

# Land at Treverbyn Farm

Ladock, Cornwall

## Archaeological Assessment

Author: Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA

Date: December 2011



Archaeological Consultancy Limited

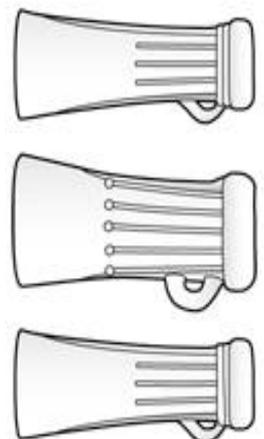
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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was commissioned by Tom Worboys of Pineapple Rural Consultancy Ltd on behalf of John Matthews and carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (AC). Within AC the fieldwork was undertaken by the author, the project was managed by Matt Mossop and the report was edited by Emma Ruddle.

The desk-based research was undertaken by the author, with help kindly provided by Bryn Perry Tapper (Sites and Monuments Records, Historic Environment), David Thomas and staff at the Cornwall Record Office (CRO) Cornwall Council (CC), Kim Cooper and staff at the Cornwall Studies Library and Angela Broome at the Courtney Library (CL).

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

## **Cover illustration**

Looking west towards the proposed turbine site from Ladock Round.

# **Land at Treverbyn Farm**

**Ladock, Cornwall.**

## **Archaeological Assessment**

<b>Author:</b>	<b>Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA</b>
<b>Report Date:</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
<b>Client:</b>	<b>John Matthews</b>
<b>Proposal:</b>	<b>Installation of one wind turbine</b>
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	<b>SW 88230 50170</b>
<b>Civil Parish:</b>	<b>Ladock</b>
<b>District:</b>	<b>Central 1</b>
<b>County:</b>	<b>Cornwall</b>
<b>Project Dates:</b>	<b>November-December 2011</b>
<b>Accession No:</b>	<b>Forthcoming</b>
<b>Project No:</b>	<b>AC11008E</b>
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	<b>PA11/05230 screening phase</b>
<b>Statutory Protection:</b>	<b>None</b>

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## Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
CC	Cornwall Council
CL	Courtney Library
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
EH	English Heritage
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall County Council
HEPAO	Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LB	Listed Building
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record, Swindon
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
WHS	World Heritage Site
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## **1 Summary**

AC Ltd was commissioned by Tom Worboys of Pineapple Rural Consultancy Ltd on behalf of John Matthews to undertake an archaeological assessment of the site of a proposed wind turbine at Treverbyn Farm (NGR SW 88230 50170). This was in accordance with a brief provided by Daniel Ratcliffe (2011), Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (Archaeology), to facilitate appropriate planning decisions.

The proposed wind turbine site is within the same field as a probable Iron Age-Romano-British round. The site also sits within a rich prehistoric and historic landscape that include three scheduled monuments and four Grade II Listed buildings.

The proposed development is likely to have minimal impact on the identified sites, the most pertinent being the visual impact of the turbine on Nansough/Kestle round (Sites 10 and 11) during its use phase. A watching brief of subsurface works should appropriately mitigate for any subsurface impact. Given the implementation of the recommendations set out in this report it may be considered that the substantial positive impact of green energy production and the dissemination of the archaeological results appropriately offset the minor negative impacts identified.

## **2 Site location**

### **2.1 Location**

The site is located approximately one and a half kilometres southwest of Ladock in the civil parish of Ladock (NGR SW 88230 50170) (Figure 1, Figure 3).

### **2.2 Topography**

The site is situated on the edge of a hilltop plateau approximately 95m OD. The ground slopes down to the east and west, and steeply down to the north, whilst the plateau extends to and slopes more gradually down to the northeast.

### **2.3 Geology**

The bedrock is recorded as Gramscatho Group mudstone and sandstone, formed between 350 and 400 million years ago (British Geological Survey).

## **3 Project background**

### **3.1 Development background**

Following a screening application (PA11/05230) for two wind turbines, AC was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Assessment on a revised screening application for one turbine in line with a brief provided by Dan Ratcliffe (2011), Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

The installation of the proposed wind turbine involves:

- Excavation for and insertion of the foundations for the turbine

- Erection of the turbine components
- The excavation of an electrical cable trench.

### 3.2 Archaeological and historical background

A Palaeolithic pointed handaxe was found in the riverbank at Ladock. Evidence for Palaeolithic activity in Cornwall is notably rare, with this being one of just 15 finds spots recorded by Peters in Cornwall (Peters, C., 2005, pp25-6).

An Iron Age-Romano-British round (MCO8278/MCO8121; Site 10) is recorded 130m south of the proposed turbine base. Three Scheduled Monuments, all rounds, are located within two kilometres of the site. These are Penhale (Scheduled Monument No 329363; Site 2) to the north, Trethurffe (No 32965 also known as Ladock; Site 3) to the east and Tregear (No 32950; Site 1), which also has an annexe, to the west (Figure 2). Rounds are typically Late Iron Age-Romano-British defended farmsteads on gently sloping agricultural land. Within the same area a number of other possible Prehistoric and Iron Age features have been noted. These include possible Bronze Age barrows at Fogue (MCO2598), Treworyan (MCO3887), Trobus (MCO3893) and Cuskayne Farm (MCO32139) all of which are now barely visible, or completely destroyed. Another round may exist at Trewince (MCO8847) and there are Prehistoric enclosures of uncertain date at Trehane Vean (MCO32144) and Resparveth (MCO45529). At Hillcoose (MCO21076) and Cuskayne (MCO21537) there are believed to be remains of Iron Age field systems. Few finds support this apparent abundance of settlement evidence.

The Tithe map of 1839 indicated that the site was previously owned by Nansough Farm (Ladock Parish) to the northwest of Treverbyn Farm (Probus parish; Site 7) so research concentrated on Nansough (Figure 5). The Domesday Book of 1086 does not list Nansough or Treverbyn as Manors and it is not clear which Manor they were attached to (Morris, 1979). The four closest Domesday Manors at Treworyan, Helland, Probus and Carvean were all controlled by the Count of Mortain. Nansough seems to have become a Manor at a later date. Medieval sources indicate it was a Tithing and there are references, recounted in Henderson (c.1920s), to the Lords of the Manor. The house there today is called Nansough Manor (Site 4).

The Henderson Index (c.1920s) lists variant spellings for Nansough during the Medieval Period. The earliest Henderson records is Lancogh, used in the Crown Pleas of 1283 when the owners were 'amerced' (fined or punished) for not attending an inquest. By 1301 the place is named as Nanhogh or Nanshogh and by 1359 it is Nansogh. From this point forward it is referred to variously as Nansogh, Nanshogh or Nansough, the modern spelling. The meaning of the name is difficult to determine. 'Nans' is generally accepted as referring to a valley (Padel, 1988; 193) but Truran (1998; 9) goes further in suggesting that 'nansow' means valley. The farm at Nansough is on a narrow valley floor indicating that the name is a likely variant.

Evidence from the Crown Pleas and Assize Rolls, drawn together by Henderson (c.1920s) creates a colourful picture of life at Nansough. In 1301

Nansough again appears in the Crown Pleas for the same crime of not attending an inquest. The Ancillary Index 29 of the Crown Pleas for 1358 records that Stephen Hellowe was prosecuted by jury for slaying John Spaynole of Nanshogh at Nanshogh. The Assize Rolls from the 14<sup>th</sup> Century have a multitude of records and charters documenting the exchange of or claims to lands at Nansough. In addition a 1359 entry records that the men of Nasough and other settlements were punished for not appearing before a commission of justices to deal with the Statute of Labourers.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> Century the Clegher (or Clahar) family of Mullyon (Mullion) were the Lords of Nansough Manor. The family tree drawn up by Henderson (c.1920s) traces back to Philip de Sicca Villa, Lord of Goran with connections to Glasney (at Penryn) and Nansough. Nansough passed down through the Sicca Villa males and then to Joanna de Sicca Villa who married Oger de Clahar, thus transferring the ownership to the Clahar family. In the 15<sup>th</sup> Century Nansough was connected to the Heligans, the Whitleigh's of Exford (in Devon) and then the Courtenays of nearby Trethurffe. Nansough was then passed down along with Trethurffe whose heirs were connected to the Earl of Cork. Trethurffe was sold in 1793 and the Bill of Sale lists Nansough manor with chief rents at a value of £1-18s-6d and the Manor House with 186 acres at £3305. Both were bought by William (?) J. Andrew.

The 1839 Tithe map and apportionment for Ladock Parish lists 'Andrew Charles Foss' (possibly Charles Foss Andrew, naming order in apportionment was unclear and inconsistent) as the owner and occupier of Nansough. The Tithe records the field name of the study site as Great Berry with Little Berry immediately to the north (Figure 5). This is important as Berry is a corruption of Bury which usually refers to an earthwork and there is a probable round within the proposed turbine field. The Tithe map shows the northern boundary of Little Berry (no longer extant; Site 8) defining a small triangular field to the north. This was called Three Corner Meadow and was owned and occupied by James Huddy Retallick of Trobus.

The proposed development area currently forms part of Treverbyn Farm but the transfer deeds (if they survive) have not been examined to confirm the date of transfer. The 1840 Tithe map and apportionment for Probus Parish records Treverbyn Farm owned by CHT Hawkins and occupied by John Kendell.

Kelly's Directory for 1882, the earliest version available at the CRO, lists both Treverbyn and Nansough as operational farms. Josiah Robins is the farmer at Nansough and Simmons Stephens Junior at Treverbyn.

The 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey (OS) map depicts Nansough Farm as approximately five buildings arranged to form a disjointed courtyard (Figure 6). There are a series of rectangular buildings of varying size and orientation close to the edge of the plot in the centre of which is a well. Nansough Manor (Site 4) is shown distinct from Nansough Farm, as three rectangular buildings in a capital 'I' formation surrounded by trees. Treverbyn Farm is shown on the same map as a collection of eleven buildings approximately located around a nucleus formed by the end of the road to the farm (Figure 7; Site 7).

By 1907, the OS 1:2500 map shows that Nansough Farm has been completely remodelled around a central courtyard. Few of the peripheral buildings or trees are shown. Nansough Manor and Treverbyn remain the same (Site 4; Site 7). The study area is the same on the Tithe, 1880 and 1907 maps and clearly depicts the southern boundary hedge respecting the approximate location of the round. Modern mapping does not show any further changes.

## **4 Project aims and objectives**

The principal aims were to (Goacher and Mossop, 2011):

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Identify from planning records the location and type of turbine applications already consented (this information is available in GIS form from the Historic Environment Record team).
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.
- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets, that are identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.
- Apply recently published EH guidance on the assessment of the setting of Heritage Assets.

## **5 Method statement**

### **5.1 General methodology**

AC complies with the guidelines set out in the IfA's Standards and Guidance and follows the IfA code of conduct.

### **5.2 Desk-based assessment (DBA) and walk over survey**

An initial DBA concentrated on the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR), Cornwall Historic Environment Records, historic maps at the Cornwall Studies Library, sources at the Courtney Library, and a map regression exercise.

A walk over survey recorded extant visible remains on the site. Designated sites within a two kilometre radius were also visited allowing the existing plan to be annotated with archaeological detail and the visual impact of the proposed turbine to be assessed.

Selective scaled digital colour photography was used to facilitate interpretation and to illustrate the report.

### **5.3 Impact Assessment**

A gazetteer of designated heritage assets within 2km and relevant heritage assets within 1km of the site includes a statement of their significance. Studies have been undertaken to identify the locations of current and proposed wind turbines within a 5km radius and the specific nature and impact of the turbine proposed for the Treverbyn Farm site. This includes consideration on the construction, use and end-of-life impacts of the turbine. The cumulative impact of these turbines on the heritage assets has been considered to enable further recommendations and planning decisions to be made.

### **5.4 Report**

The discussion element of the report specified in the WSI is incorporated into the gazetteer and impact sections below. This archive report describes the results of the archaeological assessment. Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation. The report will additionally be uploaded to the online oasis grey literature library where it will be available to the general public.

### **5.5 Archive**

The archive will be of a documentary nature and will be deposited in a suitable form with the Cornwall Record Office, within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.

### **5.6 Web-based publications**

An online OASIS record will be completed when the report is submitted.

## **6 Results**

Sites of archaeological significance identified within the study area are located on the site plan, numbered from 1-12 working from the Scheduled Monuments which are within 2km radius of the site, then the surrounding Listed Buildings and locations within 1km of the proposed turbine (Figure 2).

The significance of each site is graded as follows:

WHS- World Heritage Site

S Scheduled Monument

L Listed Building

A Site of National Importance

B Site of Regional Importance

C Site of Local Importance

D Natural Feature or non-antiquity

The condition of each site was assessed during the walk over survey from 1-4:

- 1 No surviving remains evident above ground
- 2 Poor preservation
- 3 Fair preservation
- 4 Good preservation

The sites have been given one of seven overall impact grades, from positive/substantial which approximates to preservation in situ with dissemination of additional archaeological findings to negative/substantial which equates to complete destruction. The full scale is:

- Positive/substantial
- Positive/moderate
- Positive/minor
- Neutral
- Negative/minor
- Negative/moderate
- Negative/substantial
- Negative/unknown (for potential, unidentified sub-surface features).

Excerpts within the description are taken from the relevant SMR or Listed Building records. Information within the brackets refers to sources used in the compilation of, and listed at the end of, the SMR/LB record.

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Overall Impact
1	Round West of Tregear	8628 5032	<p>SMR entry MCO8138 1970: "A univallate round and annexe near Tregear. The site was first recorded in 1813 (b1), and marked on the Tithe Award map as 'Round Downs' (b2). The site was in open country until the C19, since then the earthwork has been reduced by ploughing (h1). The round survives as an earthwork 30m across with rampart up to 0.7m high and a ditch up to 0.3m deep. There is no sign of an entrance (h1). The annexe is visible only on aerial photos (p1 - p3) and is about 30m across, on the eastern side of the round."</p> <p>Upstanding remains were not obvious from the road though the field had been planted with a cereal crop which had been recently harvested and left fallow. It appears that since 1970 the previously upstanding parts of the round may have been substantially reduced by ploughing.</p>	Iron Age/ Romano-British	S	1/2	Neutral
2	Penhale Round	8849 5102	<p>SMR entry MCO8332 1970: "The remains of a round at Penhale are visible from the ground and on aerial photographs. The southern half of the circular univallate rampart has been built into a hedge, with no trace of a ditch, while the northern half has been ploughed and is extant as 0.5m rise with a slight dip indicating the outer ditch. The site would have been 70m across; there are no remains of an entrance."</p> <p>A slight rise and dip was still visible, even from the road, and the field boundary curves around as documented. The field is currently used as pasture for sheep.</p>	Iron Age/ Romano-British	S	2	Neutral
3	Round South of Ladock	8959 5058	<p>SMR entry MCO8138: "The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the field-name 'Castle Park' at Ladock (b1) which suggests the site of a round (b2). Milln in 1975 lists the site but records no extant remains (b4). A small rectilinear banked enclosure, 49m by 42m, is clearly visible as a low level earthwork on vertical aerial photographs."</p> <p>Upstanding remains in the arable field were not obvious from the road immediately adjacent to the site (Figure 2).</p>	Iron Age/ Romano-British	S	1	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Overall Impact
4	Nansough Manor	87694 50725	LB entry 62725: "Manor house. Early C19. Granite ashlar with tiled roof and brick chimneys. Central stair plan, classical style. 2 storey, 3 windows. Cellar openings in plinth. Central bay broken forward with semi-circular arch headed doorway with projecting key block and moulded cornice over linked to plain string. Fanlight over door has intersecting curved glazing bars. All windows are sashes with sidelights in slightly arched openings with voussoirs and projecting keyblocks. First floor windows narrower. Moulded cornice over, surmounted by parapet with plain coping. Double roof is low pitched and almost hidden. Chimneys are on gables connected by horizontal plain coping which conceals valley. Older cob house to rear is linked by C19 wing." The house is deep within the valley and surrounded by a small coppiced wood and tall trees lining the access road.	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	L	3	Negative/ minor
5	Entrance Gate Piers, Trobus	88606 50841	LB entry 62736: "Pair of gate piers with 1 flanking wall. Circa late-C17 or C18. Small granite monolithic posts, square and with chamfered corners. Cavetto pyramidal caps with ball finials. The capstone and finial of west pier have fallen. Flanking quadrant wall adjoining east pier, stone rubble with granite coping." The gate piers were as described above with the west pier slightly obscured by vegetation.	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> or 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	L	3	Negative/ minor
6	Trobus Farmhouse	88654 50359	LB entry 62735: "Farmhouse. Datestone in gable 1849. Wing C18 or earlier. Granite, shale rubble and cob with scantle slate roofs. L-shaped with stair turret in angle, lean-to at end adjoining outshut to rear wing. Symmetrical 2-storey south front of 3 windows. Central door, all openings slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. 16-paned sashes without horns. Granite gable chimneys with moulded dripcourses. Wing is cob with slate hanging to first floor of west wall and part of gable end. 16-paned sashes 2 windows long, entrance through outshut in east wall. Projecting gable breast has plaster panel. Stair turret has semi-circular headed arched window with interlaced glazing bars. 1849 datestone has JHR for John Huddy Retallick. Near curved end of granite coped westward projecting garden wall is stone with DH	18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	L	3	Negative/ minor

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Overall Impact
			1816 and another with DH 1827 in 1980's farm building both to David Huddy." The exact view from the front of the house could not be ascertained but there appears to be only minimal vegetation screening it. The surrounding farmland is divided into fields by stone faced earth banks approximately 3m in height including vegetation (Plate 4).				
7	Treverbyn Farmhouse	88223 49289	LB entry 62776: Farmhouse, garden wall railings and gate. C17 with C19 additions. Shale rubble and cob with Delabole slate gable roofs, brick and stone chimneys. 3-room plan with stair turret to front and late C19 service wings to rear. Stuccoed front, 2 storeys, 3 window range, 12 pane sashes, ground floor right 16 pane sashes with sidelights, left hand window now a door with C20 glazed porch. Doorway to right of centre with gabled glazed porch. Large gabled stair turret to left of centre with large 16-pane sash and slight projection at lower end to right. First floor windows are 16 pane sashes. Brick chimneys over gables with external breast to upper end. Central room served by C17 external rear lateral chimney built in stages. Roof has been raised at some time circa 1900 but still follows slope of land. No significant changes to the house or wall were observed from the outside.	17 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	L	3	Negative/ minor
8	Removed boundary, Three Corner Meadow	88177 50427	The removed field boundary formerly marked the different ownership of the two fields it created (Nansough and Trobus). The field boundary, is marked on Ladock Tithe Map of 1840. It seems likely that it was removed when the fields came into single ownership, now Treverbyn Farm sometime after 1907 (OS map). Given that all the surrounding extant boundaries are stone-faced earth banks overgrown with grass, brambles and other vegetation, it is probable that it was similar.  There was a gateway in the extant hedge at the approximate location where this and the removed boundary met and slight rise in the land immediately adjacent and in line with gateway (Plate	Extant in 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	C	1	Negative/ minor

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Overall Impact
			<p>3). The slight rise in the field, adjacent to the gateway is consistent with soil creep due to regular ploughing against a former bank.</p> <p>There were no other upstanding remains.</p>				
9	North, east and west boundaries of Great Berry Field	88191 50251	An extant field boundary consisting of a stone faced earth bank overgrown with grass and brambles. It was approximately 1.5m in height. In the north boundary there was a gateway west of centre with a concrete trough and an iron gatepost on the east side.	Extant in 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	C	3	Negative/ minor
10	Kestle/ Nansough Round	8822 5001	<p>There are two entries which by their location and description seem to relate to the round within Great Berry Field where the proposed turbine would be located. The first, MCO8121 Kestle is a more detailed and accurate description and its accompanying grid reference corresponds with the subtle upstanding remains found on site:</p> <p>SMR entry MCO8121 Kestle, Iron Age round, Romano-British round: "The remains of a round that seems not to have been recorded before 1972 (h1) lie to the east of Kestle, and probably generated the place-name (b1, b2). The remains consist of an oval rampart with an entrance to the west, and annexe visible on aerial photographs (h1, p1 - p3). The remains visible on the ground are 80m by 70m with a spread bank 16m across and 0.3m high, with traces of an outer ditch around the north and east quadrants (h1)...The whole site has been severely ploughed and the earthworks at the entrance recorded by the OS are not visible on aerial photos. The bank defined enclosure and western annexe were mapped from aerial photographs (p4, p5) during the Cornwall Mapping Project."</p> <p>The second entry MCO8278 Nansough has an imprecise six-figure grid reference which is slightly west of the fields it refers to. No evidence viewed is suggestive of a barrow or hillfort and so the</p>	Iron Age/ Romano-British	B	2	Negative/ minor

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Overall Impact
			<p>round is the most likely. It seems likely that both entries are referring to the same feature.</p> <p>SMR entry MCO8278 Nansough Bronze Age barrow, Iron Age Hillfort, Iron Age round: "The Tithe Award of 1840 shows the field-name 'Little Berry and 'Great Bury' at Nansough (b1) which suggests the site of a barrow (b2). Milln in 1975 lists the site but records no extant remains (b3). Rose however suggests that the names were probably related to the round (22367) 200m to the south, being derived from the words meaning enclosure or fort."</p> <p>The oval rampart was visible as a very diffuse bank less than 0.3m high. The outer ditch and internal area were suggested by a very slight dip. The extant boundary consisting of a granite faced earth bank was apparently unchanged and still follows the outline of the round (Plate 1, Plate 2).</p>				
11	Kestle/ Nansough Round- Annexe	8822 5001	<p>SMR entry MCO8121: "The remains consist of an oval rampart with an entrance to the west, and annexe visible on aerial photographs (h1, p1 - p3)...The annexe appears to be 140m by 110m and rectilinear, situated to the west of the site. There is no sign of this on the ground, but the modern hedgerow follows the outline of the annexe and skirts the south of the round...The bank defined enclosure and western annexe were mapped from aerial photographs (p4, p5) during the Cornwall Mapping Project. The annexe is not as large as recorded previously above, being 38m by 34m. The larger rectilinear ditched feature to the north-west may form part of an outer enclosure 160m across or may alternatively be part of an associated field system."</p> <p>The annexe was not discernible.</p>	Iron Age/ Romano- British	B	1	Neutral or Negative/ minor
12	Southern boundary of Great Berry Field		<p>An extant field boundary consisting of a stone/granite faced earth bank covered with grass, brambles and thorny shrubs with occasional small coppiced deciduous trees, possibly birch. The vegetation had been trimmed back. The boundary was 1-3m in height depending on vegetation (Plate 2).</p>	Origins possibly Prehistoric/ Early Medieval	B	3	Negative/ minor

## **7 Statements of Significance**

The majority of the sites have already had their significance assessed by Scheduling or Listing methods.

### **7.1 Scheduled Monuments - Rounds (Sites 1, 2, 3)**

Scheduled Monuments have Statutory Protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. These are sites that have been identified by English Heritage, the Government's archaeological advisory body, as being of national importance, and are included in the County Lists maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. A schedule has been kept since 1882 of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument.

### **7.2 Listed Buildings (4, 5, 6, 7)**

These sites have been Listed to mark their special architectural and historical interest. They are all Grade II Listed which means they are of special and national importance. Listed buildings are protected by law and Listed Building Consent must be granted for any alterations to the building.

### **7.3 Sites and Monuments Record No MCO8278/MCO8121 Nansough/ Kestle Round and Annexe (Site 10, 11)**

The slight upstanding remains of the round are considered of regional significance and are set within a wider prehistoric and historic landscape. A number of rounds within the vicinity are Scheduled Monuments. Likely subsurface remains associated with the round and annexe are of equal significance.

### **7.4 Associated Sites (8, 9, 12)**

These sites are not recorded on any list but relate to Post Medieval farming activities and as such are considered to be of local importance. Site 12 respects the round (Site 10), suggesting Early Historic or Prehistoric origins, though the majority of the upstanding hedge may be considerably more recent. Site 12 is considered of regional significance by association with Site 10. The extant boundaries (Sites 9 and 12) may be considered "important" hedgerows under the Section 97 (hedgerows) of the Environment Act 1995, as they are recorded on the Tithe Map of 1839-1840 held at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating some of the Enclosure Acts.

Within the current legislation (Hedgerow Regulations 1997) the following extract explains the criteria used to assess the archaeological and historical importance of hedgerows:

For the purposes of Section 97 (hedgerows) of the Environment Act 1995 and these Regulations, a hedgerow is "important" if it, or the hedgerow of which it is a stretch:

(a) has existed for 30 years or more; and

(b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1.

Part II of Schedule 1 provides the following 'historic' criteria:

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts; or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is substantially complete; or is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

Boundary features are the most abundant archaeological feature to be found in Cornwall. Whilst some may be of recent origin, many have older origins and are thus of considerable importance in telling the story of the development of agriculture in the rural landscape, their layout, inter-relationships and phasing allowing sequences of land clearance and enclosure for agriculture to be read. They are thus important not only visually (as landscape features), but also archaeologically.

## **8 Impacts**

The impacts of the turbine are broken down into three phases; construction, operational and end of use. A visual impact and limited auditory impact throughout the operational phase is present in some degree for all the sites, whilst construction and end of use impacts only concern the immediate vicinity of the turbine, its access and cable run.

Impacts identified are:

### **Scheduled Monuments - Rounds (Sites 1, 2, 3)**

The Monuments will not be physically affected by construction or subsurface works though associated noise may have a minimal impact depending on the

wind direction. The turbine field itself is not visible from any of the sites being nearly 2km away; however the height of the turbine means that at least the blades will most likely be visible as all are located on high ground. Other turbines are visible from Penhale round. The impact is considered to be neutral.

### **Listed Buildings (4, 5, 6, 7)**

Treverbyn Farmhouse, at a distance of 760m away, and Nansough Manor, 500m away, are not intervisible with the turbine field and are sheltered by a valley and additionally at Nansough by trees. Construction will not affect these sites though the resulting noise may have a minimal short-term impact. Only the top of the turbine may be visible during the use phase. Assuming the prevailing wind to be southwesterly, operational noise would have no significant impact. Only a small negative/minor impact might be expected if the wind direction were different. The impact is thus considered to be negative/minor. Trobus Farmhouse is only 400m away and is more exposed, although the farm has high hedges, it is probable that most of the turbine will be visible from the house and audible from the grounds of the house during construction and operation. Existing turbines are visible from or close to the house. The impact upon Trobus Farmhouse is considered to be negative/minor.

### **Sites and Monuments Record No MCO8278/MCO8121 Nansough/ Kestle Round and Annexe (Sites 10, 11)**

Excavations for the turbine and its associated access and cabling will not impact on the round itself but will be within its immediate surroundings and may impact on related deposits. If all parts of the turbine are removed at the end of its life, there is the potential for further minimal subsurface disturbance and unlike visual impacts, physical impacts cannot be reversed at this stage. The annexe is believed to be located to the west of the round and therefore clear of turbine excavations. A field system, noted in the SMR as a possibility, could extend north and west. The character and extent of it is unknown and the impact on this part given the archaeological mitigation recommended below, is likely to be neutral or negative/minor. All of the turbine will be visible and audible during the operation phase from the site from the round. At least two other turbines sites, including a wind farm, are visible from the round. Given the archaeological mitigation recommended below the overall impact is considered to be negative/minor.

### **Associated Sites (8, 9, 12)**

The subsurface cable trench passes through both these sites, which will impact on any archaeological deposits relating to them, particularly the removed boundary (Site 8). If a break has to be made through them, particularly Site 9, there is the potential for archaeological deposits to be exposed and recorded. The turbine will be highly visible and audible during construction and operation from all boundaries. The impact is considered to be negative/minor.

## **9 Summary Impacts**

The existing wind turbines visible from the above sites currently have a neutral impact. The addition of this turbine, together with the pre-existing ones, may

reinforce a precedent allowing more turbines in the area. The cumulative impact of more turbines would have a greater negative effect than the proposal considered in this report.

Cables for the turbine will be subsurface which will require archaeological mitigation. However, once installed, they will have no further negative impact on their surroundings.

The undertaking of this assessment together with the recommendations below and resultant dissemination of this and associated reports are considered to be a positive/substantial impact for this proposal. Negative/minor and subsurface impacts are considered to be appropriately offset by these and the environmental benefits of the wind turbine.

## 10 Recommendations

The following recommendations should minimise the impact of the proposal upon recognised and likely archaeological sites in the study area:

- 1 Archaeological monitoring and recording, including section drawing, photographs and palaeoenvironmental sampling as appropriate, of any breaks made through Site 9 (extant field boundary).
- 2 Archaeological monitoring and recording, including section drawing, photographs and palaeoenvironmental sampling as appropriate, of any breaks made through Site 8 (removed field boundary).
- 3 Archaeological watching brief of the excavations for the turbine base, access and cable routes and appropriate resultant excavation and recording.
- 4 Appropriate dissemination of the results of archaeological work.
- 5 Consideration of screening of Trobus Farmhouse by planting limited sections of hedges with appropriate indigenous species which may additionally provide habitats for wildlife.

## 11 Conclusion

Significant prehistoric archaeology was identified within the study area as part of the assessment and a number of similar sites have been identified in the surrounding area. Long-term ploughing has significantly reduced all these archaeological features, though there is still potential for archaeological deposits to survive, particularly subsurface.

Given the adoption of the recommendations for archaeological recording and screen planting the proposal is likely to have only very limited archaeological impact. There are other wind turbines in the area, which although visible do not detract from the surroundings. The cumulative effect of future turbine installations is likely to have greater impact and an assessment of each additional proposal would need to assess this effect. From the Post Medieval period onwards, Cornwall has been subject to substantial visual impacts from quarrying and mining industries and although these are no longer operational

they are considered an integral part of the current landscape, in addition to electrical and transport infrastructure. In the future, it maybe envisaged that wind turbines will also become, indeed need to be, an integral part of that same landscape. The potential environmental benefits of the turbine and dissemination of the historic and archaeological data are considered likely to appropriately mitigate the minimal predominantly visual negative impacts of this proposal.

## 12 The Archive

The AC Ltd project number is AC11008E.

The project's archive is housed temporarily at the offices of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX before transferral to the Cornwall Record Office, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, Cornwall. The archive is documentary in nature in A4 format. It includes: site notes, research notes as well as copies of the brief, WSI and site report.

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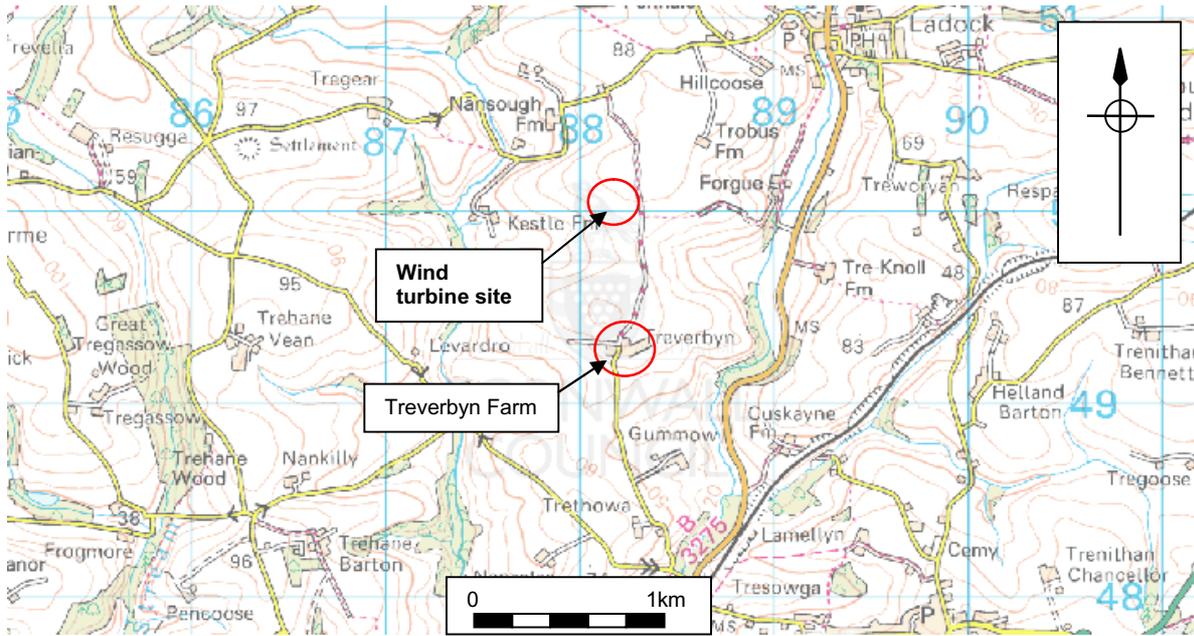


Figure 1 Site Location Map. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.

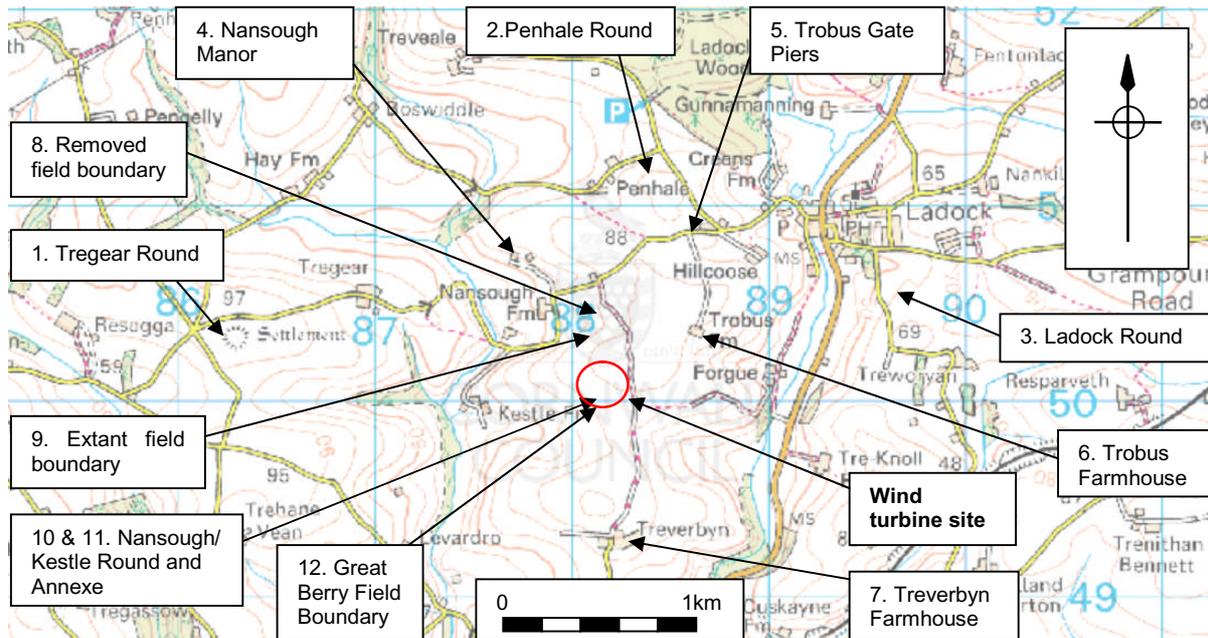


Figure 2 Locations of gazetteer sites. Map courtesy of Cornwall Council.



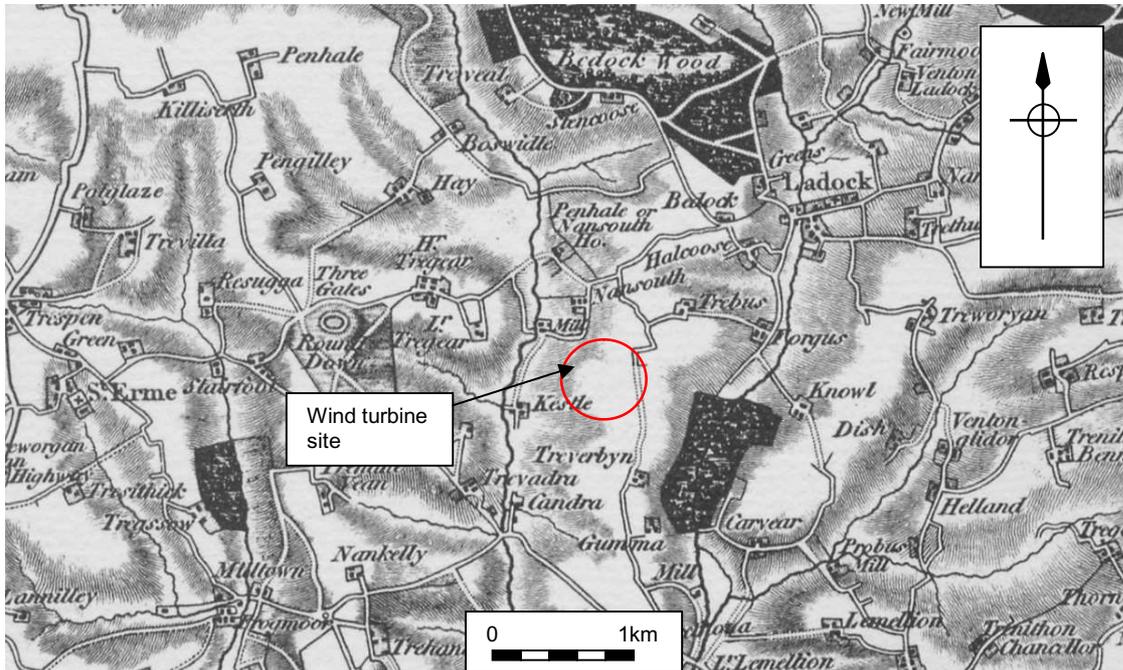


Figure 4 1880 Ordnance Survey 1 inch map.

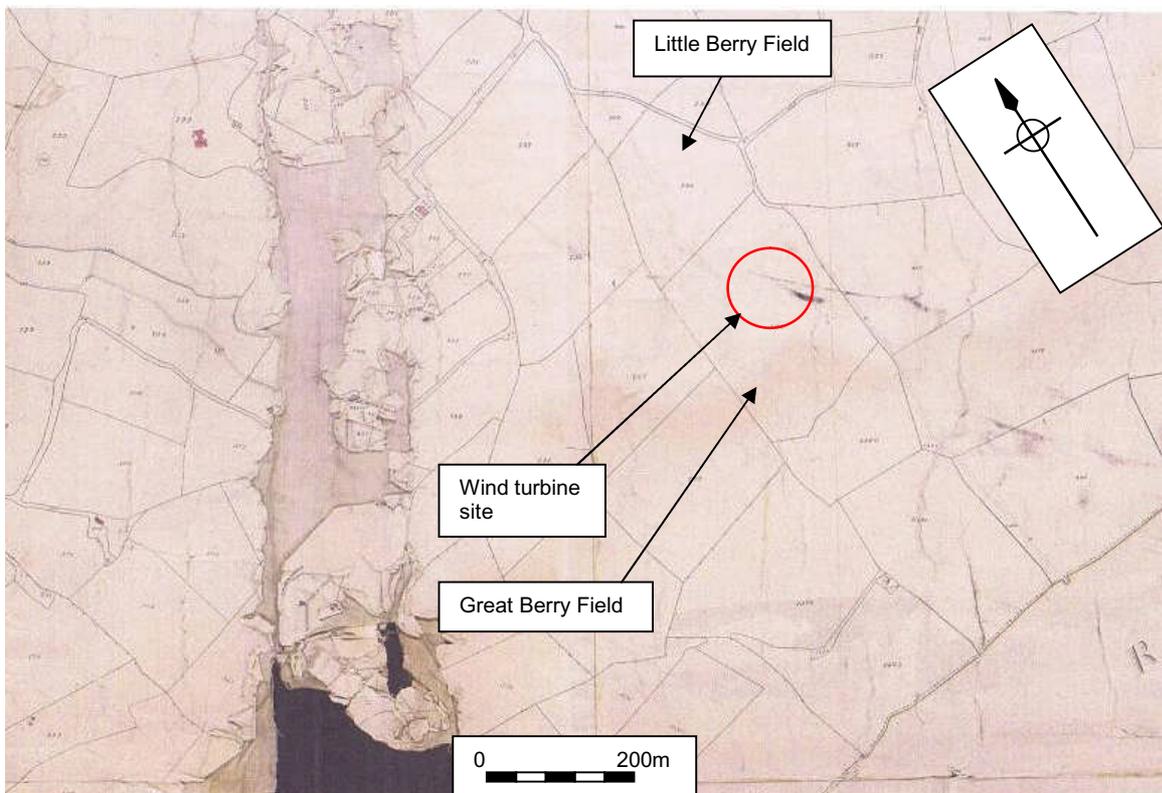


Figure 5 Tithe Map 1839 for Ladock Parish

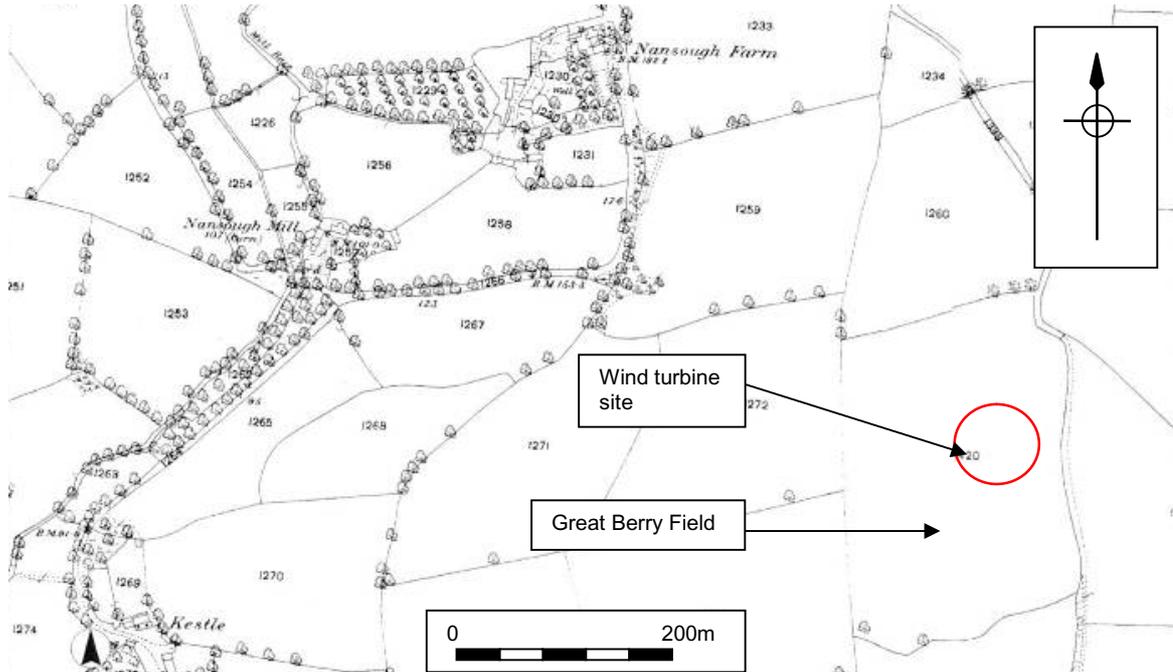


Figure 6 Part A of 1880 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map showing Nansough Farm and Great Berry Field. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.

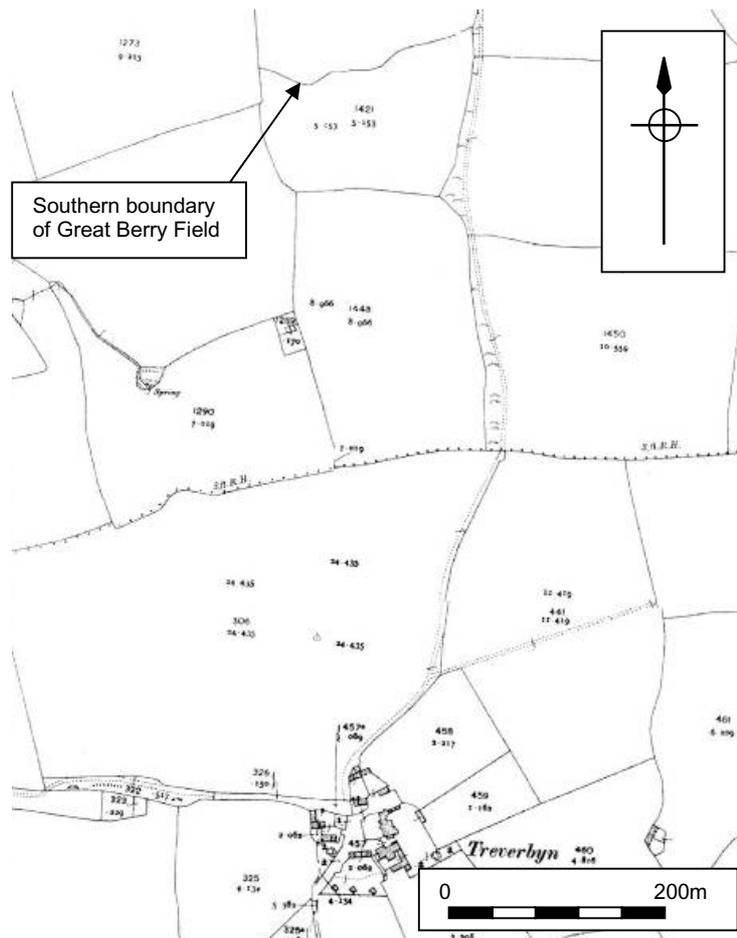


Figure 7 Part B of 1880 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map showing Treverbyn Farm and southern boundary of Great Berry Field. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.



*Plate 1 One metre scales indicate centre of Kestle/Nansough Round, with young crops highlighting the subtle upstanding remains. Looking south.*



*Plate 2 Site 12 hedge clearly respecting Kestle/Nansough Round (Site 10). Looking southeast.*



*Plate 3 Little Berry Field and the site of the removed field boundary (Site 8). Looking north.*



*Plate 4 Trobus Farm. Looking southwest towards the site of the proposed turbine.*

## Appendix 1 Brief

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**Date:** 21/10/2011

**Site:** Tregustic Farm, Probus

**Address:** as above

**Application Number:** PA11/05230

**Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer:** Dan Ratcliffe

**Planning Case Officer:** John Salmon

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

#### Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

#### **1 Introduction**

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for an archaeological and setting assessment of the site of Tregustic Farm, Laddock.

An archaeological assessment incorporating an assessment of the setting of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings will be required to provide information on the significance and potential of archaeological remains on the site and to identify the likely impact of the proposals on that significance.

#### **2 Site Location and Description**

The area likely to be affected by the current proposals consists of land to the west and north of Tregear Farm.

#### **3 Planning Background**

Screening PA11/05230 involved a proposal to erect 2 wind turbines measuring 25m to hub. Cornwall Council responded to this request with an opinion indicating that EIA would be required of the proposals including the following comment with regards the historic environment;

*'The site contains significant potential for archaeology and the turbines would be immediately adjacent to an Iron age or Romano British Round. Any application would need to address this issue through archaeological surveys. Treverbyn farm house itself lies to the south and is a grade II listed building, as is Nansough Manor to the northwest and Trobus farm house to the northeast. In terms of the visual impact on the landscape setting of the historic assets, it is noted that the round is not very evident and the listed buildings may be too far away to experience significant harm, but any application should adequately demonstrate the impact on these and other historic assets.'*

Currently the proposals now relate to just one turbine of unknown height. HES have advised that assessment of archaeological potential and impacts to setting on designated sites as well as the cumulative impacts of the proposals in an area of recent growth for wind turbines should be assessed wither as part of an EIA or as a stand alone assessment.

#### **4 Archaeological Background**

The County Historic Environment Record (HER) records the site as within the 'Anciently Enclosed Land' Historic Landscape Character zone. Such land is likely to have been enclosed since later prehistory and as such has a high potential to contain

archaeological remains of field systems and settlements. This potential is clearly demonstrated by the presence of a 'round' within the field proposed for development. Rounds represent the remains of earth and bank enclosures dating to the later Iron Age to Romano British period typically 50-100m across. This example is shown as an embankment on Ordnance Survey maps, although ploughing is presumed to be continuing to damage the monument, probably the reason that this example is not 'Scheduled'. Potential direct impacts include disturbance of below ground remains during construction of access roads, turbine and crane base, and service.

### **Setting and Cumulative Impact**

PPS5 'Planning for the Historic Environment' requires that assessments should be required in advance of application submissions of the impact of proposals on the significance of heritage assets and the contribution of their setting to that significance. In the case of this proposal there are 4 Grade II Listed Buildings surrounding this site within 1km and 3 Scheduled sites, all of a similar nature to the unscheduled round close to the proposal, within 2 km. The degree to which this proposal affects the setting of these assets requires assessment.

## **5 Requirement for Work**

Ground works may disturb extant and buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains, and the degree to which the setting of designated assets is impacted an assessment is required. This would involve a desk based assessment including a map regression plus a walk over survey of the extant remains of the site and an assessment of setting. This would provide evidence for any recommendations for archaeological recording and information with which to assess setting impacts

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Identify from planning records the location and type of turbine applications already consented (this information is available in GIS form from our Historic Environment Record team)
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.
- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets, that are identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.
- Apply recently published EH guidance on the assessment of the setting of Heritage Assets <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>.

## **6 General Guidance**

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

## **7 Results**

- 7.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 7.4 The report must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
  - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
  - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of historic maps and plans consulted and any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
  - All specialist reports and assessments.
  - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
  - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

## **8 Archive Deposition**

- 8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 8.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Only on completion of 8.1 to 8.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

## **9 Monitoring**

- 9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

# Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation Treverbyn Farm, Cornwall.

## Archaeological Assessment: Written Scheme of Investigation.

**Author:** Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA and  
Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI

**Report Date:** 9.11.2011

**Client:** John Matthews

**Project No:** AC11008E

**Planning Reference:** PA11/05230 screening phase

**Statutory Protection:** None

**Proposal:** Installation of one wind turbine

**Civil Parish:** Ladock

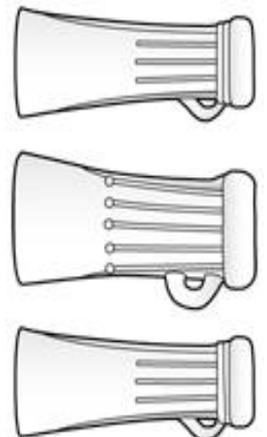
**District:** Central 1

**County:** Cornwall

**Country:** England

**National Grid Reference:** SW 88230 50170

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England and Wales Registered Company No. 5784610



## 1 Summary

The proposed wind turbine site at Treverbyn Farm (NGR SW 88230 50170) is close to a probable Iron Age or Romano-British Round and within a landscape with archaeological potential. This landscape is also becoming increasingly favoured for the erection of wind turbines which potentially impacts historic environment assets and their setting.

Archaeological Consultancy Limited (AC) have been commissioned by Tom Worboys of Pineapple Rural Consultancy Ltd on behalf of John Matthews, to provide a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological assessment, in accordance with a brief provided by Daniel Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology), to facilitate appropriate planning decisions.

## 2 Site location

### 2.1 Location

The site is located approximately one and a half kilometres southwest of Ladock in the civil parish of Ladock (NGR SW 88230 50170).

### 2.2 Topography

The site is situated on the edge of a hilltop plateau approximately 95m OD. The ground slopes down to the east and west whilst the plateau extends to and slopes more gradually down to the northeast.

### 2.3 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as Gramscatho Group of mudstone and sandstone ([www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer)).

## 3 Project background

### 3.1 Development background

Following a screening application (PA11/05230) for two wind turbines, Cornwall Council responded by requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment. AC was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Assessment on a revised screening application for one turbine in line with a brief provided by Dan Ratcliffe (2011), Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

### 3.2 Archaeological and Historical background

The brief (Ratcliffe 2011) records:

*The County Historic Environment Record (HER) records the site as within the 'Anciently Enclosed Land' Historic Landscape Character zone. Such land is likely to have been enclosed since later prehistory and as such has a high potential to contain archaeological remains of field systems and settlements. This potential is clearly demonstrated by the presence of a 'round' within the field proposed for development. Rounds represent the remains of earth and bank enclosures dating to the later Iron Age to Romano British period typically 50-100m across. This example is shown as an embankment on Ordnance Survey maps, although ploughing is presumed to be continuing to damage the*

*monument, probably the reason that this example is not 'Scheduled'. Potential direct impacts include disturbance of below ground remains during construction of access roads, turbine and crane base, and service.*

## **4 Project aims and objectives**

The principal aims will be to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Identify from planning records the location and type of turbine applications already consented (this information is available in GIS form from our Historic Environment Record team)
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.
- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets, that are identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.
- Apply recently published EH guidance on the assessment of the setting of Heritage Assets.

## **5 Method statement**

### **5.1 General methodology**

AC complies with the guidelines set out in the IfA's Standards and Guidance and follows the IfA code of conduct.

### **5.2 Desk-based assessment (DBA) and walk over survey**

An initial DBA will draw together existing published and unpublished materials pertinent to the site including detailed searches and analyses of registers of archaeological sites; a map regression exercise; review of available aerial photographs.

This will include material at the Cornwall HER, the Cornwall Record Office, the Courtney Library, the Cornish Studies Library, material available on Heritage Gateway, recent excavation reports and other material held in the AC library as appropriate.

Further research will be undertaken as necessitated by the findings.

A walk over survey will record any extant visible remains on the site. Existing plans will be annotated with archaeological detail typically at 1:1000 or 1:2,500 with additional details as required.

### **5.3 Impact Assessment**

A gazetteer of designated heritage assets within 2km and relevant heritage assets within 1km of the site will include a statement of their significance. Studies will then be undertaken to determine the locations of current and proposed wind turbines within a 5km radius and the specific nature and impact of the turbine proposed for the Treverbyn Farm site. This will include consideration on the construction, use and end-of-life impacts of the turbine. The cumulative impact of these turbines on the heritage assets will then be considered to enable further recommendations and planning decisions to be made.

#### **5.4 Report**

A single archive report will be prepared to describe the results of the archaeological work. The final report will contain: summary, aims and methods, discussion, conclusion, location and other relevant plans tied in to the OS grid and an archive index including intended date of deposition. Appendixes will include the brief and WSI.

Copies of the archive report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation.

#### **5.5 Archive**

The site archive will be prepared in line with the brief.

The archive will be of a documentary nature and will be deposited in a suitable form with the Cornwall Record Office, within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing with the HEAA.

#### **5.6 Web-based publications**

The online OASIS record will be completed when the report is submitted and a digital version of the report will be uploaded.

## **6 Project management and structure**

### **6.1 Staff**

The project will be managed by Matt Mossop (AC) who will supervise and assist Hayley Goacher in the undertaking of the desk-based assessment, walk-over survey and compilation of the report.

#### **Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI Project Manager**

Matt has extensive archaeological experience in England, France and Ireland from 1992 onwards, becoming a licensed director in Ireland (2001). He has directed numerous excavations and presented papers for the World Archaeological Congress, Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, universities and local groups in Ireland and the UK.

#### **Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA Project Officer**

Hayley completed her BA in archaeology at The University of Durham in 2009 and has archaeological experience, from 2004 onwards, of both excavation and post-excavation, principally with contractual archaeological firms. She joined AC in July 2010 and has since undertaken a number of site assessments, walkover and photographic surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, most recently including Mudgeon Vean and Gwel An Mor.

Whilst we endeavour to avoid changes to senior project staff, AC reserve the right to change the nominated personnel if necessary.

## **6.2 Project facilities and infrastructure**

The project will be based at the AC office in Halvasso, Penryn. AC has a computer network running Windows XP Professional and Vista. Report texts are generated in Word 2007.

## **6.3 Timetable**

The work is anticipated to commence as soon as we have written approval from the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. The fieldwork stage of the project is expected to take one day.

An archive report will be completed within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork. If the site proves complex or specialist reports are required, an interim statement will be produced in the same time frame. The archive will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office within six months of the completion of the final report.

## **6.4 Health and safety**

AC complies with all relevant health and safety guidelines and legislation. A risk assessment will be prepared for the site work and all staff will be briefed on the contents of the final version. PPE will be issued and used as required.

## **6.5 Insurance**

AC has adequate insurance for employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity. Further details are available on request.