow at Midsummer	19842	SM	A public right of way runs close by the site and a track leads up to it. ECCI have provided a layby for visitors	Could be promoted as one of several prominent prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area However, note the china clay industry's plans to tip in this area (Cornwall County Council Minerals Plan - Deposit Draft)
42	Castilly Henge and Barrow, Innis Downs	Large oval Neolithic earthwork, reused as a Medieval playing place and a Civil War battery. A Bronze Age barrow lies to the southwest	21216 21217	SM (both henge and barrow)	A public right of way leads right up to the henge and passes close to the barrow	These two sites could be promoted as part of a small group of sites located in and near Lockengate (with sites 43 and 126) or as two among the significant prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area
43	Innis Church	An early 19th century Bible Christian chapel on the site of a Quaker cemetery. One of the most important chapels of this type in Cornwall, since it was where William Bryant founded the movement and it represents the simplicity of style favoured by it	21215	LB?	A public right of way passes right by the chapel	The site could be promoted as one of several significant nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area (or more generally as a Christian site), or as part of a small group of sites located near Lockengate (with sites 42 and 126)

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
44	Gunwen Chapel, Lowerton	A Wesleyan chapel with historical connections with William O'Bryan (Bryant?) - founder of the Bible Christian Movement. He built an earlier chapel on this site, but was later expelled from it. His son's tomb is located in the graveyard	PRN not yet allocated	LB?	The Saints Way passes right by this chapel	Could be promoted as one of several significant nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area, or more generally as an important Christian site (one of several along the Saints Way)
45	Helman Tor	A Neolithic tor enclosure and a Bronze Age round house	21396	SM	The Saints Way passes along the west side of this site, and a small carpark has been installed by Restormel Borough Council	Could be promoted as one of several significant prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area and/or as a site along the Saints Way
46	Restormel Castle	A Medieval Castle consisting of an impressive shell keep, bailey and earlier ringwork	6730	SM GAM	This site has been under English Heritage guardianship since the 1920s and is already well visited. It is the key site on a waymarked circular walk promoted by Lostwithiel Town Council	The castle is within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and on the route of the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route (leg 304). Could be promoted as one of a group of fortified sites in the LEADER II area

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
47	Restormel	An Iron Age/Romano-British hillside fort, just southwest of Restormel Castle	6693	SM	Visible from a public right of way which runs through the next field. A waymarked circular walk promoted by Lostwithiel Town Council goes past this site, but it is not mentioned in the associated guidebook	The fort is within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and on the route of the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route (leg 304). Could be promoted as one of a group of prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area
48	Restormel Royal Mine	A large openwork, the remains of an iron mine	41957		A public right of way leads up to this site. It is on a waymarked circular walk promoted by Lostwithiel Town Council (the site being identified in the associated guidebook)	Could be promoted as part of the Industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
49	Lostwithiel	A Medieval market town and port (with a Medieval church, gravestone, cross and Duchy Palace, and 19th century carriage and wagon works of the Cornwall Railway Company, plus Post-Medieval houses and town hall)	26960 26963-5 29004 29006	Several LBs		A proposed historic trail north from Lostwithiel would take in this site. Scope also for a town trail or does this already exist?
50	Lanlivery	A Medieval holy well	5080		Just off a public right of way and the Saints Way	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area and/or a site along the Saints Way

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
51	Lanlivery Church	A Medieval parish church	26894	LB?	Still functions as a parish church. It is on the Saints Way	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area and/or a site along the Saints Way
52	Bridges	A Methodist church	PRN not yet allocated		Located by the roadside, part of this chapel houses the Luxulyan Museum and Heritage Centre	Could be promoted as one of a group of nonconformist chapels and/or a site on the Saints Way. It is on the route of the proposed Bugle to Luxulyan historic trail
53	Luxulyan Parish Church	A Medieval parish church, with two Medieval crosses in the churchyard and a holy well just east of the church	26891? 5028 5029 5053	SM (cross and holy well) LB? (church?)	Still functions as a parish church. It is located on the Saints Way	One of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area, the church is on the route of the proposed historic trail from Bugle to Luxulyan
54	Luxulyan Valley	A wooded valley very rich in industrial archaeology (mines, pan-kilns, mills, tramways, the Treffry viaduct)	5062 9050 9075 9100-9977	SM (Treffry Viaduct)	A country park run by Cornwall County Council and Restormel Borough Council as a low key recreational and educational resource	The valley is part of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). The Borough Council is keen to see enhanced links between the built up area of St Blazey and this valley, and have proposed that the existing path from St Blazey Bridge to here be upgraded. The proposed Luxulyan to Par historic trail would run through the valley, which could withstand slightly increased visitor numbers (though there is considerable local feeling that access should be kept to a minimum)

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
55	Prideaux Castle	An Iron Age hillfort	5001	SM	No formal public access, though a public right of way (the Saints Way) passes through an adjacent field	This site lies within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). If access were formalised, the site could be promoted as one of a group of significant prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area and/or as part of the Saints Way and an historic trail centred on Luxulyan Valley
56	Par and St Blazey Consols, Prideaux Wood	The remains of a 19th century tin mine	41847		Located by a main road	Could be viewed from the roadside
57	Wheal Rashleigh China Clay Works	A 19th century china clay works	41844		Located by a main road and is already used by the local fishing club who have stocked the disused clay ponds with fish	Could be viewed from the roadside or perhaps more direct public access to the site established
58	St Blazey Church	A Medieval parish church	95022 (20466)	LB?	Still functions as a parish church	Could be accessed via the proposed Luxulyan to Par historic trail and/or promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
59	St Blazey Bridge	A group of three storage cellars and a limekiln located by the side of the disused Par Canal	5072		No formal public access, but site is visible from nearby road and footpath	This site could be promoted as part of the proposed Luxulyan to Par historic trail

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
60	Par Canal	Two miles of disused canal, from the southern end of Luxulyan Valley to Par harbour. The canal was built by Treffry in 1847	95070 (20527)		Visible from a permissive path which runs parallel with it for some of its length	The northern part of the canal falls within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). A proposed historic trail from Luxulyan to Par would run parallel with or close to the canal
61	Tywardreath	Originally a port, Tywardreath has a Medieval parish church (with mensa and cross in the churchyard) and a very substantial early 19th century market house	20529 20532 95060 (20517) 95061 (20518) 95072 (20530) 95074 (20532)	SM (cross) LB (church)	The church still functions as such. Other sites are located by the roadside. Tywardreath is on the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a Medieval religious site on the Saints Way
62	Castle Dore	A well preserved Iron Age hillfort	26690	SM	Located in a field, adjacent to the roadside. Access is permitted by the farmer	The Dodman-Fal Countryside Officer is keen to see access formalised / improved, but the farmer is apparently not in favour of this (pers. comm. English Heritage Scheduled Monument Warden)
63	St Sampson's Church, Golant	A late Medieval parish church on the site of an Early Medieval chapel, with a holy well adjoining its porch	26961 26973	LB?	Still functions as a parish church and it is on the Saints Way	A marvellous site which could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II Area, and a site on the Saints Way. It is also within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft)

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
64	Golant	Post-Medieval quays and limekiln	42410-41413		Close to roadside (though one quay has the railway running along it). Golant is on the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a site along the Saints Way. It is also within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan- Deposit Draft).
65	Bodmin Pill	Post-Medieval quay and sawmill	41418		Next to path leading off the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a site along the Saints Way. It is also within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan- Deposit Draft).
66	Polmear	Almshouses built during the early 19th century by the Rashleighs to house widows. An extension built in 1855 was used as a hospital for sailors	20506	LB?	Located by the roadside, on the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a site along the Saints Way
67	Tristram Stone	An Early Medieval inscribed stone linked to the Tristan and King Mark legend	26855	SM	Stands by the side of a main road	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites within the LEADER II area
68	Fowey Hall	A late Medieval windmill, the tower of which was converted into a folly during the late 1980s	26829		A public right of way leads up to Fowey Hall, and the windmill tower may be visible from this	Could be promoted as part of the historic heritage of Fowey

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
69	Fowey	A port of Medieval origin, with a surviving Medieval church, blockhouse, fortified house (Place House) and other houses, together with old quays and seawalls	26711 26827 26830 26833-36 26849 26854 42416-17 42420-21	SM LB (blockhouse) Several other LBs	Most sites are accessible or can at least be viewed from the roadside or river side. Fowey is on the Saints Way	Has potential for promotion as a site on the Saints Way and as an historic port. Fowey is also at the start (south end) of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft)
70	Site of St Catherine's Chapel	A mausoleum built in 1867 by William Rashleigh on the site of St Catherine's Castle	26743	LB?	On the South Cornwall Coast Path and an offshoot of the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a site on the coastal footpath and/or the Saints Way, as well as part of the historic heritage of Fowey and a site associated with one of the key families historically involved in the LEADER II area.
71	St Catherine's Castle	A 16th century blockhouse built as part of Henry VIII's south coast fortifications	26744	SM GAM LB I	This site is maintained by English Heritage. It is on the South Cornwall Coast Path and an offshoot of the Saints Way	Could be promoted as one of a small group of fortifications in the LEADER II area, as a site on the South Cornwall Coast Path/Saints Way and/or part of the heritage of Fowey
72	St Catherine's Point, Fowey	A 19th century lighthouse at the entrance to Fowey Harbour	42422	LB?	This is a prominent site, located just off the South Cornwall Coast Path/an offshoot of the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a site on the South Cornwall Coast Path/Saints Way and part of the heritage of Fowey

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
73	Polkerris	A mid 18th century harbour consisting of a quay and fish cellars (built by the Rashleighs in an effort to establish a pilchard industry here), together with a limekiln with a World War II pillbox on top	20512 20513 20592 95069	LB II (quay and fish cellar)	Polkerris is on the South Cornwall Coast Path and just off the Saints Way. Sites are visible/accessible from the foreshore/ roadside	Could be promoted as a site along the coast path/Saints Way and/or as one of the historic ports/habours within the LEADER II area
74	Tregaminion	An early 19th century chapel of ease (built by the Rashleighs?), with two round-headed Medieval crosses in the churchyard	20493 20494 29007 95055 (20509)	SM (crosses) LB?	Chapel still functions as such, and is by the roadside/public right of way	This is one of a group of Christian sites within the LEADER II area worthy of a visit. It could also be promoted in association with the Rashleighs and Menabilly
75	Menabilly	18th/19th century house and gardens still owned by the Rashleighs who built and laid them out	26742 26824	LB (house? gardens?)	The gardens are only open to the public once a year, but a public right of way runs close to them. Menabilly is just off the South Cornwall Coast Path and along an offshoot of the Saints Way	Could be promoted as a site along the coast path and Saints Way, and as one of a small number of prominent stately homes/historic parks and gardens in the LEADER II area
76	Polridmouth	A rock-cut bath associated with Menabilly House	26845		Just off the South Cornwall Coast Path	Could be promoted as a site along the coast path and via its association with the Rashleigh family

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
77	Par	Originally built by Treffry in 1832 to export copper ore, Par is still a working china clay port. Historic remains include quays, a railway terminus, malthouses and china clay dries	22263-66 95027-29 (20472-74) 95092-93 (20553-54)	LBs?	Direct public access is limited by the fact that this is still a working port, but most sites can be viewed from nearby roads/public rights of way (including the South Cornwall Coast Path)	Par is one of several ports/fishing harbours in the LEADER II area and could be promoted as such, as well as a site along the coast path
78	Lamellyn, Par	A count house	95040 (20489)		Located by roadside, from where it can be viewed	Limited scope for promotion in association with Par harbour to the east
79	St Blazey Gate	A 19th century church with a Medieval cross and a 19th century Latin cross in its churchyard	95032 (20477) 95049 (20502)		Still functioning as a church	One of a group of Medieval and later Christian sites in the LEADER II area
80	Tregrehan	An 18th/19th century house and gardens owned by the Carlyon family	20608	LB (house? garden?)	Gardens are open to the public mid-March to end of June, and also September	One of a small group of prominent stately homes/ historic parks and gardens in the LEADER II area
81	Wheal Eliza	Tin mine remains, including buildings	20745 20474		A public right of way passes by this site	Could be promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
82	Charlestown	An 18th century harbour with remains of a ropewalk, limekilns, china clay dries, malthouses, a foundry, smithy, cooperages, gun shed, a good classical galleried Wesleyan chapel, and a gun battery on the headland to the south	20339 20344 20347-8 20351-9 20380 20423	LBs?	Already a major tourist attraction, with the Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre located at the head of the harbour. The South Cornwall Coast Path passes thorough the port	There is scope for more interpretation of the historic features of the harbour and promoting it as one of a group of ports/fishing harbours in the LEADER II area. Charlestown is at the end of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). It is also at the end of a proposed offshoot to the St Austell to Pentewan historic trail

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
83	Boscoppa Mine	Tin mine remains	20471		Adjacent to road	Could be promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
84	Tregrehan Consols	Remains of a tin mine and a china clay pan-kiln	20325 27047		By the roadside	Could be promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
85	Carn Grey	A natural tor and heathland containing a variety of archaeological remains (a possible Bronze Age barrow, round house and other prehistoric and Medieval features; two impressive granite quarries, a china clay works and a merriment hole)	20089-90 20098 27798-9 27800 27803-5		A road/public right of way passes along the east and north side of the area, and tracks lead up on to it. Carn Grey is already informally used as an open space for walking and recreation by locals from the adjacent village of Trethurgy	Carn Grey is an archaeological landscape recommended by CAU for protection. Its historic elements could be promoted

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
86	Trethowel/ Trenance Valley	This valley contains 5 important china clay works, 15 important pan-kilns and their associated tanks, the trackbed of the Trenance Valley Railway, 5 important Medieval hamlets and 3 well-preserved mills, as well as Medieval field systems. Many of the industrial remains have revegetated	20019 20021 20086-7 20204 20302 20413 20433 20445 20453 20534 20545 20562 27034-5 27639	LB II (Carthew Mill) SM (Wheal Martyn china clay works)	A road, public rights of way and other lanes and paths give access to the sites in this valley. Wheal Martyn Museum is located amongst the remains of two of the china clay works/pan-kilns	This important historic landscape is a prime candidate for increased public access/interpretation. The valley has been recommended for protection by CAU, proposed as a Countryside Access Corridor and the route of a leisure trail/cycle route (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft), identified as an Area for Long Term Environmental Enhancement (Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001), is on the route of the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route, and is proposed here as part of a Bugle to St Austell historic trail. However, note the china clay industry's plans for pit development on the eastern (Greensplat) side of the valley (Cornwall County Council Minerals Local Plan - Deposit Draft).
87	Menacuddle	One of the most beautiful Medieval holy wells in Cornwall	20301	SM	Located by roadside. Public access exists	Lies just to the south of site 86 and the same general access proposals apply (see above). Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
88	St Austell	A market town with a Medieval church and numerous recorded Post-Medieval sites, some of which survive intact (smithies, mills, malthouses, brewery, claysheds, foundry, bridge, ropewalk and an early 19th century Methodist chapel)	20303 20305 20368 20376 20378 20382-3 20388 20402-3 20408-9 20416 20431 20435 20508-11 20518 20522 20528	LBs?	The church still functions as such, and most other surviving sites can at least be viewed from the roadside. St Austell Brewery Museum is located in the town	Scope for an historic town trail?

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
89	Gover Valley	This valley contains: a range of significant china clayworks and their associated processing areas; Medieval hamlets and farms, with Post-Medieval settlement features (a hull, horse engine, cottages); and the sites of a mine, two stamping mills and a blowing house. The industrial sites are all now long-abandoned and have revegetated, providing a landscape of great beauty and ecological value	20670-1 20782-3 20804 20813 20825 20834 27099- 27101 27105-6 27110 27112 27320-5 27587 27589-91 27593 27604 33016		Farm lanes and tracks, and a couple of public rights of way provide access to this valley	This is a landscape recommended for protection by CAU, proposed as a Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft), and part of it is proposed as an Area for Long Term Environment Enhancement (Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993-2001). However, note the china clay industry's plans for pit and tip development in the northern part of the valley (Cornwall County Council Minerals Local Plan)
90	Gover Mine	The remains of a tin mine	27102		Located by the roadside on the outskirts of Trewoon village	Could be promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
91	St Mewan Church	A Medieval parish church, with a Medieval cross in the churchyard and a holy well nearby (to the west)	20691 20699 20731	LB?	The site still functions as a parish church	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
92	Resugga Castle	A superbly sited Iron Age hillfort	20898	SM	A permissive path leads to the site, with a small carpark and information board having recently been provided for visitors	Could be promoted as one of several significant prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area, and/or as part of a small group of sites in the near vicinity (with sites 93 and 94 and Trenowth Mill just across the district boundary to the west)

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
93	Crow Hill Mine	The remains of a copper, silver and lead mine	20899		Located on either side of the road, with the west side of the site (where the engine house survives) accessed by a track	Could be promoted as part of a small group of sites in the near vicinity (with sites 92 and 94 and Trenowth Mill just across the district boundary to the west)
94	Resugga	A good example of a china stone mill (associated with Coombe China Clay Works to the east)	PRN?		Located by the roadside	Could be promoted as part of a small group of sites in the near vicinity (with sites 92 and 93 and Trenowth Mill just across the district boundary to the west)
95	Dowgas, Sticker	Remains of Great Dowgas and St Austell Consols Mines	20703 20714		Public rights of way run through this site	Could be promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
96	Ventonwyn Mine, Sticker	Engine house associated with a tin mine	20716		Located beside road, no formal access, but very visible from roadside (including from the new Sticker by-pass)	Could be promoted as part of the industrial heritage of the LEADER II area
97	Grampound	A Medieval market town with a surviving Medieval street pattern, burgage plots and market cross. Much of Fore Street is fronted by Post-Medieval listed buildings and there are a few other Post-Medieval features of interest (Croggans Tannery, the Town Mills)	22930 22932 22934-6 95117 95124	SM (market cross)	All sites within the town can at least be viewed from the roadside. The main road through Grampound is very busy and detracts from the attraction of the town as a historic recreation area, but there are plans for a bypass	There is some scope for an historic trail around the town and linking it with Creed Church and Medieval roadside crosses in the vicinity (sites 98-101 and sites located just beyond the district boundary to the west - Golden Mill, Keep and Hillfort, and Trewithen). Grampound is within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and on the route of a proposed Long Distance Leisure Trail (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft)

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
98	East of Grampound	A small latin-headed Medieval cross	22939	SM	Located at a road junction	This site could be promoted as part of an historic trail around Grampound and its environs, and/or as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
99	Bossilian	A Medieval cross base	22946		Located by the roadside	This site could be promoted as part of an historic trail around Grampound and its environs, and/or as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
100	Creed Church	A Medieval parish church	23029	LB?	Still in use as a parish church	This site could be promoted as part of an historic trail around Grampound and its environs, and/or as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
101	Creed Hill Cross	A Medieval cross base	22948	SAM	Located by the roadside	This site could be promoted as part of an historic trail around Grampound and its environs, and/or as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
102	London Apprentice	The remains of a mica works (and a limekiln?)	24052 42607		Located by the roadside	This site is on the route of the disused Pentewan Railway and could be promoted as part of that site (see site 103 below)

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
103	Pentewan Railway	The trackbed of a disused early 19th century railway	20372		Part of the railway (from Pentewan to London Apprentice) is already a cycle path, with a bike hire facility at the Pentewan end	It is proposed that the rest of the railway route becomes a northern extension to the existing cycle path - the trackbed being part of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). It is also part of the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route. It is proposed that the railway route form an historic trail (taking in sites 102 and 128 which are located beside it)
104	Pentewan	A port of mid 18th century origin, with a harbour, quay, limekilns, smithy, coastguard, bone mill, reservoirs, fish cellar, warehouse, coal yard and railway remains	20372.1-2 24072-73 24075 24077-78 24080-81 24084 42605-6 42608 426011-13		Most sites are visible from the road/harbour side. Pentewan is on the South Cornwall Coast Path	Pentewan is under utilised as an historic resource and there is considerable potential for greater promotion of its historic character and features. The port is connected to Heligan/Mevagissey by a proposed Countryside Access corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area, and to St Austell by the latter and also by a proposed (and partly constructed) cycle route along the trackbed of the disused Pentewan Railway (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft). Restormel Borough Council would generally be in favour of proposals for restoration and environmental improvements to the harbour and are investigating the use of land reclamation funds for such improvements. Historic trails are proposed to the north, west and east of Pentewan

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
105	Pentewan Quarries	Quarries of Medieval origin (Pentewan stone was valued in Medieval times)	42063-4		Located on public rights of way (including the South Cornwall Coast Path)	Could be promoted as part of an historic trail leading eastwards from Pentewan (to Glentowan and Black Head)
106	Black Head	An Iron Age cliff castle and World War II shooting range	24062 50646	SM	Located on the South Cornwall Coast Path	One of a group of significant prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area, which could also be promoted as part of an historic trail leading east from Pentewan
107	Heligan	A 17th century manor house and 18th/19th century gardens in which there is a Medieval cross	24210 24244-5	SM (cross) LB (house) LG	The gardens are open to the public all year round and the recent restoration project (still ongoing) has been the focus of much publicity	Heligan is part of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and on the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route. It is part of the western offshoot to the proposed St Austell to Pentewan historic trail
108	Fair Cross	A medieval cross shaft	24267	SM	Stands by the roadside	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
109	St Ewe Church	A Medieval parish church, with a Medieval cross shaft reused as a sundial in the churchyard	24273 24274	LB?	Still functions as a parish church	This is one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area. It is linked by a public right of way to Beacon Cross (site 110 below)
110	Beacon Cross, St Ewe	A wheel-headed Medieval cross	24254	SM	Located on top of a hedge by the roadside. It is connected by a public right of way to St Creed Church	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
111	Mevagissey Church	A Medieval parish church	24091	LB?	This site is still in use as a parish church	This site is at the southern end of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and is on the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route. A proposed offshoot to the St Austell to Pentewan historic trail would take in this site
112	Mevagissey	A harbour of Medieval origin, with 18th/19th century quays, ropewalk, lighthouse and coastguard	42596 42597 42599	LBs?	All historic features are at least visible from the road/harbour side. Public rights of way (including the South Cornwall Coast Path) pass through Mevagissey	This site is at the southern end of a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (Borough of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft) and is on the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route. A proposed offshoot to the St Austell to Pentewan historic trail would take in this site. Mevagissey could be promoted as one of a group of ports/fishing harbours in the LEADER II area
113	Portmellon	A 19th century limekiln and fish cellar	42495 42601		Located near the roadside/beach	Could be promoted as part of the group of ports/fishing harbours in the LEADER II area. It is on the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route
114	Castle Hill	An Iron Age/Romano-British enclosed settlement (<i>round</i>), visible as a small sub-rectangular earthwork	24002	SM	Located close to a public right of way	Could be promoted as one of a group of prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area (though the remains may be too slight for this)

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
115	Sterling Castle, Castle Hill	The foundations of an 18th century castellated house, built by James Maxwell (of noble Scottish descent)	24003		A public right of way leads right up to this site	Could be promoted along with site 114, if the remains are considered substantial enough. It is located just off the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route
116	Gorran High Lanes	A disused Methodist church, originally built in 1817	PRN not yet allocated	LB?	Located by the roadside	Could be promoted as one of a group of nonconformist chapels in the LEADER II area that are worthy of a visit
117	St Goran's Parish Church	A Medieval parish church, with a Medieval cross base reused as a sundial in the churchyard	14143 24143 24156		The church still functions as a parish church	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area
118	Bodrugan, Gorran Haven	Two small Bronze Age barrows	24017-18	SAM (one barrow only)	Located next to South Cornwall Coast Path	Could be promoted as a site on the coast path and one of a group of prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area (but the remains may be too slight)
119	Bodrugan, Gorran Haven	A small square earthwork with rounded corners, which may be the remains of a Roman signal station	24016		Located next to South Cornwall Coast Path	Could be promoted as a site on the coast path and one of a group of prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area (but the remains may be too slight)
120	Gorran Haven	A harbour of Medieval origin, with a surviving Medieval chapel, and Post-Medieval quay, coastguard station and gun battery	24021-22 42589 42591		All sites can be accessed from public rights of way or are at least visible from the road/harbour side	Could be promoted as one of a group of ports/fishing harbours in the LEADER II area. The proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route would run just to the northwest of Gorran Haven

Site No.	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
121	Dodman Point	An Iron Age cliff castle (defended by a single massive bank), within which are two Bronze Age barrows, a Medieval field system, an early 19th century watch house and a 20th century memorial cross to a Royal Navy tragedy	24043-48	SM (all features except cross)	Situated on the South Cornwall Coast Path	The proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Route would pass by the site, 2 kilometres to the north. The cliff castle and barrows could also be promoted as part of a group of important prehistoric sites in the LEADER II area
122	Caerhays Castle	An early 19th century house and 19th/early 20th century gardens and lake. The remains of an early 19th century watch house and later coastguard hut are located on the cliff top to the south	24125	LB? LG II	Lanes and public rights of way (including the South Cornwall Coast Path) run around the southern half of the site. The gardens are open to the public at certain times of the year	Could be promoted as one of a small group of prominent stately homes/historic parks and gardens within the LEADER II area
123	East Portholland	The remains of a 19th century (or earlier) limekiln, probably associated with Caerhays Castle	24118		Located on the South Cornwall Coast Path	Promote as a part of Caerhays Castle (site 122 above)
124	St Michael Caerhays	A Medieval parish church, with memorials to the Trevanion family who held Caerhays Castle during the 18th/early 19th century	24119	LB?	Still functions as a parish church	Promote the church's association with Caerhays Castle (site 122 above), and as a site which is of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
125	Polglaze	A 19th century (or earlier) church poorhouse located on the edge of Creed parish, which has been renovated as a private dwelling	24231		Located by the roadside	This site could be viewed from the roadside and promoted as one of a group of Christian sites within the LEADER II area
126	Lockengate	A Medieval wheel-headed cross	21250		Located on a road junction in the centre of the village	This site could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval sites in the LEADER II area and as part of a small group at sites (with sites 42 and 43) linked by a proposed historic trail (along a public right of way) from Lockengate to Castilly Henge
127	Sandy Way Cross, Lanlivery	A Medieval wheel-headed cross in a roadside hedge	5039		Located by the roadside	Could be promoted as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites in the LEADER II area. The Saints Way runs through Lanlivery a kilometre to the north
128	Wheel Virgin Streamworks	A streamworks in operation between 1874-1887. Scrubland and water pools represent the remains of dressing plant and alluvial deposit excavations on the valley floor	42609		Located in Kings Wood beside a trackway (?the line of the Pentewan to London Apprentice cycle path)	This site is within a proposed Countryside Access Corridor and Countryside Recreation Priority Area (of Restormel Local Plan - Deposit Draft), along the proposed Cornwall Millennium Cycle Path. It could be promoted as part of an historic trail along the trackbed of the Pentewan railway

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
129	Chapel Well, Towan	A 16th century baptistry chapel built of Pentewan stone blocks (including the roof). Restored by the St Austell Old Cornwall Society in 1979, the building is in excellent condition and the well is water filled	24066	SAM LB	A track leads up to the well from Towan	Promote as one of a group of Medieval Christian sites within the LEADER II area. It could be accessed via a lane leading up to Towan from Pentewan Valley (ie via an offshoot from the proposed St Austell to Pentewan historic trail)
130	South Polgooth Mine	An engine house and other remains of a 19th and early 20th century tin mine	24272	SM	Located by the roadside. No formal public access to the site itself	Could be viewed from the road and promoted as part of the industrial heritage of LEADER II area
131	Golden Mill	A mill which dates back to at least Tudor times (water wheel gone, but building still stands)	23003	LB?	Now used as a house, the mill building is visible from the adjacent trackway	Though just outside the LEADER II area, could be promoted as part of a circular walk around Grampound and its environs
132	Golden Well	A Medieval holy well, which may have served Golden Hillfort	23032		Located by the trackside	Though just outside the LEADER II area, could be promoted as part of a circular walk around Grampound and its environs
133	Golden Hillfort	A large sub-rectangular Iron Age fort, reputedly reused during the Medieval period. It is thought to represent the late prehistoric tidal/navigable limits of the River Fal, over which it looks	23027	SM	No formal access, but the site is located in a field adjacent to a trackway	Though just outside the LEADER II area, could be promoted as part of a circular walk around Grampound and its environs

Site No	Name/Location	Description	PRN(s)	Site status	Existing public access	Potential for increased public access/historic interpretation
134	Golden	Once the home of a recusant Catholic family, Golden incorporates remains of a Medieval hall house, a 16th-19th century manor house and 16th century brickwork (Golden keep)	22938	LB?	A trackway passes through the settlement and the historic buildings can be viewed from this	Though just outside the LEADER II area, could be promoted as part of a circular walk around Grampound and its environs
135	Trewithen	An early 18th century house surrounded by 18th-20th century gardens, park and woodland	22917	LB? LG II*	Gardens open to the public	Though just outside the LEADER II area, could be promoted as part of a circular walk around Grampound and its environs
136	Carvossa	An Iron Age and Roman fort, partially excavated in the 1960s and 70s (with lots of interesting finds being revealed)	23028		The remaining earthwork borders on a bridlepath which is the old road to Grampound	Though just outside the LEADER II area, could be promoted as part of a circular walk around Grampound and its environs
137	Lanhedrock	An early 17th century house, badly damaged by fire in 1881, but still one of the greatest houses in Cornwall. Surrounded by a 17th-20th century deer park, gardens and woodland	21380	LB I LG II*	Owned by the National Trust - garden and house open to the public	Just outside the LEADER II area, but forms a physical link with sites located north of Lostwithiel (included Restormel Castle) and could be also promoted together with other historic houses, parks and gardens in the LEADER II area

APPENDIX 2: REGULAR EVENTS IN THE CHINA CLAY LEADER II AREA
(in addition to those listed in Section 4.6)

April

- * County Spring Flower Show - The Lost Gardens of Heligan.

May

- * Great Cornwall Balloon Festival - Venues St Austell and Newquay. Fowey
- * River Lions Charity Country Fair.
- * Lions Two Day Golf Festival - St Austell Golf Club.
- * Lanlivery Feast Week.
- * Daphne Du Maurier Festival of Arts and Literature.

June

- * West of England Bandsmen's Festival - Bugle.
- * Sticker Carnival Week.
- * St Blazey Feast Day.
- * Mevagissey Feast Week).

July

- * White Gold Festival - St Austell.
- * Lifeboat Week - Town Quay, Fowey.
- * Lostwithiel Carnival Week.
- * Flower Festival - Mount Charles Methodist Church, St Austell.
- * Barrels & Bards - St Austell Brewery Centre.
- * St Goran Carnival Week.
- * Foxhole Carnival Week.
- * St Blazey Carnival.
- * Pentewan Gala.
- * Dart 15 Nationals & Fun Week - Pentewan Sailing Club.
- * Caerhays Castle Summer Fair.
- * Roche Carnival Week.

August

- * Charlestown Regatta.
- * Classic Yacht Rally at Fowey.
- * Porthpean Regatta - Porthpean Beach.
- * Fowey Regatta and Carnival Week.
- * Pentewan Sands Sailing Club Regatta and Long Distance Race.

September

- * Craft Fair - Lostwithiel Community Centre.

October

- * Torchlight Carnival and Firework Display - organised by the St Austell Chamber of Commerce.

November

- * Bonfire Night - Fowey Hall.
- * Bonfire Night & Fireworks - Lostwithiel Community Centre.
- * Antiques Fair - Lostwithiel Community Centre.

December

- * Concert of Christmas Music - Trenyhton Manor, Tywardreath.
- * Antiques Fair - Lostwithiel Community Centre.
- * Christmas Lights - Mevagissey Harbour.
- * Christmas Pageant - Lostwithiel Community Centre).

Figure 1

The China Clay LEADER II area—showing the settlements and parishes included within the area

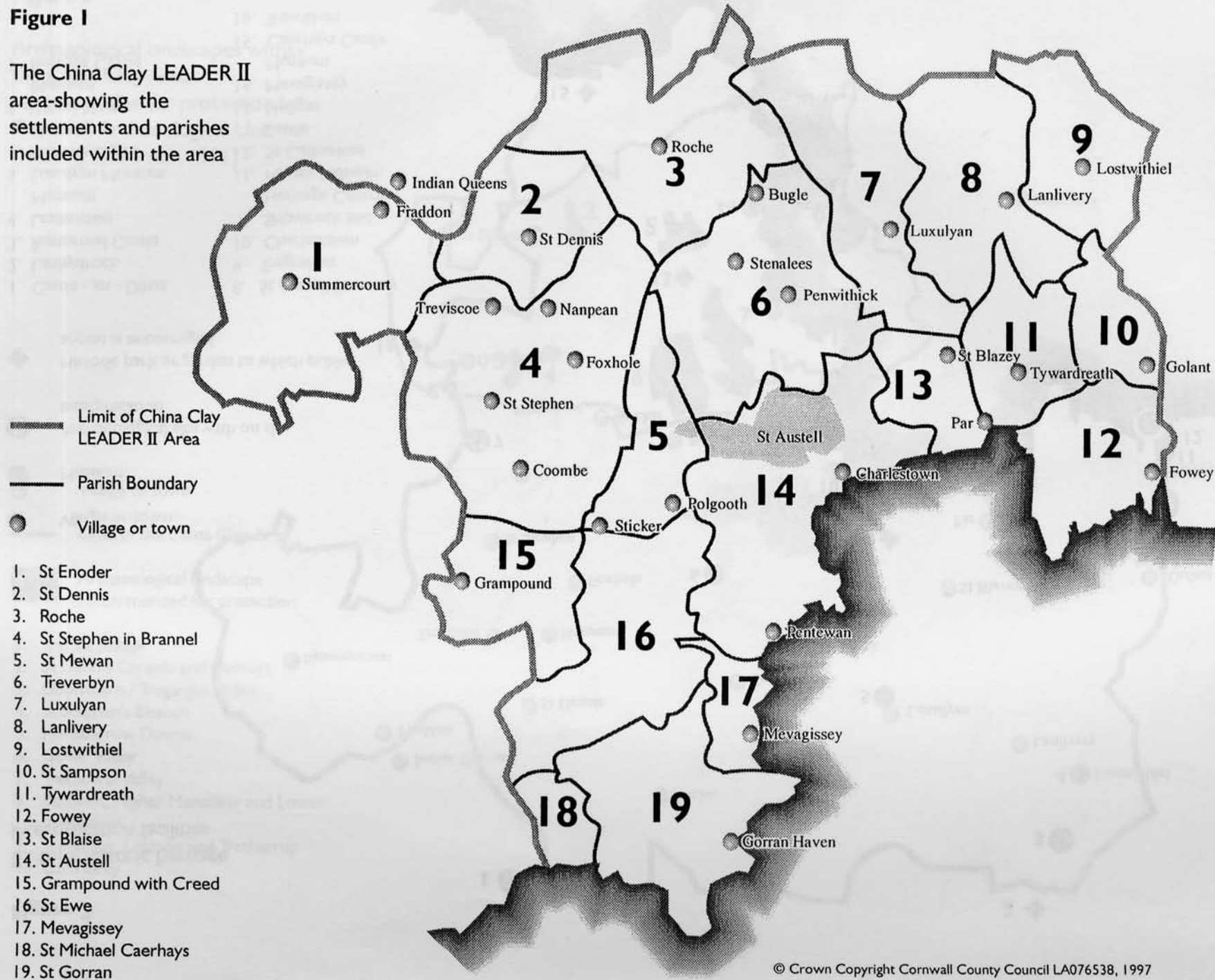


Figure 2

Existing historic heritage interpretation facilities

● Village or town

● Museum

⊗ Archaeological site with on site interpretation

◆ Historic park or garden to which public access is encouraged

1. Castle - an - Dinas

2. Lanhydrock

3. Restormel Castle

4. Lostwithiel Museum

5. Luxulyan Museum and Heritage Centre

6. Wheal Martyn Museum

7. Resugga Castle

8. St Austell Brewery

9. Tregrehan

10. Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre

11. Fowey Museum

12. St Catherines Castle

13. Heligan

14. Mevagissey Museum

15. Caerhays Castle

16. Trewithen

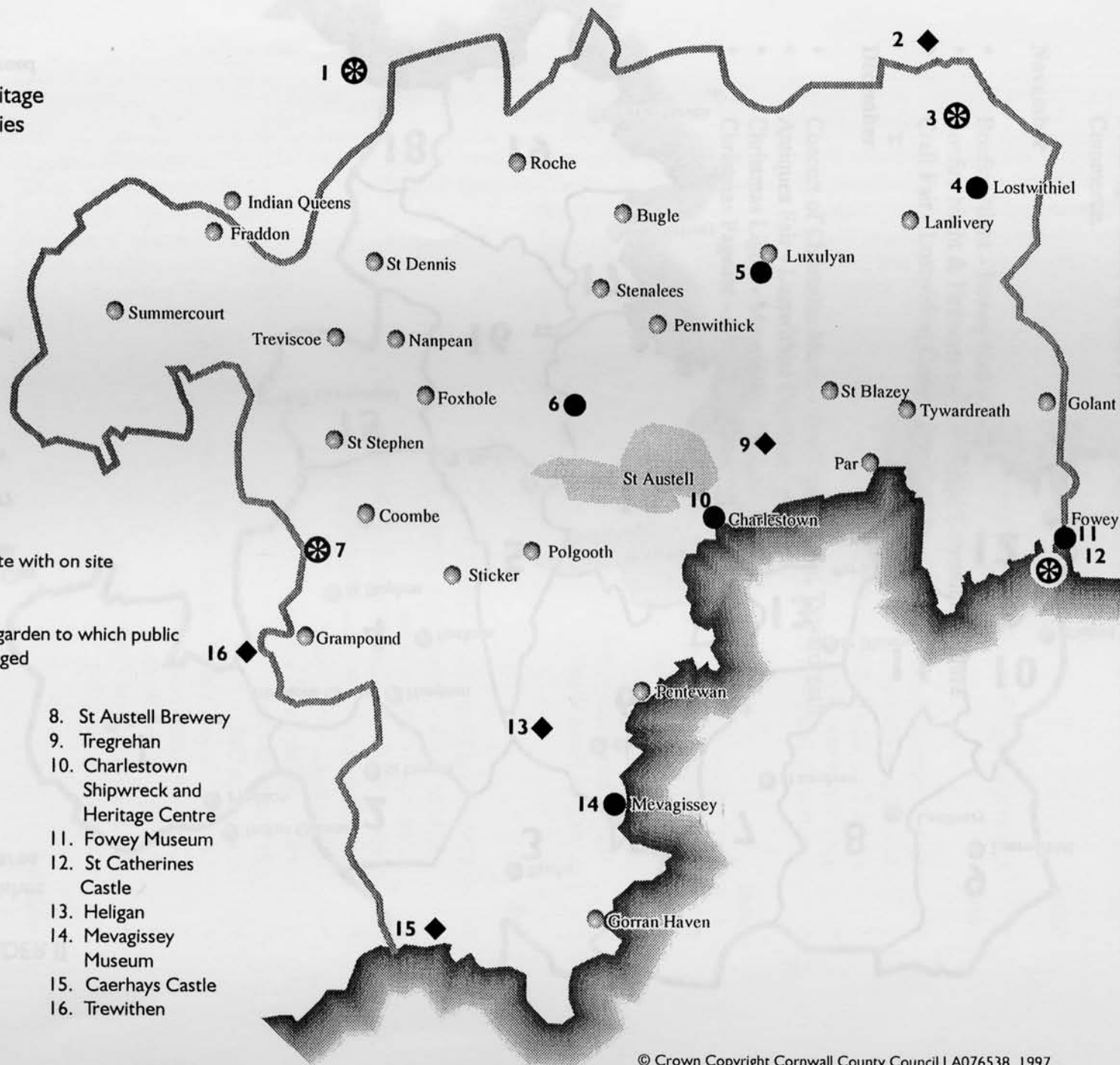


Figure 3

Archaeological landscapes within the China Clay Area recommended for protection by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Herring and Smith 1991)

- Village or town
- Limit of the China Clay Area
- Archaeological landscape recommended for protection

1. Trerice Bridge
2. St Dennis Consols and Gothers
3. Goonabarn / Tregargus Valley
4. St Stephen's Beacon
5. Hensbarrow Downs
6. Gover Valley
7. Trethowel Valley
8. Bodwen, Higher Menadew and Lower Menadew
9. Tresking, Lestoon and Tretharrup
10. Carn Grey

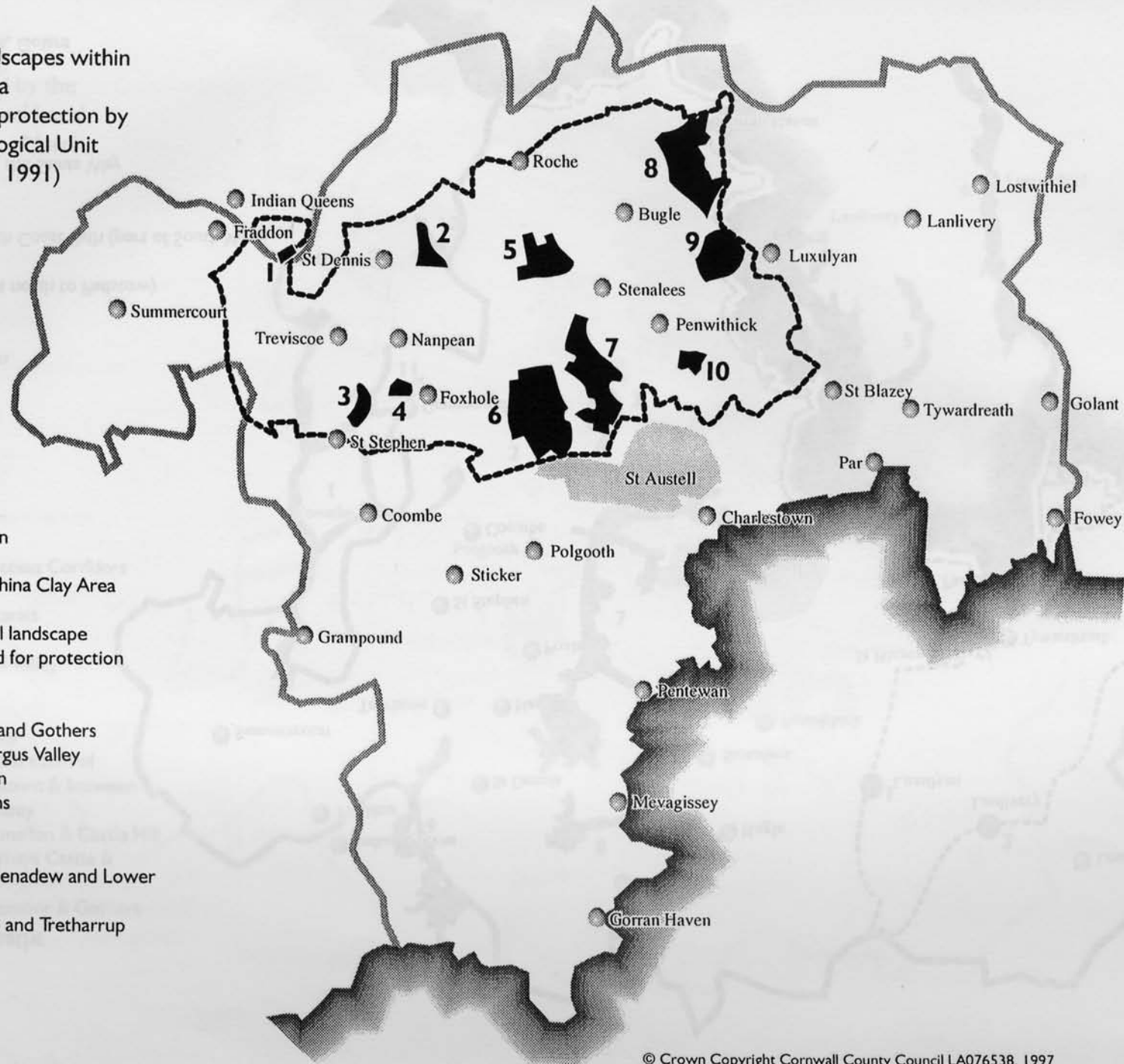


Figure 4

Long distance footpaths
(existing)



Figure 5

Countryside Access
Corridors proposed by the
Borough of Restormel Local
Plan (Deposit Draft - March
1995)

- Village or town
- Countryside Access Corridors

1. Fal Valley & its tributaries
2. Gover Valley
3. Trenance / Trethowel Valley
4. Luxulyan Valley
5. Treesmill Valley
6. Fowey Estuary / Valley
7. Pentewan Valley & land south of
St Austell to Charlestown & between
Pentewan & Mevagissey
8. Valley between Portmellon & Castle Hill
9. Valley between Caerhays Castle &
Polmassick
10. Land between Whitemoor & Gothers
11. St Stephen's Beacon

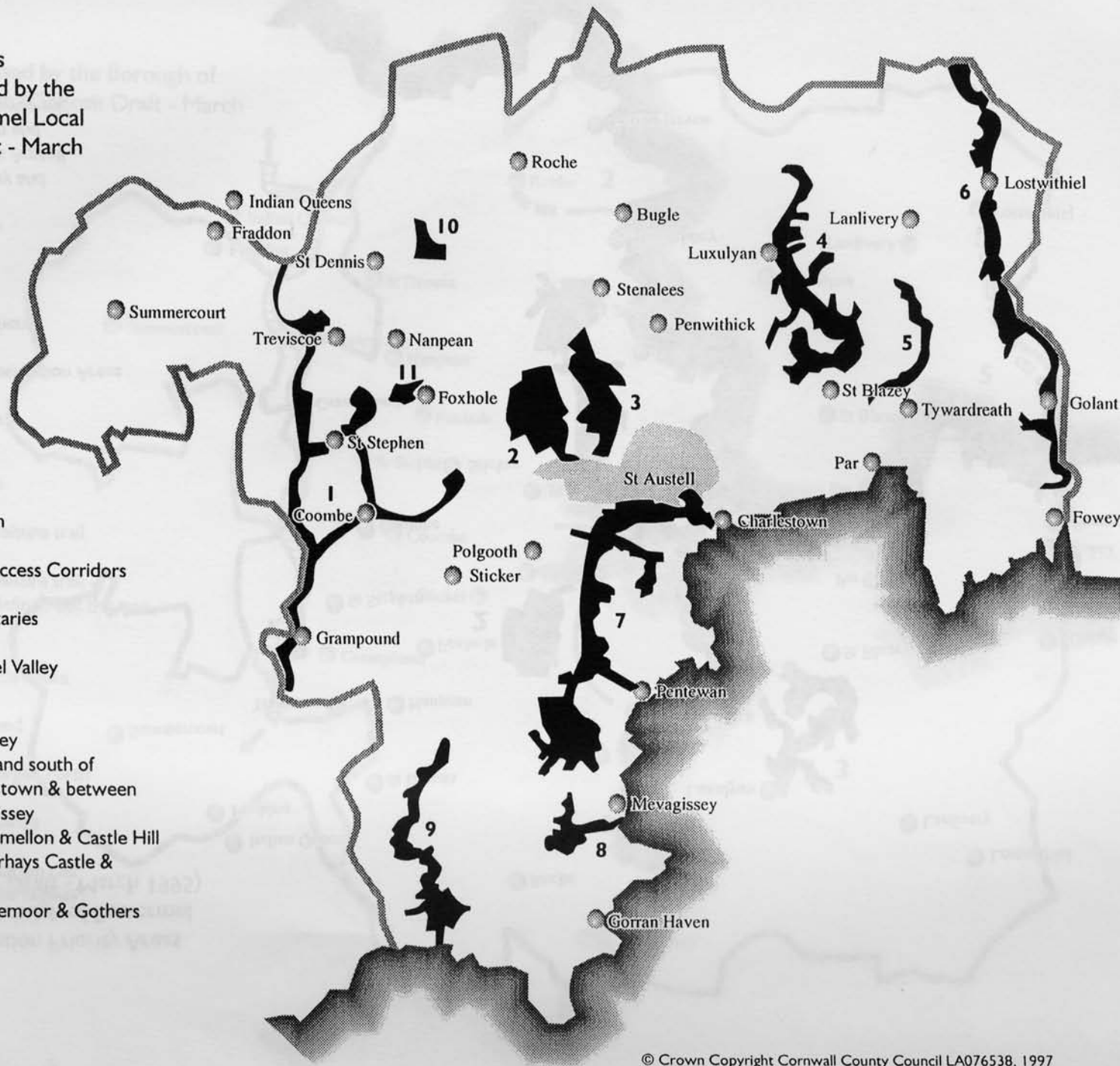


Figure 6

Countryside Recreation Priority Areas
proposed by the Borough of Restormel
Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)

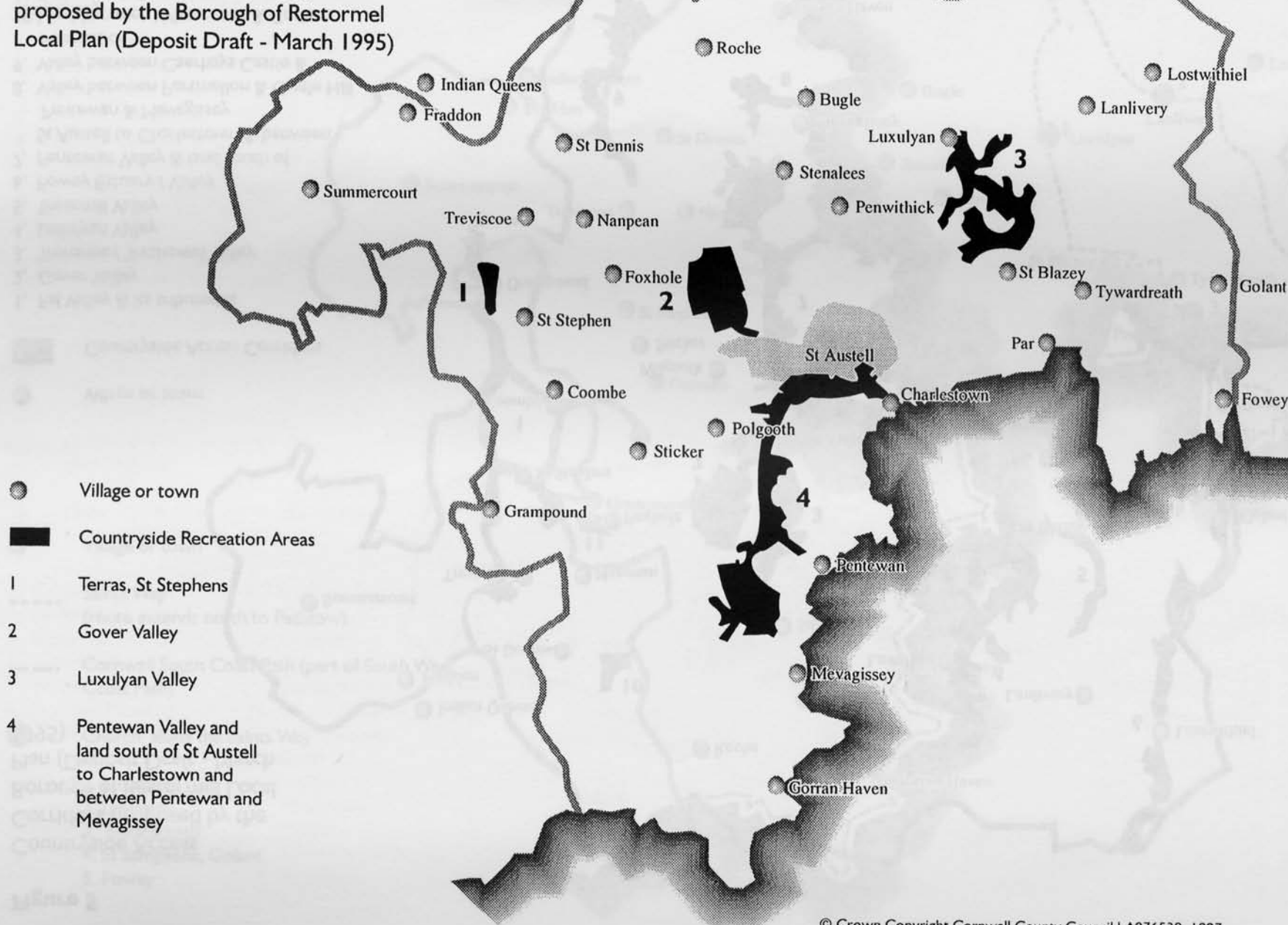


Figure 7

Leisure trails proposed by the Borough of Restormel Local Plan (Deposit Draft - March 1995)



Figure 8

Cornwall Millenium Cycle Route,
Leg 304 (proposed by Cornwall
Millenium Cycle Route Study, 1st
draft, August 1996)

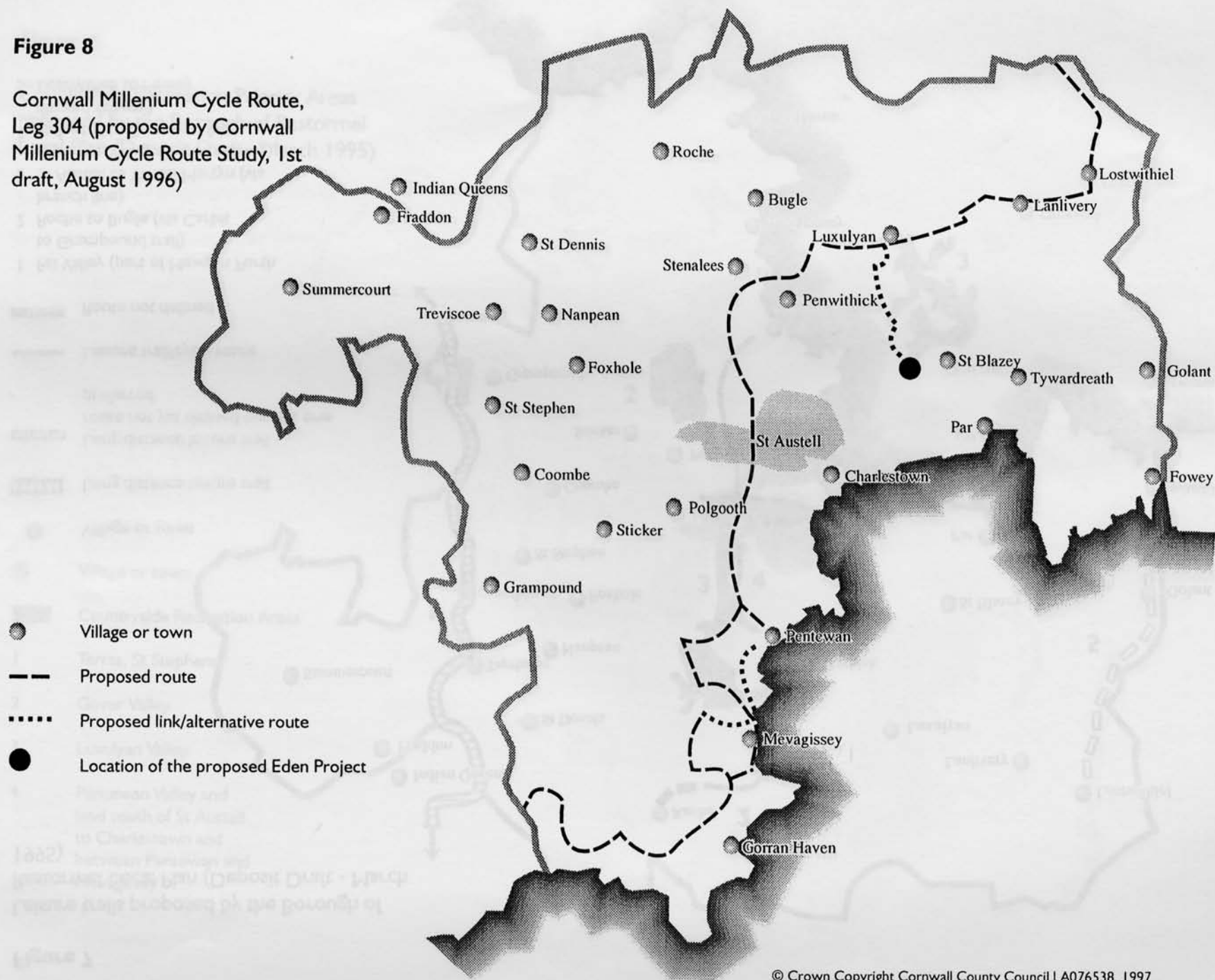


Figure 9

Areas within the China Clay Area
proposed for long term environmental
enhancement (Cornwall County
Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993 -
2001)



Figure 10 : All environmental enhancement proposals contained in Cornwall County Council Interim Minerals Plan 1993 - 2001

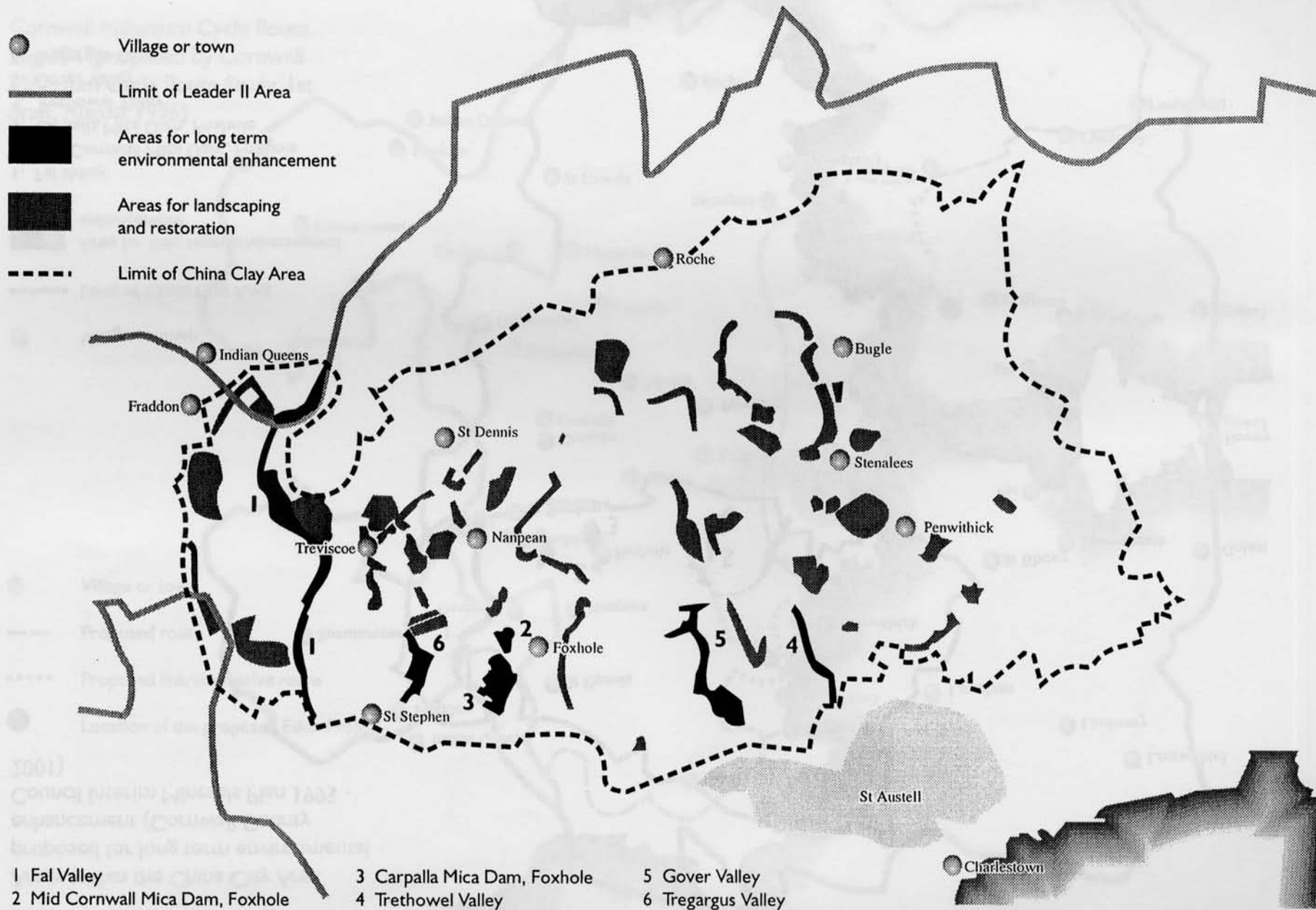


Figure 11

Summary map of all sites / groups of sites that have potential for increased public access / historic interpretation, (see figure 19 for more detailed map and key to sites shown)



Figure 12

Prehistoric sites (Neolithic to Romano - British)

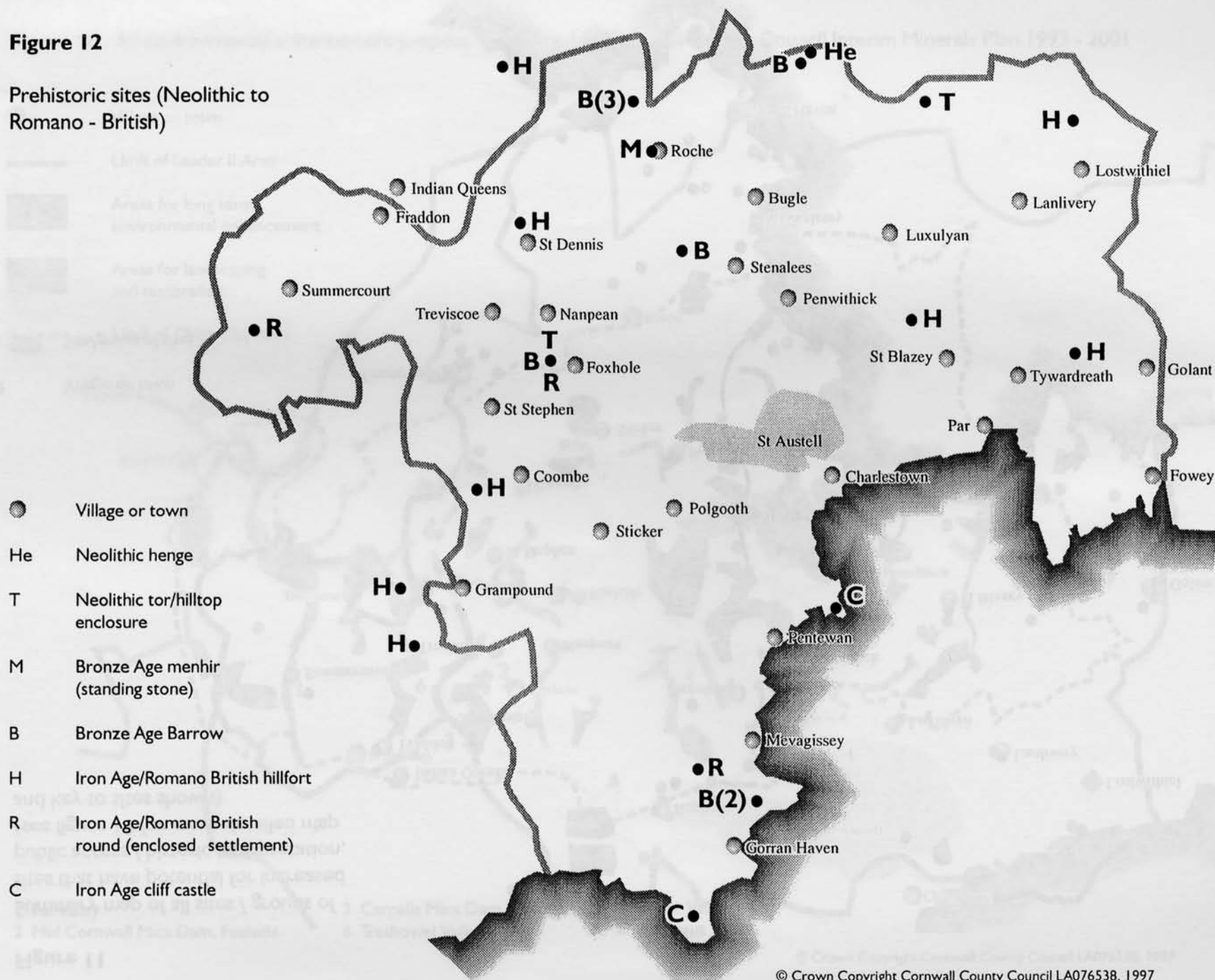


Figure 13

Christian Sites (Medieval and later)

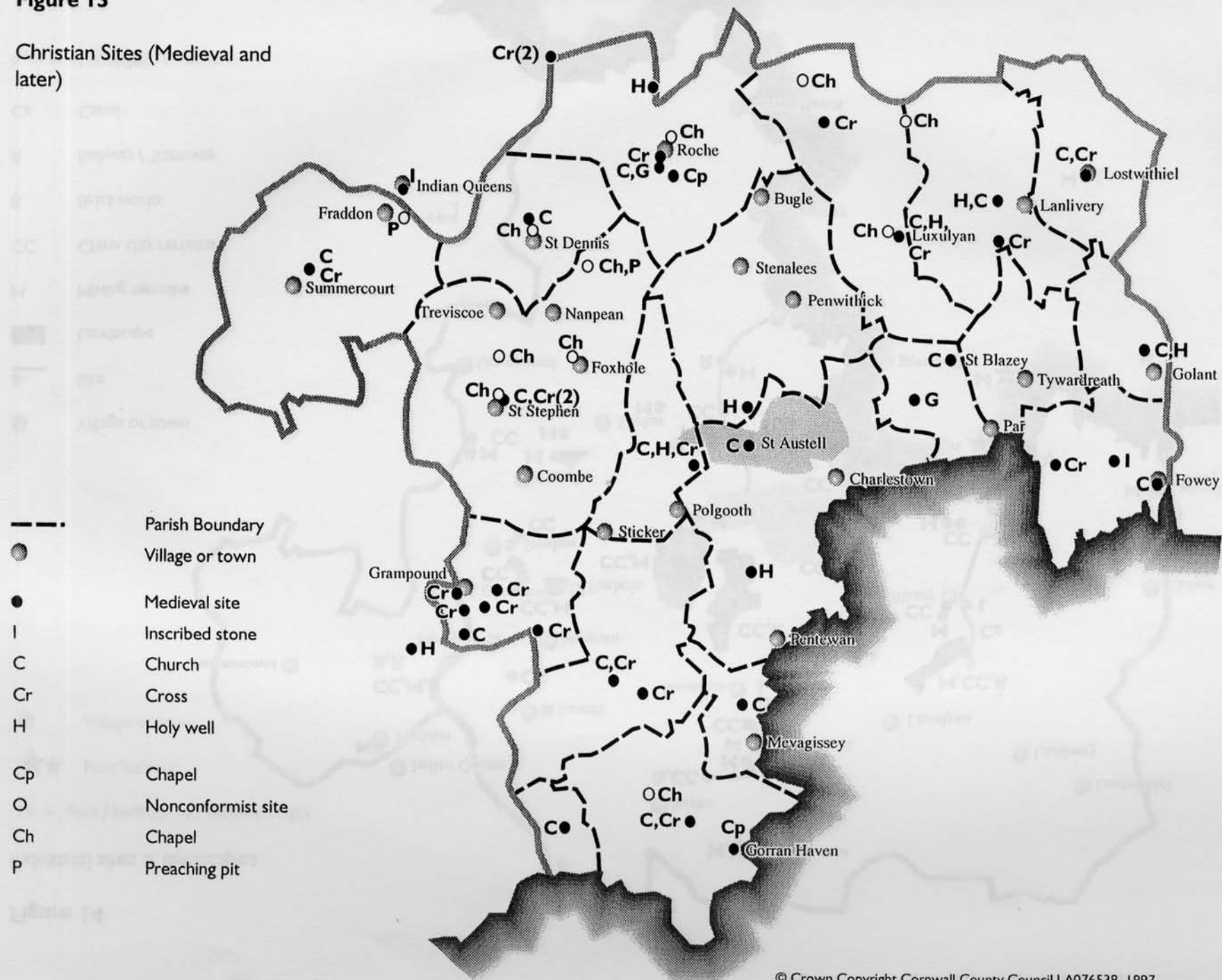


Figure 14

Industrial sites & landscapes

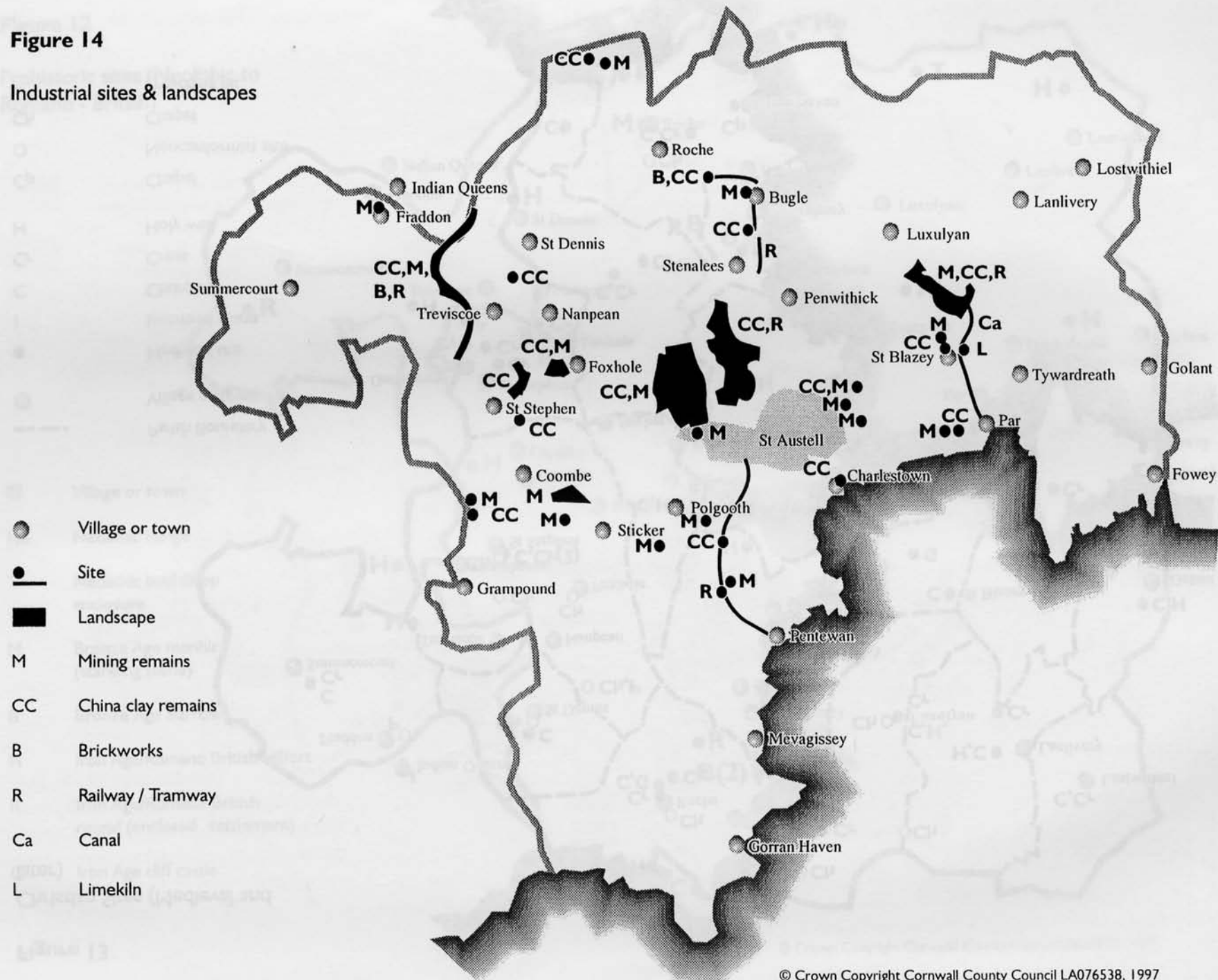


Figure 15

Ports & Fishing harbours

Many of the most important ports and fishing harbours in Cornwall are of Medieval origin and are marked with an 'M' on this map.



Figure 16

Fortifications



Figure 17

Stately homes and historic parks and gardens (NB: no public access to Menabilly at any time)

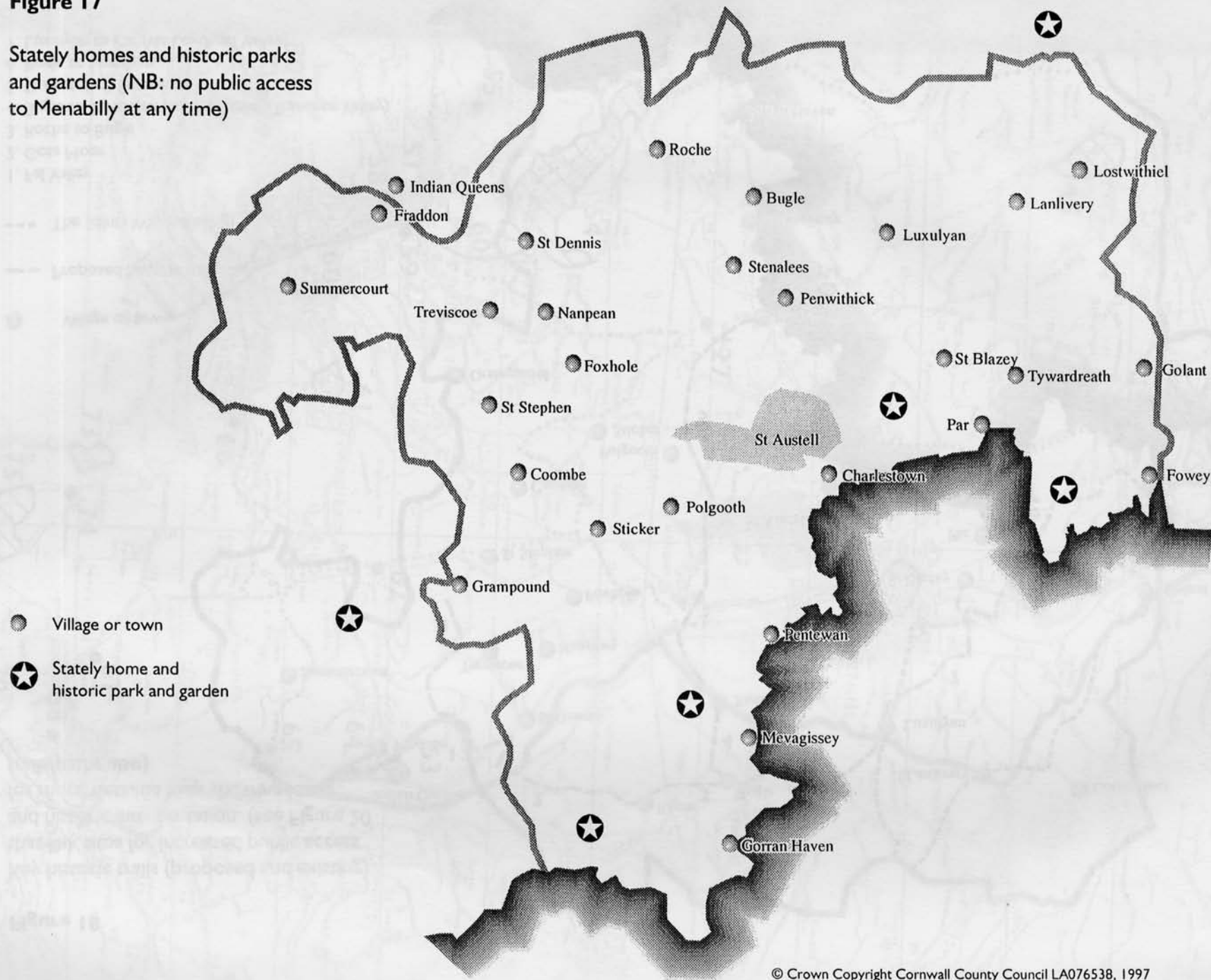


Figure 18

Key historic trails (proposed and existing) that link sites for increased public access and historic interpretation. (see Figure 20 for more detailed map showing lesser trails/paths also)

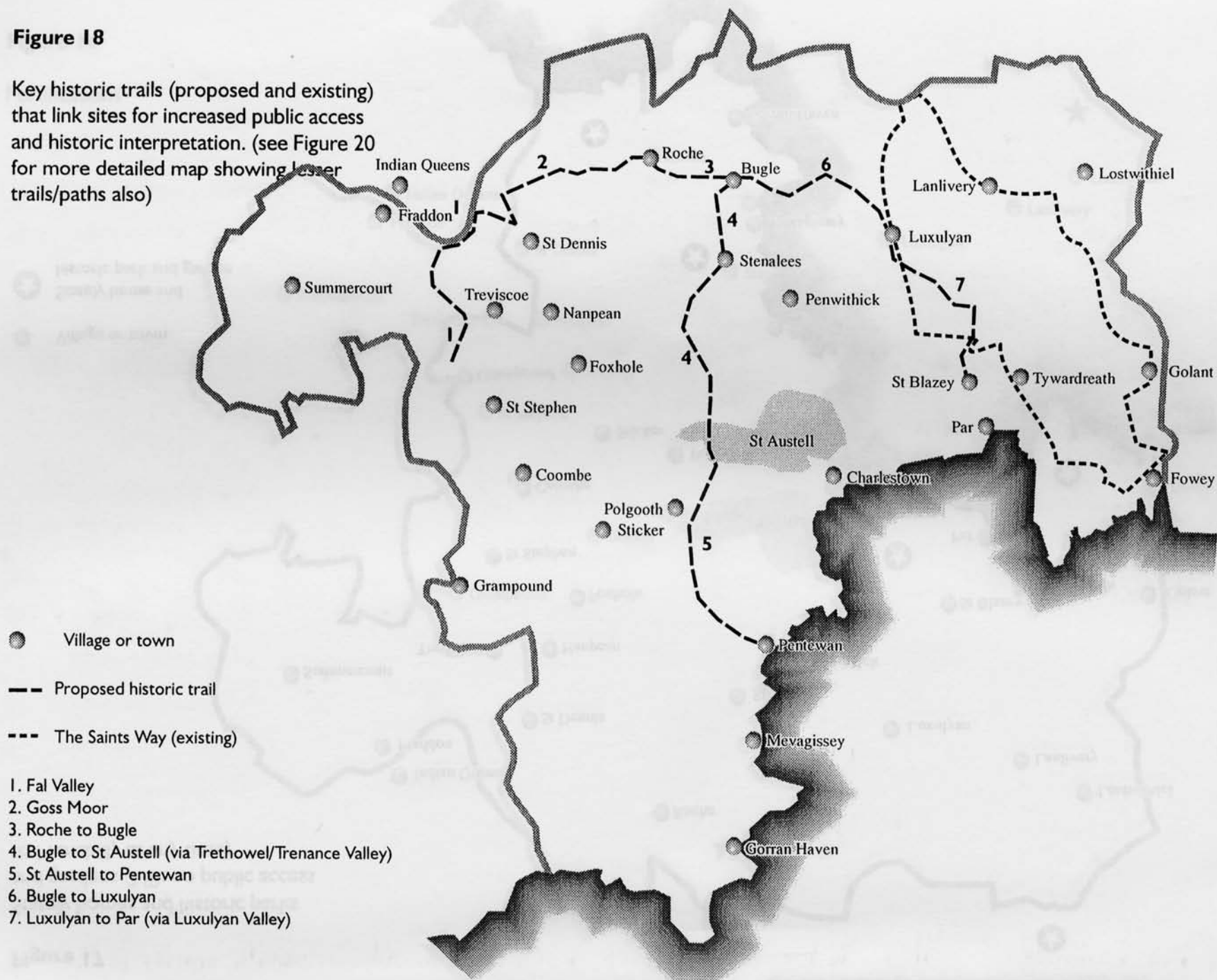


Figure 19

Distribution of all sites / groups of sites that have potential for increased public access / historic interpretation

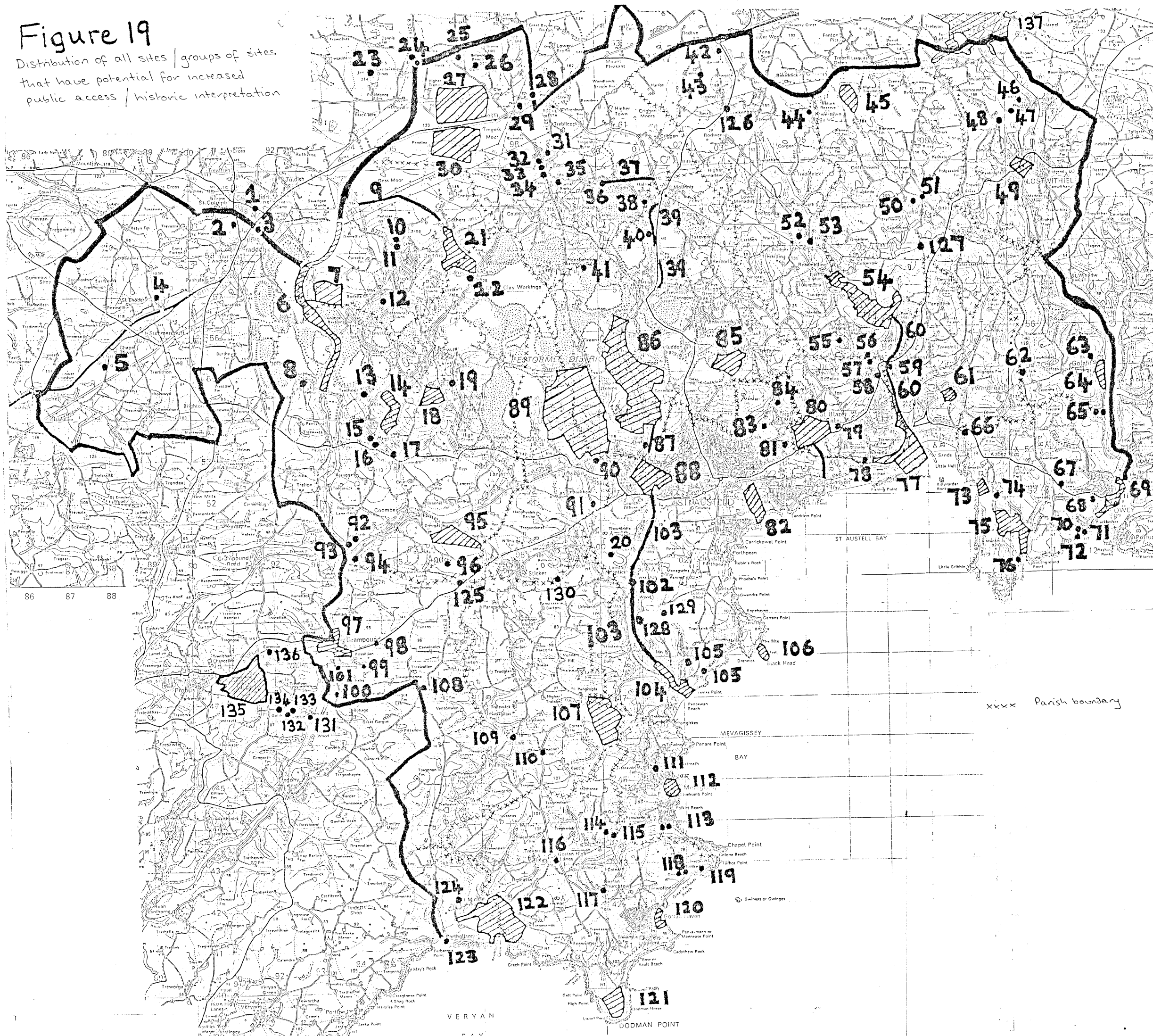
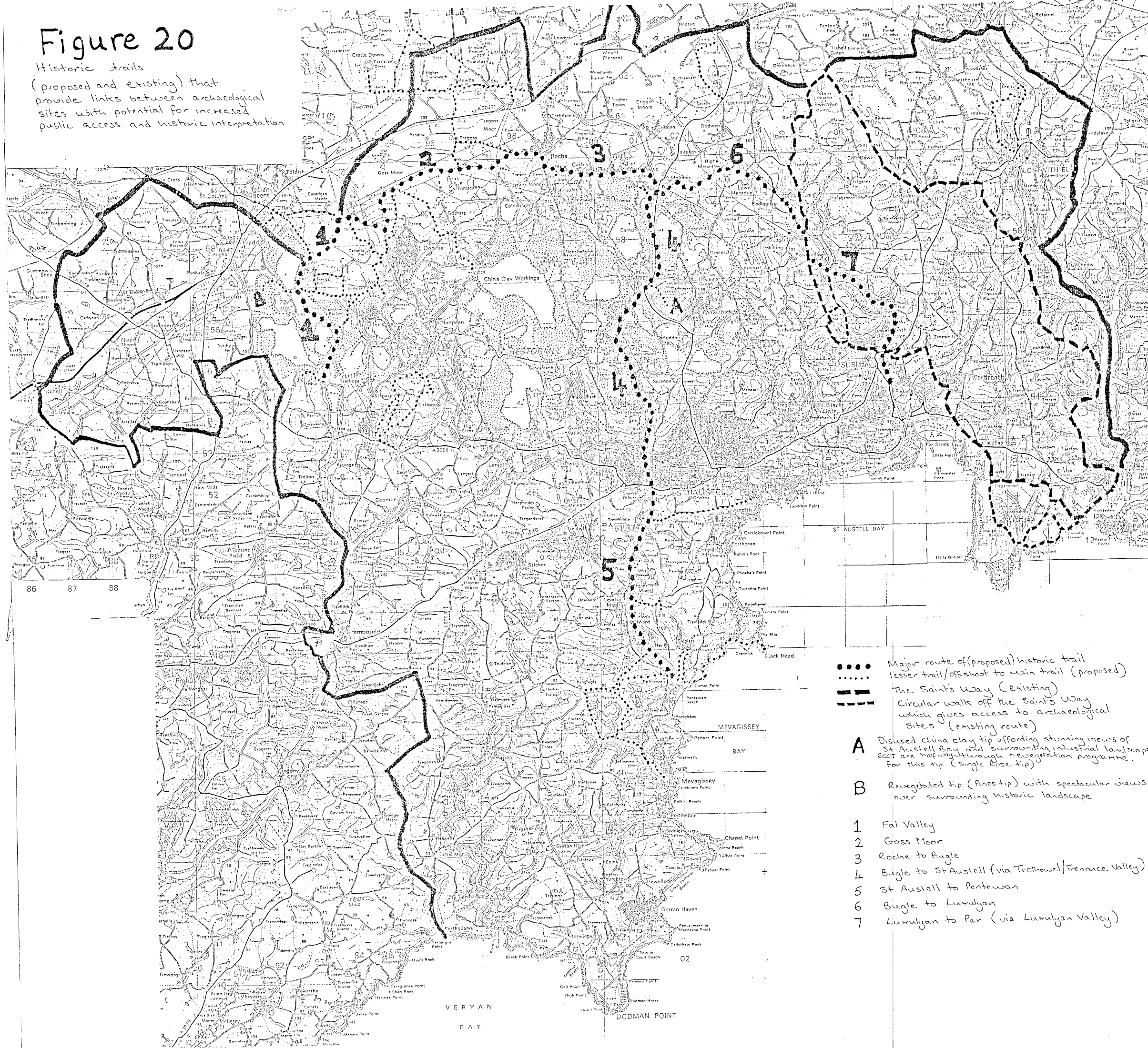


Figure 20

Historic trails
(proposed and existing) that
provide links between archaeological
sites with potential for increased
public access and historic interpretation



- Major route of (proposed) historic trail
- Lesser trail/offshoot to main trail (proposed)
- == The Saints Way (existing)
- Circular walk off the Saints Way which gives access to archaeological sites (existing route)

A Disused china clay tip affording stunning views of St Austell Bay and surrounding industrial landscape. ECCT are halfway through revegetation programme for this tip (single rose tip)

B Revegetated tip (Pines tip) with spectacular views over surrounding historic landscape

- 1 Fal Valley
- 2 Gross Moor
- 3 Roche to Bugle
- 4 Bugle to St Austell (via Trethowel/Fenace Valley)
- 5 St Austell to Pentewan
- 6 Bugle to Luxulyan
- 7 Luxulyan to Par (via Luxulyan Valley)