

## Appendix B Philleigh Parish Profile

The Parish of Philleigh covers an area of 981 ha<sup>1</sup>.

It comprises the village of Philleigh and the hamlets of Treworlas and Treworthal and a handful of scattered farmsteads.

An analysis of the 2011 population data showed that there was a population of 127, of which 83 were of an age to be economically active and none unemployed. The profile of that population showed that there are 40% of 16 to 54 year olds and 60% are 55 and over<sup>2</sup>.

In 2011, there were 71 households in the Parish, 18 of which were single person households and 19 were occupied by three persons or more<sup>3</sup>.



### History

The modern place name Philleigh was first recorded in 1312 as the Church of Sanctus Filius of Eglosros, Eglosros meaning the church on the moor. Historical evidence in the Parish is reflected by its mediaeval farming landscapes and its World War II heritage in the form of the tank slipways at Tolverne and the pill boxes on Pendower Beach.



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> ibid

<sup>3</sup> ibid

In 1872 Philleigh was described as a parish on the river Fal. The population was 363 and there were 69 households. It was reported that the property was divided among a few. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.<sup>4</sup>

### **Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas & Listed Buildings**

The Iron Age/Early Roman banked enclosure at Carlannick is a scheduled ancient monument.

Within the Parish are 23 listed buildings, including St Felix Church, Smugglers Cottage at Tolverne and a number of farmsteads and rural houses throughout the Parish and its own roundhouse at Round Cottage built after the style of the Veryan Roundhouses.

### **Local Character**

The character of the Parish is rural and agricultural, forming a corridor of land whose upland areas act as a catchment to a number of streams that flow out into the sea or the River Fal through steep sided valleys.

Whilst the Parish reaches from Pendower Beach on the coast to Tolverne on the River Fal, little of this waterside presence is reflected in the character of its buildings which derive from the largely agricultural nature of the Parish with its hidebound fields and linear woods.

Buildings have tended to reflect not only their access to local materials, but also their relationship to their rural landscape. Upland farmsteads are of stone and rendered cob construction with clipped slate roofs, solid squat buildings with small windows and porched doorways respecting their exposure to weather. Slates hung on stone walls to protect against the rain and wind.



Nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings in the village and hamlets also use stone and slate but incorporate more elaboration in design with a greater use of render on the stone walls, larger windows and open doorways exploiting the shelter of their location.

Later twentieth century development includes a small amount of linear housing on the edge of Philleigh village, including single storey bungalows with rendered walls and concrete tiled roofs.

### **Village Character**

The parish village of Philleigh reflects an understated presence, with the public house and church forming the focus for a cluster of residential buildings not dominating the rural roads that pass through the village. The farmstead on the edge of the village centre in Philleigh is still a dominant feature and contributes to activity in the village.



<sup>4</sup> Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales John Marius Wilson 1870-72

## **Economic activity in the Parish outside the Village centres**

The 2011 census showed a huge diversity of economic activity in the Parish focused on Tourism, Retail Services and Health and Social Services with no unemployment<sup>5</sup>.

Twentieth century commentators have reflected that ‘the major elements of the parish economy are daffodil growing and bulb exporting, catering for holiday visitors, cereal growing, dairy farming plus the most favoured Roseland occupation – retirement’<sup>6</sup>

## **Housing**

The 2011 census showed that, of the 71 households in the Parish, 31 lived in their own properties with 1 living in a shared ownership property, whilst 15 households were living in rented accommodation, 5 of which were socially rented<sup>7</sup>. In 2009 16% - 20% of the housing stock was second homes based upon an analysis of census and local tax data<sup>8</sup>.

## **Community, Recreation and Leisure**

There is a church and meeting hall in Pilleigh with the Roseland Rugby Football Club ground to the rear of the public house in the village.

## **Transport and Car Parking**



The road network of the parish is based upon linkages between the parish’s farms, hamlets and villages. Whilst the King Harry Ferry which is located in the Parish at Tolverne, is a significant transport asset, its main access road, the B3289, does not have an impact on the settled parts of the parish.

In the Parish 8.5% of households, that is 6 households, do not have access to a car or van<sup>9</sup> yet, despite this high percentage of car owners, access to the St Mawes to Truro bus service at Treworlas is seen as valuable to 24% of parish respondents to the Roseland Plan questionnaire.

## **Utilities**

*Broadband* - The Parish has access to superfast broadband which continues to be rolled out across the Roseland.

*Energy* – Access to the National electricity network is throughout the Parish and, in the absence of piped gas, many properties are dependent upon bottle gas, oil, coal and wood for heating and cooking.

*Renewable Energy* - Renewable energy production is predominantly through the installation of domestic solar panels.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

<sup>6</sup> Norman and Joyce Hicks in Roseland Heritage Cost Historic Audit Cornwall Council 2000

<sup>7</sup> *ibid*

<sup>8</sup> *Second Homes Central Area* Cornwall Council Community Intelligence Team 2009

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>

*Telephony* – Access to landline communication is good through the parish but mobile phone networks provide only patchy cover for the parish as a whole.

*Waste – Sewerage*

*Waste recycling*, both commercially and domestically, is through bi-weekly collection and there are no collection points within the Parish.

*Water supplies* – Drinking water, is in the main, provided through a pressurised piped water network connected to the national supply.