

**WENDRON PARISH
EVIDENCE OVERVIEW
REPORT**

**No 6: HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT**

Document Control		
Version	Details & Date	Author/Checker
V1.	Initial set up and structure 1/06/2023	SBF/SG
V2.	Data added 31/3/2024	SBF/SG
V3.	Updated 11/04/2026	SBF/

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Last Save Date: 13/04/2026 10:54:00

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Historic Environment Evidence Report

Wendron Neighbourhood Development Plan

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1. Planning Policy Background

National Planning Policy Framework 2024

1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework 2024 recognises heritage assets as an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can continue to contribute to the quality of life of present and future generations. It requires plan-making to take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of conservation, including the desirability of sustaining and enhancing significance, securing viable uses consistent with conservation, and drawing on the contribution that the historic environment can make to local character and distinctiveness. Plans should include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets, and the effect of development on non-designated heritage assets must also be taken into account. The Framework also gives strong support to good design, clear design expectations, and the role of neighbourhood plans and design codes in identifying local qualities and shaping development accordingly.

Cornwall Local Plan

1.2 The Cornwall Local Plan reinforces this national approach. Objective 10 seeks to enhance and reinforce local natural, landscape and historic character and distinctiveness, and to raise the quality of development. Policy 24 requires development proposals to sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of Cornwall's historic rural, urban and coastal environment by protecting, conserving and, where appropriate, enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings. It expects proposals to sustain designated heritage assets, reveal significance where possible, maintain the special character and appearance of conservation areas, conserve historic parks and gardens, protect historic landscapes and townscapes including industrial mining heritage, and safeguard the historic maritime environment. These provisions form the key strategic basis for the historic environment components of the Wendron NDP.

Other plans and studies

1.3 A number of other guidance documents and studies are relevant to the historic environment of Wendron. The 'National Design Guide' promotes a place-based approach to design rooted in context, identity, built form, movement, nature and long-term resilience. The 'National Model Design Code' supports the preparation of local design codes and policies informed by local character and community views. 'Building for a Healthy Life' provides a recognised design quality tool for housing and neighbourhoods, while 'Manual for Streets' promotes layouts which prioritise pedestrians and cyclists over vehicle-dominated environments. The 'Cornwall Design Guide' provides locally specific guidance for the delivery of high-quality places in Cornwall.

- 1.4 Historic England advice is also relevant, particularly on conservation area appraisal and management, setting, sustainability appraisal and neighbourhood planning. In addition, ‘Heritage at the Heart of an Evolving Cornwall: A Strategy for Cornwall’s Historic Environment 2022–2030’ is important because it seeks to place heritage at the centre of managing change. It promotes the protection of Cornish distinctiveness, improved understanding of heritage at risk, the sympathetic adaptation of historic assets, the embedding of heritage in climate and biodiversity responses, and stronger community stewardship of local heritage.
- 1.5 The ‘Cornwall Historic Environment Cultural Distinctiveness and Significance Project’ provides a further useful framework. It explains that all places in Cornwall are distinctively Cornish, though in different ways, and identifies five themes which help explain that distinctiveness, language, economy, topography, nature and spirit. It also distinguishes between characteristics that are typical of Cornwall and those that are particular to a given place. This is especially relevant in Wendron, where the combination of rural settlement, mining history, field patterns, Cornish names and cultural associations creates a particularly strong local identity.

Definitions

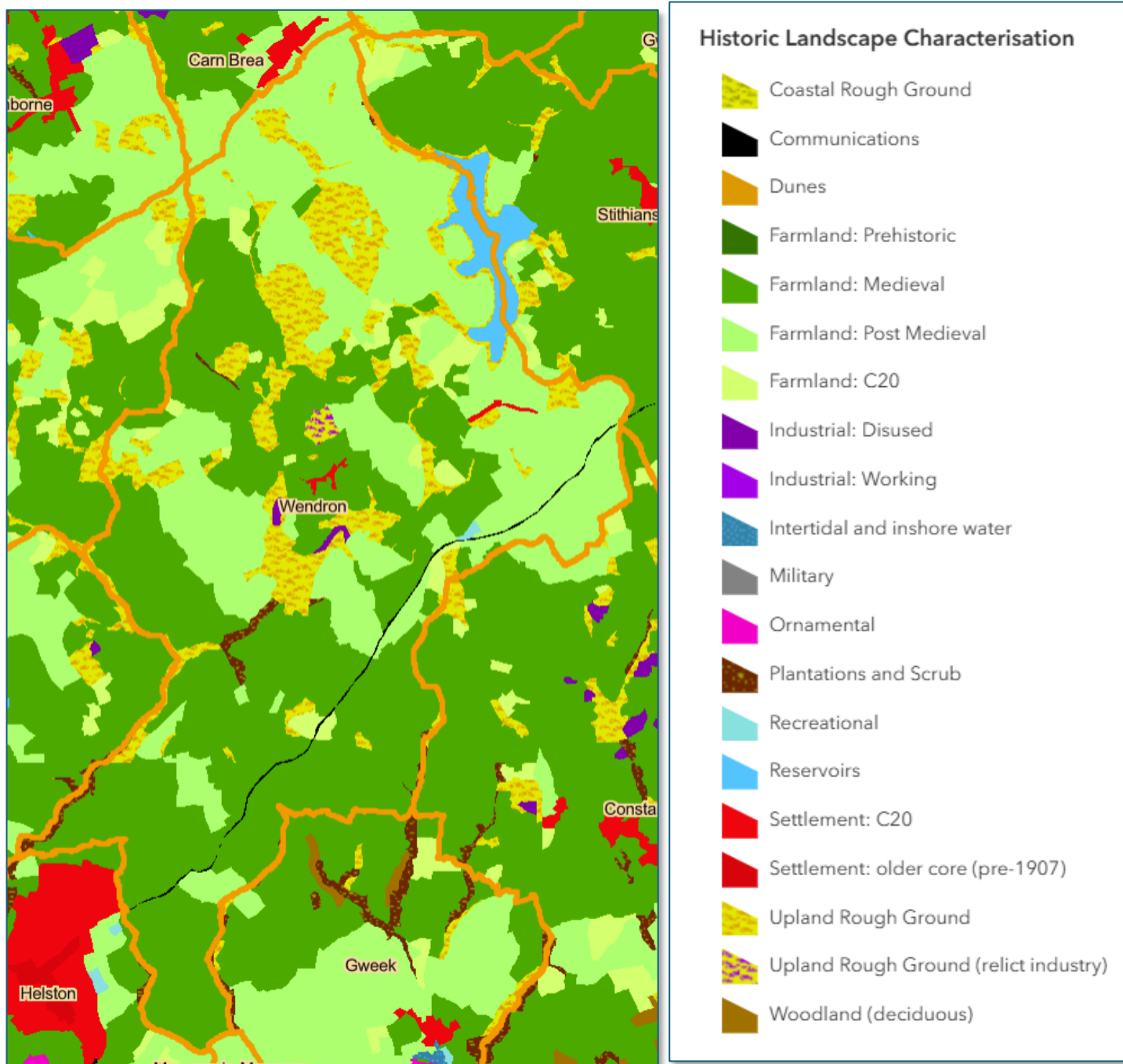
- 1.6 For the purposes of this report, the historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including visible and buried remains and managed landscape features. Conservation means managing change in a way that sustains, and where appropriate enhances, significance. A heritage asset is a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape with heritage interest meriting consideration in planning decisions. Designated heritage assets include listed buildings and scheduled monuments. Non-designated heritage assets include those locally important buildings, sites, structures, areas and landscapes which do not have statutory designation but nevertheless make a meaningful contribution to local identity and historic character. Setting means the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and significance means the value of the asset because of its archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. In planning terms, the emphasis is on conservation rather than absolute preservation, recognising that carefully managed change is often necessary to sustain long-term use and significance.

2. Baseline Part One: Inventory

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 2.1 The historic environment of Wendron is expressed not only through individual buildings and monuments, but through the wider relationship between settlements, routeways, field patterns, mine workings, farmsteads, watercourses, place names and the surviving built fabric of the parish. The landscape has been shaped over many centuries by agriculture, extraction, transport and community life. This gives Wendron a layered historic character in which ordinary landscape features and settlement form are as important as formally designated sites.
- 2.2 Wendron’s mining history is particularly important in this regard. The parish is one of the oldest mining districts in Cornwall and the Cober Valley was one of the most important tin streaming areas. Tin streaming has been important since medieval times, later giving way to deeper mining and associated industrial activity. The River Cober, leats, stamps, dressing floors,

engine houses, chimneys and spoil remains are all part of the parish’s historic landscape character.



Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation Mapping [Source CC].

Settlements

2.3 Wendron Parish comprises a number of distinct settlements and hamlets, including Wendron, Porkellis, Penmarth, Trenear, Burras, Carnkie, Trevennan Bal, Trewennack and Rame. These settlements historically evolved from agricultural and mining communities and continue to display a range of traditional Cornish building forms and rural characteristics. Wendron village, focused on the parish church and local facilities, forms an historic core within the wider parish. Modern development has generally remained limited, allowing these settlements to retain their traditional character and visual integrity within the wider rural landscape.

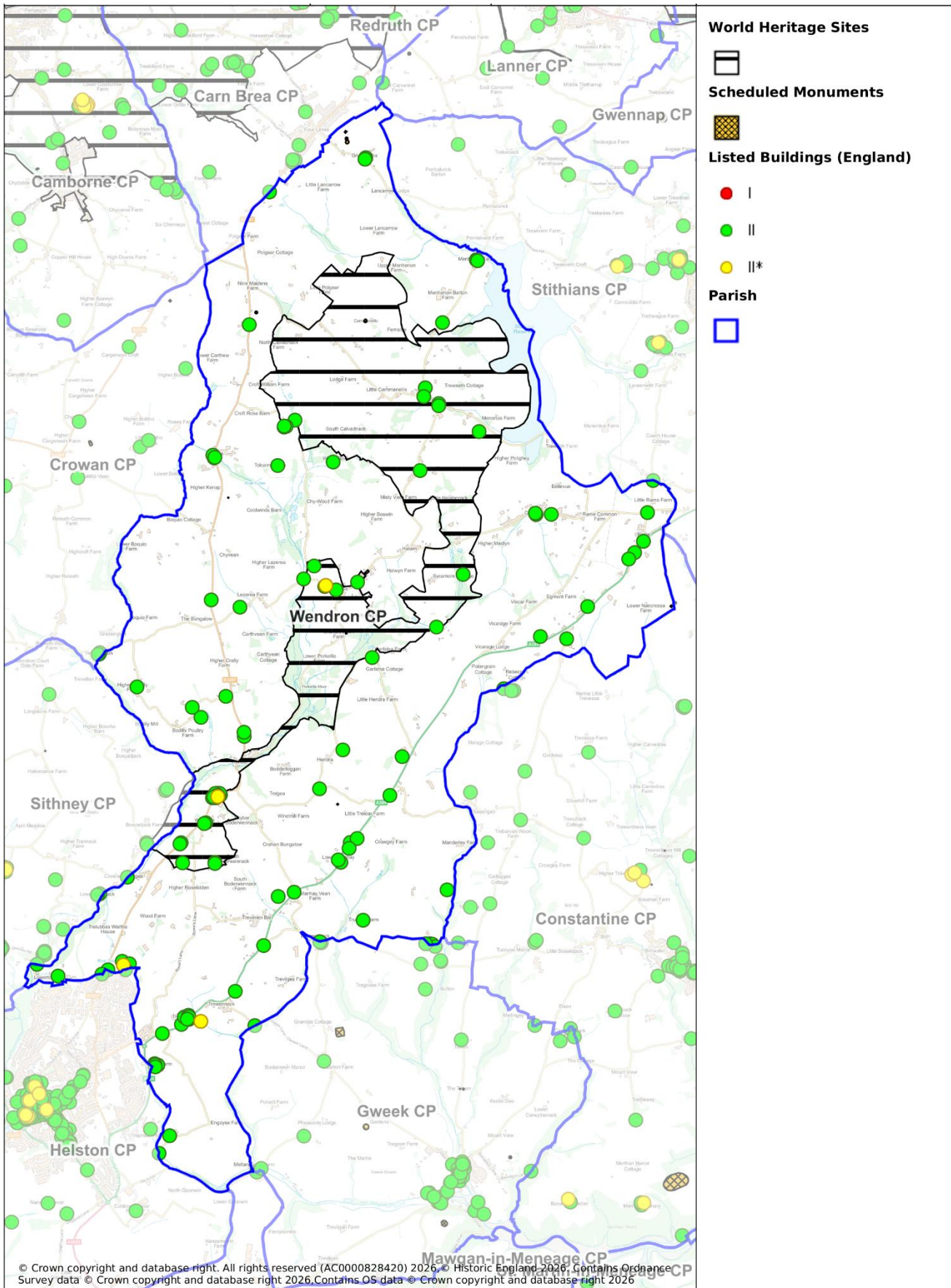
- 2.4 The pattern of settlement is closely connected to the economic history of the parish. Agriculture and mining both shaped where people lived, worked and moved. Treenear, for example, developed as a residential and industrial hub associated with water-powered mineral processing and later industrial re-use. Settlement form is therefore an important component of local distinctiveness and a key consideration in future design and planning decisions.

Listed Buildings

- 2.5 Wendron contains a rich and widely distributed historic built environment. The Statutory List identifies 120 listed buildings, comprising 113 Grade II, 4 Grade II* and 3 Grade I assets. These include the Grade I Church of St Gwendron, dating in part from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, together with a wide range of listed farmhouses, chapels, bridges, milestones, pumps, engine houses and other historic structures, mainly dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Collectively, these assets reflect the parish's agricultural, transport, ecclesiastical and mining history, and help define the architectural and historic character of both its settlements and wider countryside. They also show that Wendron's historic environment is not confined to a small number of landmark buildings but is represented widely within its ordinary built fabric.

Scheduled Monuments

- 2.6 The parish also contains 11 Scheduled Monuments, including prehistoric and industrial remains that illustrate the long sequence of human activity in the area. These nationally important sites include round cairns, bowl barrows, a standing stone, a holy well, a stone circle and mining-related remains. Protected by law, they make a major contribution to Wendron's archaeological and landscape significance. Their presence confirms that the parish contains heritage interest of more than local importance and that archaeological sensitivity is likely to be a significant issue in parts of the plan area and should be taken seriously in shaping future development.



Heritage at Risk

2.7 Risk may arise not only through direct loss, but through neglect, incremental erosion of traditional features, unsympathetic alteration, poor design in new development, and insufficient recognition of the historic value of ordinary buildings, structures and landscape

elements. The mining landscape is particularly vulnerable because many of its remains are fragmentary, dispersed and embedded in farmland or settlement edges rather than formally presented as heritage attractions.

- 2.8 However, only the Wesleyan Chapel at Porkellis, a Grade II* listed building in Wendron parish, is identified as a heritage asset at risk by Historic England. It is a religious building of more than local importance, reflecting the parish's historic nonconformist tradition, but is currently recorded as being in poor condition. Its vulnerability is assessed as medium, although its trend is improving, which indicates that steps are being taken to secure its future. The current priority category shows that a repair scheme is in progress and that an end use or user has been identified, or is sufficiently advanced to give confidence that the building can be brought back into sustainable use. Overall, the chapel remains a sensitive heritage asset requiring continued attention, but one for which there is a realistic prospect of recovery.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.9 Many of Wendron's heritage assets are non-designated. These include historic farmsteads, vernacular cottages, industrial remains, miners' housing, archaeological sites, field boundaries, Cornish hedges and other features recorded in the Cornwall Historic Environment Record or identifiable on the ground. Although they do not benefit from statutory designation, they contribute strongly to the parish's historic depth and local distinctiveness and deserve sensitive treatment in planning decisions. In a parish such as Wendron, much of the perceived character of place depends upon these non-designated assets and on their relationship to the wider landscape.

- 2.10 The Cornwall Historic Environment mapping for Wendron Parish may be accessed here: [HER](#)

World Heritage Site

- 2.11 The Wendron Mining District, designated as Area A4 of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, forms one of the ten component areas through which UNESCO recognises the international significance of Cornwall's mining past. The wider Site was inscribed in 2006 because the surviving landscapes of mines, engine houses, smallholdings, transport infrastructure and settlements together provide an exceptionally clear record of the technological, economic and social changes driven by copper and tin mining between about 1700 and 1914. UNESCO identifies this landscape as a coherent cultural whole, one that demonstrates both Cornwall's major contribution to the Industrial Revolution and its global influence on nineteenth-century mining practice.

- 2.12 Within that wider World Heritage Site, Wendron is one of the smaller areas, but it is of particular importance because it preserves a distinctive tin-mining landscape with unusually strong survival of mineworkers' smallholdings. The official World Heritage Site material describes Wendron as a tranquil rural area famed for tin streaming, with open moorland, streams, mining settlements and granite cottages set among small, enclosed fields. Those characteristics are not incidental. They are part of the historic landscape created by mining wealth and labour, and they make Wendron especially valuable as a place where industrial history remains legible within an otherwise rural setting.

- 2.13 Wendron's significance also lies in the depth of its mining history. The district is described by the World Heritage Site organisation as having one of the longest recorded histories of tin

working anywhere in Cornwall. Its rich alluvial deposits were being worked by tin streamers before the 1500s, and that early exploitation led in time to the discovery and working of mineral lodes through shallow and then deep-shaft mining from the seventeenth century onwards. In this sense, Wendron illustrates a long technological sequence, from streamworking to more intensive underground extraction, and so helps explain the broader evolution of the Cornish mining industry.

- 2.14 The area also contains important surviving landmarks of that history. Although fewer in number than in some other mining districts, the surviving engine houses and mine remains at places such as Wheal Ann, Trumpet Consols and Wheal Enys are specifically identified as significant features of the Wendron landscape. These remains are important not only as individual structures, but because they contribute to the wider mining character of the district, linking shafts, spoil, processing sites, tracks, cottages and smallholdings into a connected historic landscape. This is central to the World Heritage Site concept, which values not isolated monuments alone but the way entire landscapes reveal the organisation and impact of mining.
- 2.15 What makes Wendron especially distinctive within the World Heritage Site is therefore the close interweaving of industry and countryside. UNESCO notes that the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape is significant because mining reshaped both urban and rural areas through new settlements, transport systems and smallholdings, and Wendron is a strong example of that rural transformation. Its mining past is written not only in prominent industrial remains, but also in settlement pattern, field enclosure, vernacular building and the everyday texture of the landscape. For the Wendron NDP, this means that the significance of Area A4 lies as much in the historic character of the wider landscape and its setting as in the protection of a few individual structures.
- 2.16 In policy terms, the Wendron Mining District should therefore be understood as a heritage asset of international significance whose value derives from authenticity, legibility and landscape coherence. Historic England notes that the World Heritage Site retains high authenticity in its surviving features, their materials, locations and settings, although some parts remain vulnerable to incompatible development. In Wendron, this points to the need for development to respect mining remains, historic settlement morphology, smallholdings, field boundaries, views and the broader rural-industrial character that together express the area's Outstanding Universal Value.

Cultural Connections

- 2.17 Wendron's historic environment is expressed not only through its buildings, monuments and landscape features, but also through a rich layer of cultural associations that form part of the parish's wider heritage significance. These intangible connections help explain how Wendron has been experienced, remembered and valued over time, and they contribute to the strong sense of place that still characterises the parish today.
- 2.18 Among the most notable of these associations are the Cornish wrestling events once held near the church, on the site of a former plen-an-gwary. This points to the long-standing importance of Wendron as a place of gathering, performance and communal activity, and reflects the way in which local customs and shared traditions have been woven into the historic fabric of the parish. Similarly, the long-established Wendron Rambuck Fair forms part of the social and

cultural history of the area, illustrating the role of fairs and public events in sustaining community identity and continuity over generations.

2.19 Wendron is also associated with a number of notable individuals whose lives and work add depth to the parish's cultural significance. John Davey (1800–1884), born in Wendron, became a respected botanist and horticulturist, known particularly for his work on orchids and cacti. His career reflects the connection between local roots and wider intellectual and scientific contribution. Thomas Grylls (1818–1903), a Methodist preacher from Wendron, played an important role in the nineteenth-century Methodist revival in Cornwall, linking the parish to the religious and social movements that helped shape modern Cornish identity. The writer D. M. Thomas, who spent part of his life in Carnkie, brought a further literary association to the area and achieved national recognition, including being shortlisted for the Booker Prize in 1981.



2.20 The parish has also provided inspiration for later creative work. The grave and story of Evaristo Muchovela, a locally resonant figure, inspired Helston writer Patrick Carroll to write the play *Evaristo's Epitaph*, which was broadcast on BBC Radio 4 in 2002. This illustrates how Wendron's local stories continue to resonate beyond the parish itself, and how individual places, memorials and remembered lives can carry cultural meaning that extends well beyond their immediate physical presence.

2.21 Taken together, these associations add an important intangible dimension to Wendron's historic environment. They show that the parish's heritage lies not only in what survives physically in the landscape, but also in memory, tradition, language, belief, cultural practice and artistic response. This strengthens the case for an approach to planning and design that respects not only designated and non-designated heritage assets, but also the wider identity of the parish and the cultural meanings that make Wendron distinctive.

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

Geological History

3.1 The underlying geology of Cornwall is central to understanding the historic development of Wendron. The intrusion of granite and associated mineralisation created seams of tin and other metals, while long-term erosion exposed the mineral-bearing areas and shaped the topography seen today. In Wendron, the granite contained narrow near-surface lodes of tin,

copper and tungsten, and erosion carried deposits of tin ore into the valley bottoms, where they became accessible through tin streaming. This geological inheritance underpins much of the parish's later economic, settlement and landscape history.

Prehistoric and Romano-British Period

- 3.2 The earliest visible evidence of human activity in the parish is associated with prehistoric settlement and ritual use of the landscape. The source material refers to sites such as the Nine Maidens standing stones and Carnmenellis hill fort as evidence of early activity and significance. Bronze Age barrows and findspots indicate prehistoric occupation and suggest that the higher parts of the landscape were important locations in this period.
- 3.3 During the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period, enclosed defended settlements known as rounds were established in Cornwall as farming hamlets. In Wendron, the village is associated with a circular hill known as "The Round", where traces of hut circles and an entrenchment are understood to indicate an Iron Age settlement. Such sites were often accompanied by field systems, parts of which may still influence the pattern of the landscape today. Romano-British trading links are also suggested, with finds including Roman coins and associated artefacts at Wendron village.

The Dark Age

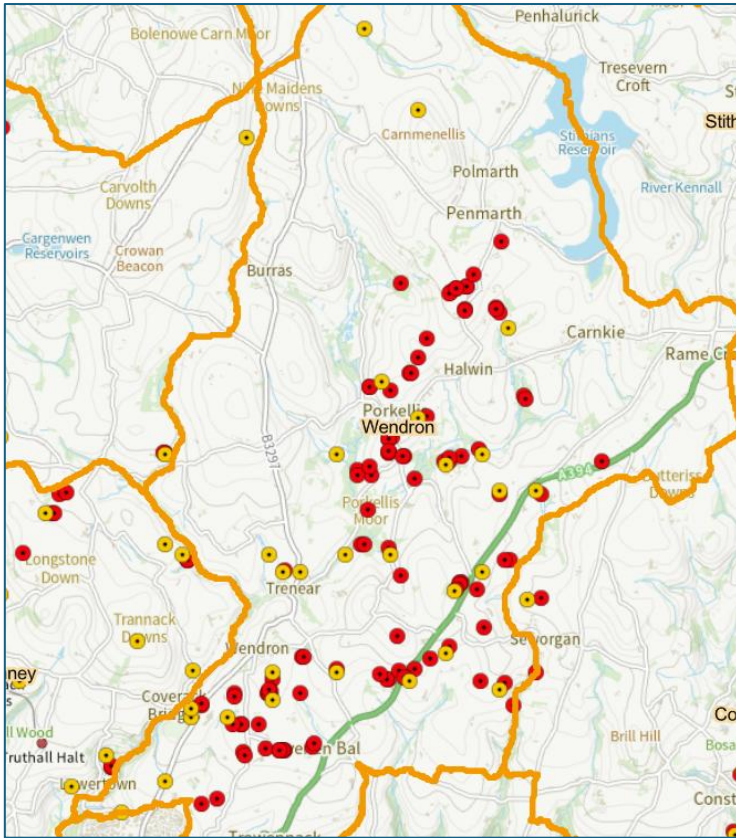
- 3.4 After the Roman departure, Dumnonian Celtic culture continued in Cornwall. Over time, however, the area experienced increasing pressure from Wessex Saxon expansion. Following a settlement imposed by King Athelstan in 936 AD, Cornwall became a distinct region within the English state, and Wendron would have come under some degree of Anglo-Saxon control. Although direct physical evidence from this period may be limited, its significance lies in the transition of political authority, the continuity of settlement, and the survival of Celtic linguistic elements within the parish landscape.

Medieval

- 3.5 The medieval period shaped much of the rural parish that survives today. The source material explains that the Anglo-Saxon administrative system became established, with former Celtic administrative areas becoming hundreds and with manors forming the basis of landholding and local organisation. The feudal economy that emerged after the Norman conquest helped define the structure of fields, holdings, settlements and routeways. Many of the settlements that survive in Wendron today are likely to have taken recognisable form during this period.
- 3.6 Medieval Wendron was also shaped by tin streaming. Streamworking had been important in the area since medieval times, with the River Cober serving as the life-blood of the local mining economy. Water was diverted through leats and channels to serve processing infrastructure, and it is possible that Cornwall's first tin stamping mill was erected at Lower Trenear in the late fifteenth century. This confirms that industrial activity has deep medieval roots in the parish, and that it was not solely a product of the later mining boom.

Post-Medieval

- 3.7 The post-medieval period is especially important in understanding Wendron. From the late eighteenth century the parish became part of the Cornish mining boom, with rich tin deposits attracting widespread prospecting, extraction and processing. The parish is one of the ten



Mine Sites and Engine Houses

areas of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. More than 800 people were employed in the parish in 1870, and by 1779 the Wendron area was described as the most populated mining district in Cornwall, with around 9,000 inhabitants. Around 640 tin bounds and mine workings are understood to have been recorded in the parish, including many stamping mills and smelting houses.

3.8 Specific sites illustrate the intensity and variety of this activity. Trumpet Consols, formed in 1845, included Wheal Trumpet and Wheal Ann and became one of the deepest and most successful mining concerns in Wendron. The Lovell group around Manhay included East Lovell, a notably profitable mine, and East Wheal Lovell, reportedly the last to use a steam beam engine in the district. Beacon Hill Mine and Wendron Consols also contributed to the industrial landscape, while Wheal Roots

reflects older mining activity later absorbed into larger concerns. These sites helped shape the settlement pattern, economy and social life of the parish, and their surviving engine houses, chimneys, workings and associated features remain legible in the landscape today.

Modern Wendron

3.9 The decline of mining brought major change. By about 1880 the parish’s mining industry had collapsed due to foreign competition. Landowners responded in part by bringing previously uncultivated land into agricultural production, and agriculture, particularly livestock rearing and dairy farming, became dominant in shaping the modern parish landscape. Yet the remains of mining infrastructure continued to influence the area, physically and culturally.

3.10 There were also important re-uses of mining sites. Wendron Stamps closed in 1885 but reopened in 1897 as a dairy, reusing the waterwheel to power machinery. The dairy continued through much of the twentieth century and later its buildings were incorporated into Poldark Mine in the 1970s as a museum and craft workshops. This sequence of adaptation illustrates the continuing economic and cultural life of historic industrial sites within the parish.

Place Names

3.11 Place names are an important component of Wendron’s historic environment. Many names preserve evidence of Cornwall’s ancient linguistic and settlement history, particularly those containing Cornish elements such as Pen-, Tre-, Lan- and Car-. These names are not merely labels; they are clues to the historic structure of the landscape and to long-standing patterns of settlement and land use. Retaining and drawing upon such names in development and street naming can help reinforce local identity and sustain a stronger sense of place.

4. Design Evolution

4.1 The design of new development has a critical role in shaping whether Wendron's historic environment is reinforced or eroded. Good design in the parish should arise from a close understanding of local form, materials, topography, settlement grain and historic pattern. In Wendron this means responding to traditional Cornish building forms, historic field patterns, granite buildings, mining features, Cornish hedges and the established rhythm and scale of cottages, barns and farmsteads. The aim is not pastiche, but development which is clearly rooted in place and contributes positively to the long-established identity of the parish.

4.2

4.3 The Wendron Design Codes and Guidelines contain useful information illustrating how the design lineage of the parish has evolved over time [see extract Appendix 3] and a helpful character analysis and codes and guidelines to ensure new development remains in character with the local distinctiveness of the area.

5. Related Community Engagement Feedback

5.1 Community feedback during the drafting of the NDP indicates a strong local concern that Wendron's distinctive character should be respected and reinforced through planning and design. The emphasis placed on Cornish distinctiveness, settlement character, place names and mining heritage indicates that these matters are viewed locally as central to the identity of the parish and important in shaping future development.

6. Key Issues and Implications for the NDP

6.1 **Layered historic character.** Wendron's historic environment is broad and deeply layered. It includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, archaeological remains, settlement pattern, field systems, mining landscapes, agricultural features, place names and cultural associations. The NDP should therefore treat heritage as a landscape-wide and place-based issue, rather than simply as a matter of protecting a limited number of individual sites.

6.2 **Mining landscape significance.** Much of the parish lies within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, and the visible remains of the Wendron Mining District are a defining component of local identity. Future development must therefore be sensitive not only to individual structures, but also to the wider historic pattern of workings, settlement, landform and views that make the mining landscape legible.

6.3 **Non-designated assets.** Many of the features that make the strongest contribution to Wendron's local character are not statutorily designated. Historic farmsteads, miners' cottages, walls, hedges, routeways, industrial **fragments** and archaeological sites often have no formal protection, yet collectively they make a substantial contribution to the parish's significance and distinctiveness. Planning policy should therefore support their conservation and require proportionate heritage assessment where development may affect them.

6.4 **Design quality and local distinctiveness.** Wendron's historic character is strongly expressed through settlement form, materials and landscape setting. As a result, poorly designed development could erode local distinctiveness even where it does not directly affect a designated heritage asset. The NDP should therefore promote a robust and locally specific design approach, grounded in Wendron's own design lineage and historic character.

- 6.5 **Cultural continuity.** Place names, **customs**, events, literary associations and the memory of agricultural and mining life all form part of the parish’s significance. The NDP can help reinforce this continuity through design guidance, naming practices, interpretation, and support for development that respects and reveals local heritage.
- 6.6 **Implications for the NDP.** Overall, future development in Wendron should be guided by a clear understanding of ‘place’. It should conserve and, where possible, enhance the parish’s historic environment, reinforce Cornish distinctiveness, respect the grain and morphology of its settlements, and respond sensitively to the layered relationship between landscape, heritage and community identity.

Appendix 1: Listed Buildings in Wendron Parish

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Gatehouse and Adjoining Courtyard Walls Immediately in Front of Trenethick Barton Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142019	I	1142019
Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328447	I	1328447
Trenethick Barton Farmhouse Including Rear Courtyard and Walls and Gateway	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328458	I	1328458
Trewavas Farmhouse, Adjoining Outbuildings, Front Garden Walls and Mounting Block	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141989	II	1141989
Former Methodist Chapel	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141991	II	1141991
Milestone at SW693305	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141992	II	1141992
Chimney at SW694305, Great Wheal Lovell	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141993	II	1141993
Building Immediately North West of Merther Uny House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141994	II	1141994
Engine House at SW689336	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141995	II	1141995
Schoolroom Including Road Frontage Walls and Gate Piers	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141996	II	1141996
Guidepost at SW727339	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141997	II	1141997
Cross By West Doorway of Church of St Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141998	II	1141998
Sundial at Approximately 4 Metres	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1141999	II	1141999

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
South of Porch of Church of Saint Gwendron			
Williams and Hill Headstones at Approximately 5 Metres South of Tower of Church of St Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142000	II	1142000
Goldsworthy Headstone at Approximately 15 Metres South of West End of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142001	II	1142001
Reed Headstone at Approximately 20 Metres West South West of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142002	II	1142002
Cross at Approximately 50 Metres South of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142003	II	1142003
Former National School	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142004	II	1142004
Medlyn Moor Mine Engine House and Balance-bob Setting to South East	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142005	II	1142005
Menherion House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142006	II	1142006
Milestone at SW682364	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142007	II	1142007
Milestone at SW678332	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142008	II	1142008
Milestone at SW682317	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142009	II	1142009
Milestone at SW681332	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142010	II	1142010
Milestone at SW674305	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142011	II	1142011
Milestone at SW702347	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142012	II	1142012
Storage Chamber and 5 Goose Houses Immediately South of Mount Wise Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142013	II	1142013
Tolcarne Farm Cottage	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142014	II	1142014

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Tolcarne Wartha Mill	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142015	II	1142015
Bakehouse, Cartshed and Former Cottage Immediately North West of Trelill Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142016	II	1142016
Cartshed at Approximately 10 Metres South West of Trelill Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142017	II	1142017
Gate Piers and Flanking Wall at Approximately 100 Metres South South West of Trelill Manor Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142018	II	1142018
Barn at Approximately 30 Metres North of Trenethick Barton Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142020	II	1142020
Chimney at Approximately 15 Metres North of Wheal Ann Engine House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142021	II	1142021
Milestone at SW678348	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142022	II	1142022
Engine House at SW699314, East Wheal Lovell	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142023	II	1142023
Old Bible Christian Chapel Including Adjoining Former Trap House and Courtyard Walls	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142024	II	1142024
Bridge at SW703329	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142036	II	1142036
Barns Adjoining at North West of Crasken Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142037	II	1142037
Cross at SW702357	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142038	II	1142038
Edgcombe Methodist Church Including Churchyard Wall at the Front and the Sides	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142039	II	1142039
Guide Post at SW703355	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142040	II	1142040
Guide Post at SW727342	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142041	II	1142041

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Bridge at SW 683283	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1161352	II	1161352
Lowertown Bridge	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1161426	II	1161426
Crasken Farmhouse Including Adjoining Gate Piers, Walls, Gate and Steps at West Entrance to Garden and Coach House Adjoining at East End of House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162260	II	1162260
Dung Pit Walls in Former Farmyard of Crasken Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162276	II	1162276
Crelly House Including Garden Walls Surrounding House and Gate Piers at the Front	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162294	II	1162294
Guide Post at SW704354	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162326	II	1162326
Milestone at SW728346	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162371	II	1162371
Ninnis Farmhouse Including Front Garden Walls	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162391	II	1162391
Tolcarne Wartha Farmhouse Including Front Garden Walls and Adjoining Outbuilding	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162412	II	1162412
Barn at Approximately 30 Metres West North West of Trelill Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162436	II	1162436
Trelill Manor Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162442	II	1162442
Kitchen Garden Walls Immediately East of Trenethick Barton Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162469	II	1162469
Wheal Ann Engine House at SW678302	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162484	II	1162484
Footbridge at SW678349	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162493	II	1162493
Carnkie Methodist Church Including Courtyard Walls, Gate Piers and Gate	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162514	II	1162514
Merther Uny House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162545	II	1162545

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Foundry Workshop	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162574	II	1162574
Trewennack Methodist Church Including Schoolroom and Associated Courtyard Walls, Gate Piers and Gates	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162594	II	1162594
Headstone at Approximately 4 Metres West North West of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162618	II	1162618
Treloar and Row Headstones at Approximately 5 Metres East of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162620	II	1162620
Reed Headstone at Approximately 5 Metres North East of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162631	II	1162631
Treloar Headstone at Approximately 15 Metres South of Porch of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162633	II	1162633
Headstone at Approximately 30 Metres South West of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162645	II	1162645
House Immediately South West of the New Inn	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162655	II	1162655
Stile and Gate Piers at Approximately 200 Metres West of Trenethick Barton Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1236771	II	1236771
Trussal Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1236772	II	1236772
Boundary Stone at SW668291	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1236795	II	1236795
Wheal Rock Chimney at SW692348	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1264395	II	1264395
Milestone at SW703364	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1264449	II	1264449

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Boundary Stone Opposite Entrance to Tresprison Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1279703	II	1279703
Kneebone Headstones at Approximately 20 Metres West of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309535	II	1309535
Gateway With Settles, Gate Piers, Gate and Flanking Walls at Road Frontage to Former National School	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309541	II	1309541
Milestone at SW726338	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309550	II	1309550
Cross at Approximately 4 Metres South of Porch of Church of St Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309564	II	1309564
Bodilly Veor Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309622	II	1309622
Tregarrick Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309629	II	1309629
Piggery Immediately North of Trelill Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309632	II	1309632
Piggery and Stable Immediately East of Tolcarne Wartha Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309663	II	1309663
Inscribed Stone at SW683307	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309666	II	1309666
Lower Crahan Farmhouse, Including Front Garden Walls, Gate Piers and Gate	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309670	II	1309670
Gregwartha Manor Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309694	II	1309694
Guide Post at SW690311	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309700	II	1309700
Boundary Stone at SW666290	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309704	II	1309704
Bridge at SW704354	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309708	II	1309708
Bailiff's Cottage (Polly's Cottage) And Adjoining Former Stables and Cartsheds Including Lucy's Nest	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309739	II	1309739

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Bal Ding Chimney at SW715328, Retanna Mine	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328428	II	1328428
Chenhall Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328429	II	1328429
Stile, Gate Piers and Milk Stand at Approximately 120 Metres East of Crelly Barton Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328430	II	1328430
Well House Adjoining Road Entrance to Gregwartha Manor Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328431	II	1328431
Guide Post at SW 687299	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328432	II	1328432
Laity Farmhouse Including Rear Courtyard Walls, Gate Piers and Gate	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328433	II	1328433
Porkellis Bridge	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328445	II	1328445
Rame Farm Halfway House Including Front Garden Walls and Gate Piers	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328446	II	1328446
2 Headstones at Approximately 5 Metres South of West End of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328448	II	1328448
Headstone at Approximately 10 Metres South West of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328449	II	1328449
Moyle Headstone at Approximately 30 Metres South South West of Church of Saint Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328450	II	1328450
The New Inn Including Adjoining Outbuildings at Rear	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328451	II	1328451
Milestone at SW682318	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328452	II	1328452
Milestone at SW674304	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328453	II	1328453

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Milestone at SW718328	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328454	II	1328454
Barn Immediately North of Tolcarne Wartha Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328455	II	1328455
Trelill Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328456	II	1328456
Barns at Approximately 35 Metres West of Trelill Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328457	II	1328457
Engine House at SW674302, Trumpet Consols Mine	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328459	II	1328459
Bridge at SW 678349	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328460	II	1328460
Village Pump at SW716342	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328461	II	1328461
Eeko Villa Trelubbus Villa Farmhouse Including Front Garden Walls, Gate Piers and Railings	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328479	II	1328479
Manhay Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328480	II	1328480
Chimney at SW693304, Great Wheal Lovell	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1328481	II	1328481
Milestone Circa 180M North-east of Windy Ridge	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1396476	II	1396476
Milestone Approximately 309M East of Gwealdues Hotel	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1396483	II	1396483
Milestone in Garden Wall of Menherion House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1400355	II	1400355
Milestone in front of Ruby Terrace, Porkellis	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1410384	II	1410384
Holy Well of Saint Wendronas at SW 676285	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1142042	II*	1142042
Wesleyan Chapel	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162569	II*	1162569
Lychgate and Adjoining Churchyard Walls South of Church of St Gwendron	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162651	II*	1162651

Name	Lookup Url	Grade	List Entry Number
Stables Adjoining Trenethick Barton Farmhouse	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309611	II*	1309611

Appendix 2: Scheduled Monuments in Wendron Parish

Name	Lookup Url	List Entry Number
Round cairn 185m NNW of Old Hilltop Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001727	1001727
Two bowl barrows 250m west of Silverwell Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001730	1001730
Three bowl barrows 245m north west of Gregwartha Cottage	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005431	1005431
Wayside cross at Trenethick Barton	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006655	1006655
Round cairn with later shelter and beacon known as Beacon Hut, 430m NNW of Wheal Lovell Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006658	1006658
Standing stone 100m west of Lezerea Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006703	1006703
Holy well at Trelill, 190m ENE of Trelill House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006743	1006743
Small stone circle known as the 'Nine Maidens' 60m east of Carthew House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006752	1006752
Part of the mining complex of Wheal Basset and Grylls Mine called Tyack's Shaft	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1007289	1007289
Bodilly Cross, at Bodilly Veor	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010851	1010851
Mortar outcrop at Trenear, 9m north east of Poldark Mine entrance	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021409	1021409

2.6 Historic development

The parish of Wendron (or Gwendron, as it was originally called), (Cornish: Egloswendron), stretches north-east from the town of Helston which was part of the parish until 1845. The parish has a significant mining heritage which contributed to the area's development and settling/establishment. Severe unemployment followed the cessation of the mining industry and in 1878, Lord Robartes, a wealthy land-owner, tried to mitigate the situation by bringing uncultivated land into production.

Today Wendron Parish remains largely agricultural with fields and sparsely scattered settlements. Examples of heritage include structures built in or before the 1800s, including the Grade I listed Church of St Gwendron built in the 15th century with some parts existing from the 13th.

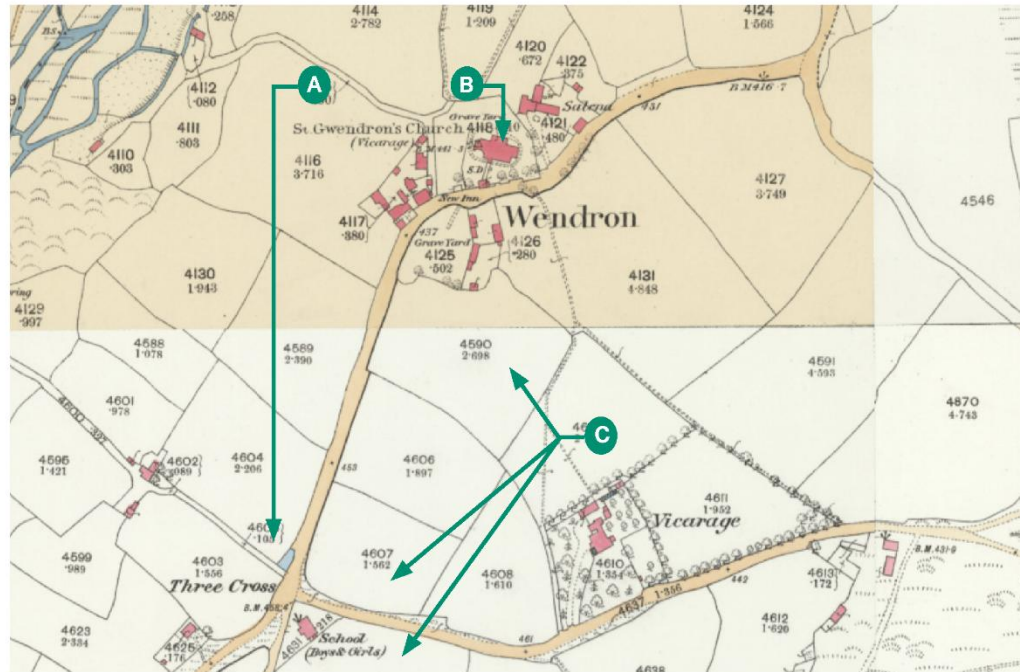


Figure 04: OS 25 inch England and Wales, 1841-1952

- A** Road layout established by 1877, remains unchanged.
- B** Grade I listed Church of St Gwendron (1328447) built in the 13th to 15th century, restored 18th, and remodelled 19th.
- C** Existing 1800s fields remained unaltered until expansion with Industrial farm buildings, new primary school and water treatment works.

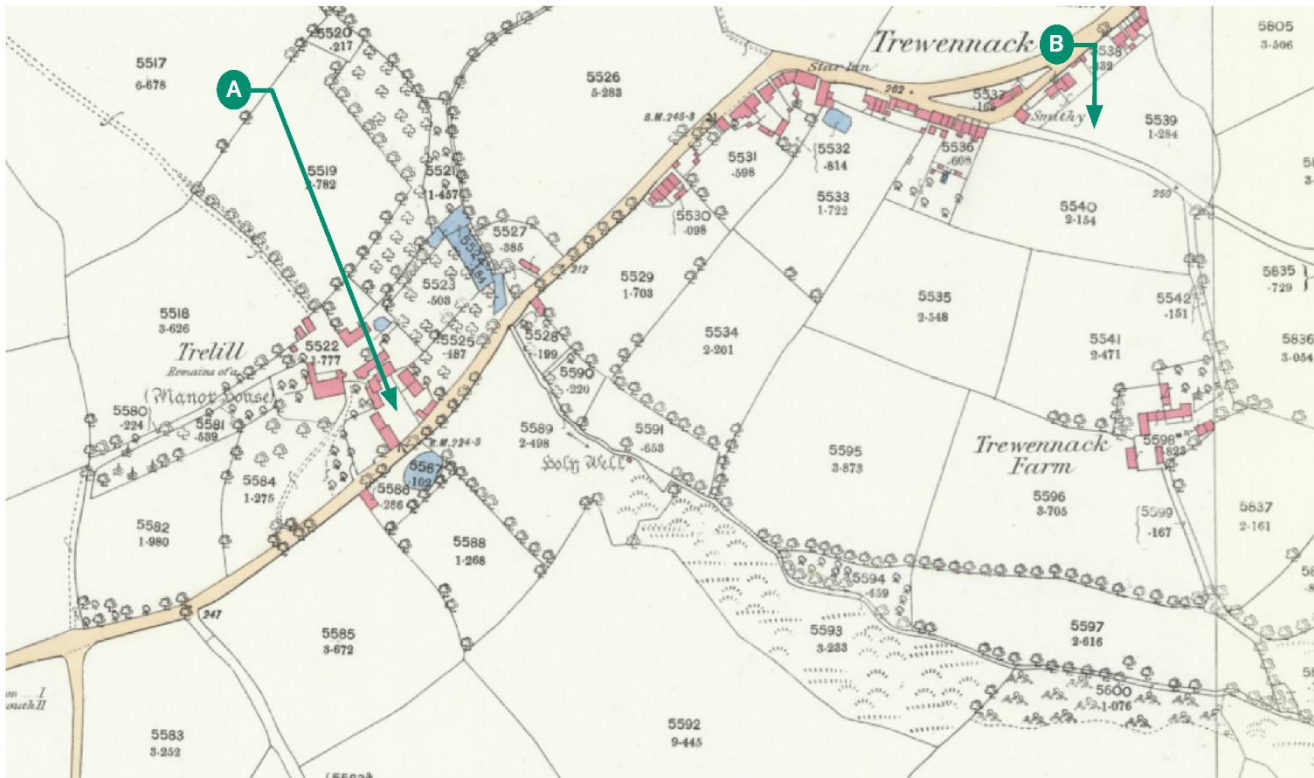


Figure 05: OS 25 inch England and Wales, 1841-1952

- A** Grade II listed Trelill Farmhouse (1328456), built in the 1700s (many additional listed farming related buildings in the same area).
- B** Residential expansion established by the 1960s, and continuing with later development phases south of Gweek Lane.



Figure 06: OS 25 inch England and Wales, 1841-1952

- A** Expansion into fields begins by the 1960s.
- B** Grade II listed Lower Crahan Farmhouse(1309670), 1857.

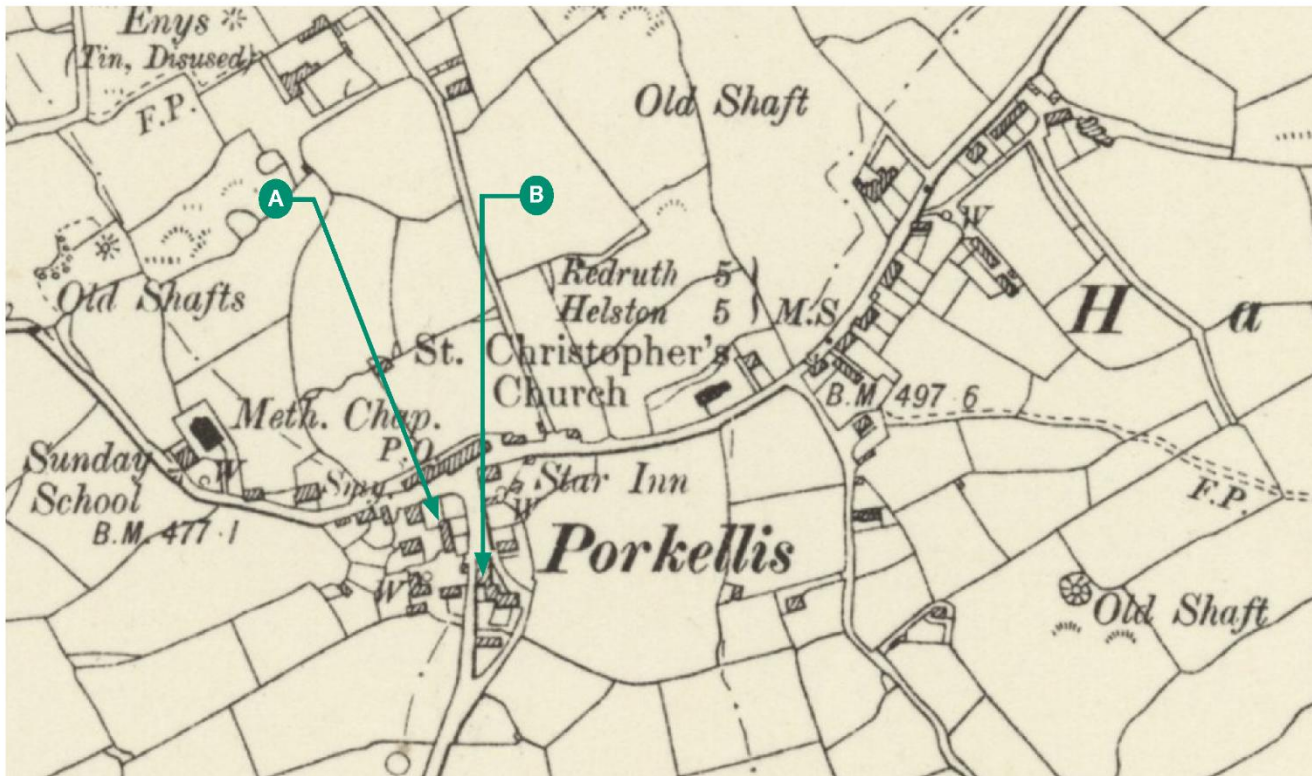


Figure 07: OS Six Inch 1888-1915

- A** Grade II listed Foundry Workshop(1162574), built early 1800s.
- B** Minimal change in over 100 years preceding new residential development built post-1960s.

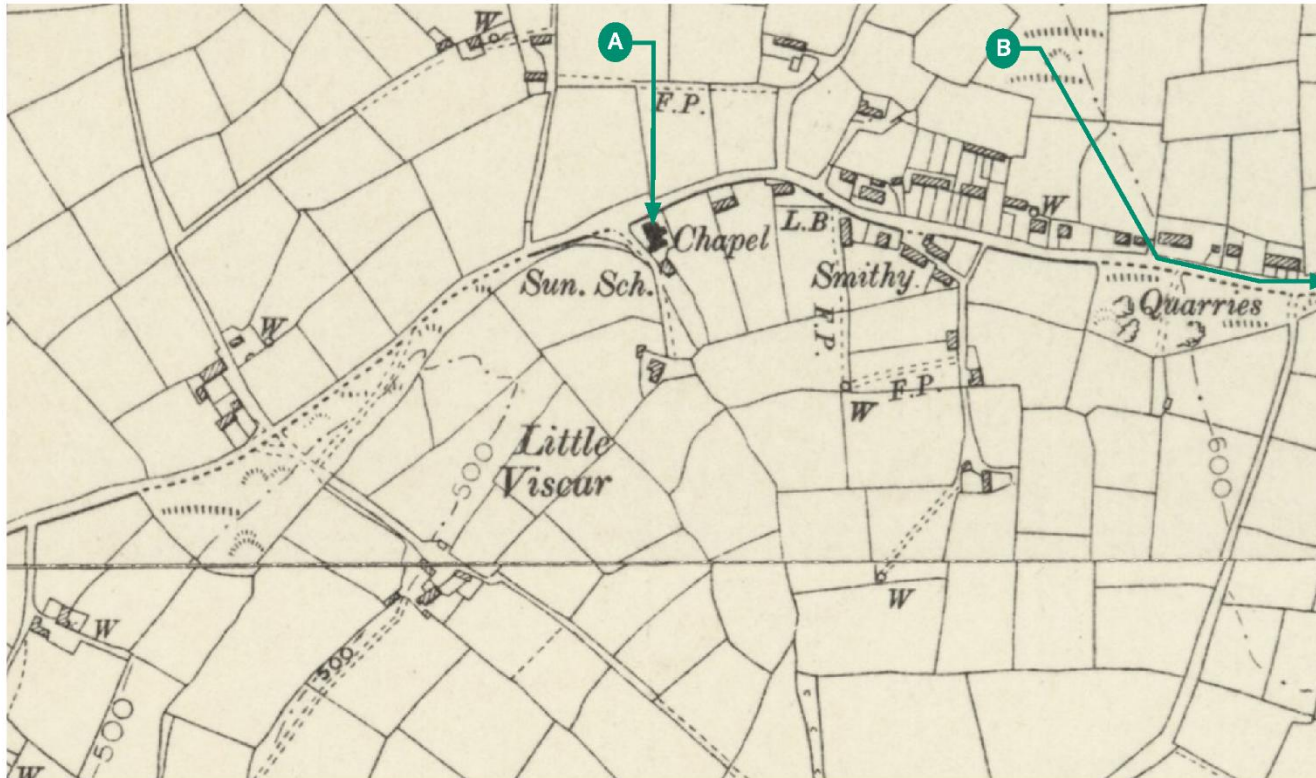


Figure 08: OS Six Inch 1888-1915

- A** Grade II listed Old Bible Christian Chapel (1142024) 1857 and Grade II listed Carnkie Methodist Church (1162514) 1900.
- B** Up to the late 1800s, there was minimal development. By 1907 there was some expansion along the primary access (east) and the settlement has seen further minor incremental changeover the years.

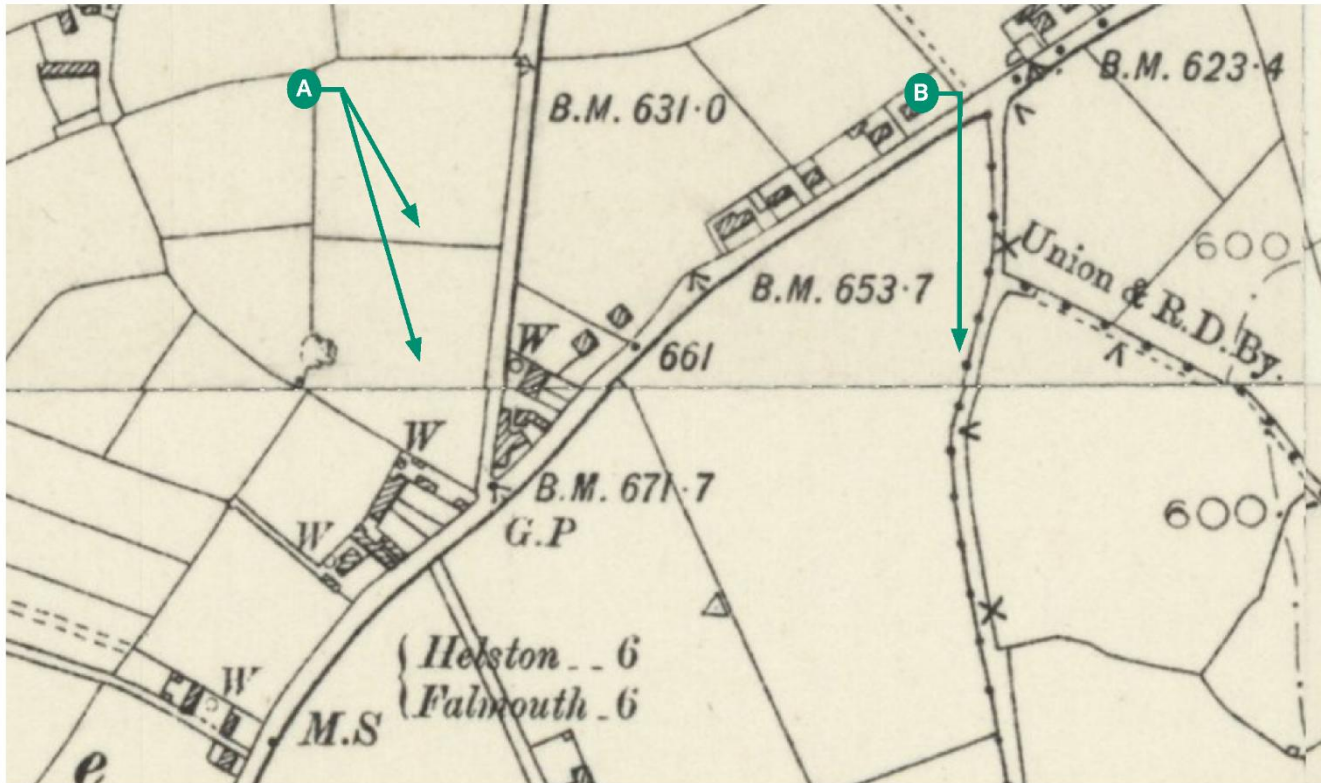


Figure 09: OS Six Inch 1888-1915

- A** These areas developed later and at street scale, create a central focus and preferable compactness to the settlement.
- B** Post-1960, plot infill between existing residential plots along Lestraynes Lane.

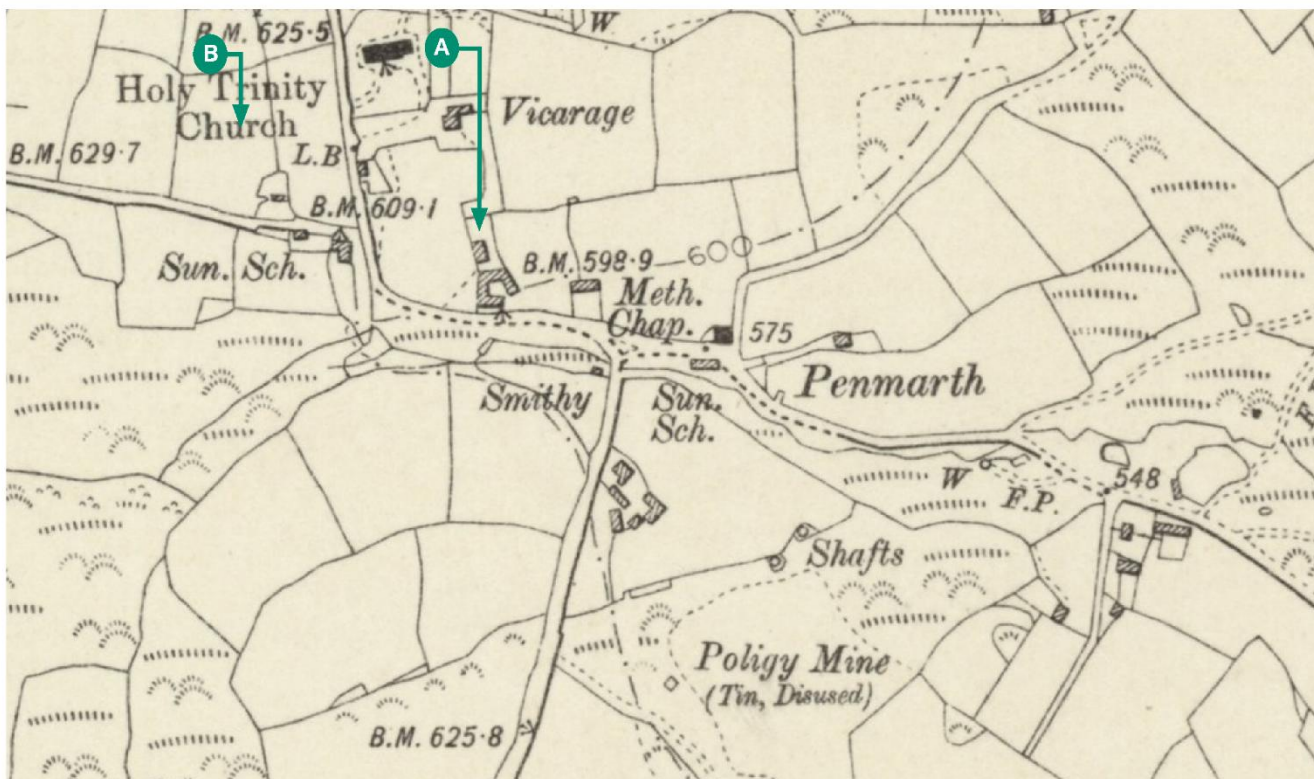


Figure 10: OS Six Inch 1888-1915

- A** By 1906, the area was well furnished with Churches, Sunday schools and nearby mining employment. Housing was scattered and the settlement had no centre.
- B** Mapping of 1951, shows the first phase of Trinity Close was completed.

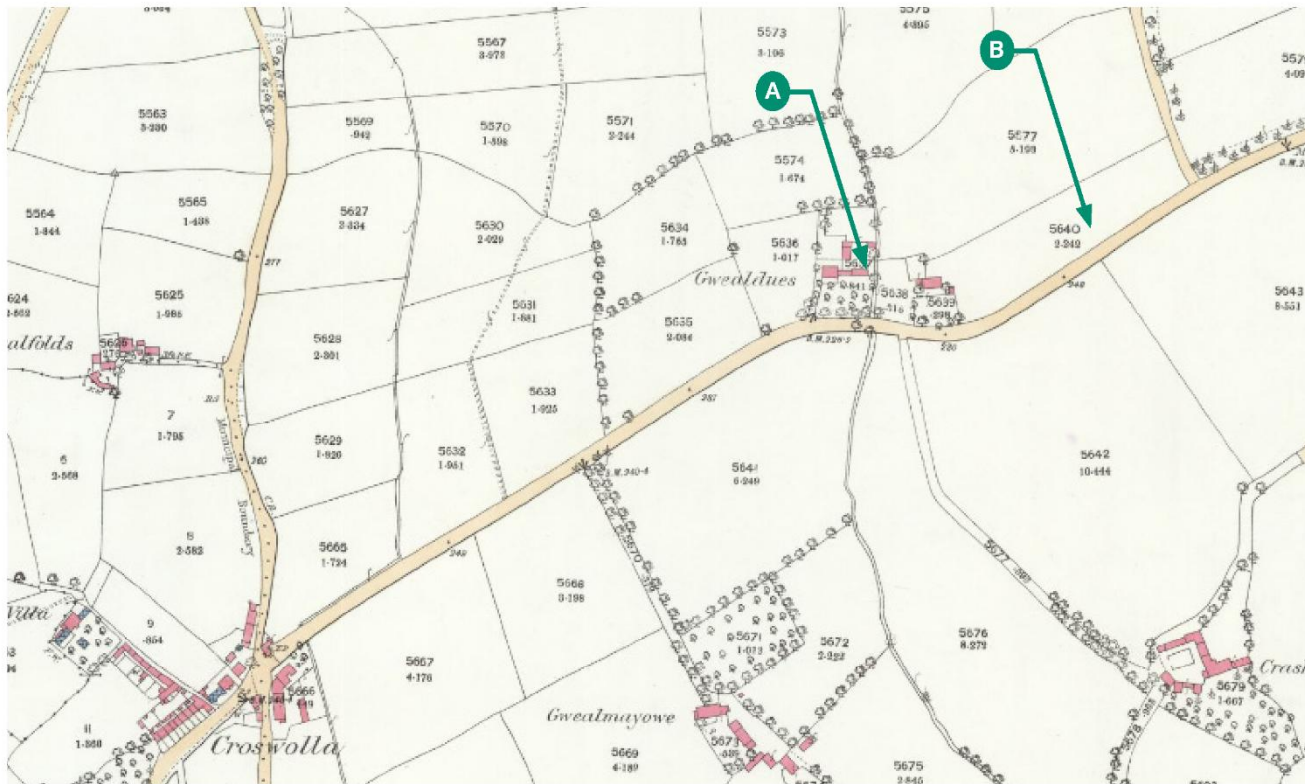


Figure 11: OS Six Inch 1888-1915

- A** In 1878, the area between the now B32978 and Rowse Lane was open field enclosures and with only Gwealdues located centrally.
- B** By 1946, the area was still defined by field enclosures and Helston hadn't yet expanded up to the , Neighbourhood Area. By 2017, enabling works had begun at Park an Fenten.

2.6.1 Historical timeline

This timeline provides a compact overview of the historical buildings within the Wendron Neighbourhood Area.



1400s

1400s - Church of Saint Gwendron, Later restored 1868 (Grade I)

1500s

Trenethick Barton Farmhouse including rear courtyard and walls and gateway, extended and remodelled in the 1600s, 1700s, and 1800s. (Grade I)



1723

Trelill Manor Farmhouse (Grade II)



Early 1800s

Foundry Workshop
(Grade II)



Early C19

Road bridge over River
Cober (Grade II).



1830

Former National School
(Grade II)



© Mr Peter Sentance. Source: Historic England Archive
Prepared for: Wendron Parish Neighbourhood Plan

1857

Lower Crahan Farmhouse, including front garden walls, gate piers and gate (Grade II).



© Mr Peter Sentance. Source: Historic England Archive

1900

Carnkie Methodist Church including courtyard walls, gate piers and gate (Grade II).