



Council of the
ISLES OF SCILLY

Planning and Infrastructure

**Isles of Scilly
Conservation Area Character Statement
Supplementary Planning Document**



**Draft for Consultation
8th June 2015 to 17th July 2015**

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Part 1
Conservation Area Character Statement
The Isles of Scilly



Preface

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 imposes a duty on Local Authorities to designate as conservation areas “any areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. This duty extends to publishing proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas. Since its designation in 1975 no comprehensive appraisal of the Isles of Scilly Conservation Area has been undertaken.

The purpose of this appraisal is to summarise the elements that combine to form the distinctive character of the Isles of Scilly, including the built heritage, and to inform a management plan for the Conservation Area that will preserve and enhance the character of the islands. This appraisal is intended as supplementary planning guidance. Detailed planning and design advice is provided by the Council of the Isles of Scilly Planning Department. Further supplementary planning guidance is as follows: Isles of Scilly Local Plan (2005), Isles of Scilly Design Guide (2006), Historic characterisation for regeneration – Hugh Town (Kirkham 2003), Traditional Farm Buildings on the Isles of Scilly (Arbery 1995). This Conservation Area Appraisal has been drawn from existing documentation where appropriate.

Due to the nature of the conservation area spread as it is across five inhabited islands and with the predominance of agricultural and marginal land over settlement area, the introductory sections of this conservation area appraisal will provide a broad context for many issues that relate to the Isles of Scilly. This is followed with more detail about each of the inhabited islands including identification of the main characteristics of, and threats to the conservation area on each island.

In line with the Council’s Isles of Scilly Statement of Community Involvement both the appraisal and the management plan will be submitted for consultation to the following: the general public; Council of the Isles of Scilly – Members and Officers; Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership; Duchy of Cornwall; Tresco Estate; Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust; English Heritage, Natural England; National Farmers Union; Western Power Distribution.

This Character Appraisal will become a working Supplementary Planning Guidance upon adoption. It supports the policies of the Isles of Scilly Local Plan and is to be used as a material consideration in the assessment and determination of applications for development within the Conservation Area and to help guide its future management.

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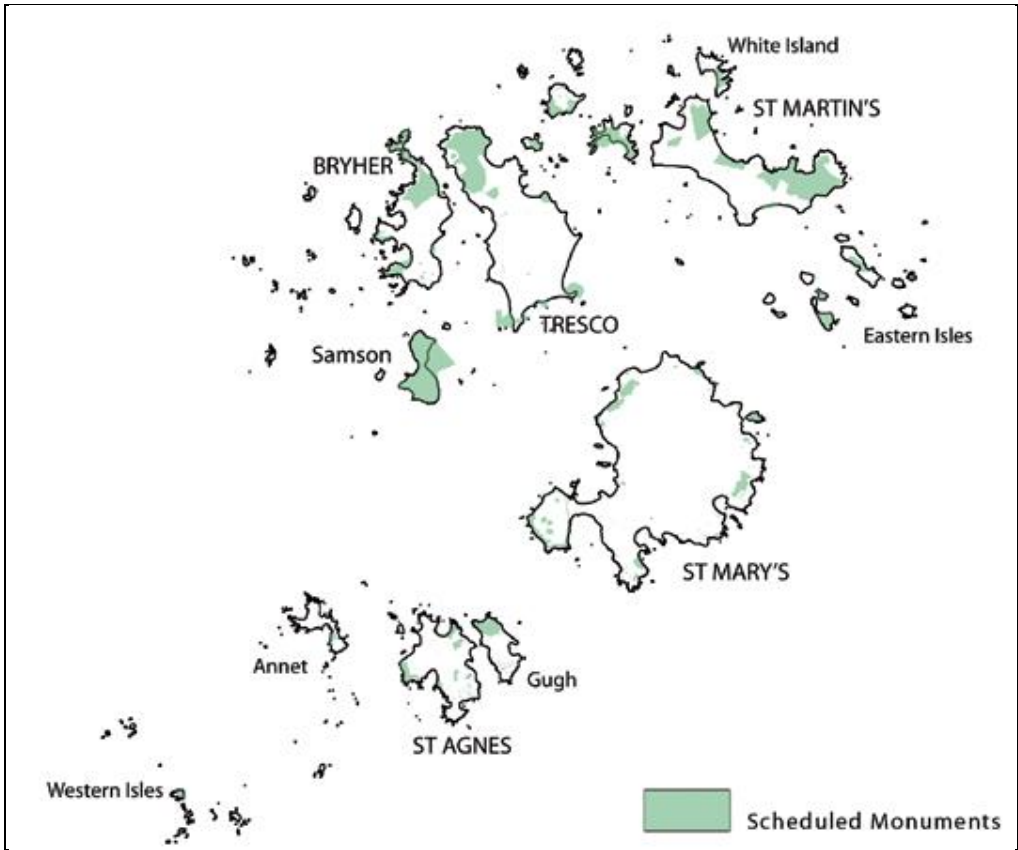


Figure 1 Distribution of Scheduled Monuments

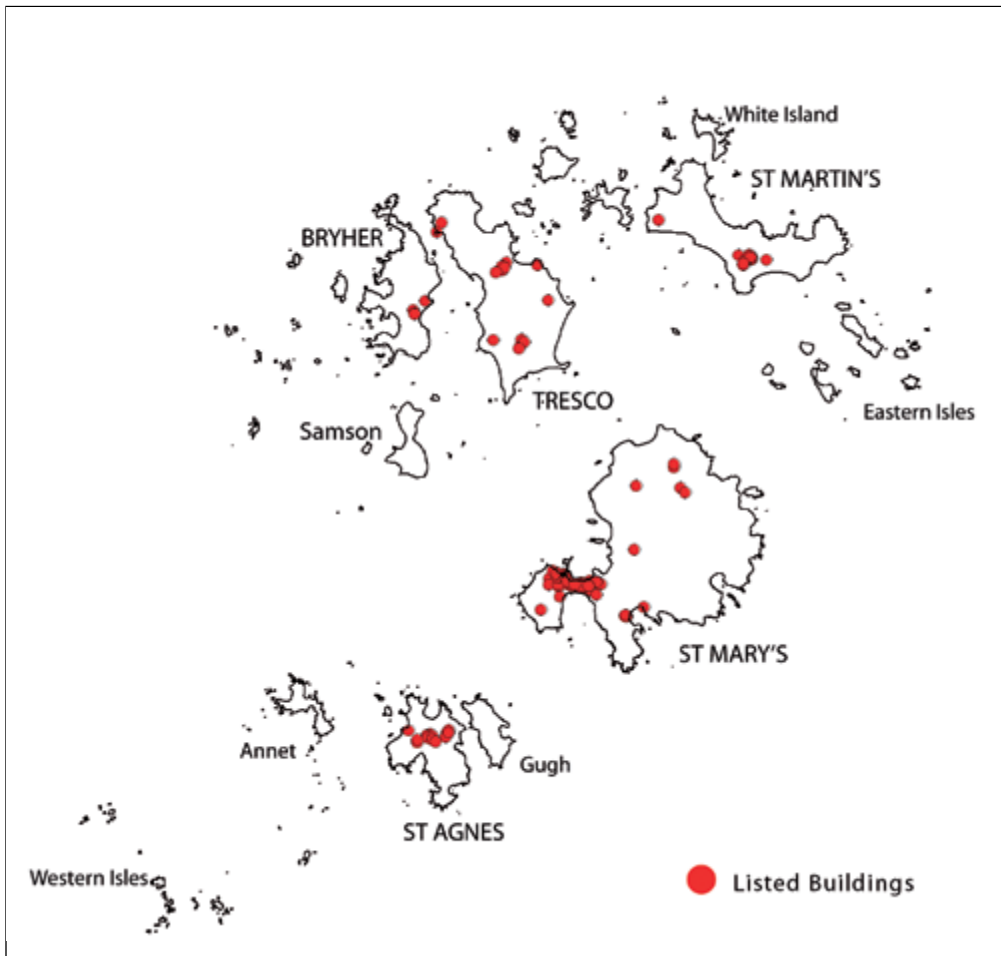


Figure 2 Distribution of Listed Buildings

1 Introduction

1.1 The Isles of Scilly are unusual in that the entire area under the jurisdiction of the Council of the Isles of Scilly is a single Conservation Area. The Conservation Area comprises an urban centre at Hugh Town within a rural and marine setting. Consideration of the marine and maritime context of the islands provides important background to the physical and historic environment. Scilly contains perhaps the highest concentration of nationally important prehistoric archaeological monuments in the British Isles and contains evidence of occupation and activity over at least ten thousand years. In addition, Scilly's location puts it on the frontline of military and maritime history. The links between archaeology, landscape, buildings and the sea create a place of unique quality and this is reflected in the numerous designations that apply to the conservation area. The strength of the conservation area designation is in its recognition of the importance of context and setting for the islands. This designation reinforces the protection offered to landscape character outlined in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework and defined in Policies 1 & 2 of the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.

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2 Setting

2.1 The Isles of Scilly are located 40 kilometres southwest of Land's End, Cornwall. The land area of the islands comprises 16 square kilometres and the highest point is Telegraph, St Mary's at 48 metres above sea level. The islands are part of the granite mass that extends from Devon through Cornwall and this geology is reflected both in the landscape and in the use of building materials. The Isles of Scilly comprise over 200 rocks and islands, 50 of which support vegetation. Five islands are inhabited. In order of size and population these are St Mary's, Tresco, St Martin's, Bryher and St Agnes (with Gugh) and are home to a permanent population of approximately 2200 people. There are a number of national designations that apply to the whole of the Isles of Scilly: Conservation Area, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Special Area of Conservation. Scilly contains 26 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, a Special Area of Conservation under the EU Habitats Directive, a Special Protection Area under the EU Birds Directive, a Ramsar site (international designation for bird life) and a non-statutory Marine Park and Heritage Coast.

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3 Archaeology and History

3.1 Sea level change has made its mark on Scilly turning a larger land mass into a group of smaller islands. Prehistoric sites, most notably field systems and settlements, have been identified in the inter-tidal area suggesting inundation since these walls were built. The archaeology of Scilly dates back to the later part of prehistory with a substantial level of settlement thought to stem from around 2000BC although there is evidence of earlier human activity on the islands dating back to the Mesolithic at least (circa 8000BC). This prehistoric archaeology consists largely of entrance graves, field systems and settlements. In 1999 an Iron Age burial was found on Bryher; a Roman period settlement and possible shrine have been excavated on the uninhabited island of Nornour; there are early medieval burials and religious settlements around the islands, a later medieval castle site at Old Town, post medieval military fortifications around the coast of St Mary's and Tresco; later ship building sites at Porthcressa and Town Beach as well as a continued expansion of population leading to the development of Hugh Town as a comparatively large centre of population.

- 3.2 The islands have 238 Scheduled Monuments in 250 locations and 130 Listed Buildings. Many of these scheduled areas comprise multiple sites and scheduling affords protection to over 900 individual sites. The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record contains information on 2587 individual records on historical and archaeological sites and finds in Scilly. The main settlement and administrative centre for Scilly is Hugh Town, St Mary's, the development of which originated around the quay during the 16th century probably to serve the military garrison on the hill to the west.
- 3.3 Over the following centuries the town expanded eastwards along the sandy isthmus that separates the Garrison from the remainder of St Mary's. This expansion became particularly rapid in the period after World War II. The second largest settlement in Scilly is at Old Town with two major housing developments since the 1960s. Other islands have not had the same level of development as experienced on St Mary's although there have been hotels built on Bryher, St Martin's and the Island Hotel, Tresco has been augmented by a large holiday development at New Grimsby.
- 3.4 Outside Hugh Town the main changes to Scilly's landscape have been to the field systems due to the expansion of the flower industry during the 19th century necessitating bulb strips with shelter hedges. Post-war expansion of tourism led to a large number of holiday chalets being erected on farmland mainly within the existing landscape pattern resulting in visually low impact development. Many of these chalets are now coming to the end of their working lives and their replacement with structures appropriate to the islands could prove a challenge particularly in light of design and sustainability policies.

4 Settlement Pattern

- 4.1 The landscape and topography of the islands sets the context for the settlements and buildings. The exception perhaps is the core of Hugh Town where the townscape of streets provides the setting for individual buildings. Inevitably with a total population of about 2000 for the five inhabited islands, the size of the settlements is extremely small and their scale domestic and rural. Thus even the development of an individual house can have a significant effect on the whole of a settlement as well as its neighbours.
- 4.2 Despite their size, which is usually that of a hamlet (a small village), most of the settlements are referred to as 'Towns' (8 out of 13). Most of them are not situated immediately on the coast (with the exception of Hugh Town, Old Town, New and Old Grimsby there are no harbourside/quayside frontages). Most of the settlements, whilst being grouped at intersections of lanes, are relatively loose grained in that there are only short streets with individual houses or short terraces of no more than 3 or 4 houses. Nevertheless, plots can often be quite small and irregular, resulting in locally cramped conditions characterised by small gardens and overlooking (this is particularly noticeable in Higher Town, St Martin's). In these situations extensions or new infill development can prove difficult.
- 4.3 The towns on St Martin's have the most compact character whilst those on the other islands are a little more dispersed. Tresco's settlements reflect the 'estate' nature of the island in that they are slightly more formal in layout often in short regular terraces.



Figure 3 The settlement plan of Higher Town, St Martin's demonstrates a range of urban groupings found on the Isles of Scilly.

1. A row of short terraces fronting directly onto the roadway. This linear form is seen in many locations, mostly on one side of the roadway. In this situation the group forms an approach to the settlement.
2. Buildings framing a sizeable green and providing it with a sense of enclosure and shelter. As the major space it is the focus of the settlement.
3. A secondary green, again relatively enclosed, with a 'pinched' entry point.
4. A 'pinchpoint'. The buildings are tightly arranged to deflect the route and the views from this space. Buildings terminate views and enclose the space.
5. A more informal grouping creating intimate semi-private spaces between the buildings.

(Isles of Scilly Design Guide, 2006)

- 4.4 Outside the towns, there are isolated terraces of houses: Blockhouse Cottages at New Grimsby, Norrard and Bay Row on Treasco; single row houses on the road to Higher Town Bay, St Martin's and the coastguard cottages at St Agnes. These terraces are usually late 19th Century and are built straight, along the contour, usually below the skyline.
- 4.5 The only significant settlements dating from the 20th Century are on St Mary's with parts of Old Town, about half the urban area of Hugh Town, and the free-standing settlement of Telegraph. These are suburban in character with some local authority built terraces, two storey detached and semi-detached. These developments are of a form which has little to do with the character of the 'Towns'. It is not only the built form but the road pattern, plot size and grain which is markedly at odds with the pre 20th Century settlement pattern.



Figure 4 St Agnes Lighthouse



Figure 5 View North from Samson Hill, Bryher

5 Architecture

5.1 The architecture of the islands is varied. Vernacular buildings are mainly granite and there are numerous quarries located around the islands. However, from the mid 19th century much of the building stone required on the islands was imported from Cornwall. Vernacular buildings are predominantly two storey double fronted with traditional sliding sash windows, central doors and internal chimneys. Slate, including wet laid scantle, is a traditional roof covering in Scilly. Reed and straw rope thatch was also traditionally used. Public buildings are also granite built in a variety of styles including the traditional rectangular structure of the Town Hall and the 'Alpine' architecture of the post office.

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6 Traditional Materials

6.1 Granite is traditionally the main building material for all types of buildings on the Isles of Scilly. The local brown granite, from which the islands are formed, is more granular and less durable than on the mainland. Later terraces are rendered. For the majority of buildings, rough faced granite was laid in courses or roughly in courses. In more important buildings, granite was finely cut, and laid accurately in courses with fine joints. Timber, which had been washed ashore from wrecks, has been used in buildings when available. Modern infill on the islands has developed a vernacular of rough sawn vertical batten (flat wooden strips) and board timber extensions. Painted timber windows are the tradition on Scilly. Consequently new windows should not generally be varnished nor stained.

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6.2 The traditional roofing material on the islands was reed or straw thatch. Until the last century buildings in exposed positions had their thatch secured by weighted straw ropes which were used to protect against stormy weather. Recent building work on traditional buildings on St Martin's provided evidence for rope thatch with wooden and animal bone pegs used to fasten the ropes. There are currently no thatched buildings on the islands. Slates imported from the mainland became popular in the 19th and 20th Centuries, particularly Delabole 'smalls' and 'peggies'. Slate roofs are frequently scantled (small slates cut roughly, at random widths usually diminishing from bottom to top of the roof slopes, often bedded on mortar and trimmed all the way round). Bridgwater double roman red clay pantiles (curved S shape) were also used.

6.3 The use of unsympathetic materials, including uPVC instead of timber for windows and doors, harms the character of the conservation area particularly but not exclusively when used in traditional buildings. In many cases throughout the islands cast iron downpipes and guttering on traditional buildings have been replaced with plastic. Where cast iron rainwater goods remain it is considered desirable for these to be retained. It is also desirable for plastic to be replaced with cast iron.

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7 Landscape Character

7.1 In 1996 Land Use Consultants produced the *Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Assessment and Management Strategy*, a comprehensive study on the character of Scilly's landscape to inform future land management on the islands. This study has provided a firm basis for future landscape

research on Scilly incorporating as it does current and past land use practices and their impact on the environment. Scilly is predominantly rural and a post war decline in land management with a reduction in livestock numbers and agricultural production has led to abandonment of much farmland. The early years of the 21st century have witnessed a rise in herd numbers in Scilly. A number of individual farmers have contributed to the rise in stock numbers as have the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust through the introduction of conservation grazing on the heathland. The result of this programme has been a marked improvement in bio-diversity and historic environment management within the Wildlife Trust's tenanted land.

- 7.2 An isolated archipelago, the character of Scilly is hugely influenced by its maritime surroundings. Each of the islands has its own unique character and distinctive feel derived from its position, shape, topography, landscape and relationship to the other islands and the sea. Subtle differences create the distinctiveness of each island and the richness and diversity to be found within the Isles of Scilly. The headlands can be broadly divided into exposed heathland, low lying southern headlands and on St Mary's fortified headlands (the main example of this being the Garrison with 17th and 18th century defensive walls). The coastal edge generally breaks down into rocky shore, cliffs and sandy or boulder beaches. The extent of the tidal range creates a constantly changing landscape, atmosphere and character. Other coastal habitats include sandflats, dune systems and coastal heathland. The interior of the Islands is a mosaic of unenclosed hills supporting heathland and gorse scrub, a small number of wooded hills such as those on Tresco and agricultural land typified by small enclosed strips surrounded by evergreen hedges or by larger pasture fields enclosed by native hedgerows.

INSERT PICTURE

8 Enclosed Land

- 8.1 The *Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Assessment and Management Strategy* study enables an understanding of the history of land use in Scilly. The picture it portrays is one of land being enclosed from as early as the Bronze Age up to the eighteenth century. While many of these field boundaries are relict it is clear that in some locations post medieval stock proof walls have utilised prehistoric boundaries. This is apparent on St Agnes south of Kallimay Point where the prehistoric field system also contains a cist/entrance grave. Much of the enclosed land in Scilly is classified in the Historic Landscape Assessment (Land Use Consultants 1996) as Anciently Enclosed Land. This enclosure may have taken place anytime from prehistory to the eighteenth century. Later enclosure may include remodelled Anciently Enclosed Land in addition to new intake. Most bulb strips were laid out between 1888 and 1908 and are generally considered to be subdivisions of Anciently Enclosed Land. Anciently Enclosed Land has enormous archaeological potential to yield prehistoric and medieval settlement remains.

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9 Unenclosed Land

- 9.1 The unenclosed land on the Isles of Scilly is mainly heathland but also contains areas of blown sand and areas of bog/marsh. These are areas that were traditionally grazed with some evidence of peat cutting also. The heathland is characterised by the survival of prehistoric field systems and cairn fields and also contains archaeological and architectural remains of, amongst others, chapels, lighthouses, gig sheds and kelp pits.

INSERT PICTURE

10 Views and vistas

- 10.1 This appraisal will take note of significant views and vistas that are considered important and worth protecting and enhancing through the positive management of the Conservation Area. However, the Isles of Scilly form a spectacular landscape and there are significant views from all high points and numerous coastal vantage points. The views highlighted in this document are those that could be considered most under threat from development.

INSERT PICTURE

11 Trees

- 11.1 Trees are an important element within the Conservation Area. As the entire area of the Isles of Scilly is within the Conservation Area the majority of trees form an important element within the agricultural landscape rather than being part of an urban or decorative planting scheme. The Isles of Scilly is one of the few locations in Britain where elm trees are commonplace. Along with a number of evergreen shrub species elms were introduced by Augustus Smith as shelter fences and are most commonplace on St Mary's. Elms are also identified in the environmental record from up to 10,000 years ago. The elms in Scilly have not succumbed to Dutch elm disease. However, few of these trees are subject to regular management and tend to require severe treatment when they become top heavy. Augustus Smith also introduced Monterey pine and cypress shelter belts most notable on St Mary's and on Tresco. The Tresco pines took a severe beating in the storm of 1990 and many were lost. A replanting programme followed this devastation to ensure the character of the gardens and the wider landscape is maintained. While the trees on Tresco tend to be managed as part of the Abbey Gardens others do not fare so well. Severe damage has been caused to a Scheduled Monument at Helvear, St Mary's due to tree throw. Within Hugh Town there are a small number of trees such as the elms at Lemon House and occasional trees in front gardens particularly along Church Road which form an important part of the streetscape.

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- 11.2 Tree works within a Conservation Area require consultation with the Local Planning Authority. No trees in Scilly are currently subject to a Tree Preservation Order. As most of the trees in Scilly form part of the agricultural landscape a formal management plan for rural elm trees may provide a more strategic means to secure ongoing management of these important trees. This would ideally be undertaken in co-operation with the main land management organisations on the islands: Duchy of Cornwall, Tresco Estate, Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust and the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

12 Public Realm and enhancement opportunities

- 12.1 The publically accessible spaces including streets, roads, green spaces, quays and beach fronts form an important part of the character of any area. There are particular public realm issues affecting many parts of Scilly, which are addressed in later sections of this document. More general public realm issues relating to all the islands are found at gateway points.

INSERT PICTURE

13 Signage

13.1 Signage at all of the islands' quays and at road junctions can often lead to a clutter that does not enhance the character of the conservation area. On Bryher signage was produced to identify and locate local businesses and areas on a map of the island. This has resulted in single signs for visitor information located at key sites and entry points to the island. The advantage of this system is that it removes the clutter and locates businesses on a map making them easy for visitors to find. The disadvantage is that it is not seasonally adjustable and cannot easily react to change. Tresco Estate has similar maps and leaflets and also finger post directional signage with approximate walking times to the main settlements.

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13.2 Unregulated signage is still an issue across the islands. The AONB commissioned an Interpretation Strategy for Scilly (Red Kite 2008) which has been adopted by the Council of the Isles of Scilly. Aspects of this strategy were carried forward such as the erection of simple directional signage to the main areas on St Mary's in the winter of 2014/15. Other issues around signage and way-marking continue to be addressed.

14 Waste management

14.1 Waste management is a challenging issue for all of Scilly. Recycling facilities are minimal and of mixed success with the majority of waste destined for the Council's Waste Management Site at Moorwell and incinerator. Waste transfer sites on the off-islands are managed in a variety of ways. Recently the people of St Agnes, in partnership with the Council, the AONB and the Duchy of Cornwall, constructed a new waste management site at the head of the Porth Conger Quay. The site design can be considered appropriate to its location and it appears to be of robust construction. Perhaps most importantly the day-to-day management of this site is exemplary. This site has been generally hailed as a model to be followed on the other off-islands.

14.2 Litter bins are rarely in evidence on the off-islands and both visitors and residents are expected to take charge of their own rubbish. St Mary's is a different matter and there has been a proliferation of bright green eye-catching litter bins mainly within Hugh Town. Some newer and more sympathetic black bins and timber bins have started to appear in Hugh Town and the redeveloped Porthcressa beach front. Recycling bins are located at Old Town Beach, Old Town Inn, the Atlantic slipway, Telegraph and the Town Hall and dog dirt bins are in a number of locations.

INSERT PICTURES

14.3 Undoubtedly, a reduction in waste production is a key element of its successful management. The backlog of black bin bag waste was shipped off the islands in early 2014 and the incinerator was shut down in December 2014. Following this, the remodelling of the Waste Management Site will enable better management, processing and recycling of all waste. The introduction of waste permits and the use of a weighbridge will enable better monitoring and charging for waste arriving at the site and also result encourage more recycling.

15 Roads and access

15.1 The classified roads on St Mary's are the responsibility of the Council of the Isles of Scilly, the majority of which were resurfaced with tarmac in the Summer of 2014. Most other vehicle tracks throughout the islands are maintained by the Duchy of Cornwall consisting of concreted main

tracks and rough un-surfaced ones; others are the responsibility of individual tenants. There are no rights of way in the Isles of Scilly. All access is permissive. The majority of footpaths are managed by the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust whose tenancy includes the coastal heathland of most of Scilly but does not include any land on Tresco. Most tenants and land managers on the islands facilitate pedestrian access to and through their property. In a number of instances access is funded through Environmental Stewardship Schemes.

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- 15.2 The maintenance of access poses serious management difficulties in Scilly. The mild and damp climate is such that invasive vegetation flourishes and can make maintenance of footpaths very time consuming and a formidable drain on resources.

16 Development Pressures

- 16.1 Protecting the islands' unique and precious environment, whilst ensuring a strong, sustainable and dynamic community, is a continual challenge for the Local Planning Authority. The challenge is to strike the right balance between protecting and enhancing the high quality environment, whilst ensuring the islands communities and economy are sustained through, for example, the provision of affordable housing, local employment opportunities and adequate social and physical infrastructure, including the management of its water, sewerage and waste. The success of the Council to access funding from a range of sources and investment programmes, including the EU programme and the Rural Development Programme for England has created opportunities for development.
- 16.2 The availability of National Government and European Union funding is important to the islands given the location on the geographical periphery of Britain and the added financial costs of living in a remote location. Access to funding can provide enhanced employment opportunities in addition to improved access to services. The challenge for Scilly is to ensure that funding is only used for development where there is a clear need for such development rather than simply using the availability of funding as the driver for development. If this balance is not achieved there is a real threat to the character of the conservation area.
- 16.3 Significant development schemes that benefit the islands such as the school and extension to the quay on St Mary's have been carefully planned and designed to minimise any impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Other significant development that has been absorbed into the character of the islands includes the regeneration project at Porthcressa, Hugh Town on St Marys which included a range of community facilities including new library, register office, shelter and public toilets, new flats and work spaces and public realm improvements.

INSERT PICTURES

- 16.4 Porthcressa along with Town beach were formerly used as ship building areas of Hugh Town. This history has been used to re-establish the maritime roots of Hugh Town and to form the basis of heritage led regeneration for the Porthcressa area as recommended in Historic characterisation for regeneration – Hugh Town (Kirkham 2003). This approach has ensured that the project has incorporated heritage interpretation and that historic buildings such as the original lifeboat station have been sympathetically converted and put to good use.

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16.5 Pressures to provide affordable homes to address the acute housing needs of the islands are addressed in the Local Plan and sites have been allocated at Normandy (completed with 6 new dwellings built in 2007), Telegraph and McFarland's Down. Affordable homes have also been built on 3 of the off islands and designed in a manner to reflect the prevailing vernacular to illustrate the importance of good design whilst ensuring the development needs of the islands can be met in environmentally sensitive locations.



Figure 6 Affordable dwellings on St Agnes (2015)

16.6 The traditional agricultural and light industrial buildings of Scilly form a very important part of the historic landscape of the islands. Use of barns for agricultural and other industrial purposes will continue to be the best means to protect the character of these traditional buildings. Conversion of agricultural buildings to domestic use will only be considered appropriate where the character of the building is maintained and the trappings of domesticity are kept to a minimum. This includes the addition of inappropriate openings such as picture windows, dormer windows and external porches.

INSERT PICTURE

16.7 Policy 2 and 6 of the Local Plan outline the Council’s position on sustainable development which includes energy conservation and the use of renewable sources of energy generation. It is likely that renewable energy generation will increase over time and it is important that any such measures are sensitive to the character of the conservation area.

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16.8 National Planning Policies and procedures including Permitted Development Rights change over time and occasionally without prior notice. Article 4 Directions remove permitted development rights where these are deemed to be detrimental to the character of the conservation area. It is important that the Local Planning Authority ensures that Article 4 Directions keep pace with changes to permitted development rights.

17 Character Areas

17.1 For the purpose of this appraisal the Conservation Area will be divided into character areas to take account of the variation in landscape and settlement throughout the islands. While the urban characterisation (Kirkham 2003) for Hugh Town subdivided the town into nine character areas it will be identified as a single character area for this appraisal as many of the management considerations for the town will apply throughout. Development on the off-islands has not resulted in large population centres and the division of the off-islands according to character reflects enclosed and unenclosed land as identified in the Historic Landscape Assessment. The island of Treco is an exception as a recent holiday development has enlarged the existing settlement of New Grimsby which became a relatively large beachfront settlement. In addition, Treco is home to the Abbey Gardens, a Grade I listed Park and Garden which has its own character. The character areas for the Isles of Scilly Conservation Area are identified as follows:

Bryher

Settlement
Enclosed land
Unenclosed land

St Agnes

Settlement
Enclosed land
Unenclosed land

St Martin’s

Settlement
Enclosed land
Unenclosed land

St Mary’s

Hugh Town
The Garrison
Settlement
Enclosed land
Unenclosed land

Tresco

Abbey Gardens
Settlement
New Grimsby holiday development
Enclosed land
Unenclosed land

The character descriptions for the islands are largely drawn from the Isles of Scilly Design Guide (2006).

References

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Part 2
Island Character Areas



Bryher

1 Geography

- 1.1 Geographically Bryher and Tresco (and to a certain extent Samson) form a group of islands within the overall archipelago. The two islands are separated by a narrow strait known as Tresco Channel. However Bryher has a distinct character of its own. Its westerly location facing out to the full force of the Atlantic gives it a rugged character that is reinforced by a deeply indented western shoreline and the impressively named 'Hell Bay'. The landform of Bryher is characterised by high ground and round top hills that run north to south from Shipman Head Down, Watch Hill, Timmy's Hill to Samson Hill. This series of hills seems to be continued by the two similar undulations that comprise the island of Samson to the south. The top of Watch Hill provides an excellent vantage point in all directions especially across to Tresco along the length of the Great Pool. The hills on the island form exposed unenclosed heathland with some rocky outcrops.
- 1.2 New Grimsby Sound and Tresco Channel form an enclosed seascape that visually unites Bryher and Tresco. Within this area features such as the steep rocky outcrop of 'Hangman's Island' and 'Cromwell's Castle' on Tresco are significant both visually and historically. The east shoreline facing Tresco is sheltered with more sandy coasts and dunes.

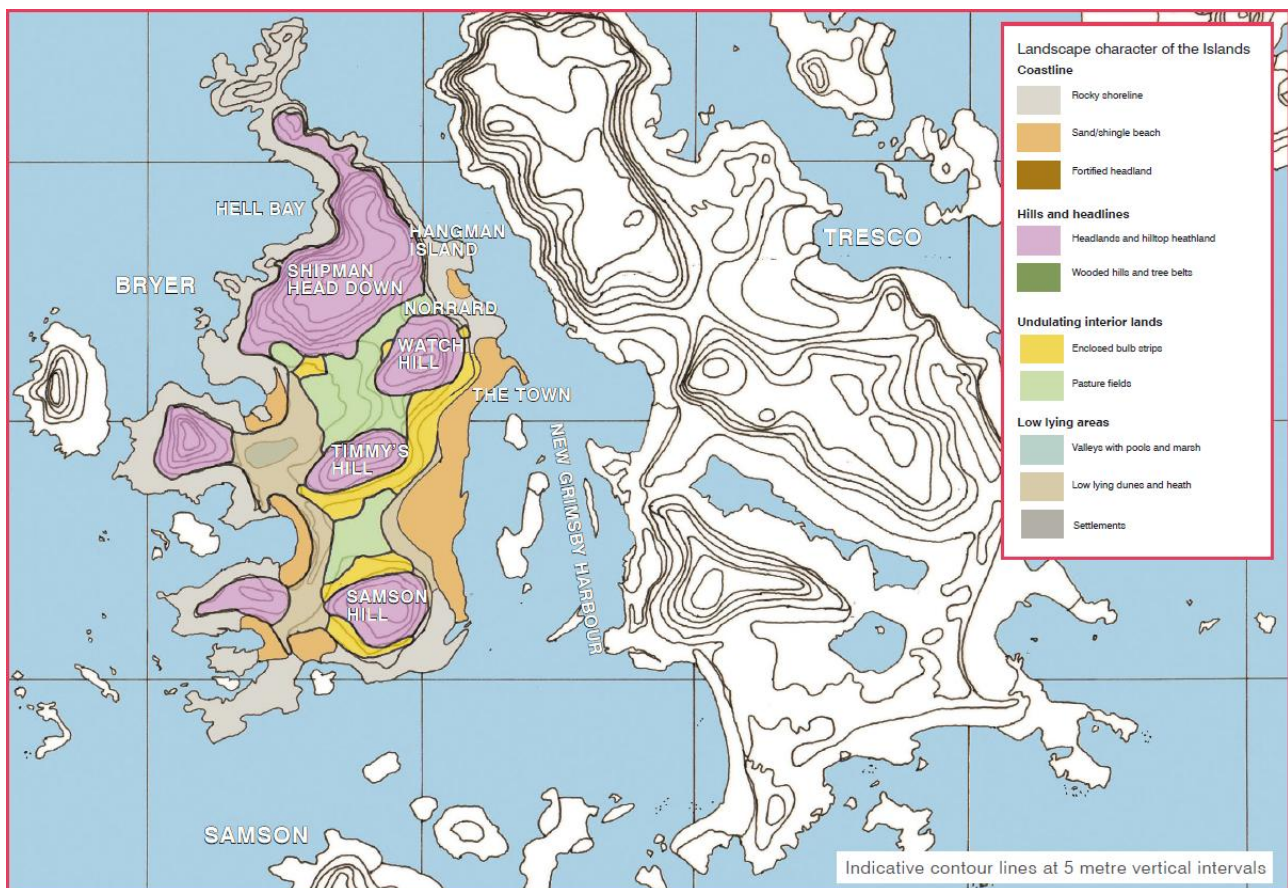


Figure 7 Landscape character of Bryher

2 Settlement & Recent Development

- 2.1 Settlement on Bryher includes small hamlets at Norrard on the east side, a cluster of houses on the lee of Watch Hill known as 'The Town' and another grouping at Southward



Figure 8 Hell Bay Hotel, Bryher (2015)

on the west side which includes the Hell Bay Hotel. A road runs from Norrard to the Hell Bay Hotel over the east and south of Timmy's Hill and returning to the north and west of the hill. A road leads off to Church Quay and a track leads to the modern quay at The Bar. Beyond Southward a track leads to the settlement to the North of Great Par and a number of tracks lead to Veronica Farm south of Timmy's Hill. There are also a number of tracks and footpaths giving access to most parts of the island. Settlement is largely located alongside roads and tracks and generally houses are grouped together although these groupings are quite loose. At Great Par there is a gighshed which is a scheduled monument and another which serves as an artist's studio and gallery. An isolated barn is located within the enclosed land east of Great Par.

- 2.2 In 2009 planning permission was granted to Cornwall Rural Housing Association for the construction of two houses on Bryher close to the Church below The Town and a new island shop alongside a new gallery/workshop have also been built in The Town. A new Multi Use Games Area has recently been built and a small childrens play area alongside a new Community Centre in the centre of the island on Timmys Hill.

3 *Enclosed land*

- 3.1 Bryher is home to a relatively small area of enclosed land which is Anciently Enclosed Land and later bulb strip formed within Anciently Enclosed Land. The importance of Anciently Enclosed Land for archaeology is apparent on Bryher following the discovery of an Iron Age mirror and sword burial in 1999 in a former bulb strip in use as a potato field. The reduction in productive land management during the 20th century has led to a general decline in farm boundary management and invasive vegetation predominates in some areas.

INSERT PICTURE

4 *Unenclosed land*

- 4.1 The unenclosed land of Bryher is dominated to the north by Shipman Head Down, a largely heather dominated area which contains extensive prehistoric cairn fields and field systems as well as entrance graves and to the south by Samson Hill with further prehistoric archaeological sites. Other areas of heathland are Watch Hill, Timmy's Hill, Gweal Hill and Heathy Hill.

INSERT PICTURE



Figure 9 Bryher

5 Significant Views and Vistas

- 5.1 Significant views and vistas identified in the Isles of Scilly Design Guide include the panoramic views from Watch Hill, the views south from Samson Hill and the views from south side of Timmy's Hill.

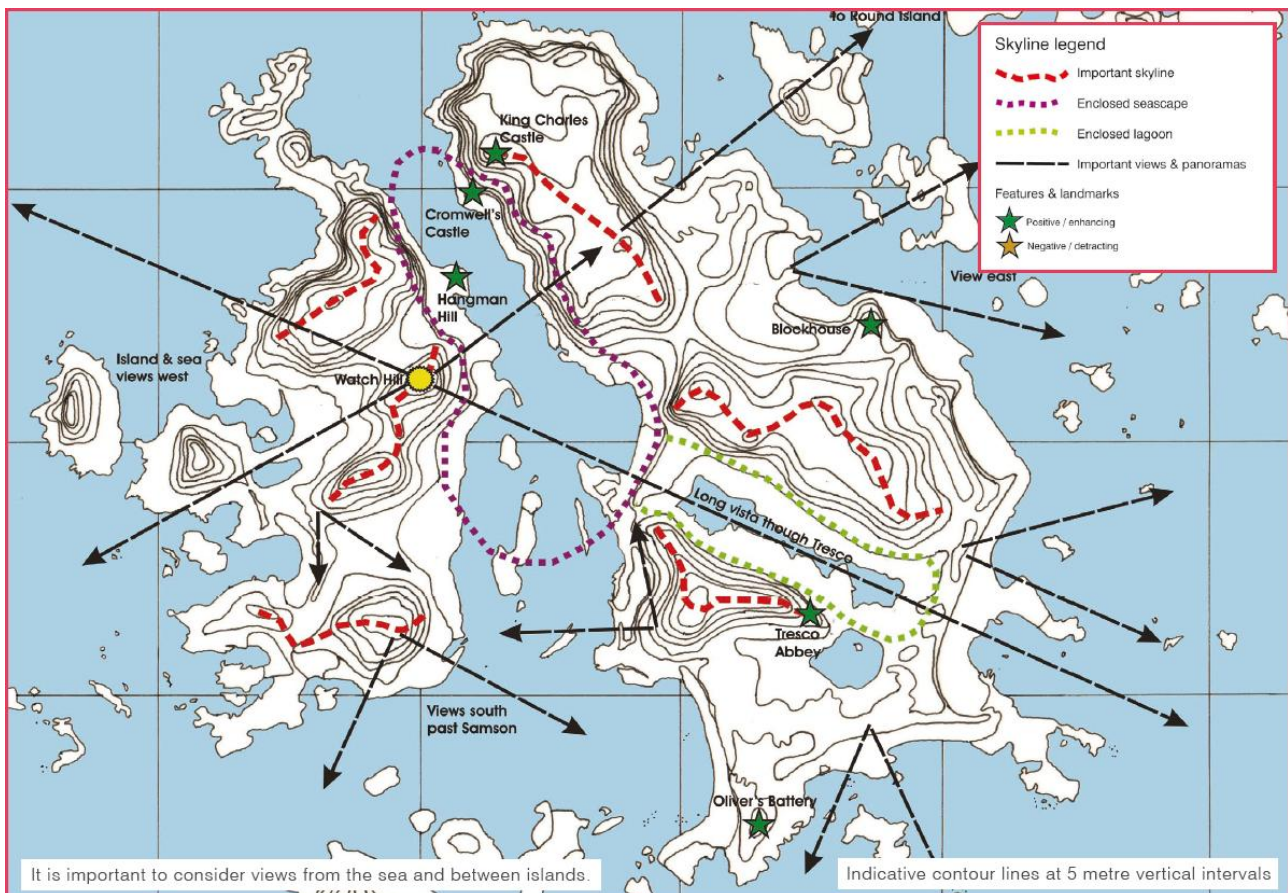


Figure 10 Significant views and vistas from Bryher

6 Public Realm

- 6.1 Public realm issues predominate at gateway points which on Bryher are Church Quay and The Bar, also referred to as Anneka's Quay. In 2007 both Quays were refurbished and a shed was constructed at Church Quay for temporary storage and as a waiting room.

INSERT PICTURES

7 Signage

- 7.1 Bryher does not suffer from the blight of unregulated advertisements in evidence on other islands. The need for further directional and promotional signage has been met by islanders in consultation with the LPA, by providing a system of flexible and visually attractive signs to provide information to visitors and to promote local business. This has helped pre-empt a proliferation of unregulated signs.

8 Enhancement Opportunities

- 8.1 During the work to upgrade Church Quay the works compound was located approximately 120 metres north along the coast. This area now forms part of the entrance to the two new affordable houses and is informally used as a boat park and for vehicle parking. Formalisation of the layout of the landscape in this location has taken place, making the

area more visually attractive. Further hard surfacing of the small road network has also been carried out.

INSERT PICTURE

9 *Buildings of Local Significance*

- Sussex Gig Shed (At The Bar has been extended and now houses a gig once again)
- Barn east of Great Porth

INSERT PICTURE

10 *Listed Buildings*

Bryher has 4 Grade II listed buildings.

Number	Grade	Name	Grid Reference
1141234	II	The Church of All Saints	SV8799314911
1141235	II	The Forge	SV8780914761
1292061	II	Veronica Farmhouse	SV8783514714
1141236	II	Brewhouse approximately 2 metres south west of veronica farmhouse	SV8783614702

11 *Scheduled Monuments*

Bryher has 22 Scheduled Monuments.

Number	Name	Grid Reference
15462	Prehistoric field system on the south west flank of Samson Hill, Bryher	SV87761419
15516	Prehistoric cairn cemetery and field system on Shipman Head Down and Great Bottom, Bryher	SV87781560
15495	Prehistoric cliff castle and cairns on Shipman Head, Bryher	SV87431627
15494	Gig shed on the north coast of Great Porth, Bryher	SV87541470
15493	Post-medieval pilot lookout on Timmy's Hill, Bryher	SV87741486
15492	Post-medieval watch house and Coastguard lookout on Watch Hill, Bryher	SV88001523
15491	Prehistoric linear boundary and cairns south west of The Bar, Bryher	SV88141509
15466	Prehistoric linear boundary SSE of The Island, Bryher	SV88121481
15465	Prehistoric hut circle south of The Brow, Bryher	SV88051438
15546	Iron Age cist on northern Samson Hill, 165m NNE of Western Carn, Bryher	SV87741441
15463	Prehistoric field system and Romano-British cist in Green Bay, Bryher	SV87931462
15459	Kerbed platform cairn 120m south east of Black Carn, Bryher	SV87171503
15461	Prehistoric field system and post-medieval quay in Great Porth, Bryher	SV87531442
15460	Prehistoric field system and settlement on Heathy Hill, Bryher	SV87351431
15458	Prehistoric field system on Gweal Hill, Bryher	SV87091481
15426	Prehistoric entrance grave at Works Carn, Bryher	SV87821413

15425	Two kerbed platform cairns north of Bonfire Carn on eastern Samson Hill, Bryher	SV87931424
15424	Prehistoric entrance grave and round cairn on western Samson Hill, Bryher	SV87801426
15399	Civil War battery on The Green, Bryher	SV87881460
15397	Civil War battery at Works Point, Bryher	SV87871403
15464	Prehistoric enclosure south east of The Brow, Bryher	SV88081442
15457	Three prehistoric cairns on Gweal Hill, Bryher	SV87151491

12 *Bryher's Heritage at Risk*

12.1 The 2013 Heritage at Risk publication identifies a number of structures and buildings as being 'at risk'. The following 8 entries for Bryher are taken from English Heritage: Heritage at Risk Register 2013.

Site Name: Civil War Battery on the Green
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Vehicle damage/erosion - moderate
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1010176
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Gig Shed on the north coast of Great Porth
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Extensive significant problems
Principle Vulnerability: Dumping
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016173
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric Enclosure south east of the Brow
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Other
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1015649
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric field system & post-medieval quay in Great Porth
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1014989
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric field system and Romano-British cist in Green Bay
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems

Principle Vulnerability: Collapse
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1014989
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric Hut Circle south of the Brow
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Other
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1014990
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric Linear boundary and cairns south west of The Bar
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Other
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016170
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric linear boundary SSE of The Islands
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Other
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1014991
Trend: Declining

St Agnes and Gugh

1 Geography

1.1 St Agnes is the most southerly inhabited island of the archipelago. Of all the islands, St Agnes is the smallest and most intimate in character. The island is quite rounded in shape and slopes gently up to a central high point crowned by the dominant lighthouse at Middle Town. Settlement on the island is concentrated in three small groups of dwellings, known as Lower Town, Middle Town and Higher Town linked by a single track road. On the slopes around these 'towns' an attractive enclosed landscape of small fields and bulb strips forms the core part of the island.

INSERT PICTURE

1.2 The outer coastal areas are mainly sandy heathlands. The shoreline is indented and rocky with a mixture of headlands and little bays. The heathlands contain granite outcrops that have been weathered into interesting tors such as 'The Nags Head' on the west side of the island. On the eastern side of the island a low sand and shingle bar connects St Agnes to Gugh. Gugh mainly consists of heathland rising to Kittern Hill at the North and Carn of Works at the South with rocky outcrops around the shore. It has two dwellings of unusual character and traces of now disused agricultural enclosures. Gugh also has a considerable number of scheduled monuments including prehistoric entrance graves and field boundaries as well as post medieval kelp pits.

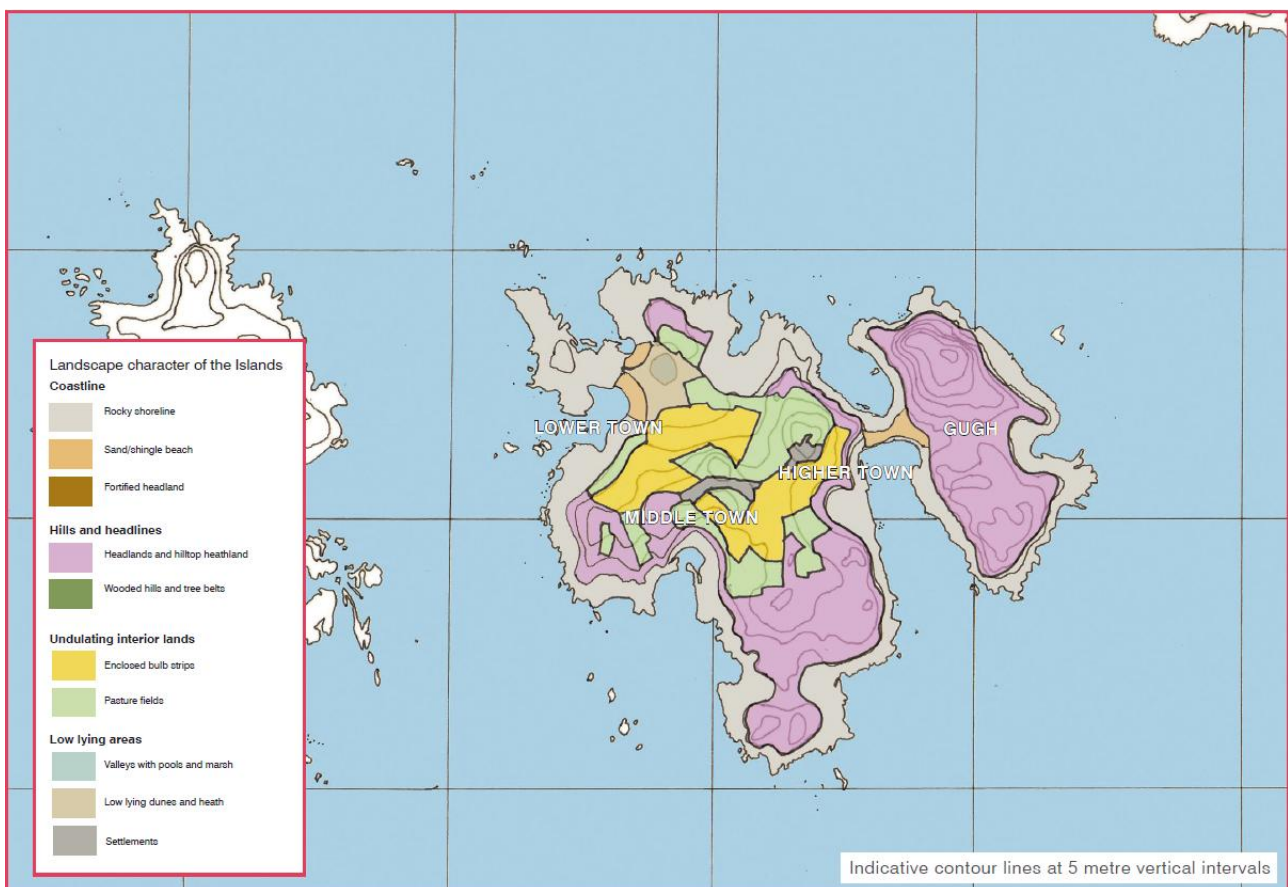


Figure 11 Landscape character of St Agnes & Gugh

INSERT PICTURE

2 *Settlement & Recent Development*

- 2.1 Aside from Higher Town, Middle Town and Lower Town, St Agnes also has a number of isolated farms and dwellings such as Troytown Farm and Lower Town Farm. Three new Social Housing dwellings were completed in 2011 by Cornwall Rural Housing Association on the edge of Higher Town. Distinctive buildings include the Church and the Lifeboat Station at Periglis on the west of the island; the Lighthouse located in the centre of St Agnes; the Turk's Head public house is the former Coastguard Station and has an associated boatslip close to Porthconger Quay. Prehistoric settlement on the island is centred around the hill to the west of Higher Town.

INSERT PICTURE

- 2.2 The Island Hall has been refurbished with new office space created to its rear in a modern designed extension to the original building. The hall is located adjacent to other recreational facilities including a Multi Use Games Area and the cricket pitch at Periglis.

3 *Enclosed land*

- 3.1 Enclosed land on St Agnes and Gugh is mostly Anciently Enclosed Land or later field systems within Anciently Enclosed Land. The importance of Anciently Enclosed Land for archaeology was illustrated for St Agnes when prehistoric sites were newly discovered and recorded as a result of archaeological conditions attached to the provision of new affordable housing which evidently forms the lower part of a prehistoric to Romano-British field system (Scheduled Monument 15456).

INSERT PICTURE

4 *Unenclosed land*

- 4.1 Areas of unenclosed land on St Agnes comprise heathland at Castella Down, Wingletang Down and the blown sand around the Big Pool at the north of the island. A central band of blown sand across Gugh contains two limited areas of late post-medieval enclosure and two early 20th century dwellings. The remainder of Gugh is heathland. The heathland on both St Agnes and Gugh has numerous Scheduled Monuments and Scheduled Areas of settlement, field system, entrance graves and cairn fields.



Figure 12 View from St Agnes to Gugh (2015)

5 *Significant Views and Vistas*

- 5.1 Significant views and vistas identified in the Isles of Scilly Design Guide are identified from Big Pool towards the north of St Agnes, from The Nags Head towards the west of the island and from Wingletang Down to the south of the island. On Gugh significant views are noted from Kittern Hill and from above Dropnose Point.

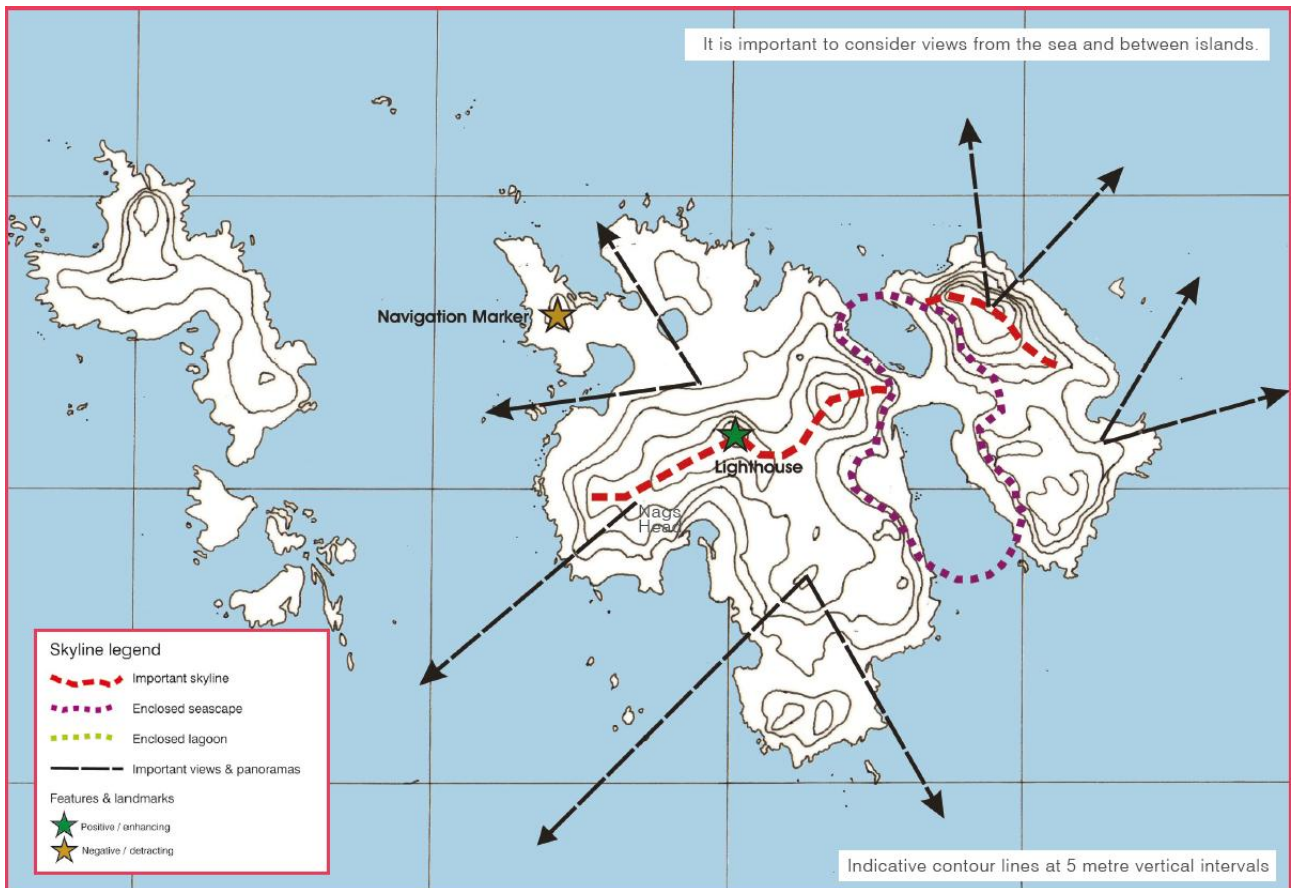


Figure 13 Significant views and vistas from St Agnes

6 Public Realm

6.1 Public realm issues predominate at gateway points which for St Agnes is predominantly Perconger Quay with limited use of Periglis Quay mainly by residents. In 2007 Perconger Quay was refurbished and following on from this development a lot of work was undertaken to remodel the landscape around the top of the quay. The introduction of unweathered granite boulder retaining walls in this location has introduced a new design element into the landscape. Small scale landscaping projects, particularly where retaining walls are constructed, can have a significant local impact. It is important that all developments, regardless of scale, have due regard to the character of the island.

INSERT PICTURE

7 Signage

7.1 St Agnes does not suffer from the blight of unregulated advertisements in evidence on other islands. If there is a perceived local need for further directional and/or promotional signage it would be preferable for the islanders to devise a scheme, in consultation with the LPA, for a system of flexible and visually pleasing signs to provide information to visitors and to promote local business. This could pre-empt a proliferation of unregulated signs.

INSERT PICTURE

8 Enhancement Opportunities

8.1 The field opposite the island hall is currently used as storage for a range of machinery much of which appears to be in a poor state of repair and infrequently used. Removal of unwanted machinery and the reduction of clutter would enhance the conservation area.

9 *Buildings of Local Significance*

- St Agnes Lifeboat Station and boatslip
- Gugh Buildings
- Turk's Head

INSERT PICTURES

10 *St Agnes Listed Buildings*

There is one Grade II* building and 15 Grade II Listed Buildings on St Agnes.

Number	Grade	Name	Grid Reference
62444	II	Farmbuilding Approximately 20 Metres North North East Of Annet Farmhouse	SV8812008202
62445	II	Avenue House	SV8815708120
62446	II	Bishop Rock Lighthouse (not on the main island)	SV8070706442
62447	II	Church Of St Agnes	SV8774108297
62448	II	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SV8810408153
62449	II*	The Lighthouse	SV8803008216
62450	II	House Attached To North East Of The Lighthouse	SV8803108217
62451	II	Building To South East Of The Lighthouse	SV8803908178
62452	II	The Parsonage	SV8808108237
62453	II	Atlantic Cottage, Higher Town	SV8833508260
62454	II	Myrtle Cottage	SV8835008247
62455	II	Outbuilding At Sv 8831 0819 Higher Town	SV8831008190
62456	II	Rose Cottage, Higher Town	SV8835608259
62457	II	Rosenhill, Higher Town	SV8836908301
472814	II	Tamarisk Farmhouse	SV8787608146
472815	II	Barn To The West Of Tamarisk Farmhouse	SV8786908112

11 *Scheduled Monuments*

There are 66 Scheduled Monuments on St Agnes.

Monument Number	Monument Name	Grid Reference
15444	The Old Man prehistoric standing stone, Gugh	SV89050848
15496	Lighthouse-builders' operational base on Rosevear	SV83910595
15323	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 90m north west of Wingletang Carn	SV88370758
15324	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 130m north west of Wingletang Carn	SV88360763
15325	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 115m north west of Wingletang Carn	SV88330759
15326	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 90m ESE of Carn Adnis	SV88230754
15327	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 50m NNE of Carn Adnis	SV88170764

15328	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 100m NNE of Carn Adnis	SV88180769
15329	Round cairn on Wingletang Down, 105m SSW of Sun Rock	SV88420765
15330	Round cairn on Wingletang Down, 120m SSW of Sun Rock	SV88440763
15331	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 120m SSE of Sun Rock	SV88490762
15321	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 75m NNE of Porth Askin	SV88250748
15443	Kerbed platform cairn with cist 90m north west of Carn Kimbra, Gugh	SV89160841
15320	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 80m north east of Porth Askin	SV88280747
15445	Prehistoric cairns, entrance graves, field system and settlements and post-medieval kelp pits on Kittern Hill, Gugh	SV88850861
15448	Prehistoric midden at West Porth, Annet	SV86180864
15450	Prehistoric settlement and field system at Porth Killier, St Agnes	SV88250854
15451	St Agnes lighthouse	SV88010820
15452	Nineteenth century horse engine and threshing machine at Lower Town Farm, St Agnes	SV87930841
15453	Prehistoric field system and post-medieval breastwork and maze on Castella Down, St Agnes	SV87520791
15454	St Warna's Well, St Agnes	SV88030779
15455	Prehistoric field system, settlement and cairn east of Barnaby Lane, St Agnes	SV88290785
15456	Prehistoric to Romano-British field system and settlement at Higher Town, St Agnes	SV88340835
15288	Kerbed platform cairn 175m NNW of Hoe Point, Gugh	SV89100787
15430	Kerbed platform cairn on the north hill, Annet	SV86020893
15301	Round cairn 20m NNE of the Carn of Works, Gugh	SV89170804
15289	Kerbed platform cairn 160m north of Hoe Point, Gugh	SV89150788
15290	Four round cairns 70m south east of Carn Wrean, Gugh	SV88980806
15291	Round cairn 120m ESE of Carn Wrean, Gugh	SV89020805
15292	Two round cairns 65m NNW of the Clapper of Works, Gugh	SV89010800
15293	Two round cairns 90m north of the Clapper of Works, Gugh	SV89060803
15294	Prehistoric entrance grave and two round cairns on the Clapper of Works, Gugh	SV89050795
15295	Platform cairn 65m ENE of the Clapper of Works, Gugh	SV89100798
15296	Round cairn with peripheral kerb 50m north of Cuckold's Carn, Gugh	SV89280805
15297	Round cairn 40m south west of Droptnose Point, Gugh	SV89280809
15298	Round cairn 90m north east of the Carn of Works, Gugh	SV89240805
15322	Two platform cairns on Wingletang Down, 35m WNW of Wingletang Carn	SV88370750
15300	Round cairn 40m north east of the Carn of Works, Gugh	SV89200803
15449	Prehistoric field system, hut circle and middens on southern Annet	SV86330844
15302	Round cairn 30m north west of the Carn of Works, Gugh	SV89120805

15303	Civil War battery and prehistoric entrance grave on the Carn of Works, Gugh	SV89150800
15304	Prehistoric linear boundary on Dropnose Point, Gugh	SV89300811
15312	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 160m north west of Horse Point	SV88170721
15313	Round cairn on Wingletang Down, 50m south west of Porth Askin	SV88140729
15314	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 65m SSW of Porth Askin	SV88150727
15315	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 60m south of Porth Askin	SV88180727
15316	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 30m south east of Porth Askin	SV88250732
15317	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 160m north east of Horse Point	SV88350720
15318	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 45m south of Beady Pool	SV88390726
15319	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 25m SSW of Beady Pool	SV88370729
15299	Platform cairn with inner kerb 70m north east of the Carn of Works, Gugh	SV89190806
15529	Two early post-medieval quays in north and north western Periglis, St Agnes	SV87550844
15447	Prehistoric boundary wall east of Carn Irish, Annet	SV85820871
15528	Prehistoric kerbed boulder 172m north west of Horse Point, St Agnes	SV88170723
15332	Two kerbed platform cairns on Wingletang Down, 110m north east of Wingletang Carn	SV88490757
15333	Three platform cairns on Wingletang Down, 110m ENE of Wingletang Carn	SV88510753
15334	Three platform cairns on Wingletang Down, 135m south of Crooked Rock	SV88570755
15335	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 75m SSE of Crooked Rock	SV88600761
15336	Kerbed platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 85m south west of Crooked Rock	SV88550761
15338	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 25m south of Sun Rock	SV88470771
15339	Platform cairn on Wingletang Down, 78m north of Crooked Rock	SV88570776
15340	Eight platform cairns and incorporated prehistoric irregular field system south west of Carn of Cove Vean on Wingletang Down	SV88510784
15341	Nineteenth century gig-shed north east of Porth Askin	SV88220742
15342	Two 19th century gig-sheds ENE of Porth Askin	SV88240740
15343	Medieval or later shipwreck grave 52m NNE of Crooked Rock, Wingletang Down	SV88600774
15337	Three platform cairns and adjacent prehistoric linear boundary on Wingletang Down, 70m west of Crooked Rock	SV88510768
15344	Prehistoric regular field system north east of St Warna's Carn	SV88050771

12 *St Agnes Heritage at Risk*

- 12.1 The 2013 Heritage at Risk publication identifies a number of structures and buildings as being 'at risk'. However there are no known 'at risk' heritage structures on St Agnes.

St Martins

1 *Geography*

- 1.1 St Martin's is the most northerly inhabited island. It is a long narrow island with a ridge line running approximately east to west along the centre of the island. Close to the west of the island is the uninhabited island Tean. White Island which is accessible from St Martin's at low tide lies to the North. The Eastern Isles, a group of uninhabited islands lie to the eastern end of St Martin's. The northern side consists of exposed headland heaths and sandy beaches with dunes and a series of high points from Top Rock Hill, Turfy Hill to Chapel Down, that form headlands along the coast Chapel Down and St Martin's Head are dominated by the distinctive red and white striped Daymark navigation marker.

INSERT PICTURE

- 1.2 A single narrow road links the settlements and the high water and low water quays. The southern shoreline is sculpted into two distinctive curving beaches; Lawrence's Bay and Par Beach, separated by the prominent headland of Cruther's Hill. The middle of the island around Higher Town illustrates the typical landscape character and settlement pattern on St Martin's. The more rugged northern coast has stretches of exposed heathland and rocky shoreline in the vicinity of Turfy Hill.
- 1.3 The southern, or lee side of the island's meridian ridge is more sheltered and the inhabitants have established over the centuries a cultivated landscape of fields enclosed by green hedgerows, (locally known as fences) and stone walls (locally known as hedges) around the three settlements of Lower Town, Middle Town and Higher Town. There are areas of bulb strips and of larger more regular fields for grazing. The narrow linear bulb strips are generally orientated in a south or south westerly direction giving rise to a distinctive pattern of parallel hedges sweeping down to the sea along the southern shore.

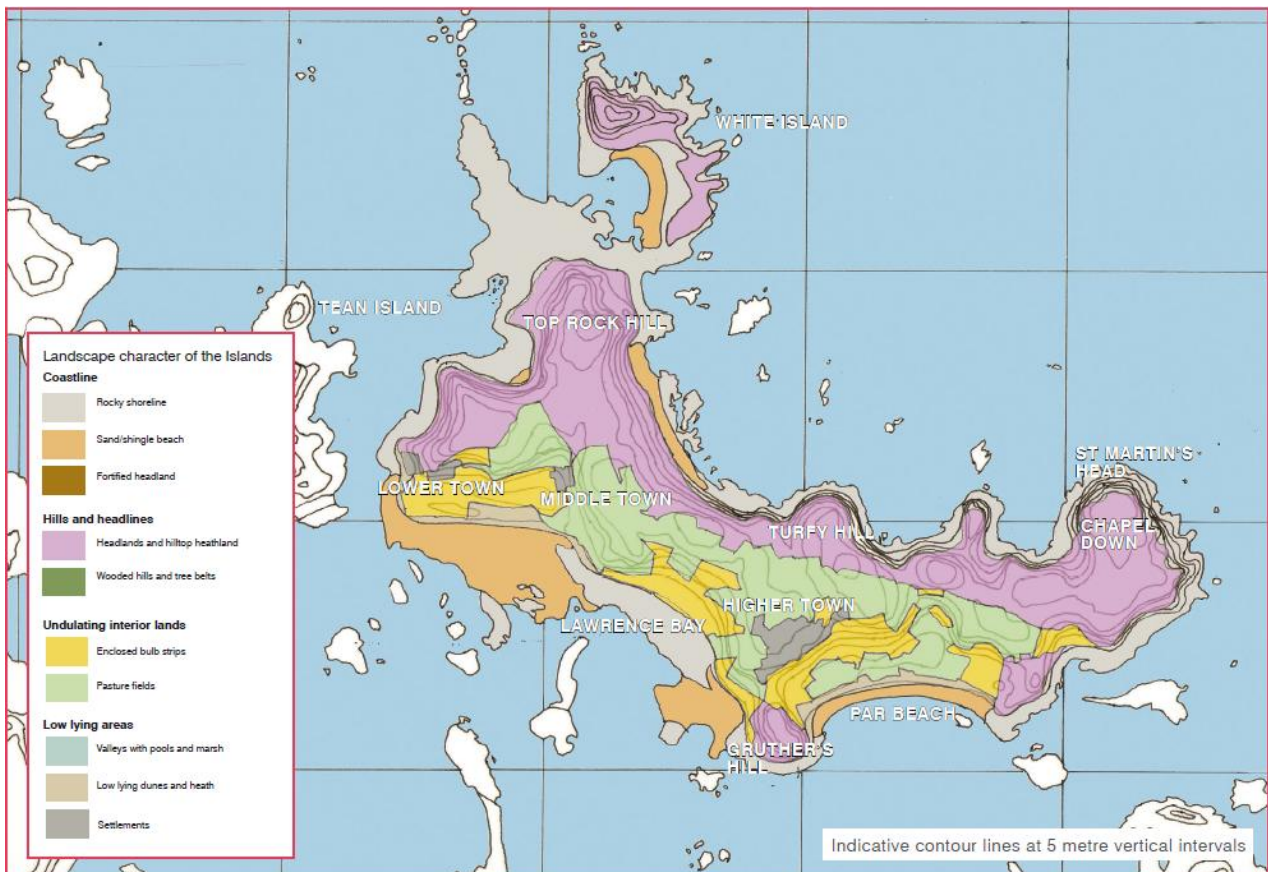


Figure 14 Landscape Character of St Martins

2 Settlement & Recent Development

2.1 St Martin's has three main settlements of Lower Town, Middle Town and Higher Town. Higher Town is clustered along the south facing slope between Turfy Hill and the distinctive round top of Cruther's Hill on the southern shore. There are occasional buildings dotted across the landscape such as The Plains and Little Arthur Farm but St Martin's demonstrates a predominantly nucleated settlement pattern and buildings beyond the bounds of the three main settlements tend to be farmsteads. A number of barn conversions on St Martin's have resulted in non-agricultural settlement beyond the Lower Town, Middle Town and Higher Town. However, this need not result in a negative impact on the character of the Conservation Area provided that the origins of these barns are respected and that these settlements neither expand in an inappropriate manner nor accumulate the accoutrements of suburban domesticity.

INSERT PICTURE

2.2 Two new social housing dwellings were completed in 2011 in Middle Town by Cornwall Rural Housing Association along with another private dwelling in the same area in 2014. The Reading Room above Middle Town has been replaced with a purpose built Community Centre. A fish and chip shop has been built in Higher Town and the provision of a lattice tower at the Fire Station site in Higher Town has provided the link for superfast broadband and also reinforced telecommunication links.

3 Enclosed land

3.1 Enclosed land on St Martin's lies mainly along the more sheltered southern half of the island. One of the most iconic views of Scilly is of the Higher Town bulb strips and much of

the island is given over to bulb strip although a lot of the land is currently out of production. There is also limited grazing towards the east of the island. Settlements are small and encompass Higher Town which is the main area of settlement and has the island post office; Lower Town is the site of the island hotel with a light industrial area as well as a number of dwellings and the island pub; Middle Town is an agricultural hamlet. There is a single road that runs the length of St Martin's in addition to a number of tracks and footpaths giving access to most parts of the island.

INSERT PICTURE

4 *Unenclosed land*

- 4.1 The heathland of St Martin's is quite extensive and extends from Chapel Down on the east of the island to Turfy Hill in the centre of the north coast. Another extensive area covers the north west coast and the tidal White Island with other heathland area across the island. The heathland has extensive areas of archaeological remains most notably the cairns and field systems of Chapel Down and the rest of the heathland. The south coast of St Martin's has extensive sandy beaches and the area to the west of St Martin's Bay has extensive sand dune. Rocky foreshore features around much of the coastline.

INSERT PICTURE

5 *Significant Views and Vistas*

- 5.1 Significant views and vistas identified in the Isles of Scilly Design Guide are from Knackyboy Carn, from The Plains looking north, from Churchtown Farm, Higher Town Quay and Chapel Down.

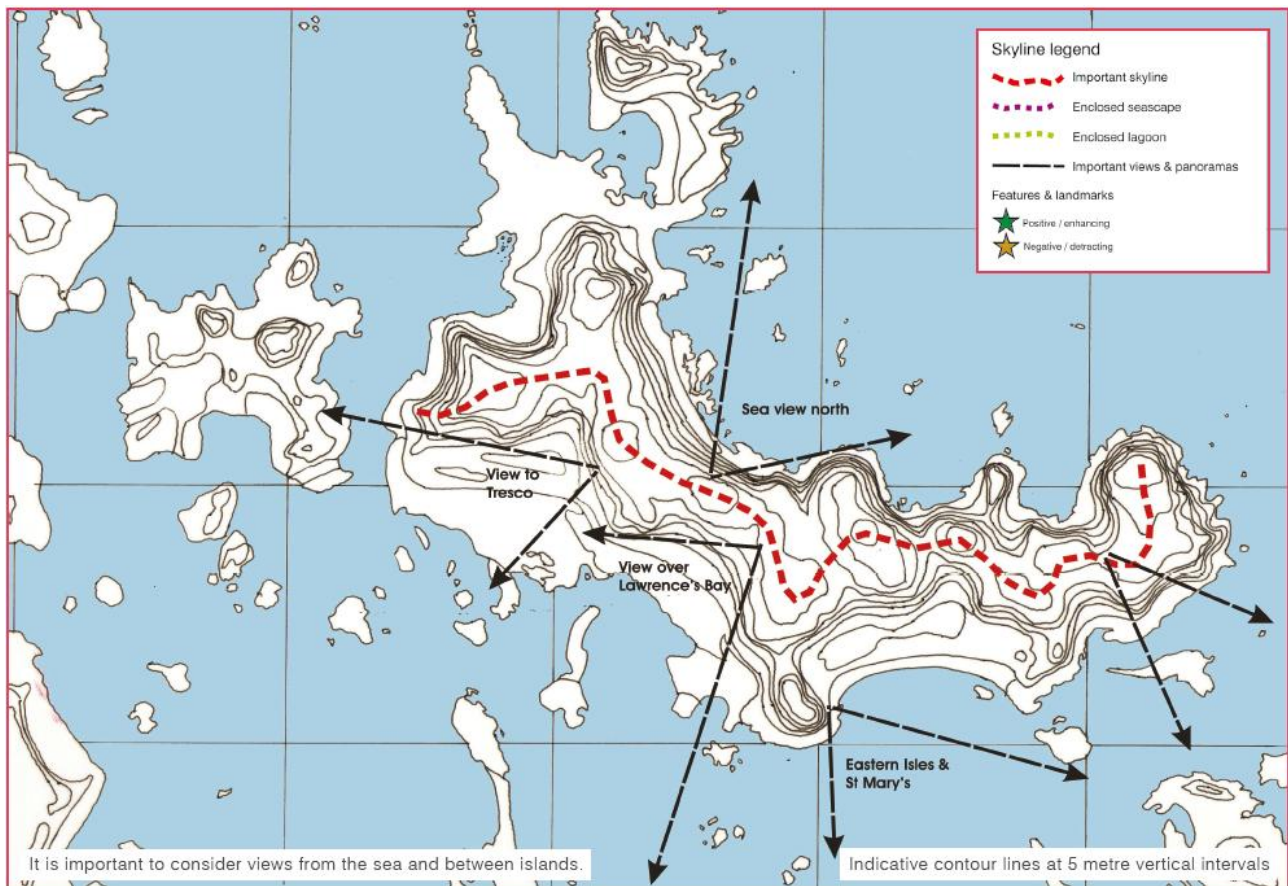


Figure 15 Significant Views and Vistas from St Martin's

6 Public Realm

6.1 Public realm issues predominate at gateway points which on St Martin's are Higher Town Quay and Lower Town Quay which is owned by the island's hotel. In 2007 Higher Town Quay was refurbished with a new freight shed and waiting room built soon after. The pre-existing shelter at the quay remains. Close to the quay are the public toilets. These are located in a prominent location and are not considered an attractive feature.

7 Signage

7.1 The provision of promotional signs is a matter that needs to be addressed for St Martin's. Lower Town Quay has a printed sign that identifies a number of businesses on the island. However, this sign does not include all businesses on the island and therefore does not serve the needs of the entire community nor of visitors, particularly day visitors, to the island. At Higher Town a number of signs of varying styles and vintage are located at the t-junction from the quay. These signs do not have advertisement consent and are, therefore, unregulated.

INSERT PICTURE

7.2 If there is a perceived local need for further directional and/or promotional signage it would be preferable for the islanders to devise a scheme, in consultation with the LPA, for a system of flexible and visually pleasing signs to provide information to visitors and to promote local business.

8 Enhancement Opportunities

- 8.1 The issues around unregulated signage could be tackled in a manner that provides appropriate information for visitors to the island and allows individuals to provide relevant information about their business in a style that is appropriate to their business while maintaining the character of the conservation area.

INSERT PICTURE

9 *Buildings of Local Significance*

- Fred's Barn

10 *St Martin's Listed Buildings*

St Martin's has one Grade II* Listed Building and 13 Grade II Listed Buildings.

Number	Grade	Building Name	Grid Reference
62458	II	Ashvale Farmhouse	SV9160616156
62459	II	Church Of St Martin's	SV9284115618
62460	II*	The Day Mark	SV9418616093
62461	II	Bleak House	SV9294215545
62462	II	Corner Cottage	SV9303715550
62463	II	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SV9302315540
62464	II	Methodist Church	SV9291115457
62465	II	North Farmhouse	SV9303115594
62466	II	Outbuilding Approximately 25 Metres West South West Of North Farmhouse	SV9299915568
62467	II	Outbuilding Approximately 25 Metres West Of North Farmhouse	SV9299015590
62468	II	Pigsty Approximately 25 Metres North West Of North Farmhouse	SV9299915627
62470	II	Rock Cottage	SV9290615480
428680	II	Outbuilding Approximately 2 Metres South West Of North Farmhouse	SV9301915586
469058	II	Barn At Little Arthur Farm	SV9326415543

11 *Scheduled Monuments*

There are thirty four Scheduled Monuments on St Martin's.

Number	Monument Name	Grid Reference
15519	Prehistoric cairn cemetery, field system and settlements on Top Rock Hill, St Martin's	SV92201668
15396	Entrance grave on the summit of the northern hill, White Island	SV92231763
15416	Prehistoric entrance grave, the northern one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's	SV92881521
15417	Prehistoric entrance grave, the middle one of three on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's	SV92901517
15419	Platform cairn on Cruther's Neck, St Martin's	SV92841533
15423	Post-medieval kelp pit on the western coast of Tinkler's Hill, St Martin's	SV91581649
15520	Prehistoric chambered cairn 60m north of Knackyboy Carn, St	SV92351586

	Martin's	
15440	Prehistoric regular field system and hut circle on Great Ganilly	SV94711441
15442	Prehistoric field system and kerbed cairn, with post-medieval kelp pit and linear boundary on southern White Island	SV92501734
15518	Prehistoric platform cairn, settlement and field system at Pernagie, St Martin's	SV91911680
15395	Kerbed platform cairn and prehistoric field system north west of Porth Morran, White Island	SV92221749
15521	Prehistoric cairn and prehistoric to post-medieval field systems between The Plains and Wine Cove, St Martin's	SV92641589
15441	Prehistoric settlement and field system on Little Ganilly	SV93881422
15394	Two kerbed platform cairns 40m north of Porth Morran, White Island	SV92281752
15393	Two kerbed platform cairns 50m north of Porth Morran, White Island	SV92321754
15392	Round cairn 55m west of Stoney Porth, White Island	SV92411754
15391	Kerbed platform cairn 110m north of Porth Morran, White Island	SV92321760
15390	Kerbed platform cairn 90m north west of Stoney Porth, White Island	SV92421762
15389	Kerbed platform cairn 45m NNW of Stoney Porth, White Island	SV92481761
15388	Kerbed platform cairn 125m north east of Holmbush Carn, Great Ganilly	SV94611459
15517	Prehistoric cairn cemetery and field system on Tinkler's Hill, St Martin's	SV91691649
15386	Kerbed platform cairn on Menawathan	SV95531365
15422	Kerbed round cairn with central cist on Gun Hill, St Martin's	SV93901537
15522	Platform cairn on Turfy Hill, St Martin's	SV93061599
15523	Prehistoric house platform settlement south west of English Island Carn, St Martin's	SV93791524
15524	Prehistoric to Romano-British ritual, funerary and settlement remains on Par Beach, St Martin's	SV93301532
15525	Prehistoric cairns, field system and settlements, medieval chapel and post-medieval daymark, lookout and signal station on north east St Martin's	SV93761573
15387	Kerbed platform cairn 60m NNE of Holmbush Carn, Great Ganilly	SV94561454
15490	Prehistoric settlement and Romano-British shrine on Nornour	SV94431479
15418	Prehistoric entrance grave, the southern one of three, and kerbed round cairn with cist on Cruther's Hill, St Martin's	SV92951512
15487	Prehistoric cairn group, cists and prehistoric to Roman field system and settlement on Little Arthur, St Martin's	SV94121390
15488	Prehistoric chambered cairns and boundaries on Middle Arthur, St Martin's	SV93981381
15489	Prehistoric cairn group and field systems on Great Arthur, St Martin's	SV94191352

12 *St Martin's Heritage at Risk*

12.1 The 2013 Heritage at Risk publication identifies a number of structures and buildings as being 'at risk'. The following 5 entries for St Martin's are taken from English Heritage: Heritage at Risk Register 2013.

Site Name: Platform Cairn on Cruther's Neck
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Plant Growth
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1013806
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric cairn cemetery and field system on Tinkler's Hill
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Scrub/Tree Growth
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1018109
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric house platform settlement south west of English island cairn
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Plant growth
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1018115
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric Romano-British shrine on Nornour
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1015674
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric Romano-British ritual, funerary and settlement remains on Par Beach
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1018116
Trend: Declining

St Mary's

1 *Geography*

1.1 Scilly's main island is St Mary's. It is the largest island and contains Scilly's only sizeable settlement, Hugh Town. There are several other settlement areas including Old Town, Telegraph, Porthloo, Higher Newford and Normandy. There are numerous dispersed farmsteads and small clusters of houses connected by narrow winding lanes. This island supports the local airport and the principal harbour, St Mary's Pool.

1.2 The island has a rounded shape with two prominent headlands; Peninnis Head on the southern side of the island and the fortified 'Garrison' jutting out to the west. The Garrison is distinctive in that it has been heavily fortified over the centuries so that the shore is lined with ramparts, breastworks and battery positions. The headland also contains the Elizabethan Star Castle on the highest point.

INSERT PICTURE

1.3 The narrow isthmus that links 'The Garrison' to the rest of the island provides the low and level ground on which Hugh Town stands. The town is flanked to the north and south by beaches and lies around a natural harbour. The quay which extends out past Rat Island provides year round docking facilities. The town is compact and narrow in form and densely built.

INSERT PICTURE

1.4 The main part of the island comprises an undulating interior landscape of comparatively large fields (although still small compared to mainland locations), wooded valleys and low lying marshy areas. There are some places on St Mary's from which the sea cannot be seen. The coastal strip is made up of exposed headland heaths, rocky coast with heathland and areas of sandy shore. On the southern part of the island the small airport has a significant visual impact as it is situated on high ground and is therefore very prominent. To the north at Halangy Down there are a number of very tall communication masts which are visible from around the islands. These developments impact negatively on the intimate scale of the Scillonian landscape. However, they provide some of the vital infrastructure necessary to support the islands' community and economy.

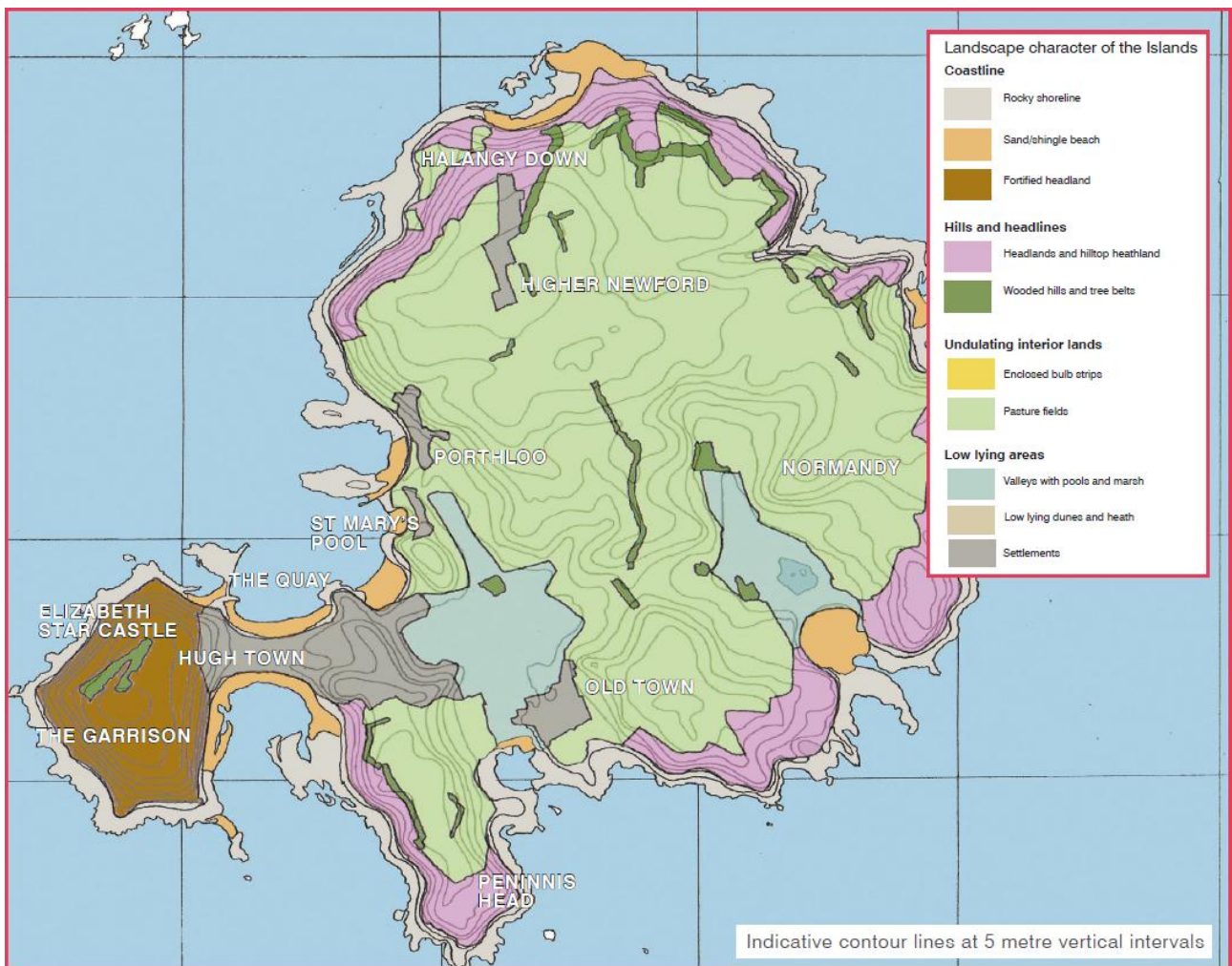


Figure 16 Landscape character on St Marys

2 Settlement

2.1 Hugh Town is described in the Isles of Scilly Design Guide as follows. This is the only truly 'urban' settlement on the islands. The historic (mainly 18th and 19th Century) core extends from the ramparts and batteries of the Garrison to the west, along Town Beach on the north side and along Porthcressa Beach to Buzza Hill and Peninnis Head to the south. The isthmus upon which it is built is about 500 metres in length by about 150 metres in width. Within this small area there are a variety of townscapes. The historic town contains about 70% of the Listed Buildings on the Isles of Scilly. Any new development or redevelopment must be considered within this context.

INSERT PICTURE

2.2 Hugh Street has the greatest sense of enclosure, relieved by an informal 'square' to the east. The frontages are almost continuous with good 19th Century shop fronts and town houses. The Parade park is one of the largest public spaces on the island and was originally an unenclosed parade ground. It has now been grassed and surrounded by a hedge. It suffers from clutter of street furniture at its western end. The simple classical Town Hall dominates the space. Church Street is spacious with elegant informal terraces with front gardens. The view east is terminated by the somewhat austere neo-gothic parish church. Higher and Lower Strand face the Town Beach across Holgates Green, which acts as a

promenade. The houses here are modest two storey vernacular terraces. Their low roofline is a significant feature framing the harbour. Back Lane is an informal lane with a 'mews' character. Thoroughfare is of a similar character but it has more mixed uses and is more enclosed. The waterfront from the Quay to the Custom House has a curving, tight, bustling frontage with buildings built directly onto the beach, some with steps down to the beach. At the eastern end recent infill development has a less strong frontage and roofline. The buildings fronting Porthcressa Beach form less coherent frontages. The central area south of the Town Hall could benefit from a terraced development which would bind together the disparate parts of the seafront. The remainder of Hugh Town is of the suburban form. The scarce supply of urban building land has meant that detached properties are situated on very small plots. In the case of the Museum building and Porthcressa Flats, it has resulted in three storey developments with flat roofs, built in the 1960s.

INSERT PICTURE

- 2.3 The settlement area of Hugh Town contains archaeological evidence ranging from prehistoric entrance graves on Buzza Hill through late prehistoric burials at Parson's Field and a possible Roman Shrine behind Jerusalem Terrace to medieval settlement debris also from Parson's Field and post-medieval settlement and maritime activities including the shipbuilding industry and the quay. The fortification of the Garrison began with Star Castle during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and it is likely that the settlement of Hugh Town developed at least from that time onwards with part of the settlement being in close proximity to the landing place on Town Beach that no doubt predated the quay of 1601. Later in the 17th century settlement was also in evidence on the slopes of Buzza Hill and Carn Thomas. The existing settlement at Ram's Valley on the north western and western slope of Buzza Hill is largely a result of rapid expansion in the second half of the twentieth century.

INSERT PICTURE

- 2.4 While the situation and scale of the small settlement of Hugh Town means that it is physically constrained the settlement contains those character elements that you would expect from larger settlements on the mainland. The main axis of the town is from St Mary's Harbour to the church at the east side of the town. The diversity of the built environment of the islands is evidenced between these two with maritime, military, vernacular, polite and ecclesiastical architecture.

INSERT PICTURE

- 2.5 St Mary's Harbour was initially constructed in the early seventeenth and has had additions and extensions every century since. New works proposed for the 21st century will bring the harbour capacity up to date with current requirements. The main street from the harbour is an interesting collection of buildings dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. These include churches, the Town Hall, houses, cottages and shops. The north side of Hugh Street has a terrace of four 18th century houses in coursed, cut granite. These are located west of the Post Office which was built in 1897 in an 'alpine' style and was probably designed by Thomas Algernon Dorrien-Smith.

INSERT PICTURE

2.6 The Garrison is enclosed by a fortification including a wall and breastwork. The buildings of the Garrison range from Grade I listed through Grade II* and Grade II former Garrison structures including the Star Castle Hotel that was the centre of the Elizabethan power on the islands and military structures built in the early years of the twentieth century. There are dwellings, holiday accommodation and offices created from historic Garrison buildings. In addition to the historic buildings there are many later twentieth century houses that are not considered to enhance the character of the Garrison or the islands. These were mainly built during the 1950s and 1960s and many are second homes.

INSERT PICTURE

2.7 In addition to Hugh Town there is a smaller settlement at Old Town. There are a number of important character buildings in Old Town including farmhouses and barns. The older part of the settlement has houses and barns dating from the late seventeenth century onwards that formed a predominantly linear settlement between Old Town Quay and Ennor Castle both of which are medieval in origin. Old Town also has two housing developments; Launceston Close was designed by the Louis de Soissons architectural practice and built by the Duchy of Cornwall in the 1960s to provide modern housing following the practice's vision for community living as embodied in Welwyn Garden City in the 1920s; Ennor Close is a council development from the early 1970s. Both of these settlements reflect contemporary urban building practices on the mainland rather than traditional Scillonian linear settlement morphology.

INSERT PICTURE

2.8 Throughout St Mary's there are clustered settlements including Holy Vale, Porthloo and Normandy, the latter having been recently augmented by a development of six local needs houses. There are numerous other settlement clusters perhaps originating with individual farms some of which still have associated agricultural buildings. Some of these settlements may have medieval beginnings. The hamlet at Holy Vale is said to have originated with a religious settlement that no doubt had a farm attached. Associated field patterns are largely unchanged with subdivision for flower farming having left the previous field patterns largely intact.

INSERT PICTURE

2.9 The road system on St Mary's comprises narrow sunken lanes some of which may be medieval in origin and later roads that are more open in character dating to the post-medieval period with modern road widening in evidence as well. Areas that are not accessible by road are largely accessible by tracks and footpaths.

INSERT PICTURE

2.10 The unenclosed land on St Mary's has numerous area of heathland including Peninnis and Salakee Down to the south of the island, Porth Hellick and Normandy Downs to the west, the outer edges of the Garrison and Carn Morval to the east and various other areas along

the coast. The heathland is characterised by the survival of entrance graves, prehistoric field systems and cairns in addition to later sites such as kelp pits and the extensive military remains from the Civil War to World War II. Areas of blown sand can be found to the west of St Mary's Pool and along the north coast of the island in addition to other smaller pockets on the coast. Higher and Lower Moors now provide an important wildlife habitat and in times past were traditionally grazed with some areas of peat cutting also. The Moors are also an important source of paleo-environmental data for the islands. The coastal edge is mainly rocky foreshore with smaller areas of sandy foreshore around Bar Point, Porth Hellick, Town Beach, Porthcressa, Porthloo and occasional other beaches.

- 2.11 St Mary's has experienced the most growth on the Isles of Scilly. Much of the new development has been the result of funding opportunities including the building of a new school, gym and sports hall, enclosure and improvement of the swimming pool, regeneration of the Porthcressa bank and surrounding area to provide flats, work units, library, register office and replacement of the Schiller shelter and toilets, building of the Porthmellon Innovation and Enterprise centre and various units of affordable housing. The re-surfacing of the airport runways, extension and improvement to the airport terminal, extension to St Mary's quay and improvement of the facilities there should ensure that these two gateways to the islands are adequate for future use.

INSERT PICTURE

3 *Significant views and vistas*

- 3.1 The main entry points to the Isles of Scilly are the airport at Salakee Down, St Mary's, St Mary's Harbour and Tresco Heliport. The airport is situated on high ground affording extensive views across the islands including views of Old Town, Hugh Town and St Mary's Quay as well as distant views of Samson. Arrival to Scilly by boat or ship is primarily into St Mary's Harbour. The harbour and Town Beach are the main views on arrival. Note should be taken of the waterways of the islands as all coastal areas are highly visible with main routes being between the islands' quays as well as the route south of St Mary's most commonly taken by Scillonian III. In addition, private boats can be landed in numerous locations around Scilly dependent on tide and mariner's ability.

INSERT PICTURE

- 3.2 On the Garrison there is an important view from the area in front of Star Castle over roof tops to St Mary's Harbour and Town Beach as well as fine views of Samson, Bryher and Tresco. On the other side of Hugh Town Buzza Hill offers a significant vantage point for viewing Hugh Town and offers a fine view across to Gugh and St Agnes. Some of these views highlight much of the development on the St Mary's and particularly in Hugh Town that is now often considered unsympathetic to the traditions of the island. The introduction of block built walls, picture windows and off-the-peg designs has led to a mismatch of building styles and materials that are not considered to have architectural merit.

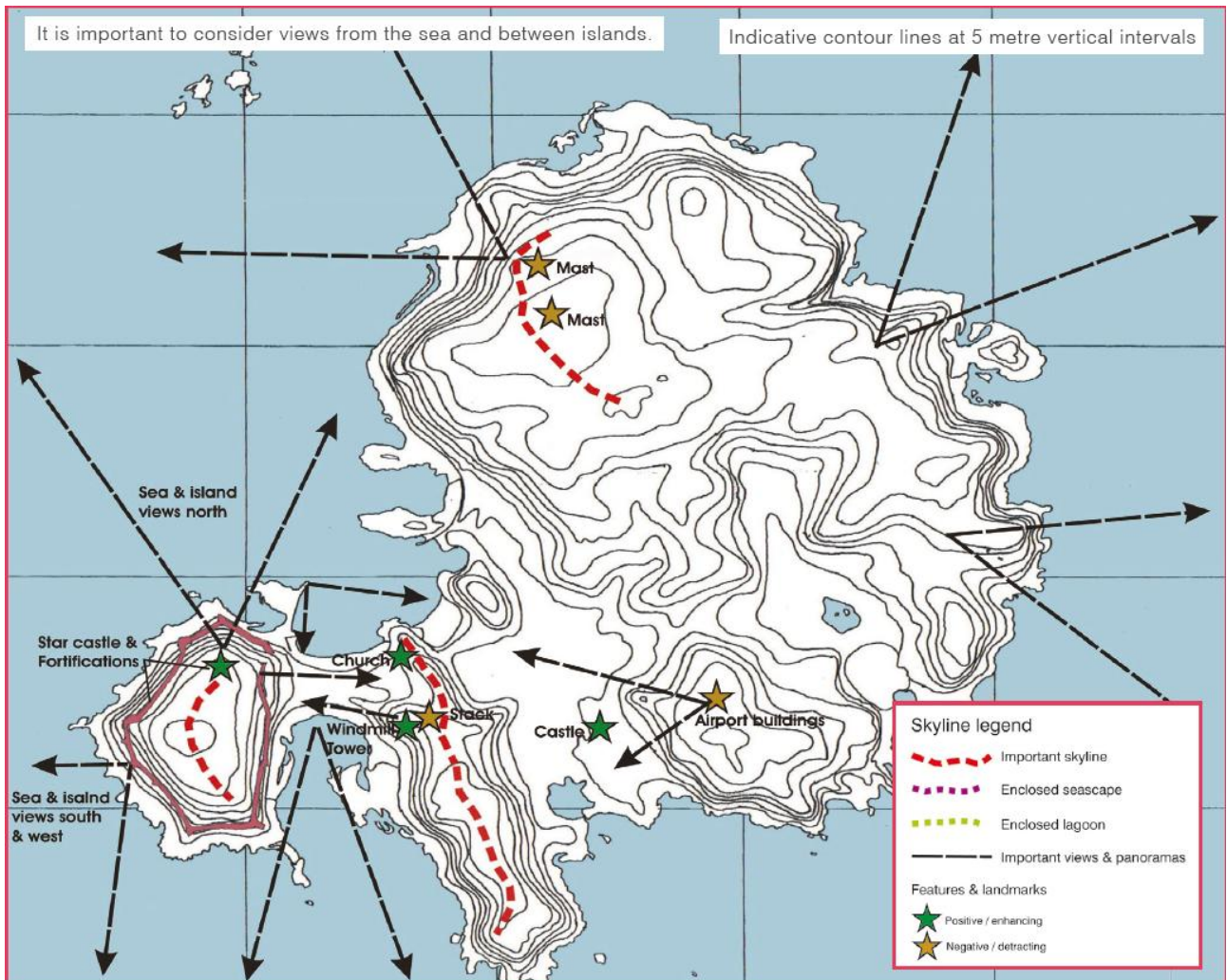


Figure 17 Significant views and vistas on St Marys

4 Public Realm

4.1 The streets of Hugh Town, in common with many British towns and villages, have evolved in a largely piecemeal fashion. While this is an important part of the character of Hugh Town it also means that care and attention has not always been given to the visual aspect of prominent locations. Ingram’s Opening on the east side of the Town Hall is a good example. This area is partly used as a car park and also serves as the main recycling collection point for the island. While fulfilling important functions this area is also opposite the main access to town from Porthcressa beach. Throughout Hugh Town and St Mary’s there are numerous large plastic rubbish bins covered with large stickers located in prominent and visible positions.

INSERT PICTURE

4.2 St Mary’s Harbour is an important entrance to St Mary’s and to Scilly. The old granite quays form a particularly attractive feature. St Mary’s Quay is due for development and planning permission has already been granted to enlarge and extend the quay. Development on Town Beach front has often been unsympathetic to the character of Hugh Town and the islands. Traditional buildings have been altered to cater for the tourist industry and new buildings have been erected without reference to the character of the area.

INSERT PICTURE

- 4.3 The streets of Hugh Town are a good mix of commercial businesses and domestic properties giving rise to an interesting streetscape comprising architecture dating from the 17th to the 20th century.
- 4.4 Paving forms the foreground of street scenes. Thus good quality in the design and construction of footways and road surfaces is key to the character of an area.
- The use of historic materials is encouraged particularly in key streets and public spaces.
 - Where historic materials remain they should be maintained and restored.
 - Materials historically used on the Isles of Scilly include:
 - Footway surfaces: rounded beach cobbles and granite slabs.
 - Kerbs: dressed granite kerbstones and rough dressed moorstone kerbs.
 - Road paving: ram (clay granite subsoil) and fine sand, bounded by cobbled gutters.
 - The above palette of materials should be used where possible but the range of materials should be kept to a minimum to reduce visual clutter.
 - Specification and detailed construction drawings are important to ensure quality.
 - High quality materials, well laid, with careful attention to detail will help to ensure longevity of schemes.

INSERT PICTURE

- 4.5 Railings on St Mary's Quay are utilitarian in design but being painted black improves their appearance and helps to blend them with the decorative bollards. Some of the quay's bollards incorporate lighting and a number of the bollards are iron cannons that have been incorporated into the structure of the quay.
- 4.6 Open spaces on St Mary's are located mainly in Hugh Town. These are The Park, Porthcressa Bank and Holgate's Green. These three areas have bench seating, managed grass areas, flower beds and litter bins. These are important locations for people to sit alone, in couples and to congregate in groups at locations where they can read the newspaper, play together or have a picnic. They play a very important part in the enjoyment of the island. Holgate's Green is also used as a venue for events including the World Gig Championships and the fundraising days. The Park is used for the annual May Day celebration. The Park and the enclosed part of Porthcressa Bank are enclosed with hedging and can provide welcome shelter from the wind.

INSERT PICTURE

- 4.7 The islands' public realm is very informal and discreet. Outside Hugh Town, it is predominantly about a network of coastal gateways and harbours leading to quiet lanes and country roads that provide access to the more remote parts of the islands and their beaches. Traffic levels are low, streets are uncluttered and generally safe and a significant proportion of people get about on foot or by bicycle. The quality of the public realm has improved significantly with the re-surfacing of most of the main roads on St Mary's and the reinstatement of parking restrictions has reduced the amount of parked vehicles improving the appearance of the street scene.

- 4.8 If there has been neglect of the public realm then it is very noticeable in Hugh Town, where the beachfronts have been poorly addressed, however, the regeneration of the Porthcressa beachfront has vastly improved its appearance and usability. The one formal square that exists on the islands, The Parade, is in much need of a face-lift although the listed buildings that enclose it are colourful and generally well kept. Attention is also needed in Hugh Town to lighting, signage and pavements and a concentrated effort is required to lift the standard of shop fronts in the main shopping streets.
- 4.9 A series of recommendations for improvement of the public realm in Hugh Town has been set out in the 'Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey' of Hugh Town, and should be consulted as part of any new proposal. The design and maintenance of public places, streets, coastal walks, cycling lanes and country roads influences the perception of a place as much as its buildings. The small and intimate nature of the public spaces on the islands means that even small details of materials used in paving, lighting and landscape elements will have an effect on the character. The networks of streets and country lanes are much older than the built environment areas which they link. Their design should reflect this - materials and details chosen should reference the history of the islands, and be of a high quality that will last.

INSERT PICTURE

- 4.10 The public realm on the Isles of Scilly is relatively free of clutter. This should be maintained. Street furniture and signage should only be used where absolutely necessary.
- If possible the design of the public realm should be in a co-ordinated manner and not on a piecemeal basis. A co-ordinated approach for each island will reinforce local distinctiveness. When designing new spaces, or installing new furniture, consideration should be given to the wider area and collective effect.
 - The design of the public realm should add to the character of the area by responding to the best that is already there, by providing interest through historical or landscape value, and by highlighting views of landmark buildings and landscape features.
 - When choosing materials / street furniture consider sustainability and whole life costs. Maintenance and cleaning requirements should be an important criterion when choosing public realm materials and finishes. Investing in good quality solutions will reduce maintenance costs.
 - Creating an inclusive environment, that is accessible to all, should be a starting point for all public realm design.

5 *Signage*

- 5.1 Unregulated advertisements are a source of contention within Hugh Town and throughout St Mary's. A balance is needed between the needs of visitors for orientation information, the wishes of business owners to advertise their goods and services and the demands of the designations that apply to Scilly, namely Conservation Area and AONB, that require the Local Planning Authority to ensure that the character of the area is maintained and enhanced.

INSERT PICTURE

5.2 Sign boards are available at Porthcressa where businesses situated outside Hugh Town advertise their products and services. The railings on St Mary's Quay are used mainly by those offering services associated with boating. Individual shops and businesses tend to advertise on and close to their place of business. The introduction of simple and sympathetic directional signage has also helped tourists to find their way around St Mary's.

6 *Enhancement Opportunities*

6.1 The regeneration project at Porthcressa, Hugh Town on St Marys has provided a range of community facilities including new library, register office, shelter and public toilets, new flats and work spaces and public realm improvements. This project is a good example of heritage led regeneration with the use of the old lifeboat station as a library and will provide more opportunities to enhance the wider area such as the painting and refurbishment of Porthcressa Flats and other properties.

7 *Locally significant buildings*

- Lifeboat Station / Bulb Store, Porthcressa
- RNLI St Mary's Lifeboat Station
- Old Town houses and barns
- Thorofare Barn
- Gig sheds
- Trewince Cottage and outhouse

INSERT PICTURE

8 *St Mary's Listed Buildings*

St Mary's has 4 Grade I; 4 Grade II*; 84 Grade II.

Number	Grade	Building Name	Grid Reference
62471	II	Borough Farmhouse	SV9201411956
62472	II	Peninnis Head Lighthouse	SV9110109381
62473	II	Watermill Cottage	SV9193512032
62474	II	The Pier, Hugh Town	SV9019210788
62475	II	Former Fish Salting Trough On East Side Of Old Town Bay	SV9137610189
62476	II*	The Old Church Of St Mary	SV9110910045
62477	II	Headstone Approximately 10 Metres West North West Of The Old Church Of St Mary	SV9109410050
62478	II	Headstone Approximately 23 Metres North West Of The Old Church Of St Mary	SV9108410058
62479	II	Rallenbury Memorial Approximately 5 Metres North Of The Old Church Of St Mary	SV9110410052
62480	II	Monument To Charles Budd Approximately 25 Metres North Of The Old Church Of St Mary	SV9109010068
62481	II	Buzza Tower, Buzza Hill	SV9064410381
62482	II	Church Of St Mary's	SV9065810584
62483	II	Lead Cistern To North Of West Door Of Church Of St Mary's	SV9064210580
62484	II	Wall And Gateway To West Of Church Of St Mary's	SV9064010575

62485	II	The Chaplaincy, Church Road, Tr21 Ona	SV9071610548
62486	II	Gateway To West Of The Chaplaincy	SV9069610536
62487	II	Bellrock Hotel And Attached Wall And Railings	SV9052310523
62488	II	Crebinnick, Church Street, Tr21 Ojt	SV9043610508
62489	II	Lemon Hall And Attached Walls And Railings	SV9050410553
62490	II	Lynwood, Church Street, Tr21 Ojt	SV9047710513
62491	II	Penlee And Attached Walls And Railings To Penlee	SV9048610514
62492	II	St Mary's Methodist Church	SV9054710560
62493	II	The White Cottage And Attached Walls	SV9051310521
62494	II	3 Garrison Hill	SV9012310644
62495	II	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	SV9020810540
62496	II	1-10 Higher Strand	SV9053410605
62497	II	Mumfords, Garrison Lane	SV9022510564
62498	II	Kavorna Bakery And Gift Shop	SV9019010593
62499	II	Lloyds Bank, Hugh Street	SV9018110605
62500	II	Pentland Flats, Scillonia, Bank House & Shop	SV9016010693
62501	II	Pier House, Hugh Street	SV9013610702
62502	II	Post Office, Hugh Street	SV9020210587
62503	II	The Anchorage, Hugh Street	SV9018210652
62504	II	The Atlantic Hotel, Hugh Street	SV9019510623
62505	II	Shop 3 Lower Strand	SV9045410561
62506	II	Lyonnesse, Lower Strand	SV9044510560
62507	II	Custom House, Lower Strand	SV9040810573
62508	II	Parkview, The Parade	SV9038110556
62509	II	Wahroonga, Porthcressa Terrace	SV9053110447
62510	II	The Bishop And Wolf Public House, Silver Street	SV9026810517
62511	II	Coastguard's Look Out Tower, Telegraph	SV9125612064
62512	II	1-3 The Bank,	SV9017010634
62513	II	Dolphin Cottage And House Adjoining To North, The Bank	SV9016210651
62514	II	Port Light, The Bank	SV9013710668
62515	II	Trininty Cottages 1 And 2, The Garrison	SV9008210356
62516	II	Garrison Cottage, The Garrison	SV9003010658
62517	II*	Gatehouse Cottage, The Garrison	SV9006510642
62518	II	Hugh House, The Garrison	SV9005510504
62519	II	Master Gunner's House, The Garrison	SV9003010698
62520	II*	Newman House, The Garrison	SV8990410788
62521	I	Outer Walls And Gateway, The Garrison	SV9007510650
62522	I	Powder Magazine And Blast Walls, The Garrison	SV9003610636
62523	II	Signal Gun Tower, The Garrison	SV8980210334
62524	I	Star Castle Hotel, The Garrison	SV8991810641
62525	I	Bastions And Walls Of Star Castle, The Garrison	SV8991310622
62526	II*	The Guard House, The Garrison	SV9006410653
62527	II	Veronica Lodge, The Garrison	SV9005110542
62528	II	Woolpack Batteries, The Garrison	SV8978610155
62529	II	Bordeaux, The Parade	SV9030110541

62530	II	Pelistry Cottage, The Parade	SV9033410549
62531	II	Parkside, 6 The Parade, TR21 OLP	SV9035610550
62532	II	Homeleigh And Attached Railings, The Parade	SV9037310506
62533	II	House To West Of South West Electricity Board, The Parade	SV9027210547
62535	II	Parade Cottage, The Parade	SV9033710508
62536	II	Outbuilding Approximately 2 Metres South Of Parade Cottage, The Parade	SV9033710498
62537	II	Parade House, The Parade	SV9029910550
62538	II	Rivera House, The Parade	SV9040210542
62540	II	Shearwater And Attached Railings, The Parade	SV9038210507
62541	II	South West Electricity Board, The Parade	SV9028410546
62542	II	Spanish Ledge Guest House And House Attached At West, The Parade	SV9031010517
62543	II	Stanmore House, The Parade	SV9030810540
62544	II	The Galley Restaurant, The Parade	SV9029610528
62545	II	Town Hall, The Parade	SV9032810515
62546	II	Trevessa, The Parade	SV9039210508
62547	II	1 Well Lane, Hugh Town	SV9017810546
428681	II	Lead Cistern To South Of West Door Of Church Of St Mary's	SV9064510574
469059	II	Glasshouse And Packing Shed At Rocky Hill Farm, Rocky Hill Lane	SV9122011077
469060	II	Trenoweth Farmhouse And Cottage, And Attached Garden Wall	SV9184012342
469061	II	Barn At Trenoweth Farm	SV9183912393



Figure 18 Example of a Scheduled Monument (Monument) on St Mary's



Figure 19 Garrison Arch, part of a the many Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings around the Garrison

9 *St Mary's Scheduled Monuments*

There are 85 Scheduled Monuments on St Mary's.

Number	Monument Name	Grid Reference
15383	Civil War battery and associated platform at Carn Morval Point, St Mary's	SV90591197
15359	Civil War breastwork and battery 60m east of Carn Nore, St Mary's	SV92731053
15485	Prehistoric house platform and boundary north east of Carn Leh, St Mary's	SV91300989
15484	Prehistoric linear boundaries, house platform and cairn on south western Peninnis Head, St Mary's	SV90840980
15374	Prehistoric linear boundary 50m ENE of Mount Todden Battery, St Mary's	SV93041157
15375	Civil War battery on northern slope of Mount Todden Down, St Mary's	SV93001163
15376	Round cairn 137m east of Helvear Farm, St Mary's	SV92241231
15377	Kerbed platform cairn on Helvear Hill, 210m ENE of Helvear Farm, St Mary's	SV92301236
15378	Civil War battery on Helvear Hill, St Mary's	SV92341240
15379	Round cairn on Helvear Down, 300m NNE of Higher Trenoweth Farm, St Mary's	SV91931265
15380	Civil War battery and two associated platforms 300m south east of Bar Point, St Mary's	SV91791276
15350	Two kerbed platform cairns on Salakee Down, 40m north west of Church Porth, St Mary's	SV92271009
15382	Platform cairn on Carn Morval Down, 235m north of Isles of Scilly Golf Course club house, St Mary's	SV90841196
15349	Kerbed platform cairn on Salakee Down, 55m west of Church Porth, St Mary's	SV92241002
15384	Round cairn with funerary chamber on Buzza Hill, 45m west of the Buzza Tower, St Mary's	SV90581038
15385	Civil War battery at Tolman Carns, St Mary's	SV91521004
15483	Post-medieval smugglers' cache at Porth Mellon, 110m west of Harry's Walls Battery, St Mary's	SV90851092
15482	Civil War breastwork and battery on Newford Island, St Mary's	SV90651121
15351	Kerbed platform cairn on Salakee Down, 85m north west of Church Porth, St Mary's	SV92231010
15480	Prehistoric field system and Civil War fieldworks on south western Carn Morval Down, St Mary's	SV90631184
15373	Kerbed platform cairn 80m north east of Mount Todden Farm, St Mary's	SV92871148
15478	Hut circle settlement in Pendrathen, St Mary's	SV91491279
15477	Prehistoric linear boundary and Civil War fieldworks on north western Toll's Hill, St Mary's	SV92671215
15476	Prehistoric hut circle and Civil War fieldworks on eastern Toll's Hill, St Mary's	SV92781205

15381	Platform cairn on Carn Morval Down, 275m NNW of Isles of Scilly Golf Course club house, St Mary's	SV90741199
15358	Civil War breastwork ESE of Dick's Carn, St Mary's	SV92651058
15346	Kerbed platform cairn 15m north east of Inner Blue Carn, St Mary's	SV91901010
15345	Platform cairn on northern Peninnis Head, 200m ESE of Buzza Tower	SV90811028
15305	Round cairn 135m north east of Dutchman's Carn, Peninnis Head, St Mary's	SV91020956
15306	Two round cairns 85m east of Dutchman's Carn, Peninnis Head, St Mary's	SV91010948
15307	Round cairn 130m north east of Peninnis Head lighthouse, St Mary's	SV91170948
15308	Round cairn 108m NNE of Peninnis Head lighthouse, St Mary's	SV91140947
15309	Civil War battery at Kettle and Pans rocks, Peninnis Head, St Mary's	SV91070941
15310	Civil War battery 80m SSE of Dutchman's Carn, Peninnis Head, St Mary's	SV90950940
15311	Civil War battery at Carn Leh, St Mary's	SV91310986
15355	Two entrance graves and a platform cairn 95m NNW of Pig Rock on north eastern Salakee Down, St Mary's	SV92481039
15486	The Star Castle, St Mary's	SV89881059
15357	Platform cairn 195m north east of Salakee Farm, St Mary's	SV92261073
15347	Civil War battery 150m WNW of Church Point, St Mary's	SV92130998
15560	Iron Age to Romano-British fogou on northern Peninnis Head, 170m south of Carn Gwavel Farm, St Mary's	SV90971018
15353	Kerbed platform cairn on Salakee Down, 190m north west of the Giant's Castle cliff castle, St Mary's	SV92321025
15534	World War II pillbox between Thomas' Porth and Porthaloo, St Mary's	SV90821118
15533	World War II pillbox west of Porth Hellick, 90m north of Drum Rock, St Mary's	SV92381062
15532	World War II pillbox and Civil War battery at Tolman Point, St Mary's	SV91600999
15531	The Cat's Coffin World War II pillbox, Old Town, St Mary's	SV91321022
15530	World War II pillbox 250m south east of Carn Gwavel Farm, St Mary's	SV91191019
15479	Prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth, St Mary's	SV90851234
15348	Kerbed platform cairn with central funerary chamber on Salakee Down, 10m west of Church Porth, St Mary's	SV92281003
15474	Prehistoric field system and stone setting, Civil War fieldworks, post medieval kelp pits and quay on Toll's Island, St Mary's	SV93051196

15356	Two entrance graves 220m ENE of Salakee Farm, St Mary's	SV92331065
15361	Entrance grave 23m west of Old Rock, Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92901061
15369	Entrance grave 135m NNE of Water Rocks, Normandy Down, St Mary's	SV92971118
15368	Platform cairn 100m NNW of Water Rocks, Normandy Down, St Mary's	SV92911114
15360	Civil War battery above Porth Hellick Point, St Mary's	SV92811054
15473	Prehistoric field system on the northern slope of Mount Todden, St Mary's	SV92911160
15435	The Rocket House 17th-18th century powder magazine and adjacent prison on The Garrison, St Mary's	SV90031063
15481	Prehistoric linear boundary, cairn and post-medieval building on Taylor's Island, St Mary's	SV90581150
15437	Late 19th-early 20th century Steval Battery on The Garrison, St Mary's	SV89701033
15370	Round cairn 155m NNE of Water Rocks, Normandy Down, St Mary's	SV93011118
15439	Early 20th century gun battery at Bant's Carn, St Mary's	SV91021266
15434	Post-medieval breastwork, curtain wall and associated defensive structures on the periphery of The Garrison, St Mary's	SV89511035
15362	Entrance grave 47m north west of Old Rock, Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92891065
15363	Kerbed platform cairn 90m north west of Old Rock, Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92841065
15364	Entrance grave 80m SSE of Basin Rock, Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92811069
15365	Entrance grave 105m south east of Basin Rock, Porth Hellick, St Mary's	SV92851069
15366	Two entrance graves and a platform cairn 90m ESE of Basin Rock, Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92861073
15354	The Giant's Castle cliff castle, St Mary's	SV92451008
15352	Entrance grave on Salakee Down, 160m north west of Church Porth, St Mary's	SV92171016
15367	Prehistoric entrance grave and regular field system on north western Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92841089
15438	Late 19th-early 20th century defended barracks and caretaker block at Greystones, The Garrison, St Mary's	SV89791027
15400	Two entrance graves, a prehistoric field system, and Civil War fieldworks and blockhouse on Innisidgen Hill and Helvear Down, St Mary's	SV92011274 SV92401243
15472	Civil War battery and 18th century watch house on Mount Todden, St Mary's	SV92971154
15372	Civil War breastwork and battery on the north coast of Normandy Down, St Mary's	SV93051128

15436	Late 19th-early 20th century Woolpack Battery on The Garrison, St Mary's	SV89791013
15371	Kerbed platform cairn with funerary chamber 190m north east of Water Rocks, Normandy Down, St Mary's	SV93061117
15467	Prehistoric field system east of Peninnis Head lighthouse, St Mary's	SV91160941
15401	Civil War breastwork and two prehistoric stone hut circles at Little Porth, St Mary's	SV91841286 SV91911281
15402	Entrance graves, standing stones, field systems, settlements & post-medieval breastwork, kelp pit & stone pits on Halangy & Carn Morval Downs, St Mary's	SV90941231
15403	Harry's Walls unfinished 16th century artillery castle and adjacent prehistoric standing stone at Mount Flagon, St Mary's	SV90961090
15405	The Long Rock prehistoric standing stone on Long Rock Down, St Mary's	SV91361240
15412	Prehistoric linear boundary south east of Horse Rock on Porth Hellick Down, St Mary's	SV92991079
15471	Hut circle settlement and Civil War breastwork north east of Porth Minick, St Mary's	SV91681014 SV91861004
15470	The Old Quay, Old Town Bay, St Mary's	SV91351018
15468	Prehistoric field system on eastern Peninnis Head, St Mary's	SV91200962
15469	Ennor Castle, Old Town, St Mary's	SV91411035

10 *St Mary's Heritage at Risk*

10.1 The 2013 Heritage at Risk publication identifies a number of structures and buildings as being 'at risk'. The following 11 entries for St Mary's are taken from English Heritage: Heritage at Risk Register 2013.

Site Name: Ennor Castle, Old Town
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Scrub/Tree growth
Owner Type: Private
List Entry No: 1014994
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Hut circle settlement in Pendrathen
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Extensive significant problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Private
List Entry No: 1014994
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Iron-age Romano-British fogou on northern Peninnis Head, 170 metres south of Carn Gwaval Farm
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Collapse
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1020142
Trend: Unknown

Site Name: Kerbed Platform cairn on Hlvear Hill, 210 metres ENE of Helvear Farm
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory with major localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Collapse
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1010168
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Post-medieval breastwork, curtain wall and associated defensive structures on the periphery of the Garrison
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area, Listed Building (GI)
Condition: Generally satisfactory with major localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Mixed, multiple owners
List Entry No: 1018370
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric settlement, Romano-British cist cemetery and Civil War battery in northern Toll's Porth
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Extensive significant problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1015664
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Round cairn 137 metres east of Helvear Farm
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory with major localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Collapse
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1010167
Trend: Declining

Site Name: The Giants Castle cliff castle
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory with major localised problems

Principle Vulnerability: Other
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1011935
Trend: Declining

Site Name: The Old Quay, Old Town Bay
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Coastal Erosion
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1015656
Trend: Declining

Site Name: World War II Pillbox between Thomas' Porth and Porthloo
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory with significant localised problems
Principle Vulnerability: Collapse
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016517
Trend: Declining

Site Name: World War II Pillbox west of Porth Hellick, 90 metres north of Drum Rock
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Extensive Significant problems
Principle Vulnerability: Plant Growth
Owner Type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016516
Trend: Declining

Tresco

1 *Geography*

- 1.1 Tresco, like Bryher, has a roughly linear north / south orientation. The northern headland known as Castle Down features two important castles: the remains of King Charles' Castle on high ground overlooking the channel and the prominent round tower of Cromwell's Castle on the western shoreline. The southern end of Tresco is dominated by the wooded upland of Middle Down and Abbey Wood which shelters the house and gardens of Tresco Abbey. The valley between Middle Down and Abbey Hill contains the scenic 'Great Pool', a linear brackish lake surrounded by marshes that almost divides the island in two.



- 1.2 The shoreline around Tresco is generally characterised by sandy beaches and coastal dune systems. It also has the island's most dramatic cliffs at its northern end. There are extremely attractive bays such as Green Porth with its sandy beach and prominent military Blockhouse on the adjacent headland. The heathy headland in the north gives way in the central part of the island to a managed and enclosed field system with the small hamlets of New Grimsby, Dolphin Town and Old Grimsby stretching across the middle of the island from the west to east coast

INSERT PICTURE

- 1.3 Since the nineteenth century the island has been leased to the Dorrien-Smith family who have managed the landscape to create much of its current character. Larger more regular fields were created. Extensive woodlands predominantly of Monterey Pine which were planted on the hills and as shelter belts have long since matured.

INSERT PICTURE

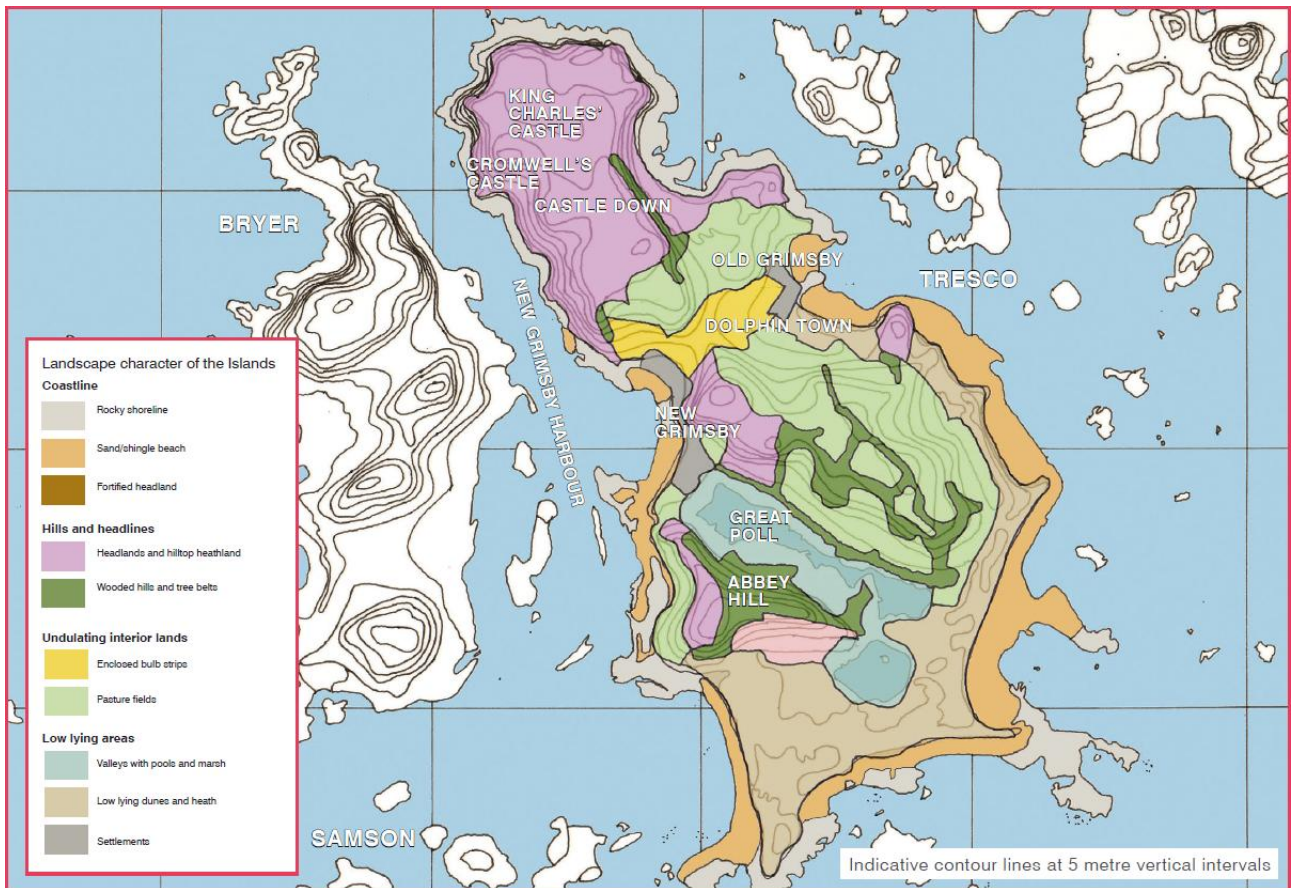


Figure 20 Landscape character on Treasco

2 Treasco Abbey Garden

2.1 In 1834 Augustus Smith moved from Hertfordshire to the Isles of Scilly to take up his position of Lord Proprietor and leaseholder of all of Scilly. He established his home and headquarters on Treasco close to the site of the Priory of St Nicholas, a Benedictine House that appears to have been well established by the early decades of the twelfth century. The practice of re-using established political centres was common in Britain and Ireland following the Reformation and Dissolution of Monasteries. Many religious-political centres simply lost their religious element and in many cases the existing buildings either became family dwellings or garden follies. Augustus Smith provided Scilly with a nineteenth century manifestation of that trend. The Dorrien-Smith family continue to manage this landscape. The nineteenth century gardens are on the *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England* (English Heritage) and Treasco Abbey, the house built by Smith, is a Grade II Listed Building. Treasco Abbey Garden is an Isles of Scilly icon and attracts visitors from around the world. The garden continues to develop within the basic parameters as designed by Augustus Smith.



Figure 21 View of the Abbey Gardens on Tresco

3 *Settlement*

3.1 Tresco has three main settlements of New Grimsby, Dolphin Town and Old Grimsby located across the centre of the island with an agricultural settlement located at Borough Farm to the southeast of the island. New Grimsby and Old Grimsby are unusual for Scilly being the only two off-island quayside settlements. The only other such settlements in Scilly are Hugh Town and Old Town. This is suggestive of their being in existence due to the association of these quays with the political administration throughout the history of Scilly.

4 *New Grimsby holiday development*

4.1 In 2006 following the approval of the Council of the Isles of Scilly Planning & Development Committee, a new mixed use development was built at Abbey Farm in accordance with the Local Plan. This development saw the removal of nineteenth century farm and twentieth century military structures to establish a holiday village at New Grimsby. The new development references the agricultural, light industrial and military history of the site. It incorporates leisure facilities and accommodation on the beach front at Abbey Farm, New Grimsby. The Island Hotel was subsequently redeveloped with a complete remodelling providing a series of self-catering suites and a new restaurant at Old Grimsby. The rest of the islands holiday properties are all kept in good decorative order with a number undergoing refurbishment and extensions of their own.

INSERT PICTURE

5 *Enclosed land*

5.1 The enclosed land of Tresco is largely given over to farming. The farmland comprises bulb strips and pasture for beef cattle. Field boundaries are generally in the form of shelter fences and stone hedges. The stone hedges on Tresco are generally coursed and double

faced unlike many of the hedges on the other off-islands. This is likely to be a reflection of the fact that Tresco has been managed under a single tenancy since Augustus Smith took over the lease for Scilly in 1834 and then moved to Tresco where the family has remained. The enclosed land on Tresco is generally well managed and has been largely spared the decline suffered by farmland on other islands due to under use. Roads, tracks and footpaths give access to most parts of the island.

INSERT PICTURE

6 *Unenclosed land*

- 6.1 The main unenclosed areas of Tresco contain heathland, beach backing onto sand dune, and rocky foreshore. The heathland of Castle Down, named after King Charles' Castle, covers a large area of the north of the island. This area has extensive archaeological remains which include prehistoric entrance graves, field systems and settlements and later military remains from the middle ages to the post-medieval period. The northern third of the island is surrounded by rocky foreshore with limited rocky foreshore around the remainder of the coast. North of Carn Near is a Civil War Battery within the dune. The intertidal area is known to have a number of archaeological sites such as a field system within Appletree Bay.

7 *Significant views and vistas*

- 7.1 Significant views and vistas identified in the Isles of Scilly Design Guide include Tregarthen Hill on Castle Down to the north of the island offering impressive views of Round Island, Tean and St Martin's to the east and of Bryher to the west. Abbey Hill provides a great vantage point with views to the west.

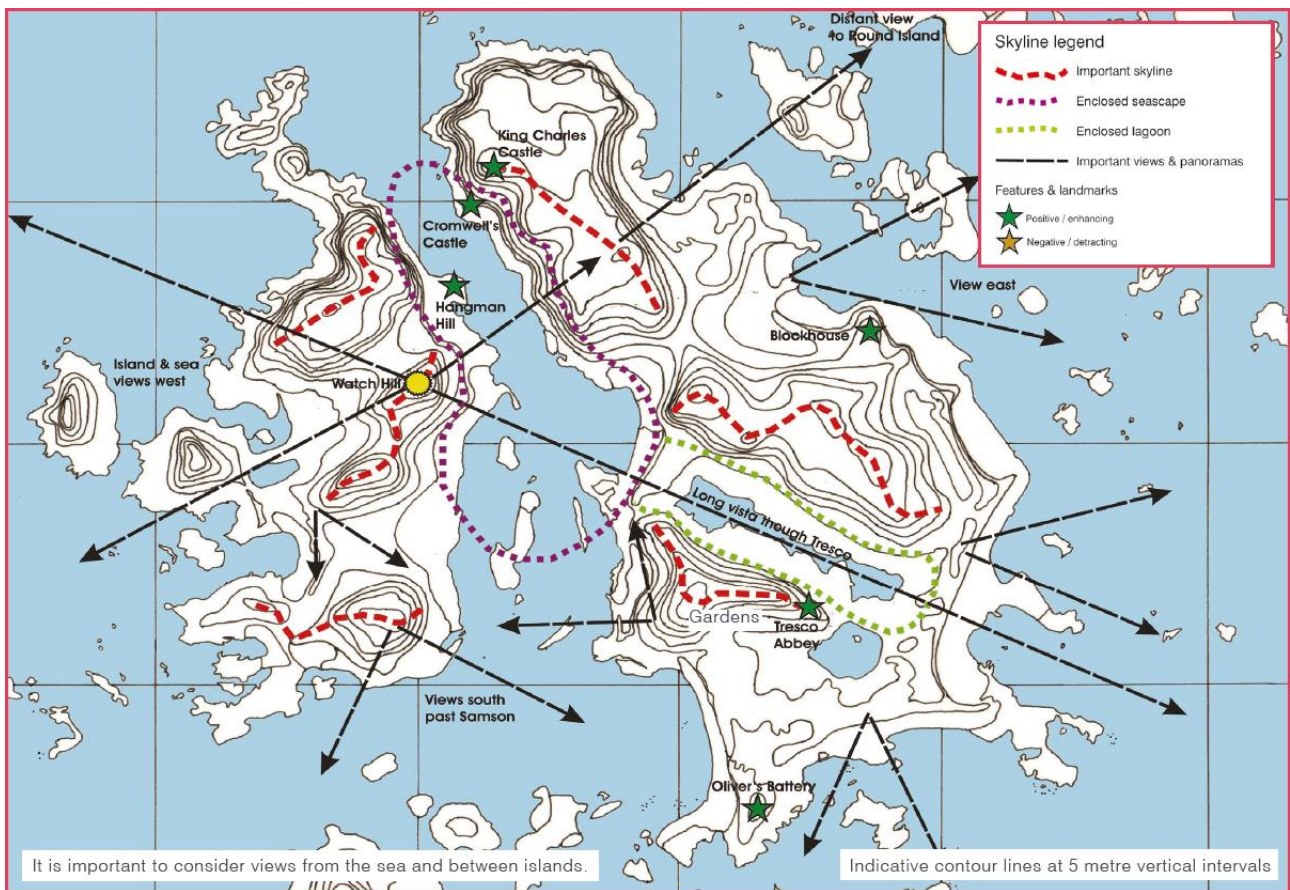


Figure 22 Significant Views and Vistas on Tresco and Bryher

8 Public Realm

8.1 The main entry points to the island are the helipad, with direct flights from Penzance and the inter-island boat quays at New Grimsby, Old Grimsby and Carn Near. Leaflets are provided at New Grimsby and Carn Near throughout the summer months to orientate visitors when they arrive on the island. In addition, there are signposts indicating walking times to various locations around the island. The entire island is under the management of the Tresco Estate and there are no significant public realm issues to be addressed on Tresco.

INSERT PICTURE

9 Enhancement Opportunities

9.1 The Tresco Estate manages the island both as a tourist destination and as a working farm. Both of these enterprises ensure a high level of intervention to maintain the estate in good order.

10 Buildings of Local Significance

- Gig sheds – now restaurant
- Building at entrance to Island Hotel
- Reading room

11 Tresco Listed Buildings

Tresco has two Grade II* and fourteen Grade II listed buildings.

Number	Grade	Building Name	Grid Reference
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62548	II	Church Of St Nicholas	SV8922315417
62549	II*	Cromwells Castle	SV8818115968
62550	II	Walls To Kelp Pit At Sv 8925 1550	SV8925015500
62551	II*	King Charles' Castle	SV8825316115
62552	II	Round Island Lighthouse And Attached House	SV9018617708
62553	II	The Smith Monument On Abbey Hill	SV8904914311
62554	II	The Blockhouse	SV8973015462
62555	II	Tresco Abbey	SV8952514280
62556	II	Cresset From St Agnes Lighthouse In Tresco Abbey Gardens	SV8944714169
62557	II	Gatehouse And Attached Wall To North East Of Tresco Abbey	SV8949014316
62558	II	Remains Of Tresco Priory And Associated Monuments And Attached Walls	SV8947614232
62559	II	Dolphin 1 And 2	SV8918015381
62560	II	Dolphin Cottage	SV8917915380
62561	II	Thatch	SV8918015443
469056	II	Dolphin House And Attached Outbuildings And Wall	SV8909315352
469057	II	Borough Farm Outbuildings	SV8989514924

12 *Tresco Historic Park and Garden*

12.1 *Transcript of Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest entry*

REGISTER OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST

NGR: SV8914 1395

Site Reference Number: 1395

Grade: I

Date Registered: 11 JUN 1987

Gardens extensively planted with exotic species which were begun in the early C19 and developed in the mid and late C19, together with a lake and woodland walks.

13 *Historic Development*

13.1 In 1834 Augustus Smith (b 1804), the son of a Hertfordshire banker, James Smith, acquired a lease of ninety-nine years from the Duchy of Cornwall for the Isles of Scilly. The new Lord Proprietor was required by the Crown to spend £5000 within six years on various improvements including the construction of a new pier at St Mary's and the completion of the parish church; inspired by Jeremy Bentham, Smith worked for the social and economic improvement of the islands.

13.2 Residing initially on St Mary's, Smith began building a new house on the neighbouring island of Tresco in 1835. The house was built to the east of the ruins of the medieval priory of St Nicholas, a cell of the Benedictine abbey of Tavistock, which in turn occupied the site of a C6 burial ground. Smith's new house was extended in 1843, and again in 1852-3; state rooms were constructed in 1861-3 (CL 1980). The new house was complemented by terraced gardens, initially constructed within windbreak walls and subsequently expanded within areas sheltered by trees planted by Smith after 1834. Plants for the garden were obtained from nurseries including James Veitch of Chelsea, private gardens such as Abbotsbury and Melbury, Dorset (qqv), and foreign countries visited by Scillonian seamen. In 1850 Smith initiated contacts with Sir William Hooker (1785-1865) at Kew (qv) which led to plants being sent to Tresco; this arrangement continued under Sir Joseph Hooker (1817-1911). Augustus Smith died in Plymouth in 1872, and was succeeded in the lease by his nephew, Thomas Algernon Dorrien-Smith. The appearance of the house and gardens under Augustus Smith is recorded in watercolour views by Lady Sophia Towers and Mrs Frances Le Marchant, together with a series of mid C19 photographs (private collection).

13.3 T A Dorrien-Smith was instrumental in establishing flower-growing for the London market in the late C19 to alleviate a down-turn in the islands' economy, while on Tresco he expanded his uncle's shelter belts and continued the development of the exotic planting in the gardens. Dorrien-Smith died in 1918 when he was succeeded by his son, Major Arthur Dorrien-Smith, who had collected plants in the early years of the C20 in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand while on military service. In 1920 Tresco was described as 'an imperial asset of great importance' (Kew Bulletin) in relation to its plant collection and the work undertaken on acclimatisation. During the Second World War three of the Major's four sons were killed, and he was succeeded in 1955 by his surviving son, Lt Commander T M Dorrien-Smith. The development of the gardens, including the introduction of further plant material from South Africa and the Antipodes, continued under the Commander, and his son, Robert A Dorrien-Smith, who took over the running of Tresco in the early 1970s.

The gardens and shelter belts have undergone extensive restoration following severe storm damage in 1929, 1987, and 1990. Today (2000) the site remains in private ownership.

13.4 Description - Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform and Setting

13.4.1 Tresco Abbey is situated on the island of Tresco towards the centre of the Scillonian archipelago. The site lies c 400m south of the hamlet of New Grimsby and c 1.25km south of the port of Old Grimsby. The c 30ha site comprises some 6ha of gardens, c 24ha of ornamental plantations through which a series of walks passes, an ornamental lake, and a cricket ground. The site is bounded to the west by a minor road, Appletree Road, and to the north by Great Pool; elsewhere the site adjoins open heathland. The site occupies a ridge of high ground which drops north to Great Pool, west towards the coast adjacent to Appletree Road, south to Appletree Banks, and south-east to Abbey Pool. There are extensive views south across the island towards the picturesque Great Rock and the neighbouring island of St Mary's, west towards the neighbouring island of Bryher, and north across Great Pool towards high ground near Old Grimsby.

13.5 Entrances and Approaches

13.5.1 (Note that the entrance has now been moved further to the South in a purpose built building). The late C20 visitors entrance is situated c30m south-west of Tresco Abbey and is approached by a concrete drive which follows the southern boundary of the site from the late C20 helicopter landing site on the cricket ground c 200m south-west of the house. The entrance, ticket office, and associated facilities are converted from C19 single storey stone buildings which stand immediately west of the mid C19 south entrance to the Abbey. This entrance comprises rugged rockwork supporting a painted timber gate. Beyond the south entrance the drive leads north for c 30m through mixed shrubbery before sweeping west and north-east through the West Rockery, an area of artificially arranged rockwork above pools and a cascade, to reach the inner courtyard of the Abbey. In the late C19 and early C20 visitors entered the gardens through a gate attached to the building known as 'Valhalla'. This approximately L-shaped structure comprises a two storey gabled cottage to the west with a single-storey range to the east. The garden facades of these structures have loggias supported by rustic stone piers; the loggias contain a collection of ships' figureheads which was founded by Augustus Smith in the mid C19, while the walls are decorated with sea shells. Valhalla was constructed by Augustus Smith in 1871 to serve as an entrance for the visitors who had first started to visit the gardens in appreciable numbers c 1860 (Nelhams 2000); it was extended in 1960 by Commander T M Dorrien-Smith (CL 1980).

13.5.2 The principal C19 approach to Tresco Abbey was from New Grimsby to the north-west. From the hamlet a drive, known as Abbey Road, passes along the north-west shore of Great Pool, before turning south-east to continue parallel to the southern shore of the lake for c750m. To the south the concrete drive is bounded by Abbey Wood, a mixed plantation with mature trees and conifers underplanted with evergreen shrubbery, while to the north the drive is adjoined by an area of meadows planted with specimen trees and several paddocks; the drive is partly lined by mature Monterey cypresses. The drive approaches the Abbey through a picturesque gothic granite gatehouse (listed grade II) which is set in a granite wall (listed grade II). The wall extends south-east to the Abbey buildings and serves as the revetment to the raised entrance courtyard. The gatehouse and courtyard were constructed by Augustus Smith in 1843. A further drive extends parallel to the north facade

of the Abbey and then continues c 430m east, where it is known as Penzance Road, to reach the coast at Pentle Bay. A mid C19 inscribed slate panel set into the wall enclosing the gardens south-east of the Abbey and adjacent to the drive provided rules and directions for mid C19 visitors to the gardens.

13.6 *Principal Building*

13.6.1 Tresco Abbey (listed grade II) stands on a spur of high ground to the north of Abbey Pool and south of Great Pool. The house comprises two and three storeys and is constructed in coursed granite with ashlar dressings. The building has an irregular plan which reflects its evolution over some thirty years from 1835. To the north is the entrance courtyard entered through the gatehouse of 1843 (listed grade II) and enclosed to the south by the west wing, also built in 1843. An archway leads through this wing to the central courtyard which is enclosed to the south by the south-west wing. This wing contains the state rooms built in 1861-2 and is terminated to the south-west by a single-storey conservatory overlooking the West Rockery (under restoration, 2000). To the east of the courtyard lies the main range of the house with a four-storey square tower to the northeast which was built in 1890 to the north of the gabled, two-storey house built in 1835-9 which remains the core of the house. Tresco Abbey was built by Augustus Smith (d 1872) and his nephew, Thomas Algernon Dorrien-Smith, who appear to have acted as their own architects. The appearance of the house in the mid and late C19 is recorded in a series of watercolour views by Mrs Frances Le Marchant (private collection), and a set of photographs commissioned by Augustus Smith in the 1860s (private collection).

13.7 *Gardens and Pleasure Grounds*

13.7.1 The gardens are situated principally to the west of the Abbey. A series of three mid C19 terraces extends below the south facade of the house, connecting the West Rockery and the East Rockery on the east- and south-west-facing slopes below the house. The south-facing slope below the Abbey is laid out in informal terraces which incorporate a C20 swimming pool and pavilion.

13.7.2 The gardens west of the house are laid out in a series of three principal terrace walks which extend from east to west; these are connected by axial walks which descend the south-facing slope. The Top Terrace extends c 270m west from the house to a gate which leads west to a walk which continues a further 190m west of the garden to reach the late C19 Smith Monument (listed grade II). This rough granite obelisk c 5m high stands on the summit of Abbey Hill overlooking the sound between Tresco and Bryher. The monument was designed by Augustus Smith on his death-bed in 1872 and bears plaques commemorating Augustus Smith, T A Dorrien-Smith, and other members of their families. The Top Terrace comprises a gravel walk, to the north of which is a deep border planted with mixed exotic and succulent plants backed by mature trees, shrubs, and conifers. Some 50m west of the house a subsidiary walk leads north through an area known as Miss Innis' Garden, to reach a small gateway set in an artificially built-up screen of rockwork; this gateway leads from the garden to a network of walks which extend through Abbey Wood on the north-east facing slope above Great Pool. The Top Terrace is linked to the lower terraces by the Neptune Steps c 80m west of the house. The four flights of steps lead to the Lighthouse

13.7.3 Walk and are flanked by specimen palms and other ornamental shrubs, while the Walk is bordered by narrow beds planted with seasonal subjects and by tall ilex oak hedges. To the

south the Lighthouse Walk is terminated by a raised bastion which supports a late C20 bronze sculpture of three of Robert Dorrien-Smith's children by David Wynne (guidebook); from this bastion there are views across the Green south to Great Rock. The late C20 sculpture replaces a late C17 cast-iron cresset or fire-basket (listed grade II) from St Agnes Lighthouse, Cornwall; this was relocated in the late C20 to a site adjacent to the mid C19 bowling green east of Valhalla.

- 13.7.4 The Middle Terrace leads west from the Western Rockery below a series of rocky outcrops planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and succulent plants above the remains of the medieval Priory. Crossing the Neptune Steps, a broad gravel walk continues c 50m west through a formal garden with a simple summerhouse alcove to the north, and a circular, rock-edged pool and fountain to the south. The south-facing slope above the walk contains rocky outcrops planted with succulents with architectural foliage, while the remainder of the garden has planting with a Mediterranean character (*ibid*). To the south-west of this formal garden is an artificial mound, the Limpet Midden, composed of limpet shells deposited from at least Roman times (*ibid*); there are views east across the gardens from the summit of the mound. Adjacent to the Limpet Midden the Middle Terrace divides into several subsidiary paths, some leading north-west to the Top Terrace and another continuing west to reach a late C20 octagonal, open-fronted, pyramid-roofed summerhouse, the interior of which is ornamented with shell-work by Mrs Dorrien-Smith. This summerhouse stands on a gravel terrace at the head of the late C20 Mediterranean Garden which comprises four terraces retained by rustic granite walls and linked by axially arranged single and double flights of stone steps. The second terrace incorporates a centrally placed wall-fountain and semicircular pool, while the lowest terrace has an octagonal pool with a fountain in the form of a bronze Agave sculpted by Tom Leiper placed on the garden's central axis.
- 13.7.5 Some 130m south-west of the house the Long Walk extends c 250m from east to west across the full width of the garden, linking the walk below the ruins of the Priory, the Lighthouse Walk, and Mediterranean Garden. The Long Walk comprises a gravel terrace flanked by stone-edged beds planted with mature evergreen shrubs and specimen trees underplanted with ferns and herbaceous subjects. To the west the walk is now terminated by the 'Sacrificial Altar', a composite group of antique stone fragments which stands immediately east of a stone wall which blocks a western extension of the Long Walk through the kitchen garden to the west boundary of the garden. A further east/west walk extends parallel to the southern boundary of the garden, passing through areas planted with collections of bamboo and tree ferns. The areas between the east/west terraces and north/south walks are planted with collections of plants originating in Australia and other countries; these have been developed in the C20 in areas planted in the C19 as orchards.
- 13.7.6 Some 50m south-west of the house and below the West Rockery a group of small terraced gardens planted with specimen palms and Mediterranean and South African plants is enclosed to the west, south, and south-east by granite rubble walls c 3.5m high (listed grade II), and to the east and north-east by high, formally clipped ilex oak hedges. The western boundary wall is extended north by a late C20 pergola comprising rustic stone supports linked by timber horizontal beams. To the north are the remains of the medieval Priory of St Nicholas comprising two gothic stone arches which lead to a walled garden enclosure containing several C17 and C18 graves and headstones (all listed grade II). The arches terminate a vista leading c 320m south-south-west which bisects the Palm Circle, an

approximately elliptical area of lawns enclosed by shrubbery and planted with specimen Chusan palms and cordylines. To the south of the Palm Circle the axial walk is terminated by a Cyclopean group of rocks and a stone table. To the north-west of the remains of the medieval Priory is the Pebble Garden, a parterre with pebble-edged beds separated by gravel paths which are laid out in the form of a `Union Jack flag; this garden and its seasonal planting scheme in red, white, and blue formed part of Augustus Smith's mid C19 garden. To the south-east of the ruins of the Priory the Pump Garden incorporates a circular stone well and a cast-iron pump which are set among evergreen shrubs and specimen trees.

- 13.7.7 Augustus Smith built the walls enclosing the formal gardens south-west of the house c1834 (CL 1980) and later began to plant shelter belts comprising particularly Monterey cypress and Monterey pines; these plantations were extended and enhanced in the late C19 and early C20 by T A Dorrien-Smith. The Palm Circle, originally known as the Hop Circle from Smith's planting scheme, also formed part of Smith's earliest garden, together with the Neptune Steps, Middle Terrace, Top Terrace, Long Walk, and Lighthouse Walk. The design of the garden with its axial vistas and terraces has been likened to Italian gardens including the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, which may have inspired Augustus Smith.
- 13.7.8 Augustus Smith began to grow rare and exotic plants in the gardens, obtaining specimens from gardens including the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Abbotsbury and Melbury, Dorset (qqv), and nurseries including Messrs Lee of Hammersmith, Thomas Nicholl of Redruth, and from 1853, James Veitch of Chelsea (ibid). By 1894 the gardens contained some 1500 specimens, while by the 1930s this had risen to 3500 distinct varieties (ibid). Throughout the C20 the gardens have been noted for their collection of sub-tropical, exotic, and acclimatised plants.

13.8 Kitchen Gardens

- 13.8.1 The kitchen garden is situated to the west of the gardens c 300m west of the house. The garden is enclosed to the south, west, and north by stone walls which separate it from the surrounding shelter belts on Abbey Hill. The garden is laid out with an axial walk extending west to a gate set in the boundary wall. To the north and south of this walk are areas of lawn planted with standard fruit trees, together with vegetable and flower beds.

13.9 Other Land

- 13.9.1 A lawn extends south from an evergreen hedge which encloses the terraces south of the house to Abbey Pool, an informal natural lake c 100m south-east of the house. The ornamentally planted Paddy's Island lies in the lake c 160m south-east of the house, while the margins of the lake are planted with ornamental grasses and other subjects. A late C20 bronze sculpture of fishes, Shoal by Tom Leaper, stands in the lake adjacent to its north-west shore. In the mid C19 Augustus Smith developed the lawn and lake southeast of the house as the setting for a collection of exotic waterfowl (ibid). South-west of the lake a level grassy area known as the Green was developed in the late C19 as a cricket ground; since 1983 it has also served as a helicopter landing place. There are significant views south to Great Rock across the Green.
- 13.9.2 Abbey Wood, a mixed plantation on the north-east-facing slope above Great Pool is included in the site here registered. Developed from the 1830s, this plantation was designed to combine utility, as a shelter belt for the garden, with amenity, in the form of a

series of woodland walks. To the west of the gardens further areas of mixed shelter belt divided by walks and rides extend along the ridge of Abbey Hill. The late C19 Smith Monument (listed grade II) stands on the crest of this ridge, affording views west to the neighbouring island of Bryher.

14 *References*

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 Description written: January 2001
 Register Inspector: JML
 Edited: October 2001

15 *Tresco Scheduled Monuments*

There are 30 Scheduled Monuments on Tresco.

Number	Monument Name	Grid Reference
15512	Post-medieval smugglers' cache at 'Smugglers' Tresco	SV89711530
15499	Prehistoric cairn group on Great Hill, Tean	SV90981655
15500	Prehistoric cairns, prehistoric to post-medieval settlements & field systems, an early Christian focus, post-medieval kelp pits & quay on Tean and Old Man	SV90811643
15501	Prehistoric field system and hut circle north of Crab's Ledge, Tresco	SV89711376
15502	Prehistoric field system and settlement in Bathinghouse Porth, Tresco	SV89401356
15498	Prehistoric field system & cairn, early & later medieval religious complex, post-medieval lookout & quarantine station on St Helen's	SV90001684
15504	Oliver's Battery, Tresco	SV89301350
15513	Prehistoric to early medieval field system and settlement at Dial Rocks, Tresco	SV88891552
15511	Prehistoric round cairn 255m south west of Blockhouse Cottages,	SV89441524

15510	Tresco Post-medieval animal-driven crushing mill 270m south west of Blockhouse Cottage, Tresco	SV89461520
15509	Post-medieval smugglers' cache at Tresco Abbey, Tresco	SV89561428
15508	Early medieval cemetery 40m north of St Nicholas's Priory, Tresco	SV89461429
15507	St Nicholas' Priory, Tresco	SV89461424
15505	Prehistoric field system and settlement north of Appletree Point, Tresco	SV88841449
15503	Prehistoric field system and settlement in southern Appletree Bay, Tresco	SV89101350
15398	Prehistoric linear boundary on Puffin Island	SV88151342
15506	Prehistoric cairn group on Abbey Hill, Tresco	SV89041429
15514	Prehistoric field system in southern Pentle Bay, Tresco	SV90201400
15515	Prehistoric funerary, ritual and settlement remains; post-medieval defences, tin mine, lookouts and enclosures on Castle Down, Tresco	SV88531608
15427	Round cairn 50m WSW of Vane Hill summit, Tresco	SV89021518
15428	Round cairn 25m south west of Vane Hill summit, Tresco	SV89051517
15429	Two platform cairns north east of Vane Hill summit, Tresco	SV89091521
15526	Prehistoric to post-medieval funerary, field system and settlement remains, with post-medieval kelp pit and deer park on and adjacent to Samson	SV87861275
15431	Two kerbed platform cairns 240m north of the Pest House, St Helen's	SV89961707
15404	Cromwell's Castle mid-17th century blockhouse and 18th century gun platform on the western coast of Castle Down, Tresco	SV88171596
15432	Kerbed platform cairn 360m north of the Pest House, St Helen's	SV89951719
15406	Mid-16th century blockhouse and ramparts with adjacent walling and occupation deposits at Block House Point	SV89721545
15411	King Charles' Castle mid-16th century artillery castle and Civil War earthen artillery defence on western Castle Down, Tresco	SV88261612
15433	Kerbed platform cairn and prehistoric house platform 370m NNW of the Pest House, St Helen's	SV89911719
15497	Prehistoric field systems, settlement and cairns, with post-medieval boundary and shelter on Northwethel	SV89521632

16 Heritage at Risk 2013

16.1 The 2013 Heritage at Risk publication identifies a number of structures and buildings as being 'at risk'. The following 7 entries for Tresco are taken from English Heritage: Heritage at Risk Register 2013.

Site Name:	Post Medieval cottages, Samson and Tresco
Designation:	Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition:	Poor
Occupancy:	N/A
Priority Category:	C (C)
Owner Type:	Crown

List Entry No: 1016509
Description: Fossilised 18th and 19th century landscape. The remains of the buildings are at risk from natural weathering, vegetation and erosion caused by visitors. A management plan has been devised and initial phase of consolidation grant aided by English Heritage is now complete. The results of the consolidation trials are being studied to inform a wider programme of repair.

Site Name: Church of St Nicholas
Designation: Listed Place of Worship (GII), Conservation Area
Condition: Poor
Priority Category: D (New Entry)
Owner Type: Religious Organisation
List Entry No: 1328849
Description: Small Anglican granite walled church with a cruciform plan and a squat tower. The roof slates have a history of failure. The south nave and south transept pitches are the worst but all slopes need repair. A repair grant for places of worship was offered in March 2013.

Site Name: Post medieval animal-driven crushing mill 270m south west of Blockhouse Cottage
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principal vulnerability: Scrub/Tree growth
Owner type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016517
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric field system and settlement at Bathinghouse Porth
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principal vulnerability: Coastal erosion
Owner type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016423
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Post medieval animal-driven crushing mill 270m north of Appletree Point
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Unknown
Principal vulnerability: Coastal erosion
Owner type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016182
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric round cairn 255 metres south west of Blockhouse cottages
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems
Principal vulnerability: plant growth
Owner type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016187
Trend: Declining

Site Name: Prehistoric to post-medieval funerary, field system and settlement remains, with post-medieval kelp pit and deer park on and adjacent to Samson
Designation: Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area
Condition: Extensive significant problems
Principal vulnerability: collapse
Owner type: Crown
List Entry No: 1016509
Trend: Declining

Part 3 Management

1 Management Proposals

This character appraisal has identified the features of the Isles of Scilly Conservation Area that contribute to the conservation area's special character and distinctiveness that should be conserved and enhanced. A number of issues have been identified within the appraisal and which have adverse impacts upon the character and appearance of the conservation area. These issues will form the basis of management proposals for the conservation area (attached at Appendix A) by importantly identifying potential opportunities for the enhancement and preservation of the area which will look to address the negative features which have also been identified. It will be important for the Council of the Isles of Scilly to implement the recommendations as part of their management strategy for the Conservation Area.

2 Monitoring and Review

As recommended by English Heritage, this document should be reviewed every five years from the date of its formal adoption. It will need to be assessed in light of the emerging government policy. The outcome of a review will take the form of an addendum to the existing appraisal, recording what has changed, confirming (or redefining) the special interest that warrants designation, setting out any new recommendations and revising the management strategy. The updated appraisal and related management proposals will be re-adopted by the local authority in support of the relevant SPG.

A review will include the following:

Action	Review Period
A survey of the conservation area including a full photographic survey to aid possible enforcement action.	Every 5 years
An assessment of whether the various recommendations detailed in this document have been acted upon, and how successful this has been.	Every 5 years
The identification of any new issues which need to be addressed, requiring further actions or enhancements.	Annually
The production of a short report detailing the findings of the survey and any necessary action.	Every 5 years
Publicity and advertising.	Every 5 years

Action Plan

	Enhancement Opportunities	Responsibility	Delivery Time-Frame	Notes
St Marys	Street surfaces in Hugh Town	Council Road, Duchy Roads and Private Roads		<p>If possible the design of the public realm should be in a co-ordinated manner and not on a piecemeal basis. A co-ordinated approach for each island will reinforce local distinctiveness. When designing new spaces, or installing new furniture, consideration should be given to the wider area and collective effect.</p> <p>The design of the public realm should add to the character of the area by responding to the best that is already there, by providing interest through historical or landscape value, and by highlighting views of landmark buildings and landscape features.</p> <p>When choosing materials / street furniture consider sustainability and whole life costs. Maintenance and cleaning requirements should be an important criterion when choosing public realm materials and finishes. Investing in good quality solutions will reduce maintenance costs.</p> <p>Creating an inclusive environment, that is accessible to all, should be a starting point for all public realm design.</p>
	Lighting and Signage	Council		
	Shop front improvements	Private owners		
	Maintenance of public spaces	Council		
	Coastal walks	Council/Duchy/Wildlife Trust		
	Cycle lanes	Council		
St Martin's	Improvement at Gateway points			
	Signage improvements			
St Agnes and Gugh	Removal of open storage sites			
	Signage improvements			
Bryher	Signage improvements			
	Formalisation of the layout of the storage, car parking area at church quay entrance. Including enhance landscaping			
Tresco	No enhancement opportunities identified	-	-	