

Proposed Wind Turbine on Land at Boscawen Farm Chacewater, Cornwall Archaeological Assessment

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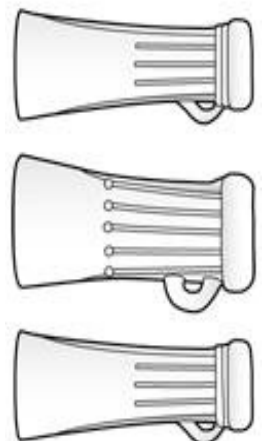
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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Cover illustration

Boscawen Farm Barrow/Undated Mound (Sites 94 and 95), looking southwest.

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Client: Migrid
Proposal: Installation of one wind turbine
Planning Reference: PA12/03404
Statutory Protection: World Heritage Site

National Grid Reference: SW 73533 45149
Civil Parish: Chacewater
District: Central 1
County: Cornwall

Fieldwork Dates: 18/06/2012
Accession No: Forthcoming

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Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
BGS	British Geological Survey
CC	Cornwall Council
CEC	Cornwall Environmental Consultants
CL	Courtney Library
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EH	English Heritage
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
PPS5	Planning Policy Statement 5
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WHS	World Heritage Site
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1 Summary

AC Ltd was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Migrid to undertake an archaeological assessment of the site of a proposed wind turbine at Boscawen Farm (NGR SW 73533 45149) to accompany the planning application in line with pre-application advice received from Cornwall Council.

The proposed wind turbine site is located within the Cornwall Mining World Heritage Site and within a rich prehistoric and historic landscape that includes a number of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

The proposed development is likely to have minimal impact on identified sites. A controlled topsoil strip and archaeological recording of subsurface works would minimise the potential for impacting additional archaeology in proximity to Boscawen Barrow (Site 94).

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 impacts identified.

2 Site location

2.1 Location

The site is located approximately one and a half kilometres northwest of Chacewater in the civil parish of Chacewater (NGR SW 73533 45149) (Figure 1, Plate 1), on land characterised as 'Post Medieval Enclosed Land' by the Historic Landscape Characterisation (Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council) with a wind turbine sensitivity (Tapper, 2010, Fig 2) ranking of 8 (lower-range).

2.2 Topography

The site is situated on the northeastern end of a ridge at approximately 120m OD. The ground slopes relatively steeply down to the north and east though it rises slightly to a small 125m OD hilltop plateau to the southwest.

2.3 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as Porthtowan Formation of mudstone and sandstone. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 364 to 391 million years ago in the Devonian Period. (www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer accessed 28/06/2012).

3 Project background

3.1 Development background

Following a request for a screening opinion (PA12/03404) for one wind turbine, Cornwall Council responded by requiring an archaeological assessment. AC was commissioned to carry out the archaeological assessment.

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 and access track.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

No fewer than thirteen burial barrows surround the study area including two upstanding barrows northeast of Two Burrows Farm (Plate 8). These form Scheduled Ancient Monument 29610 and are described as bowl shaped. At least three more (MCO3924, MCO3928 and MCO3929) are believed to have been located at Two Burrows but these have been lost, probably due to ploughing. Similarly a group of barrows, probably Bronze Age like those at Two Burrows, are believed to have existed on Goonearle Downs (MCO2636, MCO2637, MCO2638 and MCO2640). At Boscawen there is a plough-levelled cropmark of a Bronze Age barrow (MCO34765) with a second undated mound (MCO34767).

Additional evidence of Prehistoric activity comes in the form of the Iron Age or Romano-British round at Killifreth (MCO8132), which survives as a low earthwork. The date and function of two further enclosures at Trevale Farm and Wheal Rose (MCO34792 and MCO34996), although similar, remain undetermined.

'Boscawen' has two possible meanings according to Holmes (1983); firstly 'dwelling of eldertree' from 'bos' meaning dwelling and 'scawen' the Cornish for eldertree. Secondly, the 'cawen' (or Gawen) element could be a personal name making Boscawen 'Gawen's dwelling.'

The Medieval evidence presents a predominantly agricultural picture with at least five small settlements being recorded for the first time in the 14th or 15th Centuries. Of these, Creegbrowse (MCO14151), Penstraze (MCO16242) and Tolgullow Vean (MCO17024) are still settled as farms whilst some have become larger settlements like Scorrier (MCO16727). Medieval fieldsystems are also preserved in the landscape at Goonearle Farm and Tolgullow Vean (MCO34992 and MCO35798) where the low banks and cropmarks are most likely associated with the settlements.

The Georgian built Scorrier House (MCO11307) is on the site of the former manor and although it features a 13th Century doorway it is not thought to originate from the manor. In the grounds are two wheel headed granite crosses (SAM CO168) though they are not original to this location and are probably follies for the 1778 formal gardens (MCO37860).

As the transition was made into the Post Medieval period, so agriculture gave way to the mining industry. At least twenty-seven mines are recorded within a 2km radius of the study area. The closest was Boscawen Mine (MCO11865) which extracted copper throughout the 18th and 19th Centuries. The ruined engine house, shafts and tips are still visible. The varying ruinous remains are still visible of mines which extracted, in addition to copper; tin, lead, arsenic, iron pyrites, ochre and more latterly, wolfram (Plate 6). Great Wheal Busy

became a huge conglomerate of mines and its relatively well-preserved Engine-House and Mine Buildings are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 32992).

There were probably mine workings in the area of Wheal Busy since the 16th century. By the 1720s Wheal Busy was producing large amounts of copper ore. The mine was located in what was known at the time as "the richest square mile on Earth". One of the first Newcomen engines in Cornwall was installed by Joseph Hornblower at Wheal Busy in 1727. By 1778 the mine boasted the first Watt engine in the county and was additionally drained by the Great County Adit.

By the mid 19th century with increasing competition overseas tin was increasingly important over copper, though despite considerable investment, the mine did not survive the crash of tin prices in 1873. The early 20th century saw a final change of emphasis with the construction of an arsenic calciner and a set of Californian stamps which reworked the waste dumps. During its life it produced over 100,000 tons of copper ore, and 27,000 tons of arsenic as well as significant quantities of tin.

With the explosion in mining came the need for more domestic infrastructure such as schools, chapels and occasional smallholdings to support mining families. The settlement of Chacewater is a particularly good and well-documented example of this. It gained two non-conformist chapels and a new parish church in the 1830s (MCO32153, MCO32154 and MCO46053). The National School, complete with teacher's house, was built in 1847-8 (LB (II) 63149) whilst a brewery, malt house and two stamping mills are recorded in Tithe documents (MCO29040, MCO29063, MCO29084 and MCO29092). Further infrastructure was added as the railway passed the village; numerous bridges, viaducts and stations were needed along the route.

The c1810 Ordnance Survey map depicts many mines already operating as well as the villages supporting them (Figure 3). Although this does not show the field boundaries, it does show the track (Site 136) which currently defines the south side of the proposed development field. This track appears to have linked the the small holdings around Hallenbeagle mine to the west, to Leigham Farm. The 1840 Kenwyn Parish Tithe Map shows an additional track crossing the proposed development field linking Wheal Busy to North Wheal Busy (Figure 4). To the east of the track the land was occupied by William Jeffry who was the lessee of major landowner the Earl of Falmouth.

The second edition OS map (c1907) shows the greatest extent of mining developments, though abandonment hedges around disused shafts are testament to the decline of the industry as salvage materials were sold off. Wheal Busy had long passed her most profitable period. This map shows the Great Western Railway just to the north of the study area, this part of the track originally constructed by the West Cornwall Railway, opening in 1852.

4 Project aims and objectives

The principal aims were to (Goacher, H. 2012):

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- 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’.
- 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.
- Identify the construction, use and end-of-life impacts of the current proposals on the ‘national importance’ of Scheduled Monuments, the ‘Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site’ and on undesignated assets as described in PPS5.
- 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, sources at the Cornwall Records Office 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 considered allowing the existing plan to be annotated with archaeological detail and the impact of the proposed turbine to be assessed. Other relevant sites within a one kilometre radius and included on the Historic Environment Record were similarly considered.

The potential intervisibility between sites and the proposed wind turbine was evaluated using a combination of visiting the locations or the nearest right of way to them, vegetation assessment, line of sight assessment, a study of map contours and a Zone of Theoretical Visibility map (Figure 8).

Selective scaled digital colour photography was used to facilitate interpretation and to illustrate the report. Photographic montages (courtesy of CEC, Plate 2, Plate 3) demonstrating the potential visibility of the proposed turbine were also

employed to aid decisions on the magnitude of impact the proposed turbine will have.

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 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.

6 Results

Sites of archaeological significance identified within the study area are located on the site plan, numbered from 1-137 with the Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings numbered first followed by the Sites and Monuments entries (Figure 7).

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 where possible during the walk over survey from 1-4:

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

Where it was not possible to visit a specific site its condition was assumed from its designation or SMR entry, indicated with the prefix 'A'.

In addition to the above descriptors the Overall Impact is determined using the combined result of a Sensitivity rating and Magnitude of Impact rating (DMRB Vol.11; 2/1-5).

The Sensitivity ratings are:

Sensitivity Rating	Typical Descriptors
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	High or medium importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

The Magnitude of Impact ratings are:

Magnitude of Impact rating	Typical Descriptors
Major	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
Moderate	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
Minor	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
Negligible	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No Change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

The sites have been given one of five Overall Impact grades in advance of any recommended mitigation measures; from Very Large which approximates to damage and loss of the site's integrity and which represents a key factor in the decision-making process, to neutral which equates to no perceptible effects (DMRB Vol.11; 2/1-5).

The full scale is:

Impact Category	Typical Descriptors of Effect
Very Large	Only adverse effects are normally assigned this level of significance. They represent key factors in the decision-making process. These effects are generally, but not exclusively, associated with sites or features of international, national or regional importance that are likely to suffer a most damaging impact and loss of resource integrity. However, a major change in a site or feature of local importance may also enter this category.
Large	These beneficial or adverse effects are considered to be very important considerations and are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	These beneficial or adverse effects may be important, but are not likely to be key decision-making factors. The cumulative effects of such factors may influence decision-making if they lead to an increase in the overall adverse effect on a particular resource or receptor.
Slight	These beneficial or adverse effects may be raised as local factors. They are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process, but are important in enhancing the subsequent design of the project.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

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

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
1	Great Wheal Busy Engine House and Mining Buildings DCO1689 SAM32992	78566 43484	SMR entry MCO25208: "Wheal Busy engine house is a fine ashlar fronted building with mouldings under the beam opening. It was intended for at least a 60 inch engine and has a separate stack to the NW corner. A boiler house is built against the west wall. The latter survives intact and was used by a coal merchant; it is now used as a car repair workshop. All the building is in good order, though the front of the engine house is covered in ivy, and the rear brick arch is damaged. The whole forms an exceptionally well preserved mine complex, with the mine workshop adjacent (h1-h4). Area of heath land with mines, spoil heaps and other workings visible Top of turbine should be visible depending upon vegetation density.	Post Medieval	WHS S	3	Very High	Minor	Moderate negative
2	Two Bowl Barrows N/NE of Two Burrows Farm DCO901 SAM29610	7360 4695	SAM citation: "The monument, which falls into two areas, includes two Bronze Age bowl barrows on an east-west axis, situated 500m north and 510m northeast of Two Burrows Farm alongside the road from Two Burrows to Mount Hawke. The eastern barrow is 2.8m high and 22m across with a rounded profile. It has a large central depression which may be the result of antiquarian excavation or internal collapse. The barrow 125m to the west is larger, being 3.6m high with a full rounded top surmounting a vertical rim 1.8m high which is found around the entire circumference. This barrow is 24m in diameter. Neither barrow displays any visible sign of having possessed a surrounding ditch. The two barrows are almost certainly the barrows which have given their name to the area. Excluded from the scheduling are the metal poles located in the easternmost barrow, although the ground beneath them is included. They will retain many of their original features providing information about the barrows and the landscape in which they were constructed." Substantial mounds 3m high from road level, covered in gorse and grass. Both mounds clearly visible in classic	Bronze Age	S	4	High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			hilltop location. Turbine will be visible though at a distance of almost 2km. Seven turbines are already visible from this location.						
3	Crosses at Scorrier DCO1202 DCO7222 CO168 LBS66922	7254 4358	SAM/Listed Building citation: "The monument includes two wayside crosses, situated in the gardens of Scorrier House. The south western cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a rectangular shaft, set into a modern rectangular base. The cross measures approximately 1.5m high. The corners of the shaft are chamfered. One face of the head bears the figure of Christ in relief with his head supported on a bent right arm; the rear face has a Latin cross in relief. This cross was formally used as a gatepost, but its original location was probably close to Ting Tang Mine where it had been a boundary stone between Trevince and the manors of Trevarth and Cusgarne. The north eastern cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a decorated rectangular section shaft set into a stony mound. The cross measures approximately 3m high. The head is decorated on both sides with a Maltese cross in relief surrounded by an incised ring. The shaft is decorated on both faces and one side with a double chevron ornament and other incised designs. This cross stood originally at Rame where the road from Stithians joins the main Helston to Penryn roads. The cross was bought by John Williams of Scorrier in 1849 for five pounds." Recommended for descheduling as Listing criteria is more appropriate. Both crosses are already Listed. Not accessible due to private land. Significantly wooded location with mature deciduous trees meaning the turbine is unlikely to be visible. This is dependent on the density of vegetation and the season however.	Medieval	S L Grade II	A3	High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
4	Wheal Busy NC Chapel and Sunday School DCO5829 MCO32157 MCO32159 LBS473911	73823 45234	Listed Building citation: "Wheal Busy Chapel, attached walls, gate- piers and railings II* Bible Christian chapel. 1863 datestone. MATERIALS: killas rubble with granite dressings; grouted scantle slate roofs with pierced and crested red clay ridge tiles and end finials; cast-iron ogee gutters and downpipes. PLAN: small rectangular aisle-less plan plus later C19 porch in front of original doorway; gallery to ritual west end. EXTERIOR: single storey; symmetrical 2-window front. Segmental brick arches over original 6/9-pane hornless sashes at both front and rear. Gable-ended porch has open braced truss as barge board over granite name and date panel with relief inscription. Basket-arched doorway has leaded overlight and pair of panelled doors; flanking leaded sidelights and side buttresses. INTERIOR: unaltered interior with plaster ceiling cornice and roses; panelled dado and panelled gallery front carried on brackets and the gallery supported on slender columns; L-plan staircases with stick balusters and turned newel posts. The original round-arched doorway has a spoked fanlight over pair of panelled doors. FITTINGS: there are box pews in both the gallery and in the central area below, plus space for loose fittings at either side. There are also box choir and leaders' pews ramped up on either side of the communion area and rostrum. The pews and other fittings are panelled, the lower pews have open balustraded friezes at the front and sides including the doors. The communion area has similar detail to its front and to a communion rail in front of the rostrum. There is a loose leaders' bench in front of this. The rostrum has a projecting panelled centrepiece with arched panels and a moulded cornice. There is a tall turned balustrade on either side with rounded corner to the right and a straight-flight staircase to the left. The handrail is surmounted by 2 turned lamp standards. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: on either side of a garden court at the front of the chapel is a slurried rubble wall	19 th Century	WHS L Grade II*	Unknown	Very High	Minor	Moderate negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>with gabled coping. At the front of the courtyard are low granite coped walls surmounted by ornate cast-iron railings. The central gateway has square granite piers and a fine cast-iron gate, and there is a cobbled path which leads to the front door of the chapel. This is arguably the best surviving complete example of the simple type of wayside chapel in Cornwall and one of only 6 examples of its type to retain all the original fittings. The unusual and beautiful fittings are quite remarkable.”</p> <p>Site was not accessible due to private land.</p> <p>Similar contour height to turbine but significant vegetation screen and buildings make it unlikely more than the top of the turbine will be visible.</p>						
5	Wheal Busy Smithy DCO5839 MCO9070 LBS492506	7388 4475	<p>Listed Building citation: “Former blacksmith’s and workshop. Built c.1872 for Wheal Busy Mine. EXTERIOR: A tall single storey building of random granite rubble with granite quoins and some modern repairs of brick and block work in places. A large and impressive, hipped scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. The tall central stack for the furnace has a lower stage of stone and upper of brick. The front elevation has cart entrances at either end; the one to the right is arched and has brick dressings, whilst that to left has a granite lintel. Two further doorways and a window opening are positioned in the central part of this elevation. An extension to the right is of rubble stone with a single pitch roof. Map evidence indicates that there was a further extension to the left but this, with the exception of a low projecting stone wall, has been demolished. There is a particularly fine cast iron lintel above the right side entrance to the building bearing “GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINE 1872”, cast by Perran Foundry, near Truro, and a further cast iron lintel to the rear entrance. INTERIOR: Two internal bays, formed by a partition wall of rubble stone and the base of the chimney, and open to roof. It has a tie beam hipped roof with angle struts. The purpose-built forge dominates the larger space and is</p>	19 th Century	WHS L Grade II	2	Very High	Minor	Moderate negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>constructed of granite rubble that has been lime-washed. HISTORY: From the early C18 this area of Cornwall became the focus of intense mining activity and Wheal Busy was the site at which James Watt introduced some of his most historical improvements in steam engine design. In its heyday, Wheal Busy was a major employer and the mine's existence greatly contributed to the development of the village and new parish of Chacewater. It also influenced the development of regional transport networks, using a pioneering horse-drawn tram road for the transportation of copper and tin ores. Mining was suspended at Wheal Busy in 1873, although arsenic was produced at the site during the late C19 and early C20. Wheal Busy is located within the Gwennap-Chacewater mining district, one of the World Heritage Site Bid Areas for Cornish Mining. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE: The smithy at Wheal Busy is a remarkably well surviving example of this type building and is perhaps one of the largest blacksmith's workshops in the country. Together with the ruined structures and earthworks of the mine (which are protected as a scheduled monument), it represents some of the wide range of activities associated with extractive mining in Cornwall. As well as being of special interest both historically and for its completeness, it also has a considerable visual impact within the landscape, and has strong group value with the mine's engine house and chimney (qv)."</p> <p>Building relatively complete with modern repairs, all openings are blocked, the roof is substantially dilapidated.</p> <p>Located in open area, near mining cottages and engine house. Significantly downslope but no significant vegetation to provide a screen. Therefore, turbine may be visible and audible.</p>						

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
6	Arsenic Calciner DCO5782 LBS63184	73841 44537	<p>Listed Building citation: "Arsenic calciner ruin with condensing-chamber ruins and chimney. Circa 1908. Killas rubble, granite quoins and bonding stones, St Day brick arches, vault and upper stage of chimney. Square on plan calciner to east linked 2 rectangular chambers to east in turn linked to series of about 40 condensing-chamber by baffled flue system leading to circular chimney to west. Main calciner furnace has brick vault from east to west on ground floor, brick arch to south side and 1 small angled opening over to left leading to brick domed vault. 2 similar angled openings with iron door frames to north side and central hearth. The whole structure is reinforced by iron tie rods and plates. Adjoining chamber (west) has series of square holes leading to next chamber ie. flue and has evidence for floor structure just above. Narrow flue, then further rectangular chamber with construction possibly further furnace at south end and entrance from north. The system of condensing-chamber is very ruinous as the St Day brick vaults have been removed. The first few condensing-chamber had brick baffle walls but only the stone baffle walls and continuous rear (north) wall survive. Tapered chimney is complete with stone rubble lower stage, corbelled brick collar and brick collar cornice to brick upper stage. The best surviving example of an arsenic processing system."</p> <p>Chimney still standing to considerable height, of granite and brick construction. Remaining structure not visible from nearest safe location.</p> <p>Surrounded by heathland with vegetation generally quite low. Majority of turbine likely to be visible and possibly audible.</p>	20 th Century	WHS L Grade II	Unknown	Very High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
7	Killifreth Mine Chimney DCO3874 LBS63179	73778 44350	Listed Building citation: "Mid-late C19. Killas and granite with brick upper stage. Round on plan. Tapered towards top with corbelled brick collar and cornice. Killifreth Mine and Great Wheal Busy were being expanded, from 1865 and this chimney is part of that development." Chimney stands to approximately three-quarters of full height, constructed of granite with brick upper section. Surrounded by quite mature but low level trees and shrubs. Turbine will most likely be visible from at least blade height. Located in a landscape of other mining chimneys. One domestic scale turbine visible from this location.	Mid-late 19 th Century	WHS L Grade II	3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
8	Killifreth Engine House DCO5780 LBS63178	73723 44286	Listed Building citation: "Beam engine house ruin with attached chimney. Mid-late C19. Killas rubble with granite quoins jambstones and bonding stones. Brick arches. Round rubble chimney with brick upper stage (south side). Gable end to west. Rectangular, single-cell plan with attached round chimney to west of south wall. 3 storeys (now floorless). Bob wall to east. All openings with round arches including holes for second floor beams which were originally cantilevered over shaft. Walling intact. Roof and framed and weather boarded upper part of bob wall missing. Chimney has corbelled brick collar and cornice. Killifreth Mine and Great Wheal Busy were developing contiguously from 1865 and shafts were being sunk to greater depths. This engine house is part of the scheme." Chimney stands to approximately three-quarters of full height, constructed of granite with brick upper section. Granite and slate engine house relatively intact though without roof. Surrounded by quite mature but low level trees and shrubs. Turbine will most likely be visible from at least blade height. Located in a landscape of other mining chimneys. One domestic scale turbine visible from this location.	Mid-late 19 th Century	WHS L Grade II	3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
9	Salem/ Hornblowers Cottage DCO5779 LBS63176	74056 44175	Listed Building citation: "Farmhouse adjoining and cottage. Early C18 cottage and later C18. Killas elvan and granite rubble with elvan and granite quoins and sills. Rendered cob to first floor of front. Corrugated asbestos roof over farmhouse and dry slate over cottage all swept lower to rear, all originally thatched. Brick chimneys over gable ends and over party wall. House has 2 room, central stair plan with narrow cellar to rear. Cottage is 1-room plan remodelled 1985. 2 storeys. East front overall 3-window range. 2-window front to farmhouse and 1-window front to cottage. House has C20 windows with top-opening lights. C20 2-light casements to cottage. House has doorway off-centre to right and cottage, later, has doorway to far left adjoining original corner of house. Both have C20 doors. Interior of farmhouse is little altered with original floor and circa early C19 roof structure. Cellar to rear is partly below ground level. The home of Joseph Hornblower, partner of Thomas Newcomen, in 1725 and of his son Jonathan, 1745-73, and younger son Josiah (who later introduced steam engines to the American colonies)." Not accessible, private land. Located near a busy road in the bottom of a valley with mature deciduous trees providing a screen. Only the top of the turbine maybe visible depending on the density and height of vegetation.	18 th Century	WHS L Grade II	A3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
10	Upton Grove DCO4335 LBS63151	74495 44350	Listed Building citation: "Villa and outbuilding to rear. Circa mid to late C19. Rusticated stucco to front with painted rubble to sides and some brick to rear. Hipped scantle slate roof with slightly projecting eaves with 5 alternate crested and pierced clay tiles to ridge. Rendered brick chimneys over side walls and further chimney to rear wall. Symmetrical 4-room double-depth plan, with principal room on either side of entrance hall with service rooms at rear, and small projecting bay on each side. Single storey. Symmetrical 2-window south	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>front with flanking 1-window wings set back towards rear. Central doorway with pair of top-glazed doors. Contemporary canopy porch or verandah with shaped fascia and central gablets supported on turned cast iron stanchions. Plinth and quoin strips otherwise simulated ashlar. Original hornless sashes with marginal panes to front and original hornless 12-pane sash to front of each wing. Cast iron ogee gutters. Interior not inspected but said to be unaltered. Painted rubble and scantle slate roofed outbuilding to rear with doorways and small ventilator windows. Rectangular on plan. Built into bank to rear. This is an unusual single-storey C19 house in a remarkably unaltered condition."</p> <p>Not accessible, private land.</p> <p>Located near a busy road in the bottom of a valley with mature deciduous trees providing a screen. Only the top of the turbine maybe visible depending on the density and height of vegetation.</p>						
11	Killifreth Mine Boiler and Engine House DCO3919 MCO52614 LBS63095	73587 44252	<p>Listed Building citation: "Beam engine house ruin with attached chimney and ancillary ruins. Circa late C19. Killas rubble with granite quoins, jambstones and bonding stones. Round stone rubble chimney with brick upper stage (north west) and round-headed brick arch to bob wall. Otherwise timber lintels. Rectangular plan with ruins of rectangular building to north and further ruined engine house to west. Main engine house has no floor, roof or timberwork over bob wall but stone walls are fairly intact except west gable which has fallen. Chimney has corbelled brick collar. Killifreth Mine was re-started in 1865 and engines were installed so that greater depths could be worked, and presumably this engine house is part of the new scheme. Killifreth at this time was also linked to Great Wheal Busy and Wheal Unity Wood."</p> <p>Chimney and engine house still stand to majority of their original height, constructed of granite and slate whilst chimney has brick upper section comparable to others in</p>	Late 19 th Century	WHS L Grade II	3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			the vicinity. Surrounded by mature but low level trees and shrubs in a landscape dominated by other mining chimneys. Turbine is likely to be visible and possibly audible. A domestic scale turbine is already visible from this location.						
12	Milestone DCO5555 MCO48492 LBS63104	73444 44461	Probably early C19 or recut circa early C19. Painted granite. Rectangular on plan. Round-headed monolith with incised inscription of 'FROM TRURO 6 MILES', in upper case with serifs. Benchmark to west side. Not located. Area surrounded by quite dense shrubs and heathland extending over Wheal Busy. Next to a busy road. Likely that the majority of the turbine would be visible.	20 th Century	L Grade II	Unknown	High	Negligible	Slight negative
13	Higher Whitehall DCO3924 LBS63100	72911 44347	Listed Building citation: "C18, remodelled and extended early C19. Painted render over rubble with slatehanging to gable end right and to exposed part of south gable end of wing. Dry Delabole slate roofs to south and east with rendered brick chimneys over gable ends, hipped gouted scantle slate roof over slate-hung stair turret in angle to rear and C20 flat roof over extension adjoining turret to west. originally probably 2-room plan plus stair turret plus kitchen wing to rear attached to north east corner, 1-room extension, possibly truncated, to left end (west) and further parallel service rooms to rear and finally C20 extension to right of rear wing. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front plus 1-window addition to left south front. All 16-pane hornless sashes. 3-window original part, right has central doorway and porch with glazed French doors and sidelights. Projecting keystones over ground floor window openings. Wing and rear have 16-pane sashes. Intersecting glazing to pointed arched stair window. Interior has much detail of the early C19 period including open-well open-string stair with wreathed handrail over newel, moulded and carved ceiling band with acanthus over stair, ceiling band with trailing rose to right front room, moulded architraves with corner blocks to most	18 th Century	WHS L Grade II	3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>openings, moulded architraves, panelled doors and window shutters. Tapered on plan chimney breast between right-hand room and wing contains fireplace now blocked. Further circular fireplace or possibly oven now blocked in east wall of right room to left of surviving fireplace. This house is said to have been the home of the Hornblowers.”</p> <p>Screened by mature trees at front, top of turbine may be visible from certain aspects but is unlikely to be audible due to being located near a main road.</p>						
14	Whitehall DCO3902 LBS63143	72848 44305	<p>Listed Building citation: “C18 or earlier remodelled and extended early C19. Painted stucco to front otherwise painted rubble or cob with brick garden walls flanking south front. Irregular grouping of dry Delabole slate roofs to front part with large rendered brick stacks over gable ends both of main range and to west gable end wing to south west with hip on south corner. Hipped scantle slate roof to C18 rear wing (north east) with corrugated asbestos to hip and to further wing adjoining to north west with hip to east and brick chimney over gable end to west. Highly irregular plan of 2-room C18 core with 1-room wing at angle to south west, large C18 kitchen wing to rear, right with further 2-room range adjoining north west corner of kitchen to west and early C19 infill for central stair. 2 storeys. 3-window south front with 1-window wing at angle to left. Ground floor has doorway off-centre to right with panelled door set back behind flat roofed early C19 projection with identical flanking canted bays each with 3 marginal glazed 16-pane sashes with fluted pilasters to sash boxes. Similar glazing pattern to other windows, all sashes except side opening casement over and to left of doorway, and French window to wing. Flanking embattled brick garden walls each have a central pointed arched niche. 1-window east wall of kitchen wing has wide openings with paired hornless 12-pane sashes. Cast iron ogee gutters throughout. Interior</p>	18 th Century	WHS L Grade II	A3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>has much detail of the early C19 period including open well stair with wreathed mahogany handrail over newel, guilloche moulded plaster ceiling band to vestibule, ceiling bands in reception rooms and panelled doors. First floor and roof structures not inspected. This house is said to have been the house of the Hornblowers.”</p> <p>Not directly accessible, private land.</p> <p>Screened by mature trees at front, top of turbine may be visible from certain aspects but is unlikely to be audible due to being located near a main road.</p>						
15	Corner House DCO6300 LBS66924	72548 44153	<p>Listed Building citation: “Probably early C19. Uncoursed rubble with granite quoins and dressings, painted white, front slope of roof slurred slate, rear modern tiles, brick chimneys. Two-unit linhay plan. Two storeys and 2 bays, symmetrical; central doorway with panelled door; 4-pane sashed windows with exposed boxes, raised sills, and rectangular lintels; gable chimneys. Catslide roof to added linhay at rear. Forms group with The White House to the west.”</p> <p>White painted local stone dwelling with sash windows.</p> <p>Screened by mature trees/wooded area. Close to busy main road. Unlikely turbine will be visible or audible.</p>	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
16	Read’s Engine House Great Wheal Busy DCO3922 LBS63098	72612 44628	<p>Listed Building citation: “Circa late C19. Killas rubble with granite quoins and some granite jambstones. Brick arches or wooden lintels over openings and brisk upper stage to round rubble chimney to north west corner. Rectangular single-cell plan with attached chimney at corner. 3 storeys originally when floored. Walls complete except for some loss of brickwork to chimney top and loss of framed and weather boarded wall to second floor over bob wall (south). Bob wall has round-headed opening to ground floor. Chimney has corbelled brick collar. Great Wheal Busy is a very old mine, working in 1823 under the name of ‘Chacewater Mines’ and ‘Great Wheal Busy’ from 1856. Described in 1865 as having: pumping engine, stamping engine, winding engine and crushing engine.”</p>	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			Not directly accessible. Located on the western downslope side of a hill therefore shielded from turbine location by hilltop. Depending on density and height of vegetation, it is unlikely that turbine will be visible or audible.						
17	Sunbeams DCO5608 LBS63761	73050 45719	Listed Building citation: "House in row. Circa early-mid C19. Stuccoed or rendered front. Asbestos slate roof with brick chimneys over right-hand party wall. Plan: Double-depth plan with probably 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2-window front with central doorway. Mid-floor string and projecting keystones over the ground floor window openings. Possibly original panelled door with 2 tall round-headed panels, overlight. Probably C19 4-pane hornless sashes (possibly original sashes with some of the glazing bars removed) to first floor, later 4-pane horned sashes below. Interior not inspected. Passmore Edwards was born in Blackwater village. The house where he was born does not survive, but this is the house where the great benefactor lived for much of his childhood." Not accessible, private land Close to two major roads and railway lines, and whilst the turbine will be visible it is unlikely to be audible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative
18	Blackwater Milestone DCO15993 MCO55090 LBS1406160	7331 4582	Listed Building citation: "An early-C18 granite milestone standing on the north side of an unclassified road, c.64m to the north-east of Melroy Terrace, Blackwater. It is square-on-plan with a triangular head, both of which are painted white, and stands 0.68m high. On the north and west sides there are blank recessed faces which would have given the distances to Redruth and Lands End respectively." Milestone was not visible. The turbine will be visible from this location as there is	18 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			very little vegetation lining the quite busy road.						
19	Blackwater Primary School DCO5496 LBS63758	7331 4582	Listed Building citation: "Board school. Datestone 1877 extended circa later C19. Faced killas, elvan dressings and granite quoins. Dry Delabole slate over extension,, otherwise asbestos slate. Gabled roofs, 2 old conically-capped ventilators. Stone lateral stack with brick shafts. Plan: Original school is a U-shaped plan. Probably the principal schoolroom (hall) in the main range with entrance lobbies at either side and a classroom wing at either end projecting forward at the front. Principal entrance has porch in the left-hand inner angle. Circa later C19 class-room wing added on the left of the original left- hand wing. Gothic style details. Exterior: Single storey. Unaltered elevations with original doors. Original wooden mullioned windows and hoodmoulds. Original south-east front has gable end projecting forward on the left and gable end of cross wing projecting forward on the right. Each of these gables has a 3-light traceried window porch in left-hand angle has Y- traceried 2-light window at the front and pointed-arched doorway in its right-hand side. 3-light window with pointed arched lights, right of middle with date plaque in gable over, and on the right near the angle is a pointed arched doorway with a traceried overlight. Later extension on the left has a 3-light pointed arched window under a gable at the front on its right." Slate and granite with yellow brick chimneys. Pointed gothic windows and doors, possible recent renovation. Full view of wind turbine due to location on hill above Blackwater but unlikely to be audible due to the distance and noise from the road.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
20	Blackwater Literary Institute DCO5546 MCO33560 LBS63144	73614 46058	Listed Building citation: "Built for John Passmore Edwards (donor). Killas with granite quoins and sills and brick jambs and arches. Dry Delabole slate roofs, half-hipped ends to front range, otherwise with gable ends. Alternate crested and pierced clay ridge tiles and terminal finials. Polychrome brick chimneys over side walls. Rectangular plan with entrance projection, wing to rear, left (west) with attached room to north. Single storey. Symmetrical 4-window south west front. Plinth and hoodmoulds over openings. Central round-headed entrance in projecting gabled bay with inscribed plaque over doorway. Flanking paired and segmental arched window openings with stopped chamfers. Original segmental arched sashes with marginal panes of coloured glass." Slate, granite and yellow brick, ?London brick. 1890 date stone present and retains Victorian/Gothic detailing and stained glass. Turbine will be clearly visible through minimal vegetation, though it is unlikely to be audible as the building is located next to a main road.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	Minor	Slight negative
21	Barry's DCO3906 LBS63154	75081 44414	Listed Building citation: "Shop and house on street corner. Early C19. Stucco over studwork. Concrete tiled roof hipped over shop and with brick chimney over gable of party wall of No 4. Tapered plan widening from 1-room shop to 1-room double depth house. 2 storeys. Fore Street front of 4 windows with central doorway and corner shop. The shop front continues around left-hand return with 2 first floor windows above. All original 12-pane hornless sashes with moulded wooden architraves. Moulded hoods on consoles over doorway and ground floor window to right on Fore Street elevation. Shop windows replaced in C20 but retaining fascia with terminal consoles and moulded cornice over. Rusticated pilaster piers over shopfront and similar pilaster between house and No 4. Interior not inspected. Chacewater is	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			notable for the survival of many of its C19 shop fronts. This is an interesting example.” On busy road within valley -the turbine will not be visible.						
22	Chacewater House DCO5755 LBS63146	75015 43990	Listed Building citation: “Circa 1832 and extended circa 1840’s. Stucco over stone rubble. Steep dry Delabole slate roof with gable ends and projecting verges at south west end at right angles to dry. Delabole slate roof at lower level and at lower pitch with rendered brick chimney with 3 flues over gable end to north east. Rendered lateral stack over south west wall with slightly projecting breast. Hipped lean-to scantle slate roof over single storey entrance and larder to north east. Originally 2-room double depth plan with stair approached by axial passage between front and rear rooms from entrance at north east end. Extended to south west circa 1840’s in Tudor style by rectangular room with butlers pantry to rear with cellar under. 2 storeys plus attic. 1- and 2-window south east front with gable end of Tudor style extension left with plinth and rusticated stucco quoins. Original 4-light canted hipped-roof and mullioned bay window with original 15-pane fixed lights. Opening over with hoodmould and originally with central mullion but now with horned 16-pane sash. Original oculus window over with wheel,glazing. Earlier part to right with projecting stuccoed keystones over openings and later 16-pane horned sashes. Entrance front to north east has Victorian conservatory left with arched door with Gothic glazing. To right of conservatory is circa 1840’s 4-centred arched window opening within painted rubble walling and with original traceried window with central mullion and arched lights. Interior retains original features of both the circa 1832 and circa 1840’s periods of: panelled doors; dog-leg stair with mahogany handrail over stick balusters	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			and turned newel and curved balustrade over well. Ground floor room to south west has moulded and carved ceiling band and roll moulded architrave surrounding bay window. Garden ornaments include Victorian letter box and lamp-post.” 8-10 foot high sandstone boundary wall with gothic arches and detailing, house not accessible as private land. Wall and mature evergreen trees provide substantial screen meaning that turbine is unlikely to be visible from most aspects. At least the top of the turbine may be visible from upper storeys as this is a hilltop location.						
23	Chacewater Literary Institute DCO5759 LBS63165	75031 44424	Listed Building citation: “Literary institute and wall to front. 1893. Designed by W.J. Wills for John Passmore Edwards (donor). Dressed rock-faced granite, brought to course, with dressed granite quoins, sills, string, copings, jambstones, mullions and arches. Gable-ended dry Delabole slate roofs with alternate arcaded clay ridge tiles. Plan of 2 main rooms flanking central passage with right-hand (east) room projecting farther to rear. 2 further contemporary small linked rooms to rear of left-hand room and axial passage. Each room has separate roof with ridge at right angles to street except for central roof which is parallel to street and linked to roof of principal room at either side. Single storey. Symmetrical 2-window south street front with slightly recessed central doorway flanked by identical tall gable ends. 3 granite steps to keyed round-headed doorway with pilaster jambs. Original pair of 3-panel doors and coloured leaded panes to fanlight. Nowy-headed building name plaque over forming parapet surmounted by scrolled plaque with donor’s initials and scrolled pediment with finial, and date within tympanum. Raised numerals and letters. Each flanking gable end has plinth, impost string, gable copings and pedestals with finials over kneeler and ridge acroteria. Central blind quatrefoil over each window.	19 th Century	L Grade II	4	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			Tripartite windows with stepped round-headed lights and moulded hoods. Coloured leaded glass to tympana with central quatrefoil design. Foundation stone, laid by donor, to left of doorway. Interior is little altered. Arched bracing to roof is carried on granite corbels. Low granite-coped wall with central to front. Chacewater Literary Institute is the second of 4 institutes in Cornwall donated by Passmore Edwards. A strong late Victorian architectural statement in a street with many good C19 buildings." Coursed and faced granite, dated 1893, retains decorative details including stained glass windows. In a good state of repair with maintenance being undertaken at time of survey. Located on a busy road and within a valley therefore turbine will not be visible.						
24	Chacewater Primary School and House DCO4332 MCO51322 LBS63149	75027 44227	Listed Building citation: "National School and schoolhouse built originally in 1848 (PRO) was altered and enlarged in 1861, 1878/9 and 1896/7. The first north western extension was added by William White in 1861, the south western extension was added by James Hicks in 1878/9 and finally the further extensions to the north western wing were the responsibility of Silvanus Trevail who prepared his designs in 1896. The school was transferred to the School Board in 1876. Elvan ashlar to front with granite window frames and mullions, otherwise killas rubble with some freestone and granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with crested clay ridge tiles. Rendered brick axial stacks flanking schoolhouse and stone lateral stack of 1861 to rear wing south wall to east end. Tudor style. Originally a symmetrical plan of central 2-room 2-storey schoolhouse to north and boys schoolroom to south and with gable roofed porch at each end. Girls schoolroom porch removed and rear wing added 1861; further wider wing added to rear of boys schoolroom for Infants and small wing in angle between 1861 wing and schoolhouse in 1878/9 and further	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>classroom for boys added to west of 1861 wing and girls classroom added to west of adjoining wing in 1896/7. Single storey except for 2-storey schoolhouse. Symmetrical east front of 3:1:3 bays. Continuous plinth. Central coped gable ended projection of schoolhouse with datestone 1847 surmounted by bellcote. Cusped kneelers. Ground floor has central canted bay window with flat roof and 2-light window with hoodmould over. Both with central mullions removed when present circa early C20 glazing inserted. Each schoolroom has central narrow window originally with central mullion and flanking wider windows retain central mullions but intermediate mullions removed. Original porch survives to south end but north porch replaced 1861 by 2-light freestone window with cusped lights, plate tracery and pointed hoodmould. Similar window to gable end of 1861 wing. Interior roof mostly obscured but scissor trusses to 1863 wing. Schoolhouse interior has open beams.”</p> <p>External front layout preserved including inscription and pig motif. Most windows replaced with modern replica versions. Internal spaces/uses much altered and with considerable modern extensions to rear.</p> <p>Possibility that turbine may be visible from some rear aspects of the school depending on vegetation density.</p>						
25	Chacewater Watering Place DCO3905 MCO56282 LBS63152	75162 44427	<p>Listed Building citation: “Watering place over spring. Circa early-mid C19. Granite and killas. Rectangular on plan divided into 2 sumps. Entrance from west down wide granite steps. Side walls with plain granite copings and taller retaining wall to east of granite ashlar with projecting flat topped coping. C20 tap in wall over left sump and open pipe over right sump.”</p> <p>Given its valley location the turbine will not be visible.</p>	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
26	Church of St Paul DCO5547 LBS63147 St. Pauls Church Lych Gate DCO3904 LBS63148	75092 44073 75077 44101	Listed Building citation: "1828 when parish was created out of Kenwyn. Rebuilt 1892, except for tower, to a design by Edmund Sedding of Plymouth. Elvan ashlar and killas, some granite and Polyphant stone dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with gable end over east end, adjoining tower at west end plus lean-to aisles to north and south below clerestorey. Restrained Perpendicular style outside, pointed inside. Nave and chancel under 1 roof, west tower, north and south aisles. West entrance front of central 4-stage embattled tower, the second highest in Cornwall with strings dividing stages of diminishing width. Octagonal embattled stair turret to east of north wall rising to higher level. Blocked tower doorway with Perpendicular style Polyphant stone tracery in tympanum of 4-centred arch. Over doorway in 3rd stage is early Perpendicular style 2-light granite window with hoodmould. Similar windows to upper stage with slate louvres. Similar doorway to each aisle flanking tower with 4-centred arch and original 1892 doors. North and south walls of aisles have 1:2:1 bays with 2 central bays broken forward with chamfered corners. Each bay has 3-light flat-headed Perpendicular style windows, those to end bays having hoodmoulds. Trefoil headed lights with original 1892 coloured glass. Similar window to east end of south aisle. Chancel has slightly projecting gable with 5-light limestone window from St Mary's Church Truro, installed by Pearson and with original glass circa mid-late C19. Central figure of Jesus flanked by Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint James the Less and Simon the Zealot. East end of north aisle has doorway like recess with glazed Perpendicular style Polyphant stone tracery in tympanum of 4-centred arch. Clerestorey of nave and chancel has 5 small arch headed windows to north and south. Vestry doorway to east end of south aisle is later insertion. Interior is restrained with exposed killas rubble walling. 5-bay arcades between nave and north and south aisles	19 th Century	L Grade II	4	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>with octagonal Polyphant stone piers and pointed granite arches. Pointed arch between chancel and alter projection. Pointed rubble tower arch. 1892 waggon roof over nave and chancel. 1892 fittings of Perpendicular style painted freestone font; octagonal pulpit of polychrome polished Serpentine with open arcade on turned shafts, carved lecturn of figure of Saint Paul by Harry Hems of Exeter and simple pitch pine pews with blind arcade carving to ends. Earlier oak and mahogany grained boards in Gothic style within tower, pointed with The Lords Prayer, The Creed and The Ten Commandments. 1 original bell in tower.”</p> <p>Listed Building citation: “Lych gate. Probably circa 1892. Elvan ashlar and killas rubble. Dry Delabole slate roof and slate-hung south gable end. Rectangular plan with benches to east and west and central elvan and granite coffin rest. Entrances to north and south. North entrance in coped gable end of elvan ashlar has 4-centred arch of elvan vousoirs. Gable is surmounted by octagonal finial with moulded pendant base and moulded cornice surmounted by latin cross.”</p> <p>Surrounded by mature trees.</p> <p>Turbine is unlikely to be visible except from upper sections/top of tower.</p>						
27	EGM Wyatt DCO4344 LBS63175	74976 44405	Listed Building citation: “House with shop on street corner. Early to mid C19. Stucco over studwork. Grouted scantle slate roofs with hips to right (east) and adjoining party wall, left. Rear roof is parallel to main roof and at a lower level. Brick chimney over party wall, left, axial stack, and further stack over rear wall of front part. 1-room to house and shop plus 2 narrow rooms to rear. 2 storeys. 3-window range. 3 symmetrically spaced first floor 12-pane hornless sashes with moulded wooden architraves. Plinth. Later sash without glazing bars to ground floor left. House doorway at centre with overlight and pilastered doorcase. The entablature above	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>continues to right-hand return over corner shop. The shopfront has 3 elliptically-headed lights on each side and doorway to left-hand on front. The entablature has fascia with dentilled cornice and terminal console brackets, and continues to right on right-hand return over blind wall. C20 canted bay window above on end wall which has stucco rusticated quoins. Rear range east wall has 4-pane window with 2 elliptically arched lights and round- arch headed sash with horns and glazing bars over. Corner, right, splayed for carriage access. Cast iron ogee gutters throughout.”</p> <p>Due to location near to busy road and within valley, turbine will not be visible.</p>						
28	Killifreth Engine House DCO3921 LBS63097	73639 43572	<p>Listed Building citation: “Beam engine house ruin. Circa mid-late C19. Mostly killas rubble with granite quoins, jambstones and bonding stones and mostly dressed coursed granite facing to bob (south east) wall. Round 2-stage chimney to north corner. Round brick arches over openings and brick upper stage to chimney. Originally with gable ended roof; now roofless and floorless. Rectangular single-cell plan with thicker bob wall to south east and round chimney adjoining north corner. Originally 3 storeys. Walls virtually intact except for what was framed and weather-boarded wall and gable end over bob wall. First and second floor of north west side retain outer frames of original windows. Brick collar divides chimney stages. This engine house, probably for operating a whim, is part of Unity Wood and Killifreth Mines, re-opened in 1865.”</p> <p>Not directly accessible, private land.</p> <p>Located in base of valley close to Unity Wood and a screen of trees. Turbine therefore unlikely to be visible and or audible.</p>	19 th Century	WHS L Grade II	A3	Very High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
29	Killifreth Engine House DCO3920 LBS63096	73645 43563	Listed Building citation: "Beam engine house ruin. Circa mid-late C19. Mostly killas rubble with granite quoins, jambstone and bonding stones and mostly dressed coursed granite facing to bob (south west) wall. Round 2-stage chimney to north corner. Round brick arches over openings and brick upper stage to chimney. Originally with gable ended roof and 3 floors; now roofless and floorless. Rectangular single-cell plan with thicker bob wall overlooking mine shaft to south east and round chimney north corner. Originally 3 storeys. Walls virtually intact except for what was framed and weather-boarded wall to second floor and gable end over bob wall. Some undermining of jambs to ground floor opening of bob wall when machinery removed C20. Wheal Bush was part of Unity Wood and Killifreth Mine. This mine was re-opened in 1865 and this is one of two engine houses in a group, probably for pumping." Located in base of valley close to Unity Wood and a screen of trees. Turbine unlikely to be visible or audible.	19 th Century	WHS L Grade II	A3	Very High	No Change	Neutral
30	Reade's Shaft Engine House Chimney DCO3923 MCO52594 LBS63099	72672 44637	Listed Building citation: "Beam engine house ruin. Circa late C19. Killas rubble and brick. Originally rectangular single-cell plan with chimney to northeast corner but now only chimney and some attached walling survives. Originally 3 storeys. Chimney is of rubble to lower stage and brick to upper stage divided by corbelled brick collar. Included for group value." Not accessible, private land. Situated on west side of slope below the crest of a hill - turbine will probably not be visible or audible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A2	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
31	Killifreth Engine House DCO3918 MCO52613 LBS63094	73391 44182	Listed Building citation: "Ruined engine house for beam engine with attached chimney. Circa 1865, chimney, heightened probably circa 1900. Granite rubble and killas; granite quoins and jambstones and brick arches and brick upper part of round chimney to north east corner. 1-cell rectangular plan with round chimney attached to north-east corner. Originally with 3 floors. All walls virtually intact. Thicker south bob wall to second floor level with deep dressed granite wallplate, originally timber framed above clad in weather boarding. Round-headed opening to ground floor. North gable wall has similar brick round arched opening to ground floor and smaller round-headed arched window openings to first and second floor. 2 square openings for second floor beams. Smaller round-headed window openings to east and west walls. 2-stage chimney has moulded brick collar over stone first stage and remains of moulded collar to later part of upper stage. The shaft is named after the purser of 1865, a Mr Edward Hawke, Jun., Tregullow. There were no returns in 1864 but by 1865: "The Company have very recently resumed the works, which were suspended a year a two. They are sinking the engine shaft, which will intersect the lode at a depth of about 70 fathoms". (Statistics and observations by Thomas Spargo 1865). The chimney of this engine house, since heightening circa 1900, is the tallest surviving chimney in Cornwall." Turbine is not likely to be visible from ground level. One domestic scale turbine is visible from/close to this location.	19 th -20 th Century	WHS L Grade II	A3	Very High	No Change	Neutral
32	Wheal Rose Gate Piers and Wall DCO4120 LBS63892	71587 45183	Listed Building citation: "Gate-piers, gate and flanking walls. Circa mid C19. Killas rubble and dressed granite. Plan: Wide gateway with square-on-plan piers and flanking concave quadrant-on-plan walls which adjoin roadside walls. Gate-piers have monolithic granite shafts and moulded and ramped pyramidal granite caps. Granite copings on wall are the same section as the pier caps.	19 th Century	L Grade II	4	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			Original ornate arch-braced cast-iron gates. Adjoining the gateway walls enclosing a rectangular garden in front of house. The walls are ramped up towards the angle where they adjoin walls flanking the house.” Fine grained and dressed granite gate posts and walls. Located within a dip surrounded by trees, hedges and houses. Turbine unlikely to be visible.						
33	GJ & PD Lilly DCO5757 LBS63155	75063 44410	Listed Building citation: “Shop premises with living accommodation above. Early C19. Rendered probably over timber studding. Corrugated asbestos roof with gabled end abutting adjoining buildings. Brick stack at left-hand gable end. Originally double-depth plan with shop at front and rooms behind which are now part of shop, and with C20 wing to left. 2 storeys. First floor 2-window range of 4-pane horned sashes. Ground floor has fine early C19 double-fronted shop with bowed 20-pane shop windows either side of shop entrance with glazed and panelled door. To right-hand doorways originally to house, is now glazed with 12-pane window. Shop and doorway retain their flanking pilasters and entablature with fascia bowed out over the shop windows and with moulded cornice over. This is one of the fine C19 shop fronts for which Chacewater is notable.” Turbine will not be visible due to location of site within a valley and developed area.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
34	GJ & PD Lilly DCO4337 LBS63156	75055 44405	Listed Building citation: “Shop premises with living accommodation above. Early C19. Ground storey rendered, timber studding above clad in wooden rusticated boards. Asbestos slate roof with gabled ends abutting adjoining buildings. Large brick stack over party wall to right. 2 storeys. First floor 2-window range and small 4-pane horned sashes. Ground floor, right, wide horned sash to shop with 3 panes over 2 panes. Half-glazed C20 door to left. This building is especially notable for its rusticated timber cladding.” Turbine will not be visible due to location of site within a	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			valley and developed area.						
35	Glenside DCO4121 LBS63896	72019 44701	Listed Building citation: "House. Circa mid C19. Granite and killas rubble with granite dressings. Grouted scantle slate hipped roof sweeping lower over integral outshut at rear. Rendered brick chimneys over the side walls. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between rear service rooms within integral outshut. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with central doorway. Original panelled door with 2 tall round-headed panels, overlight. Original 12-pane hornless sashes to ground floor, later horned copies to first floor." Located within a dip surrounded by trees, hedges and houses. Turbine unlikely to be visible or audible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	4	High	No Change	Neutral
36	Scorrier House Ha-Ha DCO6329 LBS66921	72544 43766	Listed Building citation: "Ha-ha running parallel to and approx. 10 metres east of east front of Scorrier House. Probably later C18. Faced with large pieces of uncoursed granite rubble. Approx. 100 metres long and one metre high." Located within a shallow valley surrounded by a dense screen of mature deciduous trees. Depending on density of vegetation and seasons, turbine is very unlikely to be visible or audible	18 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
37	Highlands DCO5625 LBS63859	74117 46603	Listed Building citation: "House and 2 cottages, now one house. Probably C18, extended in the C20. Painted rubble and cob walls. Wheat-reed thatched roof. Brick chimneys over the gable ends and over the cross walls. Large external stack on the right. Plan: Pair of one-room-plan cottages on the left with central rear pantry or stair outshut and 2-room-plan house on the right. Extended in	18 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			the C20 on the left and behind the right-hand side. Exterior: 2 storeys. Overall 4-window south front. Pair of 1-window front cottages, on the left, with doorway on their right, and symmetrical 2 window front house with central doorway, on the right. C20 doors and windows in C18 openings. 4- pane casements and 12-pane casements." Located down slope with likely screen of evergreen trees. Depending on vegetation density at least the top of the turbine will probably be visible though not audible.						
38	Killifreth Farmhouse DCO5766 LBS63102	72952 43894	Listed Building citation: "Circa early-mid C17, extended circa late C17 to early C18, remodelled and partly rebuilt C19. Painted granite and killas rubble walls. Delabole dry slate roofs with gable ends. Rendered chimneys over gable ends of northeast wing. The original early-mid C17 range is a 2-room plan and has been partly rebuilt in C19. An additional 2-room range was built circa late C17 to early C18 at right angles to north east, joined at the corner, and has rectangular stair turret projecting at centre of south east wall. 2 storeys, altered window openings C19. Most openings with 2-light casements, mostly with glazing bars. 2-window southwest front has original central 4-centred arched granite doorway with wide chamfer and ball on pyramid stops. Top- glazed C20 arched door. Further doorway to left within C19 rebuilt part, with C20 top-glazed door and cambered arch over incorporates earlier moulded stone as keystone." Not accessible, private land. Located on the western slope of a hill therefore crest of hill and line of woods along it provide substantial shield. Turbine unlikely to be visible or audible	17 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
39	Scorrier Mile Post DCO6320 MCO54481 LBS66897	72779 43944	Listed Building citation: "Later C19. Dressed granite monolith. Triangular type, the sides inscribed:- SCORRIER PENRYN STATION 8 M ½ M." Not located. Area significantly wooded with deciduous trees and close to busy road. Unlikely that turbine will be visible or audible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
40	Chacewater Milestone DCO3908 MCO48494 LBS63161	74987 44411	Listed Building citation: "Milestone. Probably early C19. Granite. Rectangular on plan. Round-headed monolith with incised inscription of 'FROM TRURO 5 MILES'. In upper case with serifs." Clearly visible in street close to wall, white painted with text preserved. Due to location in valley and developed area next to main road, turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	4	High	No Change	Neutral
41	Three Burrows Milestone DCO5767 LBS66893	74226 46605	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith inscribed with the number 16. Also defined the mineral rights of the local landowners." Not located. Depending on density of vegetation, at least the top of the turbine may be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Negligible	Slight negative
42	North Treskerby Engine House DCO5648 LBS63894	72326 45145	Listed Building citation: "Pumping beam engine house at Wheal Rose Mine, disused. Circa mid-late C19. Killas and granite rubble with granite dressings. Brick arches over the principal openings, timber lintels over the other openings. Brick to upper stage of chimney. Roofless. Plan: Rectangular plan with round chimney clasping the rear right-hand corner. No surviving wooden floors, roof structure or machinery. Exterior: 3 storeys. Unaltered and virtually complete elevations. Round-brick arches spanning the principal openings. Front (bob) wall has central doorway. Rear gable end has wide central cylinder doorway and 2 openings above. Right-hand (nearside) wall has central first floor window openings and 2 windows to each of the other floors. Left-hand	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			(offside) wall has square-headed openings; a doorway on the right and 3 small openings.” Site not directly accessible as private land, nor discernible from nearest access. Screening provided by deciduous tree-lined road. Located close to the A30 and the railway. At least the top of the turbine is likely to be visible.						
43	Scorrier Parish Boundary Stone DCO6829 LBS66893M CO54480	72713 44052	Listed Building citation: “Boundary stone. Early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith inscribed with the number 16. Also defined the mineral rights of the local landowners.” Not located. Area significantly wooded with deciduous trees and close to busy road. Unlikely that turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
44	Scorrier Parish Boundary Stone DCO4322 MCO54478 LBS63106	72883 44067	Listed Building citation: “Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 16. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list.” Not located. Area significantly wooded with deciduous trees and close to busy road. Unlikely that turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
45	Parish Boundary Stone DCO7109 LBS63106	72883 43771	Listed Building citation: “Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 16. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list.” Not located, private land. Located on a west-facing slope and shielded by quite dense deciduous trees. Unlikely that turbine will be visible at all.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
46	Parish Boundary Stone DCO7480 LBS66894	72877 43777	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone on north side of gateway. Early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith inscribed with the number 27. Also defined the mineral rights of the local landowners." Not located. Within steep and wooded valley of deciduous trees and close to busy road. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
47	Parish Boundary Stone DCO4323 LBS63108	72981 43671	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 27. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within steep valley close to or within deciduous woodland. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
48	Parish Boundary Stone DCO3927 LBS63107	72883 43771	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough hewn stone with inscription hidden. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located, private land. Within or surrounded by deciduous woodland, near top of slope. Unlikely that any of turbine will be visible though this is dependent on vegetation density.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
49	Parish Boundary Stone DCO6319 LBS66895	72981 43671	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith inscribed with the number 29(?). Also defined the mineral rights of the local landowners." Not located. Located within a deciduous wooded area near the top of the hill. Unlikely that any of turbine will be visible though this may be dependent on vegetation density.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
50	Parish Boundary Stone DCO5549 LBS63113	73095 43563	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 41. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within a steep valley and surrounded by deciduous trees. Unlikely that any of turbine will be visible though this may be dependent on vegetation density.	19 th century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
51	Parish Boundary Stone DCO5768 LBS63109	73072 43578	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 3. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within a steep valley surrounded by deciduous trees and close to a busy road. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
52	Parish Boundary Stone DCO3929 LBS63112	73090 43559	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 36. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within a steep valley surrounded by deciduous trees and close to a busy road. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
53	Parish Boundary Stone DCO3928 LBS63111	73088 43564	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the letters KI. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within a steep valley surrounded by deciduous trees and close to a busy road. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible though the slope does face towards the turbine	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			and visibility may be dependent on vegetation density.						
54	Parish Boundary Stone DCO4324 LBS63110	73080 43569	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 38. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within a steep valley surrounded by deciduous trees and close to a busy road. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible though the slope does face towards the turbine and visibility may be dependent on vegetation density.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Negligible	Slight negative
55	Parish Boundary Stone DCO5729 LBS63114	73157 43550	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn and inscribed with the number 47. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Within a steep valley and surrounded by deciduous trees. Unlikely that any of turbine will be visible though this may be dependent on vegetation density.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
56	Parish Boundary Stone DCO5550 LBS63115	73810 43329	Listed Building citation: "Boundary stone. Early C19. Granite. Monolith. Rough-hewn stone with inscription broken off. This stone not only defined the parish boundary but the mineral rights of local landowners, and is one of a series of 35 similar stones included in this list." Not located. Located in an area with very little substantial vegetation though in a shallow valley and on a slope facing away from the turbine. Depending on the density and height of vegetation it is possible that the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
57	Post Office DCO3907 LBS63157	75046 44405	Listed Building citation: "2 adjoining shops with houses. Early C19. Rendered and painted studwork to front. Corrugated asbestos roof with brick chimneys left and right over party walls. Originally 1-room and double depth plans. Post Office, left is now 1-room with C20 wing to rear. 2 storeys. 3-window north street front. 16-pane horned sash, left, 12-pane horned sash over right side door of Post Office and original hornless 16-pane sash centrally over right shop window. Ground floor left has fine early C19 double-fronted shop with bowed 20-pane shop window either side of shop entrance with glazed and panelled door and overlight. The right-hand bowed window is slightly altered. House doorway to right and bowed shop windows are flanked by narrow pilasters and the whole has entablature with fascia bowed out over the windows and moulded cornice over. Right-hand shop of late date has 6-panel top-glazed door in original opening, left and shopfront of shallow projecting bay with C20 glazing and original simple fascia. Interior of Post Office much altered. The shop to No7 is one of the fine shopfronts for which Chacewater is notable." Part of a terrace, largely original shop front, including bay windows, and chimney, internal space modernised. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
58	Prator DCO4339 LBS63160	74982 44419	Listed Building citation: "2 adjoining houses. Early C19. Elvan and killas to ground floor, front, and render to 1st floor. Asbestos slate roof, left and corrugated asbestos roof, right. Brick chimneys over gable ends and over party wall. 1-room house, left, and 2-room house, right, both with 2 storeys. Left house (No 20) has 2-window south front with original hornless 16-pane sashes. Doorway with top-glazed panel door to right. Cemented wooden lintels over ground floor openings. No 21 has symmetrical 3-window south front with 4-panel door and gable roof porch with latticed panels flanking shouldered doorway.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			Painted cambered arches over ground floor windows. Cast iron rainwater head and downpipe." Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.						
59	Primrose Farmhouse DCO3901 LBS63141	74814 46230	Listed Building citation: "Farmhouse. Circa early C19. Built by Henry James for himself. Painted killas and cob, slate-hung to first floor of front. Wheat reed thatched roof with brick chimneys over gable ends. Scantle slate roof over lower part to right. Originally 2-room cross-passage central-stair plan; 1 room 2-storey extension to right, circa mid C19, and single storey lean-to to rear. 2 storeys. 3- and 1-window front. Main part has central doorway with panelled door and low pitched gabled porch. 9-pane sashes with high meeting rails. Old wooden laundry under eaves. Later C19 part, right, has 4- pane sashes. Interior is little altered with open beams and pine muntin and plank partitions." Not directly accessible, private land. At least top of turbine most likely to be visible dependent on vegetation density.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative
60	Road Bridge Over Stream DCO5542 LBS63153	75135 44443	Listed Building citation: "Road bridge arch and parapet. Early C19. Killas rubble with dressed elvan voussoirs and granite copings. Single span. South side has nearly round arch over stream. Plain parapet with rounded copings." Located within a valley and developed area as part of a busy road. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
61	Roger's Salon DCO5758 LBS63159	74985 44391	Listed Building citation: "House with shop. Mid C19. Incised stucco front with painted rubble sides and rear. Hipped asbestos slate roof with slightly projecting eaves and brick chimneys over side walls. 2-room double depth plan. 2 storeys. 3-window north front with original 12-pane hornless sashes with old glass in original opening with moulded wooden architraves. C19 15-pane shop	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>window, left, probably originally wider to right. Paired entrances to right. Left shop entrance remodelled and blocked but right entrance to house survives with 4-panel door and overlight with marginal panes. Flanking wooden pilasters. Original continuous fascia with consoles and moulded cornice over shopfront and doorway to house. Sashes also to side and rear.”</p> <p>Modern rendering to historic shop front, granite threshold, rubble stone wall, modern/later inserted door, other architectural elements in reasonable repair.</p> <p>Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.</p>						
62	Rose House DCO4119 LBS63891	71572 45195	<p>Listed Building citation: “House. Circa mid C19. Stuccoed front, otherwise rubble. Grouted scantle slate hipped roof with brick chimneys over the side walls. Cast-iron ogee gutters. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 reception rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window-front with central doorway. Rusticated stucco quoins. Original door, porch and windows; panelled door with 2 round-arched panels; debased Tuscan porch with fluted columns and brackets in the entablature (later C19 glazing with coloured marginal panes); 12-pane hornless sashes.”</p> <p>Not directly accessible, private property.</p> <p>Local stone, typical farmhouse design with modern alterations.</p> <p>In a dip with a screen of mature deciduous trees, turbine is unlikely to be visible though this may depend on vegetation density.</p>	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral
63	Scorrier House DCO6846 LBS66920	72515 43779	<p>Listed Building citation: “Large house. Mostly c.1910, replacing the larger C18 house of the Williams family, but with part of the service wing surviving. Granite ashlar, slate roofs. H-plan facing east, with entrance in north side, plus L-plan rear wing. Classical style. Two storeys and 1:3:1 bays; plinth, 1st floor band, cornice and</p>	18 th -19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>blocking course, raised quoins. The symmetrical east facade has a set-back 3-bay centre containing windows with plain reveals and flat-arched heads with raised keystones; the wings have canted bay windows at ground floor and tripartite windows above with cornices on consoles; all the windows sashed without glazing bars. Low hipped roof concealed. The 4-bay entrance front on the north side has a large square single-storey portecochere in the 3rd bay, which has rusticated corner pilasters, a moulded cornice and blocking course, and wide round-headed arches in all sides, with imposts, moulded heads and keystones, a pyramidal glazed roof, and a round-headed inner doorway with side windows. At 1st floor above this is a tripartite window like those in the wings; the other windows match those at the front. The south front (left return of left wing) is only 3 bays, in similar style, but with a long rectangular conservatory attached. Continued to the rear of this wing is a lower range in different masonry, with segmental-headed 12-pane sashes with keystones; attached at right angles to this is the surviving C18 service wing, which is of brick, with segmental-headed sashed windows; and at the end of this, a 3-storey element of killas rubble and ashlar which has a one-bay south front which has tripartite sashed windows with keystones. Interior: the ground floor of the 3-bay centre is a very large hall with imperial staircase; the former kitchen in the rear wing has a very large fireplace."</p> <p>Not accessible, private property.</p> <p>Significantly wooded area with mature deciduous trees surrounding the boundary to the House. Turbine is unlikely to be visible due to the density of vegetation though this may be dependent on the season.</p>						
64	Simla and Trecoose DCO5497	73705 46197	Listed Building citation: "Pair of houses. Circa late C19. Roughly coursed killas rubble with granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate hipped roofs with hidden valley. Brick axial	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
	LBS63760		<p>and gable stack with stepped cornices. Cast-iron ogee section gutters with lions' heads at the junctions. Plan: Overall rectangular double depth plan. Similar but not identical pair of houses. Integral parallel service-range at rear of left-hand house; service wing at right angles behind right-hand side of other house. Each house has 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall leading from a 2-storey porch. Stair halls at rear of left-hand house and behind right-hand room of other house. Exterior: 2 storeys. Unaltered elevations. Pair of identical-fronted houses. Each house has a symmetrical 1:1 bay front with central 2 storey projecting porch with the upper part of the bay surmounted by a moulded triangular gable pediment. Plinth, first-floor sill string. Original doors and windows: 4-panel doors with overlights; 4-pane horned sashes. First floor openings have shallow arches and hoodmoulds. Round-arched stair windows with traceried heads and marginal panes."</p> <p>Not directly accessible, private property. Majority of turbine will be visible though there is a screen of trees around these properties.</p>						
65	Stables at Higher Whitehall DCO3925 LBS63101	72894 44350	<p>Listed Building citation: "Stables and coach house. Early C19. Rubble to ground floor, stuccoed to first floor. Hipped scantle slate and corrugated iron roof. Rectangular plan of coach house left (south) and larger part for stables, right. 2 storeys. East front: symmetrical to right with 2 blind pointed-arched first floor windows and central ground floor doorway with boarded door flanked by windows with bars. To left, wide carriage entrance. At right-hand (north) end, central doorway to left with external granite steps with painted rubble retaining wall."</p> <p>Not directly accessible, private land. Located on western crest of the hill but the turbine is unlikely to be visible.</p>	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
66	Sunny Corner Nurseries DCO3876 LBS63182	75116 44399	Listed Building citation: "Market. Early C19. Killas rubble with elvan ashlar jambs and voussoirs and granite columns with freestone capitals. Asbestos slate roof. Rectangular plan facing open courtyard. Re-erected circa 1970, colonnade supporting monopitch roof with solid original back wall against road, west. Original wide entrance to north end with elliptical stone arch. 5 salvaged Doric columns have slight entasis and 4 have moulded capitals. C20 roof structure." Internal space not accessible. Granite and slate rubble walling. Archway lined with cement, concrete flooring though has a granite threshold through arch. Colonnade of five granite pillars supporting modern roof. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
67	Britannia Hotel DCO4340 LBS63164	75015 44420	Listed Building citation: "Public house. Early/mid C19. Stucco over studwork to front. Scantle slate roof with wide eaves to front. Brick chimney over party wall left, axial chimney and gable end right with evidence for earlier building adjoining on Literary Institute site. 2-room double depth plan with covered carriageway to right. 2 storeys. South street front of symmetrical 3-window part with central doorway and window over carriageway to right. All windows are 6-pane horned sashes with moulded wooden architraves. Stucco plinth and rusticated quoins. Flush beaded 6-panel door with overlight. Interior opened up as 1-room C20 and with simple moulded beams to left-hand part. First floor not inspected. Original granite flag pavement to front with granite kerb." Granite and slate building with painted front and slate roof. Retains symmetrical design, carriageway and sash windows. Still used as a pub. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
68	The Old Forge DCO5473 LBS63895	72003 44720	Listed Building citation: "Forge, now a workshop possibly originally serving Wheal Rose Mine. Circa early C19. Painted rubble walls. Bitumen grouted scantle slate roof (sagging) with brick chimney over left-hand gable end and chimney removed from other gable end. Plan: Rectangular plan. Exterior: Single storey. Unaltered elevations. Front wall has wide central door- way and window on the left. Interior: Lime-washed walls, original roof structure. No surviving fittings." Local stone rubble and painted/lime washed walls, scantle slate roof coated with bitumen but significantly sagging in centre. Retains wide central door and window. In use as a garage or storage area. Located in a shallow valley and surrounded by houses and hedgerows. Unlikely that any of the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
69	The Rambling Miner DCO5541 LBS63173	74918 44392	Listed Building citation: "Public house. Circa early C19. Killas rubble with cambered dressed elvan arches with projecting keystones over first floor openings. Asbestos slate roof with brick chimneys over gable ends, shared with No.II, left. 2-room central-stair plan with service rooms to rear. 2 storeys. Nearly symmetrical 3-window south- street front. Doorway off-centre to right with C20 door. Simple Doric porch with plain wooden columns and simple entablature. Flanking windows are tripartite bowed sashes recessed within cement surrounds. Originally with timber lintels like that surviving over doorway. First floor has horned 4-pane sashes in original openings." Predominantly constructed of slate, building retains period features including bow fronted and sash windows. Still in use as a pub. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
70	The White House DCO7484 LBS66923	72531 44127	Listed Building citation: "Probably early C19; enlarged. Uncoursed rubble with granite quoins and dressings, painted white, modern tiled roof. Double-pile plan by addition to rear. Two storeys and 2 bays, symmetrical; central doorway with glazed door; 12-pane sashed windows with exposed boxes, raised sills, and rectangular lintels; chimney at right-hand gable. Rear not of special interest." White painted slate rubble construction with sash windows and modern roof. Stands between two busy roads with considerable mature trees and hedges around it. Turbine may be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	Minor	Slight negative
71	Tregullow Cottage DCO6309 LBS66938	73006 43560	Listed Building citation: "Probably C18; altered. Uncoursed rubble, part rendered and all painted white, graduated slate roof. L-plan formed by 2-unit main range with rear extension. Two storeys and 2 wide bays; central doorway now covered by large rectangular glazed porch; two small 4-pane sashed windows on each floor, those at 1st floor offset to the left (and all now flanked by modern pseudo-shutters). Steeply-pitched roof with gable chimneys, that at the right-hand end extruded and with a wider base suggesting an internal bread oven (small privy attached to wall in front of chimney)." Not accessible, private property Located at the bottom of a valley and screened by deciduous woodland. Unlikely any part of the turbine will be visible.	18 th Century	L Grade II	A2	High	No Change	Neutral
72	Tregullow House DCO7473 LBS66936	72840 43597	Listed Building citation: "Large house. 1805; altered and reduced. Scored stucco (probably on rubble), with granite dressings, slate roof. Formerly T-plan, formed by a double-pile front block with rear service wing, but the wing has been demolished, leaving only the front block: this is also T-shaped, with a 3-bay front range and parallel 5-bay rear range. Classical style. The 2-storey 3-bay facade is symmetrical, and has channelled corner pilasters, a 1st floor band, cornice, and blocking course	19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>with a raised panel in the centre; the centre, breaking forwards slightly, has a large rectangular porte-cochere, tetrastyle, with square granite Tuscan pillars on a plinth, plain frieze, cornice, and blocking course, and under this a recessed porch which has a wide round-headed doorway with wooden architrave and fanlight with radiating glazing bars (altered double doors). The ground floor has large tripartite sashed windows with raised architraves matching the style of the porte-cochere (and glazed with horizontal glazing bars only); the 1st floor has 16-pane sashes with plain reveals. Roof concealed (presumably hipped), with 2 ridge chimneys flanking the centre. Attached to the left return wall is a large Victorian conservatory of 5 bays plus a 3-bay canted end, which has a granite plinth, a doorway next to the house, 10-pane sashed windows in the other bays (with lay bars only), coloured margin panes in those at the south end, and an elegant internal iron frame; the rear range has a large tripartite sashed window on each floor, with chunky granite architraves. The right-hand return wall has similar windows to the front range, and a 2-storey canted bay to the rear range, of granite ashlar at ground floor, with sashed windows which have unusually large panes, and margin panes. Interior: moulded plaster cornice in entrance hall, with acanthus leaves and vine frieze; dog-legged stone staircase with iron balusters and stair window with moulded architrave.”</p> <p>Not accessible, private property Located at the bottom of a valley and screened by deciduous woodland. Unlikely any part of the turbine will be visible.</p>						
73	Veryan DCO4338 LBS63158	75035 44404	Listed Building citation: “Terrace of 2 small shop premises with accommodation above and small house. Mid C19. Stucco front. Asbestos slate roof with brick chimneys, left and right over party walls. Shallow 1-room double depth plans. 2 storeys. Regular 5-window range,	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>slightly wider spaced to right. All first floor windows and ground floor right (No.11) are C19 4-pane hornless sashes. All ground floor openings have moulded cornice hoods on console brackets. To left of ground floor (No.9) a mid-C19 shop front with 3 elliptically arched lights, double doors to right and with fascia above. At centre (No.10) a narrow 2-light shop window with elliptically arched lights and bowed fascia. To right of centre a pair of doors (Nos.10 and 11) under one hood, the left-hand door has 2 round-headed panels, the right-hand C20 glazed door, both with overlights.”</p> <p>Local stone construction, they retain shop frontages and sash windows though with some modern adaptations. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.</p>						
74	Blackwater War Memorial DCO14516 LBS503073	7360 4604	<p>Listed Building citation: “War memorial in front of Blackwater, Passmore Edwards Hall, unveiled in 1921. The cross is of dressed granite in the Celtic style with a pierced wheel-head cross on a tapered shaft with celtic knotwork decorative panels. The cross shaft stands upon a tapering base bearing the names of the First World War dead and returnees. The inscription on the south west face reads: 'THOSE WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE 1914-1919' and a list of nine names. North west face: 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN HONOUR OF THE BLACKWATER AND DISTRICT MEN WHO SERVED THEIR KING AND COUNTRY 1914-1919' and the first part of the list of names which continues on the remaining faces. The base stands upon a two stepped plinth, the upper south west facing side bearing the inscription: 'ALSO IN LOVING MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE 1939-1945 WAR' and the names of eight men who were killed in action. The lower plinth is in turn surrounded by eight low granite posts supporting a chain...This striking granite memorial with its Celtic-style wheel cross stands in a commanding</p>	20 th Century	L Grade II	4	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			position, adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building. Given its strong historic interest and elegant architectural handling, it fully merits listing. Granite with Celtic style cross and knot-work decoration, erected between 1919 and 1945. A large proportion of the turbine will be clearly visible with only minimal vegetation screening the memorial from a view of the hilltop turbine site. The turbine is unlikely to be audible due to the adjacent busy road						
75	Blackwater NC Wesley Chapel DCO4190 MCO32319 LBS63759	73665 46190	Listed Building citation: "Wesleyan chapel and adjoining schoolroom. Date plaque 1823, remodelled slightly circa late C19. Painted rubble walls with brick arches over the openings. Scantle slate hipped roof. Cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Plan: Rectangular aisle-less plan with gallery on 3 sides. Rostrum at north-west (ritual east) end, schoolroom beyond. Exterior: 2 storeys elevations. Original openings. Symmetrical 2 windows south-east front has wide central doorway spanned by a segmental arch, otherwise round-headed openings with circa late C19 horned sashes with glazing bars. Interior: Early C19 gallery (not inspected) said to be from a chapel in Truro (Christopher Stell); bow fronted rostrum." Now a private dwelling. Some of the turbine may be visible from the upper floors depending upon the vegetation density. Turbine is unlikely to be audible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	Minor	Slight negative
76	Wheal Rose Engine House DCO 4477 MCO52467 LBS63893	71716 45023	Listed Building citation: "Beam engine house at Wheal Rose Mine, disused. Circa mid-late C19. Granite and killas rubble with granite dressings. Brick arches over the openings, brick to upper stage of chimneys, roofless. Plan: Rectangular plan with round chimney clasping the rear left-hand corner. No surviving wooden floors, roof structure, or machinery. Exterior: 2 storeys over basement. Virtually complete and unaltered elevations. Front (bob) wall has central round-headed doorway over basement opening. Rear gable end has wide cylinder	19 th Century	L Grade II	2	High	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>doorway, spanned by timber lintel with relieving arch, with round-headed window over. Right-hand (nearside) wall has 2 ground floor openings and central first floor opening. Left-hand (offside) wall has small doorway on the right and first floor window opening towards the right. Chimney has stepped collar between the stages and similar collar at the top.”</p> <p>Constructed of granite and slate with all elevations apparently surviving but building has been renovated for use as dwelling and was therefore not directly accessible. It is a tall building on top of a hill and is not well screened by vegetation. It is likely that at least the top of the turbine will be visible from some aspects.</p>						
77	Woodcot House DCO6862 LBS66937	72725 43544	<p>Listed Building citation: “House. Probably later C18, enlarged in C19 and altered. Uncoursed killas rubble with granite quoins and dressings, slate roof, brick chimneys. L-plan formed by 4-unit front range on north-south axis with added wing to rear of south end. Two storeys and 4 bays; doorway in 2nd bay, up 2 steps, with recessed door and panelled reveal; 16-pane sashed windows in the 1st and 3rd bays, 2 smaller 12- pane sashes to the right, and four 16-pane sashes at 1st floor, all with exposed boxes and the larger ones unhorned. Gable chimneys, and a ridge chimney at the junction of the 3rd and 4th bays (perhaps formerly a gable). Left end wall has 2 small 4-pane fixed windows at ground floor. Wing continued to the rear at this end, 2 storeys and 2 bays, symmetrical, has central doorway with granite surround, 16-pane sashed windows on both floors, one chimney on the ridge and another at the left gable. Rear and interior not inspected.”</p> <p>Not accessible, private property.</p> <p>Located at the bottom of a valley and screened by deciduous woodland. Unlikely any part of the turbine will be visible.</p>	18 th -19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
78	Woodside DCO5756 LBS63150	74873 44342	Listed Building citation: "House, originally 2 houses. Circa mid-late C18 remodelled and extended in circa late C19-early C19. Elvan ashlar front with killas rubble to sides and some slate hanging to rear. Mostly dry Delabole slate roofs with brick chimneys over gable ends, 1 rendered axial stack and brick chimney over end wall of hipped rear wing with scantle roofed lean-to beyond with further brick chimney. Originally small 1-room plan house with entrance to 1 side and larger 2-room house with central entrance. Converted to 1 house circa late C18 with stair turret added or remodelled to rear, left of middle, and rear wing added to larger part right plus further C19 lean-to beyond and C19 lean- to to right. 2 storeys. 5-window north front with old 16-pane hornless sashes and much crown glass and internal fielded-panelled window shutters. Entrance in 2nd ground floor opening with original 6-panel door with fielded panels and overlight. 4th ground floor opening now with 16-pane hornless sash but was entrance to larger house. Plinth. Slightly cambered elvan arches over openings with projecting bracket moulded keystones. Moulded cornice under rendered parapet with plan coping. Round- headed possibly original sash to rear with wide glazing bars stair turret. Interior Partial internal inspection of middle front room and stair hall. Middle room has C18 moulded plaster ceiling cornice and eared fireplace surround. Stair hall has open-well closed-string stair with stick balusters on plinths and C18 moulded ceiling cornice. Further original or old features may survive in other parts of the house. This house has unspoilt elevations to all sides and appears to retain most of its internal plan and features." Not accessible, private property." Screen of mature trees surrounds property which is located on the side of a valley facing the turbine site. At least the top of the turbine may be visible from some aspects.	18 th -19 th Century	L Grade II	A3	High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
79	Zimapan DCO3885 LBS63204	73050 43577	Listed Building citation: "Villa, formerly mine office now private house. Circa early mid C19. Stucco. Hipped dry Delabole slate roofs with wide eaves to front (south) and lean-to at end of rear wing (north). Brick chimneys over rear wall and east side wall of wing. T-shaped overall plan of single-storey single depth part to front (south) of large room left (west, wide entrance hall and 3 smaller rooms to right plus 2 storey service wing under some eaves level to rear (north) of entrance hall. Regular 5-window east of south front with original 12-pane hornless sashes. Wide flat-roofed entrance porch between window 2 and 3 from left with original 6-panel door with overlight flanked by tall narrow sidelights between pilaster like posts and further windows with glazing bars to porch sides, all surmounted by fascia with moulded cornice. Interior is little altered with original doors and architraves and with plaster ceilings with moulded cornices to the front rooms. Main room has trailing vine band and the 3 rooms have egg and dart detail. Some fireplace surrounds with consoles." Located close to busy road and in slight hollow within steep valley. Surrounded by dense deciduous trees. The turbine should not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
80	22-23 Fore Street Chacewater DCO5543 LBS63162	74995 44415	Listed Building citation: "2 adjoining houses, formerly with 2 shops. Early C19, killas rubble with elvan quoins, jambstones and arch stones. Asbestos slate roof sweeping lower to rear with brick chimney over gable end, left over party wall right of middle and over party wall shared with No 24. Hipped lean-to roof to roof to left over single storey shop extension. Left-hand house is 2-room central stair double depth plan plus shop to west. Right-hand house originally with shop in front room is 1-room double depth plan. 2-storeys. Regular 2-window and 1-window south street fronts. Left-hand house is symmetrical with central doorway and C20 door. Shop to left has blocked doorway and C20 window, far left. All	19 th Century	L Grade II	2	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>other windows are 4-pane horned sashes. House to right has doorway left and narrowed window opening, right, with continuous wooden lintel over. C20 door. All other openings have original cambered-arched keyed lintels with projecting keystones. Interiors not inspected.”</p> <p>Constructed from local stone with slate roof. Evidence for re-pointing and modern alterations including replacement doors and window. Retains granite threshold adjoining pavement.</p> <p>Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.</p>						
81	1-5 High Street, Chacewater DCO3911 LBS63170	74962 44382	<p>Listed Building citation: “Terrace with shopfront, now house. Early/mid C19. Killas rubble walls with cambered brick arches with projecting keystones over most openings slate-hung first floor to right-hand end. Asbestos slate roofs with brick gable and axial chimneys hipped to right. Projecting eaves with shaped wooden brackets. Mostly 1-room double depth plans. 2 storeys. Regular 9-window north street front. Nos 1, 2 and 3, left have 4-paned horned sashes. Nos 4 and 5 have original 12-pane hornless sashes with wider central lights. Entrances to left or right all with C20 doors. Near centre, No.2 has wooden shopfront, the shop window now blocked and with sash window inserted, flanked by 2 pilastered doorways with traceried fanlights, the right-hand doorway wider and divided into 2 entrances. An entablature continues over the whole feature. Single storey 1-room addition with tapered room under flat lead roof to far right on street corner was further shop, now with C20 window. Slatehanging over with original 12-pane hornless sash. Interiors not inspected. Chacewater is notable for the survival of many C19 shopfronts, and this shopfront, although altered, is an interesting example.”</p> <p>Five terraced houses with modern alteration including PVC windows, re-pointing and extensions. Constructed</p>	19 th Century	L Grade II	2	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			predominantly of slate though fabric very soft and considerably eroded probably as a result of pollution. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.						
82	33-34 Fore Street Chacewater DCO3910 LBS63167	74909 44389	Listed Building citation: "House with 2 shop fronts. Mid C19. Stucco over studwork to first floor of front. Pyramidal corrugated asbestos roof. 2-rooms wide and 2-rooms deep with shops to front originally with central passage between shops. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3- window south street front. Original windows and glass. Ground floor has 2 identical mid C19 double shop fronts flanking central former passage doorway. Each shop front has bowed 2-light windows with elliptically arched lights and curved glass flanking central doorway. Right-hand doorway doorway now a window. C20 doors with small overlights. Narrow wooden pilasters linked to original fascia by carved consoles with cornice over. Terminal consoles are wider. First floor has 4-pane sashes with similar arched lights, pilasters, consoles and cornices." Original design shop front with modern signage and alterations such as doors and amalgamation into one shop. First floor sash windows retain arches. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	2	High	No Change	Neutral
83	24 Fore Street Chacewater DCO3909 LBS63163	75087 44439	Listed Building citation: "House with shop. Early/mid C19. Painted render over first floor over shop to front otherwise stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with brick chimney over gable end, left, and over party wall right. Large 1-room shop with 2 rear rooms. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south street front with C20 windows replacing original 16-pane sashes. C20 false shutters. Unequal slightly projecting double shop front with 4- lights to left of doorway and 6-lights to right. Doorway has original	19 th Century	L Grade II	2	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			narrow wooden panelled flanking pilasters. Further doorway to house, left, with plain pilasters. Original fascia over shops and doorways with moulded cornice and shaped bracket to left. C20 doors. Interior is simple. Rear room, left, has stone fire place with cambered brick arch." Fish and chip shop with possible modern replacement or highly renovated shop front. First floor retains sash windows though with modern shutters. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.						
84	1 Station Road Chacewater DCO4341 LBS63166	75048 44427	Listed Building citation: "Houses with shopfronts on street corner. 1832. Elvan and killas rubble with dressed quoins and jambstone and shallow brick arches with projecting keystones. Asbestos slate and slurried scantle slate roof with wide eaves, street corner hip and brick chimneys over gable ends to west and north and brick axial chimney over party wall. L-shape group comprising originally (-room shop, 1-room house, street corner shop, 1- room house and narrow rooms to rear. 2 storeys. 5-window front to Fore Street (south) and 4-window return front to Station Road (east). South front has house left originally shop with wide ground floor C20 window replacing shop window. Entrance to right with C20 door and overlight. 2 C20 windows over. Second house has C20 window, left, and blocked entrance, right, and original 12-pane hornless sashes over. Original shop window to right complete with 15-panes. Flanking wooden pilasters on plinths with consoles over to original fascia with cornice which continues round to east front. Original 12-pane hornless sash centrally over shop window. East front has similar shop window with doorway to left near corner. Double top-glazed doors with overlight. Doorway to right of shop now with 4-pane horned sash. Further doorway almost adjoining with panelled door and overlight. Ground floor right-hand window and 4 first floor windows are original hornless 12-	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			pane sashes. Cast-iron ogee gutters with cast iron down pipes. Interior partially inspected to view original open string winder stair with curved mahogany handrail and running dog detail.” Local stone end of terrace house. Comparable to other nearby properties. Retains sash windows and shop front though some of these could be modern copies/ replacements. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.						
85	2 The Square Chacewater DCO3875 LBS63180	75088 44408	Listed Building citation: “Small house. Circa 1820. Killas and elvan rubble with elvan and freestone dressings with cob to part of right gable end and the stud and plaster wall to wing. Scantle slate roof sweeping lower to rear, left, with brick chimneys over gable ends. L- shaped plan of 2 front rooms with central cross passage and stair and 1-room kitchen wing to rear, right and narrow service room to rear left. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2- window north east road front. Central freestone and elvan ashlar doorway with plain pilasters, moulded impost stones round-headed arch with keystone, architrave and cornice. Top-glazed 6-panel door with blind fanlight over. Rendered plinth and flat dressed stone arches with projecting keystones over windows. Elvan sills. Original 12-pane hornless sashes with mostly original crown glass. Original sashes also to wing and stair and original 16-pane 2-light casement to rear, left. Interior is little altered with original T-plan stair, and mahogany doors with moulded architraves; original floors, bead moulded beams to wing and original roof structure. Blocked borrowed light between right-hand room and passage suggests that front door fanlight has always been blind. Cobbled pavement to front. An interesting example of a small town house with farmhouse plan of rear kitchen wing and integral service room modified and reduced in scale to suit the site.”	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			Of slate construction with elaborate arched doorway and a chimney at either end of the slate roof. Retains sash windows. Recently renovated. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.						
86	39-40 Fore Street Chacewater DCO4342 LBS63168	75121 44450	Listed Building citation: "2 houses. Mid C19. Stucco over studwork to front. Hipped asbestos slate roof with wide eaves and brick chimneys over side walls. Left-hand house wider but both houses are 1-room wide and 2-rooms deep with adjoining entrance passages leading to stairs. 2 storeys. Regular but not quite symmetrical 4-window south street front. Plinth and rusticated quoin strips. Pair of doorways slightly to right of middle with narrow pilasters and 3 carved consoles supporting moulded hood. Windows are 12-pane sashes. First floor has original hornless sashes within original moulded wooden architraves. Ground floor horned sashes are later replacements." Retains original and replacement sash windows. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
87	10-11 High Street Chacewater DCO5545 LBS63171	74899 44390	Listed Building citation: "Pair of houses. Circa mid C19. Killas rubble with cambered elvan arches with projecting keystones. Hip to left of asbestos roof over No.10, with brick chimney over side wall, left. Adjoining slurried scantle slate roof over No.11 has brick chimney over party wall, left, and gable end, right. Each house has 1-room plan with passage to 1 side and is 2-rooms deep. 2 storeys. Regular 4-window range. Original 12-pane hornless sashes. Each house has entrance to right and ground floor window to left. C20 door to No.10 (left) and 4-panel door with top panels later glazed to No.11, both with overlights." Slate terraced houses retain sash windows with some modern alterations. Number 10 also has a drain	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			constructed across front leading away from door. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.						
88	3 The Square Chacewater DCO5781 LBS63181	75089 44397	Listed Building citation: "House with shop. Early C19. Stucco over studwork and some painted rubble to ground floor left side wall. Hipped asbestos slate roof sprocketed for wide eaves supported on shaped wooden brackets. Wide room to left (south) of cross passage with shop to right-hand side and service rooms to rear. Symmetrical 4-window east road front imbalanced by shop front to right. Doorway with C20 door slightly right of middle. Original 16-pane hornless sashes with old glass. Double shopfront to right of doorway has original projecting 4-light shop window bays with sidelights. Original fascia obscured by C20 fascia. Interior not inspected." House with retained shop frontage. Original sash windows and modern inserted front door though generally in good state of repair. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral
89	12 High Street Chacewater DCO3912 LBS63172	74909 44389	Listed Building citation: "House in row. Circa early C19. Killas rubble with cambered elvan arches with projecting keystones. Asbestos slate roof with brick chimneys over shared gable ends. 2-room central-stair plan with service rooms to rear. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south street front. 4-pane horned sashes. Central doorway with top-glazed 4-panel door. Interiors not inspected." Slate walling has been re-pointed. Retains wooden sash windows though has modern slate roof and threshold replaced with concrete/ cement. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
90	14-19 High Street Chacewater DCO5761 LBS63174	74956 44401	Listed Building citation: "Terrace of 6 houses. Early/mid C19. Killas rubble with cambered brick arches over windows and elliptical brick arches over doorways, all with projecting keystones. Original grouted scantle slate roofs over Nos 16 and 19, otherwise asbestos slate. Brick axial stacks over party walls and to gable end, left. No 14 has 2-room double depth plan otherwise 1-room double depth plans. 2 storeys. Overall 13-window range. No 14 has 3-window south street front with central window blind. Original 16-pane hornless sashes and central doorway with original 6-panel door. Nos 15 - 19 have 2- window fronts with doorways to left or right. All with sashes and original 16-pane hornless sashes to Nos 16, 17 and 18. No 15 has wider ground floor window with tripartite sash. Old 4-panel door survive to No 17 and 19. Interiors not inspected. Included for group value." Predominantly built of slate, 17-18 also include granite. All have modern alterations including re-pointing, replacement sash windows and modern doors and all feature considerable erosion of stonework. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.	19 th Century	L Grade II	2	High	No Change	Neutral
91	42-43 Fore Street Chacewater DCO5760 LBS63169	75153 44466	Listed Building citation: "Pair of adjoining houses originally with shopfronts. Early C19. Squared and coursed elvan and killas with elvan quoins, jambstone and voussoirs. Asbestos slate roof, hipped to left, with brick chimneys over party wall middle and right and lateral chimney over rear wall left. Each house is 2-rooms wide with central stair and originally with shop in left-hand room of each plus narrow rooms to rear. 2 storeys. Overall symmetrical 6-window range. Each house has 3-window south street front. All later 4-pane sashes with horns probably contemporary with partial blocking in of shop windows. Plinth and mid-floor string course. Each house has original round-headed central doorway with fanlight. C20 door, left, and 4-panel door, right. Angle	19 th Century	L Grade II	3	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>window in former shop door position to left corner. Fascia positions of shop windows now cemented. Other windows in original openings with slightly cambered arches with projecting keystone.”</p> <p>Predominantly slate with elvan used for quoins and arches, retains later horned sash windows. Modern extension, concrete lintel and replaced shop fronts. Located next to a busy road within a valley and developed area. Turbine will not be visible.</p>						
92	Boscawen Railway Bridge MCO55400	7307 4528	<p>SMR entry: “A bridge carrying the line of the West Cornwall Railway over a lane (not inspected).”</p> <p>Granite bridge similar to others on the same line. The railway line is very close to the farm and also the A30 though the bridge is shielded by young trees. The turbine will be highly visible and audible though road and rail noise is also a factor.</p>	1852	B	4	Medium	Minor	Slight negative
93	Boscawen Mine MCO11865	731 452	<p>SMR entry: “Boscawen mine worked in the late C18 with North Wheal Busy, as Wheal Truro. It was working in 1831 to 1845, producing copper (b3), with Wheal Andrew, as Andrew and Boscawen (b5). It also worked under the name of Hallenbeagle in the 1840’s and then became a part of Great Wheal Busy until 1861 (b1). The mine is located on the OS map of 1878, with a ruined engine house at SW 7325 4525 (b2) and is shown with old shafts on the OS map of 1962 (b4).”</p> <p>Located within dense vegetation. Turbine will be visible and probably audible.</p>	18 th -19 th Century	WHS	A2	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
94	Boscawen Farm Barrow MCO34765	7356 4516	<p>SMR entry: “A subcircular single-ditched enclosure, 10m in diameter, is visible as a crop mark on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. This feature is likely to be the plough-levelled remains of a round barrow, especially given its hill top location.”</p> <p>Not discernible at ground level.</p>	Bronze Age	B	1	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
95	Boscawen Farm Undated Mound MCO34767	736 452	<p>SMR entry: "A subcircular mound, 20m in diameter, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. This feature may be the spoil tip of a mine shaft, perhaps associated with Boscawen mine (41085), but it is possibly a barrow, given its hill top location and the proximity of barrow 53707." (no.94 above)</p> <p>Oval shape mound survives to approximately 1-1.5m high. Overgrown with grass and gorse. Erosion to SE/SW sides showing very slaty soil and larger blocks of slate.</p> <p>Located on crest of hill with good intervisibility with surrounding landscape over valleys.</p> <p>This mound is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Turbine would be located close to the mound in the same field.</p>	Unknown	WHS	3	Very High	Minor	Moderate negative
96	Leigham Farm Shaft MCO34763	7390 4512	<p>SMR entry: "Three spoil tips, one with an associated shaft, are visible on air photographs (p1&2) and were plotted as part of the NMP. It is not certain to which workings they are related, but it could be Boscawen mine (41085) to the north, or the Wheal Busy complex (19318) to the south."</p> <p>Shaft not identifiable.</p> <p>Possible that the top of the turbine will be visible but farm/shaft is in base of valley with dense vegetation in the intervening space.</p>	Post Medieval	WHS	2	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
97	Wheal Ann Mine MCO39248	73981 45155	<p>SMR entry: "This small early nineteenth century copper mine was one a part of the Wheal Busy Sett. The workings were from Wheal Seymour Shaft (b1). See Wheal Seymour (41098) for more detailed history."</p> <p>No physical remains except for a bowl shaped dip in field which may relate to the shaft.</p> <p>Turbine very likely to be visible and may be audible depending on weather conditions.</p>	Post Medieval	WHS	1	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
98	Trevint Railway Bridge MCO55403	7399 4532	SMR entry: "A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the West Cornwall Railway (not inspected)." Wooden sided slightly humped back bridge. Likely to have a clear view of turbine depending on vegetation density. The railway below is still in use. The turbine is unlikely to be audible.	Post Medieval	C	3	Low	Minor	Slight negative
99	Leigham Farm railway bridge MCO55401	7387 4541	SMR entry: "A bridge carrying the line of the West Cornwall Railway over a lane at 306m 20c (not inspected)." Bridge not accessible, private land. The turbine is unlikely to be visible or audible from the base of the bridge. At least the top of the turbine may be visible from the level of the railway line, which is still in use, but it is unlikely to be audible.	19 th Century	B	3	Medium	Minor	Slight negative
100	Chacewater Railway Station MCO48581	74186 45235	SMR entry: "Chacewater Station opened on 1st November 1853 as part of the West Cornwall Railway. The original station had a single platform on the down side of the standard gauge line, and a passing loop and second platform were added in 1872. In 1912 the layout was extensively remodelled to accommodate the Newquay Branch trains, with the up side platform being converted to an island with a new stone building. A GWR signal box of 1888 was replaced in 1914, and continued in use until 1977. The original WCR wooden building on the down side was destroyed by fire in 1947, and a replacement was provided in 1955. The goods yard was on the down side. The station closed to passengers and freight in 1964, but cement traffic using the old goods yard as a distribution depot continued until 1987." The station area now includes a 20 th Century brick and granite building used by a storage company. Platform still upstanding though invaded by weeds and vegetation which may be damaging the fabric/structure. Railway still in use. Top of turbine may be visible depending on vegetation	19 th -20 th Century	C	2	Low	Minor	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			though it is unlikely to be audible.						
101	Wheal Seymour Mine MCO13123	743 453	SMR entry: "Wheal Seymour, a copper producer, was in operation in the early C19. It was formerly known as Wheal Ann and became part of Great Wheal Busy 919318) (b4). The mine is mentioned by Heard in 1817 (b1), is located by Thomas in 1819 (b2) and was abandoned by 1906 (b3)." No discernible evidence. Located on rising ground facing the turbine site with mature deciduous trees as partial screen. The turbine probably will still be visible depending on vegetation density.	19 th Century	WHS	1	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
102	Chacewater Stamping Mill MCO29092	7437 4532	SMR entry: "A stamping mill to the northeast of Chacewater station is shown at this location on the tithe map of 1842 (b1)." Not visible/accessible as located in a densely wooded valley and private land close to the viaduct.	19 th Century	WHS	2	Very High	No Change	Neutral
103	Blackwater Railway Viaduct MCO55404	7441 4523	SMR entry: "Blackwater Viaduct on the GWR main line at 305m 68c. The WCR structure of 1852 was a timber viaduct of Margary class 'Y', which was replaced by the present masonry viaduct of seven segmental arches in 1888. One masonry pier of the original viaduct survives." Granite viaduct still in use with modern alterations. Evidence of previous viaduct discernible in vegetation below. Majority of turbine will be visible and is likely to be audible. The viaduct is an important landscape feature dominating the valley it traverses.	1852	B	4	Medium	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
104	Carnhot Farmstead MCO25179	7434 4560	SMR entry: "This is the remains of a post medieval winnowing floor. The only source is Warner, who gives no details, or reasons for this interpretation (b1)." Not accessible, private property. Located within wooded valley.	Post Medieval	C	Unknown	Low	Minor	Neutral
105	Carnhot Mine MCO11936	741 456	SMR entry: "Carnhot Mine was in operation in 1800 (b4), by 1811 had acquired a steam engine and was raising some good tin but poor copper. It is listed by Heard in 1817 (b1) and located on Thomas's map of 1819 (b2). A trespass by the neighbouring and more powerful Chasewater Mine over access to the water flowing from the Carnhot adit for their steam engine which was dammed for the purpose eventually wrecked the mine which flooded. It closed in 1812; equipment included a 24" steam engine and 2 horse whims (b5). It was quite extensively worked in 1835-40 under the name Killiwerris Mine. A ruined building and a shaft probably associated with this mine are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP." Not accessible, private property. Located within a wooded valley though a view of the turbine is possible.	19 th Century	WHS	A2	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
106	Wheal Busy Undated Mound MCO34759	7445 4500	SMR entry: "An oblong mound, apparently built up against the north side of a field hedge, and measuring 20m x 15m, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The precise date and function of the feature is not certain, but it is probably the waste mound from a mine shaft. It could be related to Wheal Seymour (41098) to the north, or Wheal Daniel (40971) to the south east." Not discernible within field or hedgerow. The turbine is likely to be very visible though not audible as this is a hilltop location in a quite open landscape. Only max 2m high 'Cornish Hedges' and associated	Post Medieval	WHS	1	Very High	Negligible	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			vegetation provide any kind of screening.						
107	Wheal Busy WW2 Slit Trench MCO35743	741 447	SMR entry: "A cluster of slit trenches and fox holes distributed throughout the eastern end of the Wheal Busy mining complex are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. These features are likely to be associated with the temporary camp to the immediate west (53833) and probably are the result of military exercises or training of American troops during the build-up to the D-Day invasion of 1944." Overgrown with, grasses and heather. At least the top of the turbine will be visible.	20 th Century	C	1	Low	Negligible	Neutral
108	Chacewater Mine MCO39057	73802 44558	SMR entry: "Otherwise known as Wheal Busy, or Great Busy [19318], for which see detailed history." Area now overgrown with low scrub. At least the top of the turbine will be visible.	19 th Century	WHS	3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative
109	Salem Military Camp MCO35741	7385 4437	SMR entry: "A temporary camp dating from World War II, consisting of numerous bell tents in fields lining the A390 road to the west of Chacewater, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The camp is one of several in the vicinity (the others being 53831 and 53833&4) providing accommodation for American troops during the build-up to the D Day invasion of 1944." Not visible within densely wooded area. Mature trees likely to obscure the turbine from most aspects though it may still be visible depending on vegetation density.	20 th Century	C	1	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
110	Killifreth Building MCO35800	7340 4425	SMR entry: "The footings of two destroyed buildings are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. It is possible that the buildings are part of Killifreth mine (34022) although they may, alternatively, be agricultural buildings." Not accessible, private property. The turbine will most likely be visible from most aspects. The building is surrounded by a landscape of other chimneys and mining buildings and a domestic scale turbine is visible to the south east.	19 th Century	C	2	Low	Negligible	Slight negative
111	Killifreth Mine MCO35924	735 442	SMR entry: "Killifreth, an old mine, was worked for copper between 1826 and 1860. In 1864 a cost-book company was formed and the mine was operated for tin until 1897. The mine employed 30 people and an 18" rotary engine was erected. A vertical shaft was started to intersect the principal lode at the 70 fathom level. The mine was thereafter continued to and beyond the 100 fathom level and several large engines were installed together with an extensive dressing plant (b1). Later the cost-book company was converted into a limited liability company. But without securing the necessary working capital to launch extensive new schemes of development, the mine was abandoned in a panic in 1896 just as its financial position had taken a turn for the better and at a time when tin was selling at £96 per ton (b1). In 1912 a limited company was formed to re-open Killifreth with Unity Wood Mine, but work was suspended during WW1. In 1919 unwatering commenced and the mine began producing tin. As arsenic was fetching a good price, the company planned to work the dumps of Wheal Busy. The price fell and the scheme collapsed. All work subsequently ceased at Killifreth (b2). Stamps House (34022.01) (b3, E573) (SW 7372 4429) was constructed in 1876 to house a stamping engine of unknown size. The structure measures 8.07m by 5.9m in plan by 9.8m high, is well preserved and complete with its overgrown	19 th Century	WHS	A3	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			<p>floors. The chimney survives, unusually set on the offside wall near the rear corner, complete with its complex brick drip ring and cap detail. The boiler house has been demolished, surviving as a shallow rectangular hollow to the rear of the house. The engine house is in exceptionally good condition with no evidence of major deterioration of the stonework (h1, b4). The calciner at Killifreth (34022.02) (SW 7385 4433) is now almost totally obscured by thick gorse, although its chimney is a local landmark and is a Grade II Listed Building. The calciner has been partially demolished, with all of its machinery and ironwork removed. The flue and labyrinth arrangement has been obliterated by debris, but the chimney survives intact except for part of its brickwork damaged by a lightning strike (h1, b4). Two engine houses are shown on the 1877 1st Edition OS map, at SW7371 4427 and SW7359 4424. On the 1907 2nd Edition map a magazine is shown at SW7357 4428. The two engine houses, other buildings, shafts, and spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The engine house on Hawke's Shaft SW 73389 44183 was conserved in 1989."</p> <p>Not accessible, private property.</p> <p>At least the top of the turbine will most likely be visible from most aspects. It is surrounded by landscape of other chimneys and mining buildings.</p>						
112	Killifreth Pillbox MCO35801	7336 4414	<p>SMR entry: "A concrete building, possibly a World War II pillbox, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. Although the building does look like a pillbox, it is not sited in a notably strategic location."</p> <p>Not accessible, private property.</p> <p>At least the top of the turbine will most likely be visible from most aspects depending on vegetation density.</p>	20 th Century	C	A2	Low	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
113	Killifreth Boundary MCO54487	73334 44441	SMR entry: "A possible boundary stone survives on the south side of an unclassified road, north of Killifreth mine (34022). It is rectangular in plan with a rounded top and approx 40cm high. The inscription, if any, has not been observed yet!" Not located. The top of the turbine may be visible depending on vegetation density.	19 th Century	C	A2	Low	Negligible	Neutral
114	Davey's Shaft Military Camp MCO35740	7335 4455	SMR entry: "A temporary military camp of World War II consisting of 50 bell tents is visible on air photographs (p1) was plotted as part of the NMP. This camp is one of several in the vicinity (others being 53832-53834) providing accommodation for American troops during the build-up to the D-Day invasion of 1944. Area overgrown with low heathland vegetation. The top of the turbine may be visible depending on vegetation density.	20 th Century	C	1	Low	Negligible	Neutral
115	Kitbartley Pillbox MCO35802	7342 4460	SMR entry: "A concrete building, possibly a World War II pillbox, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. Although the building does look like a pillbox, it is not sited in a notably strategic location." Area overgrown with low heathland vegetation. The top of the turbine may be visible depending on vegetation density.	20 th Century	C	A2	Low	Minor	Neutral
116	East Wheal Chance Mine MCO12068	729 445	SMR entry: "East Wheal Chance produced copper and lead (b3), and was in operation in 1818 but was little worked (b2). It is shown on Symons map of 1860 (b1) and is mentioned by Hamilton Jenkin (b4). A line of six shafts, a group of smaller extraction pits and associated spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. William's Lode trends ENE-WSW and a mineralised fault trends N-S, within the Devonian Mylor Slate Formation. The lode contained copper ore minerals. The fault probably contained galena. The mine was drained by the County Adit, which discharges into the River Carnon at SW 7614 4192."	19 th Century	WHS	A2	Very High	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			Due to the hilltop location, it is likely that at least the top of the turbine will be visible.						
117	Whitehall Barrow MCO3977	7305 4473	SMR entry: "Thomas located a barrow at the top of a hill near Whitehall in 1850. He called it 'Creegbagla' on his map (b1) and mentioned it in his letters to the West Briton (b2). It is extant (b3) but no further details are available. See barrow (19317) for possible confusion over the name." Not discernible in the landscape. It is likely that some of the turbine will be visible, depending on vegetation density.	Bronze Age	B	1	Medium	Minor	Slight negative
118	Kitbartley Farmstead MCO35737	7305 4472	SMR entry: "Three ruined buildings and two mounds are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. Although the more easterly of the two mounds might be a disused shaft, the other is likely to mark the site of a further ruined building. It is likely that these are the farmhouse and out-buildings of a smallholding probably originating in the C19." Only dilapidated granite agricultural buildings were visible in the area; it remains a possibility that these relate to the neighbouring existing farm. No evidence of mining was discernible. The dilapidated buildings were surrounded by low shrubs but the landscape was otherwise quite open. The turbine will be visible though it is unlikely to be audible.	Post Medieval	C	2	Low	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
119	Hallenbeagle Military Camp MCO35739	7275 4485	SMR entry: "An extensive area within the Hallenbeagle mine complex (34021) in which spoil tips, shafts and any other mining features have been bulldozed flat is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. This type of wholesale clearance is identical to that at Wheal Busy (53831-53834) and United Downs (53921) associated with the establishment at those sites of temporary bell tent camps accommodating troops in the build-up to D-Day. At Hallenbeagle there is no sign of any tents or buildings so it seems likely that the site was cleared as a proposed camp but was never used in the war." Located in a slight valley, the turbine will be quite visible and possibly audible depending on vegetation density and wind direction.	20 th Century	C	1	Low	Negligible	Neutral
120	East Downs Mine MCO12041	72691 44968	SMR entry: "East Downs mine was in operation in 1800 (b7). It was in production in 1821 (b6), worked with Hallenbeagle and North Hallenbeagle (b4) and sometimes with Silverwell mine (b5). It is shown on Thomas's map of 1819 (b1) and the OS map of 1878 shows the mine as disused, with ruined engine houses at SW 7275 4489 and 7272 4487 (b2). Details are given by Hill and Macalister (b3). Shafts and spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. Part of the mine has been cleared away (possibly during WW2, see 53830) and it is likely that the engine houses were destroyed during this episode. Fives lodes trend ENE-WSW within the thermally metamorphosed Devonian Porthtowan Formation. The lodes contained copper, arsenic and tin ore minerals. Worked between 1845 and 1865 producing 456 tons of copper ore and in 1899 it's output was combined with Perran Wheal Vivyan producing 2cwt of tin ore. Between 1897-1898 it produced 107 tons of arsenic ore. Also known as Williams East Downs." The turbine will be highly visible and possibly audible	19 th Century	C	1	Low	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
			depending on wind direction and the high level of background noise.						
121	Briar Farm Milestone MCO55089	7285 4521	SMR entry: "A milestone recorded on the SE side of the old A30 NE of Briar Farm - St Agnes 4 Redruth 3 and is recorded the modern OS Mastermap, suggesting survival. It is triangular in plan over a square in plan base with a sloping top and on the two faces are two holes where the metal plates have been removed. On the SW face it would have St Agnes 4 and on the NE face Redruth 3. Plates need replacing." Not located. Turbine will be highly visible with only a <2m high hedgerow as a screen. Due to the road there is a high level of background noise but turbine may still be audible.	20 th Century	C	A2	Low	Minor	Neutral
122	Briar Farm Field System MCO34769	729 454	SMR entry: "The remains of a rectilinear field system, the fields typically 80m x 65m, are visible on air photographs (p1&2) and were plotted as part of the NMP. Many of the boundaries are visible as low earth banks or hollows, a few only appear as crop mark banks. The system fits into the existing field pattern, which is within an area considered to be Recently Enclosed Land. Thus the fields are likely to be post medieval in origin." Not discernible at ground level. Turbine will be visible with only 'Cornish Hedges' and associated vegetation as a screen. Turbine may be audible depending on wind direction and background noise from nearby road and railway.	Post Medieval	C	3	Low	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
123	Blackwater Railway MCO53840	73238 45523	SMR entry: "Blackwater Junction was a triangular junction with the main GWR line from Truro, and formed the connection for the Newquay branch. The line from Chacewater to Newquay was opened by the GWR in 1905, and closed to all traffic in 1963." Heavily wooded embankment extant. The majority of turbine is likely to be visible however large sections have significant deciduous vegetation. Also located close to a major road and railway but may still be audible.	20th Century	C	2	Low	Minor	Slight negative
124	Greenacres Farm Undated Enclosure MCO34771	72879 45624	SMR entry: "A small, curvilinear enclosure, 30m by 30m, is visible as a cropmark bank on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. Along its northern side, the enclosure bank appears to be incorporated in the existing field hedge. The date and function of the enclosure are uncertain from aerial photo evidence alone, but it is possible that it is a small round." Not accessible, private property. Turbine is likely to be visible and audible depending on vegetation density and wind direction.	Unknown	C	2	Low	Minor	Slight negative
125	Greenacres Farm Shaft MCO35030	7275 4568	SMR entry: "An oblong mound, 20m x 10m, is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. It is likely that this feature is the remains of a spoil tip associated with a shaft, possibly forming part of Scorrier Consols mine (41081)." Not accessible, private land. Turbine will probably be visible depending on vegetation density as this site is located in quite open farmland with only 'Cornish Hedges' as screen.	Post Medieval	C	A2	Low	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
126	Blackwater Railway Bridge MCO53842	73099 45861	SMR entry: "A bridge carrying the road over the line of the Chacewater to Newquay branch. The line from Chacewater to Newquay was opened by the GWR in 1905, and closed to all traffic in 1963. The bridge has been removed as part of road widening." Depending on vegetation density and height at least top of the turbine is likely to be visible and it may also be audible.	20 th Century	C	1	Low	Negligible	Neutral
127	North Wheal Busy Field System MCO34778	734 584	SMR entry: "The remains of a rectilinear field system, the fields typically 85m x 50m, are visible as low earth banks on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The field system is within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and is likely to be post medieval in origin." Not discernible from ground level. The turbine is likely to be quite visible from this quite open landscape and may also be audible.	Post Medieval	C	1	Low	Minor	Neutral
128	North Wheal Busy Mine MCO12341	734 457	SMR entry: "An old working which was included in a sett called Wheal Truro (which also embraced Boscawen Mine), North Wheal Busy produced tin and lead (b3). The mine was suspended between 1863 and 1865, and worked by a company named North Busy United Ltd. in 1877, closing in about 1885/6 (b7). It is located on the OS map of 1877 (b2) and is listed by Kellys in 1873 (b1). The mine, with its shafts, is shown as disused on the OS map of 1962 (b5). Up to ten shafts and associated spoil tips are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP." Not safely accessible. The turbine will be quite visible as it is located on the hill above this site.	19 th Century	B	A2	Moderate	Minor	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
129	Blackwater Public House MCO33556	7345 4596	SMR entry: "A public house, called The Red Lion Inn, is present on the 1878 1st Edition OS mapping." Apparently formed from two or three terraced houses with horned sash windows, porch around doorway probably a later addition." The turbine will be clearly visible on the hilltop overlooking Blackwater.	19 th Century	C	3	Medium	Negligible	Slight negative
130	Gump Mine MCO12154	734 461	SMR entry: "Gump mine consists of a burrow next to blackwater school, part of former extensive workings (b3). It is shown as east treskerby mine on symons map (b2) and is located on the OS map of 1809 (b1) and its position is shown by hamilton jenkin (b4)." Majority of turbine will be visible as hilltop overlooks Blackwater with little tall vegetation to screen it. It is possible that the turbine will be audible depending on wind direction and background noise.	19 th Century	C	2	Low	Minor	Slight
131	Blackwater Well MCO33559	73645 46048	SMR entry: "A well is shown at this location, next to the dog-leg in the nearby boundary wall, on the 1st Edition OS of 1878." Not discernible. Inhabitants of Blackwater have not known or seen evidence of the well for at least 20 years. Approximate location covered by dense, low deciduous vegetation though it is likely that the majority of the turbine will be visible as the hilltop overlooks Blackwater.	19 th Century	C	1	Low	No Change	Neutral
132	Blackwater Field MCO34783	737 459	SMR entry: "The remains of a field system, consisting of both rectilinear and curving boundaries forming fields typically 100m x 60m, are visible as low banks and hollows on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The date of the system is uncertain but it predates the mine workings at North Wheal Busy (41065) and probable stream working to the east (53713)." Not discernible at ground level. At least the top of the turbine is likely to be visible at approximately 800m distance.	Medieval	C	2	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
133	Blackwater Stream Works MCO34785	7378 4585	SMR entry: "The remains of a probable stream working site are visible as a series of sinuous grassy banks and mounds on air photographs (p1&2) and were plotted as part of the NMP. The field containing the site is visible from the main A30 trunk road, from where a pattern of mounds and hollows can clearly be seen (A. Young pers. comm.)." Not accessible, private land and within vicinity of A30. It is likely that at least the top of the turbine will be visible depending on vegetation.	Post Medieval	C	2	Medium	Minor	Slight negative
134	Cornwall Mining World Heritage Site		Gwennap, Kennall Vale and Perran Foundry Area website description: "Once the richest of all Cornwall's mining districts, its fine houses, well-preserved industrial remains and dramatic, alien-looking mining landscapes combine to tell a compelling and colourful story of Cornish Mining's heyday." Whilst the proposed development is entirely within the World Heritage Site, none of it physically impacts any identified feature within it. The proposal's potential impact on individual elements of the WHS have been considered in more detail in additional entries in this gazetteer.	Post Medieval	WHS	4	Very High	Minor	Slight negative
135	Turbine Site Field Boundary	73533 45149 (centre)	Stone-faced earth bank never more than 1.5m high. Stone consists of quartz and slate, quite angular and small averaging 0.2m diameter. Boundary vegetated with grasses, gorse and brambles with occasional holly. Significant areas of erosion where stone has fallen down, probably due to rabbit burrowing which was evident at or close to these areas. Large sections have modern wood post and wire fence along the inner edge or top of the bank. All of turbine will be visible.	Post Medieval	C	3	Low	Negligible	Slight negative

Site No.	Name	NGR (SW)	Description including Location and Intervisibility details	Probable date	Significance	Condition	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
136	Track	73533 45149 (centre)	Approximately 3m wide track defined by stone-faced earth banks similar to Site 35, shown on historic and modern maps, from at least the first edition 1 inch OS map onwards. All of turbine will be visible and audible at all stages.	Post Medieval	C	3	Low	Minor	Slight
137	Turbine Site Break in West Corner of Boundary Bank	73533 45149 (centre)	Modern break in boundary (see Site 135) at west corner where the northwestern and southwestern boundaries meet. This is for access into adjacent field and has a modern gate. Ends of bank are overgrown with brambles and grasses.	Modern	D	3	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

7 Statements of Significance

Many of the sites have already had their significance assessed by Scheduling or Listing. Where sites are Scheduled or Listed they have not been considered under the Sites and Monuments Records category below, even though they feature on that list, to avoid duplication.

7.1 World Heritage Sites (Sites 1, 4-9, 11, 13, 14, 28, 29, 31, 93, 95-7, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 111, 116 and 134)

These sites are designated and defined by UNESCO (UNESCO website):

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List benefit from the elaboration and implementation of a comprehensive management plan that sets out adequate preservation measures and monitoring mechanisms. In support of these, experts offer technical training to the local site management team.

The inscription of a site on the World Heritage List brings an increase in public awareness of the site and of its outstanding values, thus also increasing the tourist activities at the site. When these are well planned for and organized respecting sustainable tourism principles, they can bring important funds to the site and to the local economy.

7.2 Scheduled Monuments (Sites 2 and 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.

Likely subsurface and associated remains are of equal significance.

7.3 Listed Buildings (Sites 10, 12, 15-27, 30 and 32-91)

Sites are Listed to mark their special architectural and historical interest; they are protected by law and Listed Building Consent must be granted for any alterations to the building. Site 4 has been designated Grade II* status which means it is considered 'particularly important...of more than special interest.'

The remaining sites are designated as Grade II listed and are therefore considered 'nationally important and of special interest' (English Heritage Website).

7.4 Regional Significance (Site 92, 94, 99, 103, 117 and 128)

The upstanding remains or sites of formerly visible remains are considered of regional significance with high or medium importance and rarity and limited potential for substitution.

7.5 Local Significance (Sites 98, 100, 104, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135 and 136)

The upstanding remains or sites of formerly visible remains are considered of local significance and low or medium rarity.

The extant boundaries (Sites 135 and 136) may be considered "important" hedgerows under the Section 97 (hedgerows) of the Environment Act 1995 as they have existed for more than 30 years and incorporate or lie beside archaeological features recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record.

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 important visually (as landscape features) and archaeologically.

7.6 Additional Sites (Sites 137)

This is a modern break in the field boundary. This break is not considered to be archaeologically significant.

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. Whilst visual impact assessment can be enhanced by mapping software, our understanding and measurement of auditory impacts is limited, undefined and still a matter of academic debate. As a result, auditory impacts cannot be dismissed at any site within the study area but distance, level of background noise, wind direction and weather conditions will all have an effect on the perceived audibility of the turbine. Perception and opinion regarding the wind turbine also has an effect on the degree of negativity associated with the audible impact.

Impacts identified are:

World Heritage Sites

The construction phase is the only phase to physically impact any of the sites and whilst the proposed development is entirely situated within the World Heritage Site (Site 134), none of the individual elements of the WHS identified by this study are likely to be physically impacted by the development.

The turbine site is located near the northwestern boundary of the WHS and a large proportion of the designated area will be intervisible with some or all of the turbine, particularly areas of higher ground. The visual setting of the Boscawen Farm undated mound (Site 95) is considered to be moderately impacted. Whilst no mining buildings survive at this location, the scale and proximity of the

proposed turbine in the same field will draw attention away from the probable spoil heap. Chimneys relating to former mining activity are a significant part of the WHS landscape and although there are turbines already visible from the area this proposal will alter the landscape setting during the construction and operational phases (Plate 6, Plate 3, Figure 8). Many sites within the WHS (described above) are now largely within wooded or densely vegetated areas and are not particularly intervisible or audible with the turbine site, though its proximity to the Wheal Busy complex (Sites 1, 4 and 5) is of particular relevance (Plate 2). This is especially the case given the relatively good public access provided by road, footpath and cycle trail. Considering the partial screening, the visual setting impact is considered moderate for Sites 1, 4 and 5, though the majority of remaining sites have only slight negative or neutral impacts. Given the implementation of recommendations (set out below) the overall impacts are considered to be neutral.

Scheduled Monuments

No Scheduled Monuments will be physically affected by construction or subsurface works though impacts to their visual setting have already been noted. The most relevant of these is the slight impact to the visual setting of Site 1 Great Wheal Busy Engine House and Mining Buildings (Plate 2, Figure 8). The ground surface of the turbine field is not visible but at least the hub and blades of the proposed turbine will be visible according to the zone of theoretical visibility. The site visit confirmed this degree of visibility is likely above the present surrounding vegetation (Figure 8).

During the use phase, the turbine is likely to be visible from Site 2, Two Bowl Barrows, though at a distance of nearly 2km (Plate 8). Other turbines are already visible and this proposal will not significantly detract from this landscape viewpoint. The impact is considered slight.

From Site 3, Crosses at Scorrier, it is highly unlikely that the turbine will be visible during any of the phases due to the quantity of dense vegetation, although this factor could be subject to change during the use period and the area is within the zone of theoretical visibility (Figure 8). The impact is therefore considered slight.

Listed Buildings (Sites 3-91)

No listed building will be physically impacted by the proposed development, though the use phase is likely to have limited visual setting impacts for some listed buildings. Site 4, Wheal Busy Chapel and School, is the most substantially impacted of all the Listed Buildings due to its proximity to the turbine site. Although substantial vegetation will screen much of the turbine from view this may be subject to change depending on natural and human processes over the use period of the turbine. The overall impact is considered moderate.

Many of the Listed sites are within the urbanised areas of Blackwater and Chacewater and as the impacts are similar they will be considered together. The village of Blackwater is overlooked by the hill on which the proposed

turbine will be located and there will therefore be a minor visual impact associated with the proposal (Plate 7, Figure 8). Given that the prevailing wind in the UK is southwesterly, the village has more potential for audible impacts than those sites to the south, southwest or west. However the village is at a distance of nearly a kilometre from the proposed site and a frequently used railway and the A30, a major road, pass through the intervening space providing a noticeable level of background noise. The overall impact for the Blackwater sites is considered slight.

Chacewater is located within a relatively deep narrow valley that is well vegetated around the developed areas. As a result, the turbine will not be visible from those sites within the village (Figure 8). The turbine will not change the landscape of Chacewater itself and so the overall impact for these sites is therefore considered to be neutral.

The other major cluster of Listed Buildings occurs to the south of the turbine site around Killifreth. All of these are at least half a kilometre distant and not within the likely optimum direction for noise impacts. The magnitude of visual impact varies slightly for each individual site but generally they are quite well screened at present by vegetation, although this is of course subject to change. The contours of the landscape also mean that only the top of the turbine may be visible and there is a small turbine in the vicinity which does not detract significantly to the view. These sites are not considered likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed development.

Other Sites

Excavations for the turbine and its associated access and cabling are not expected to directly impact any of the identified sites. Given the proposed developments proximity to Boscawen Farm Barrow (Site 94), it is possible that the turbine foundations may impact related archaeological deposits, though none have been recognised on the aerial photographs.

The remaining impacts relate entirely to those potentially impacting the setting of heritage assets.

In the mid 19th Century the West Cornwall Railway was constructed including five bridges across the small valleys that characterise this landscape. They are all similarly constructed of faced and coursed granite with tall piers supporting rounded arches. The most impressive is Site 103 Blackwater Viaduct, which is the longest span and dominates the valley it traverses. The present structure dates from 1888 and replaced an earlier timber viaduct, the base of the piers of which can still be seen in the valley. Many of the others, such as Site 98 Trevint and Site 99 Leigham Farm, are situated in such narrow deep valleys that only the very top of the bridge is at all intervisible with the turbine site. The overall impact of the turbine on these sites is considered neutral or slight, the difference generally being decided by the magnitude of intervisibility.

World War 2 sites includes three camps at Sites 109 Salem, 114 Davey's Shaft and 119 Hallenbeagle. None of these sites were discernible in the landscape and dense vegetation has since claimed back the spaces.

9 Summary Impacts

Given the adoption of the recommendations below the proposed development is not expected to have any physical impact on the identified heritage assets during the construction or subsequent phases. Additional archaeological deposits potentially related to Site 94 Boscawen Farm Barrow may be revealed by excavations for the turbine base.

The operational phase may moderately negatively impact the visual setting of Great Wheal Busy Engine House and Mining Buildings (Site 1), the Non Conformist Chapel and Sunday School (Site 4), Smithy (Site 5) and Mound (Site 95) all parts of the World Heritage Site. The operational phase may additionally slightly negatively impact the visual setting of additional sites (see gazetteer). Limited access and intervisibility significantly reduces the potential of visual setting impacts for the remaining sites.

The dismantling of the turbine would neutralise all previous visual impacts without further significant impacts to heritage assets and their landscape settings.

The further work and dissemination of the archaeological data in line with the recommendations is considered a moderate positive impact arising from the proposed development.

10 Recommendations

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

- 1 Archaeological recording, including section drawing, photographs and palaeo-environmental sampling as appropriate, of any breaks made through Site 135 (extant field boundary).
- 2 Controlled topsoil stripping of the excavations for the turbine base and cable routes with relevant excavation and recording.
- 3 The relatively free-draining hilltop soils on site are unlikely to produce much palaeo-environmental data, though sampling should be considered as part of the above works, for deep, stratified archaeological deposits.
- 4 Appropriate dissemination of the results of archaeological work.

11 Conclusion

Significant prehistoric and mining-related archaeology was identified within a two kilometre study area as part of the assessment. The proposed turbine site is close to a ploughed-out, probable Bronze Age barrow and whilst this feature should not be impacted by the development, additional archaeology may be revealed.

Given the adoption of the recommendations set out above, the proposal is likely to have a limited archaeological impact. The cumulative effect of future turbine installations is likely to have a greater impact and assessment of additional

proposals should be considered, particularly if within, or intervisible with, the World Heritage Site. 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 generally and specifically within this study area, in addition to electrical and transport infrastructure. In the future, it maybe envisaged that wind turbines will also become an integral part of that same landscape. The environmental benefits of the turbine and dissemination of the archaeological data are considered appropriate mitigation for the minimal predominantly visual negative impacts of this proposal.

12 The Archive

The AC Ltd project number is AC12010E.

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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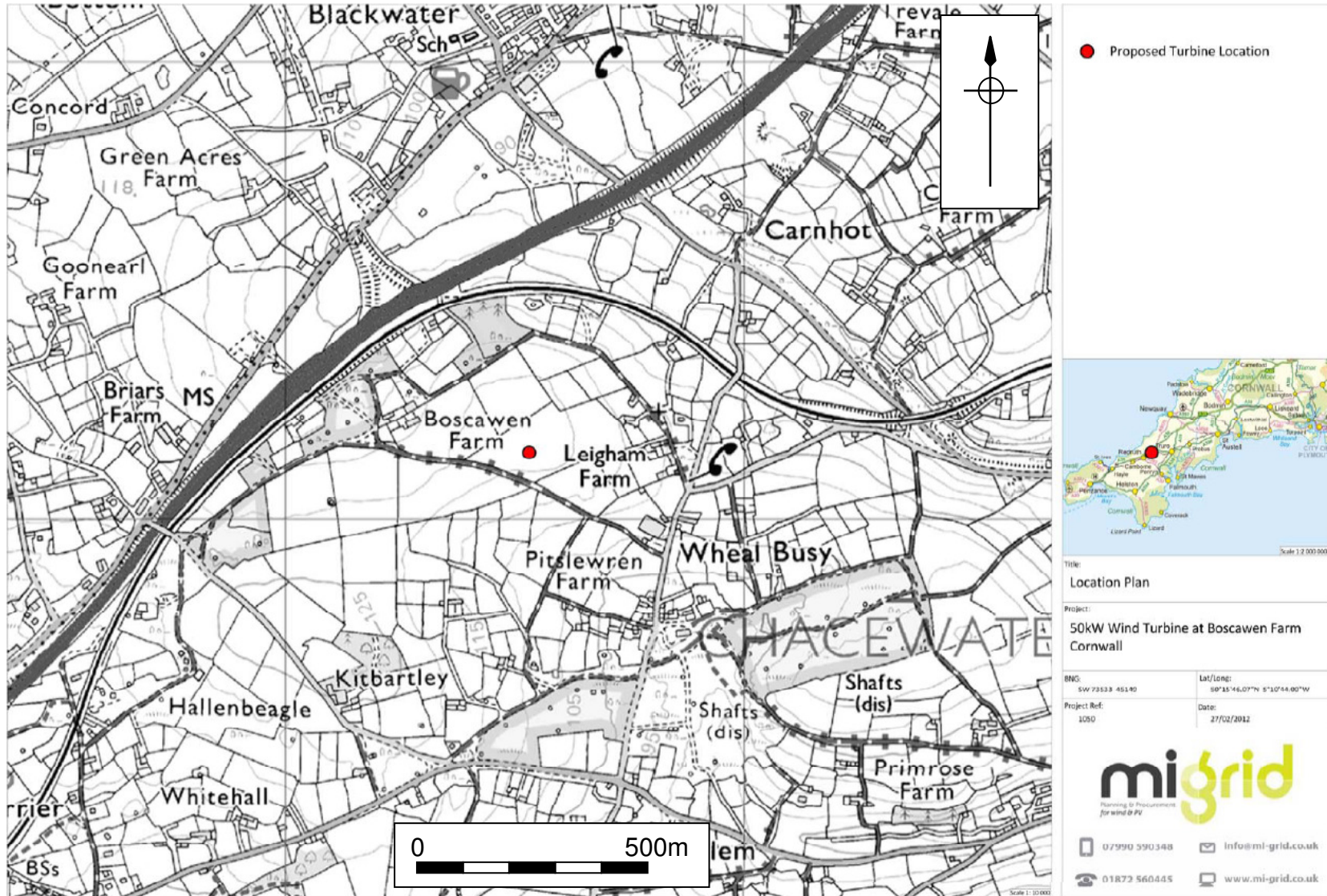


Figure 1 Site Location Map. Courtesy of MiGrid.

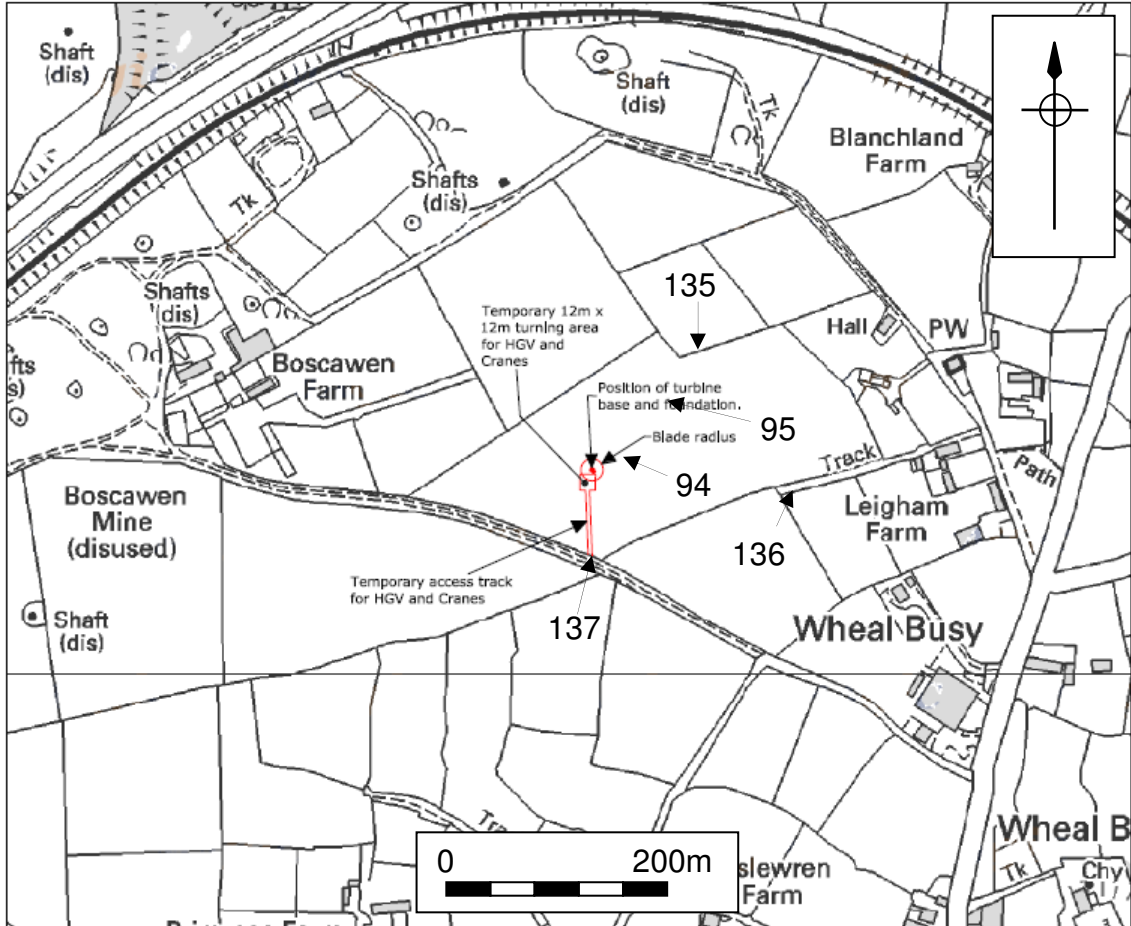


Figure 2 Turbine development area, showing positions of Sites 94, 95 and 135-7. Base map courtesy of MiGrid.



Plate 1 View from turbine field. Looking north.

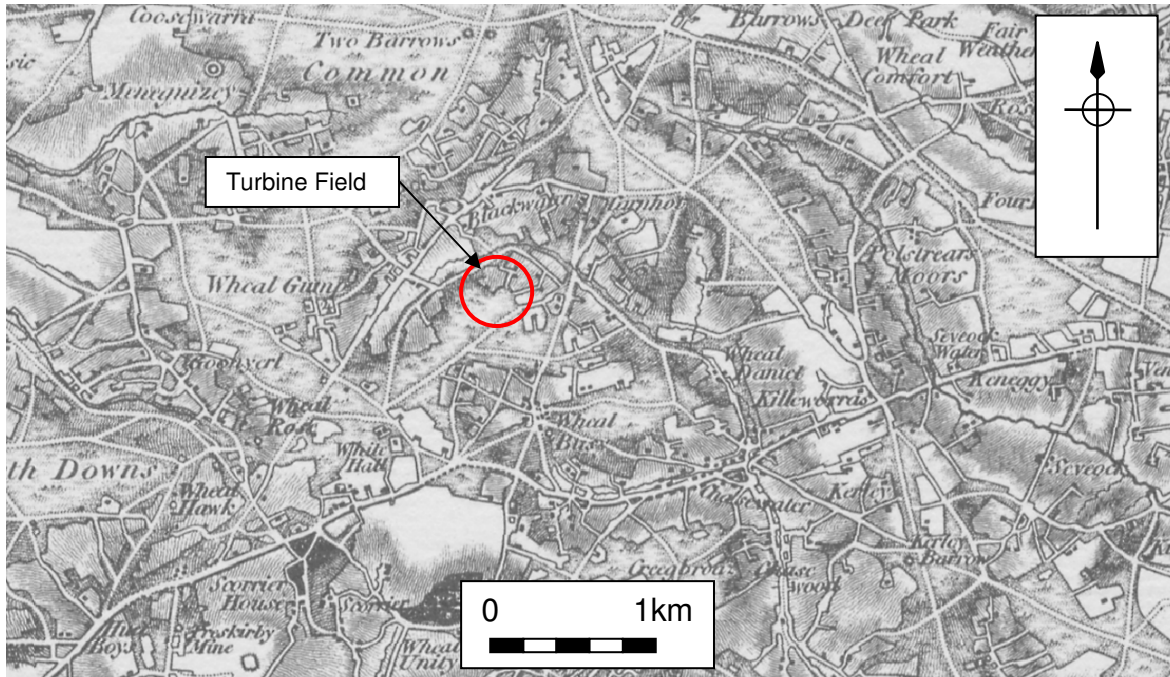


Figure 3 c1810 Ordnance Survey 1 inch map.

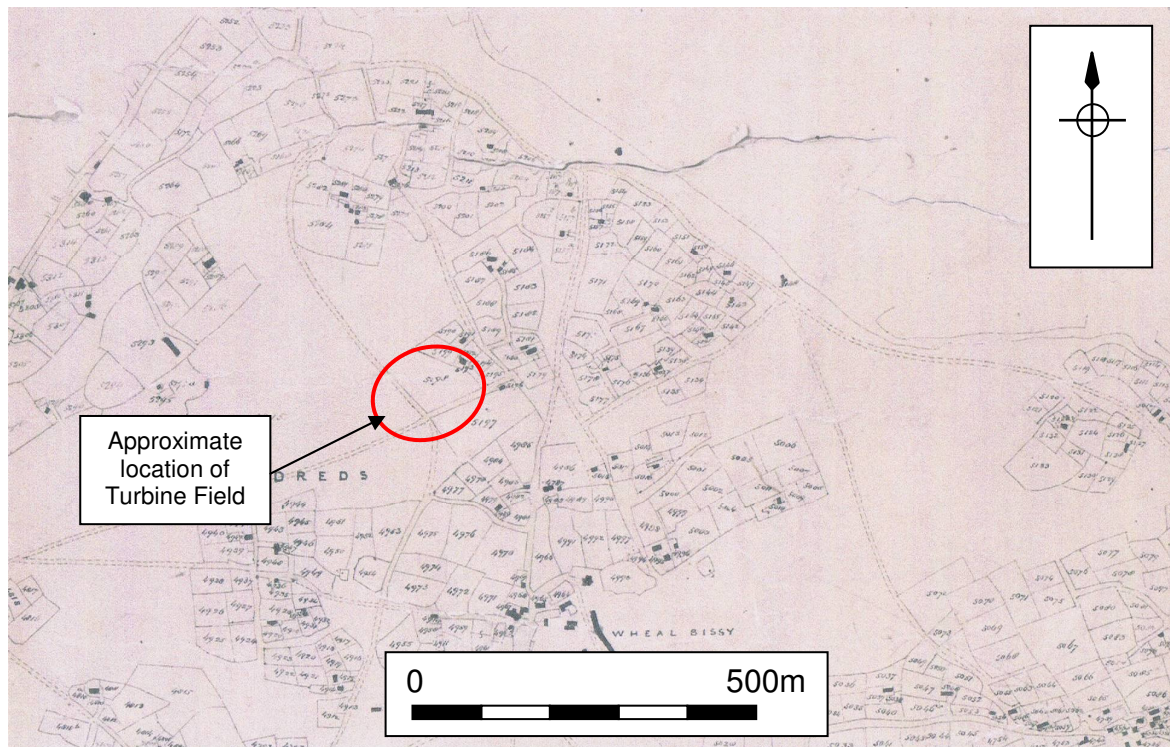


Figure 4 Tithe Map 1840 for Kenwyn Parish

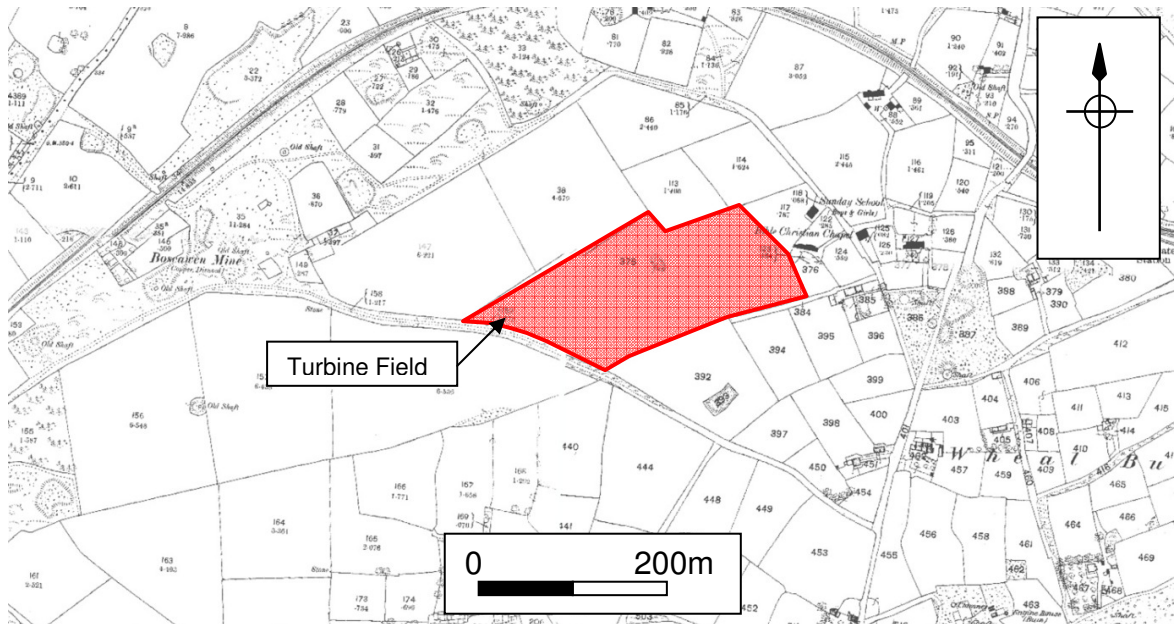
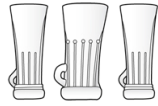


Figure 5 Part of 1880 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch map

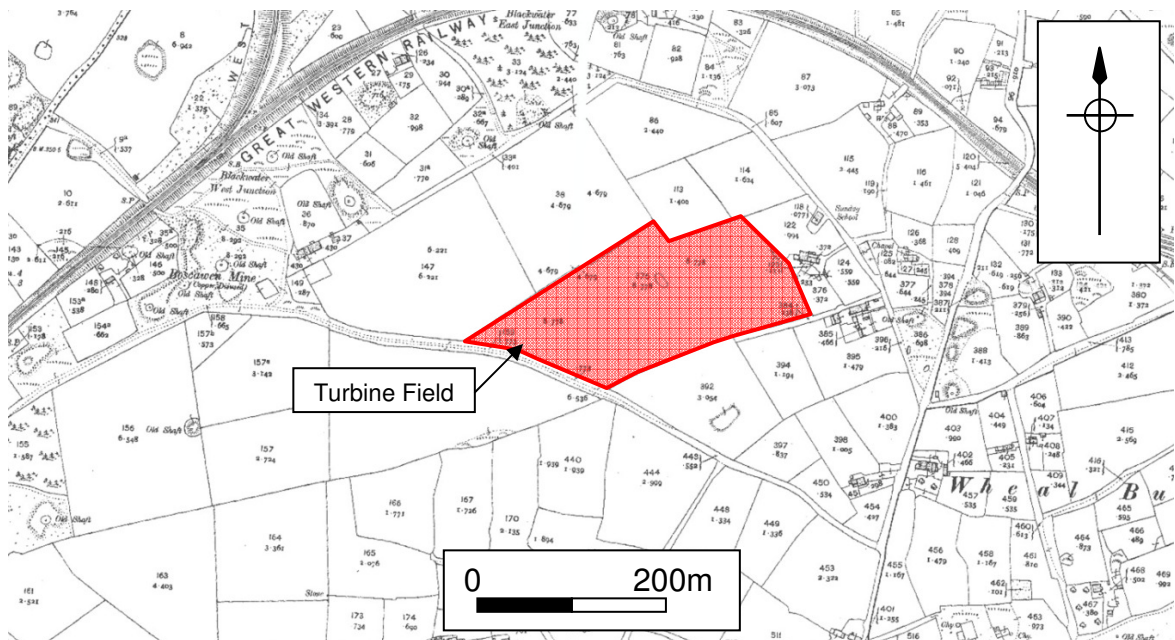


Figure 6 1907 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch map

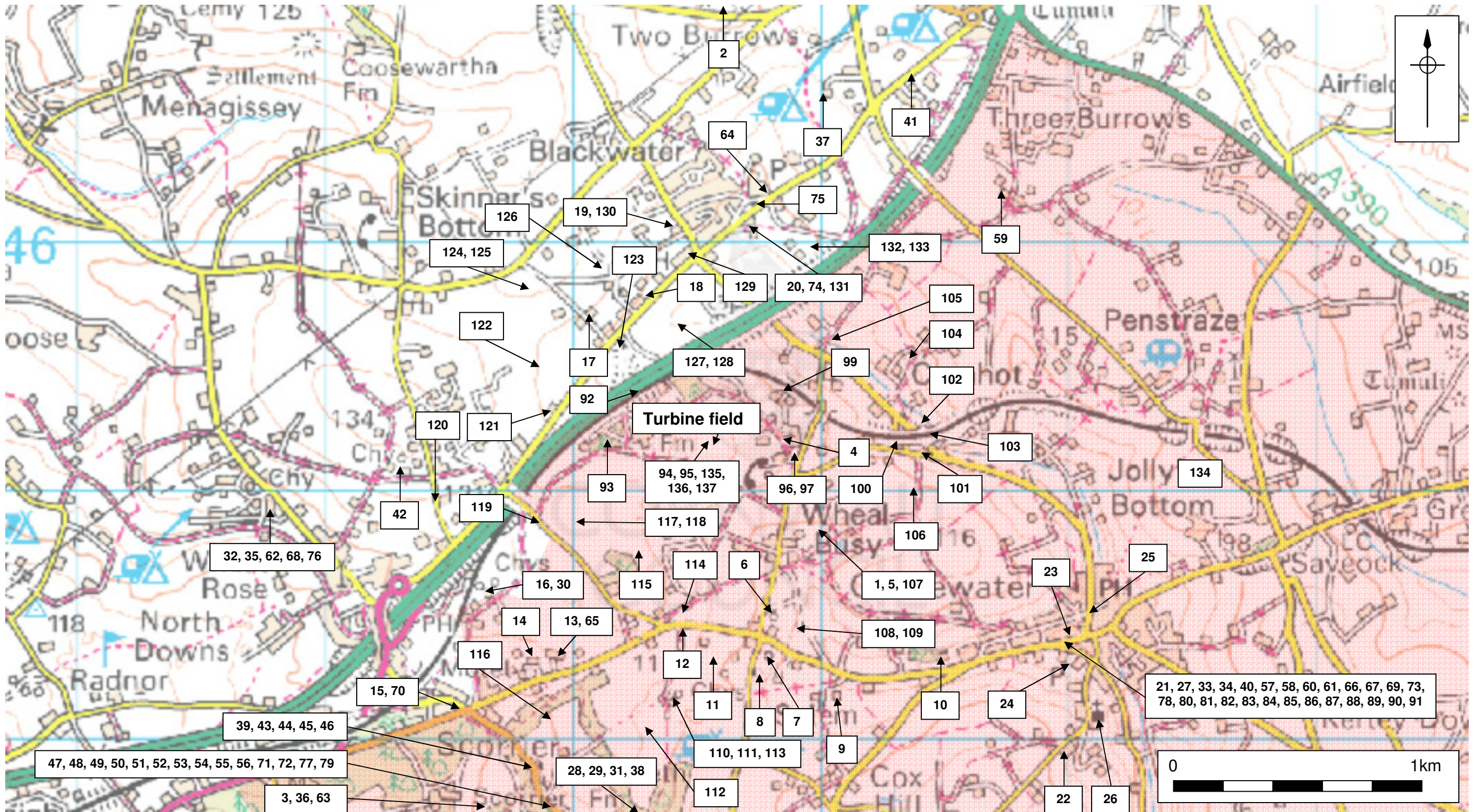


Figure 7 Locations of gazetteer sites with Cornwall Mining World Heritage Site shaded in pink. Map courtesy of Cornwall Council.

Figure 8 (Below) Zone of Theoretical Visibility. Courtesy of Cornwall Environmental Consultants.



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Revisions			
Ref	Details of Revision	Date	By
-	xxx	xxx	xx

- Legend**
- Site survey area
 - Turbine position (co-ordinates 173533,45149)
 - Study Area Boundary
 - Distance markers around site
 - Appraisal Viewpoint Locations and Numbers - see report and photograph appendix for more details

- Theoretical Visibility Colours**
- Areas from which site at 2m above ground level is theoretically visible
 - Areas from which proposed turbine at 24.6m (hub height) above ground level is theoretically visible
 - Areas from which proposed turbine at 34.2m (blade tip) above ground level is theoretically visible

Notes
 Modelled using Windfarm software. Groundmodel generated from OS Landform Profile .xyz gridding data to 10m grid.
 Target point set at proposed turbine location X = 173533 Y = 45149, overall heights 2m to represent full turbine height visibility, 24.6m to represent hub and 34.2m to represent blade tip according to manufacturer's technical data.

Status / Purpose of Issue **FINAL**

Project Name
 Boscawen Farm Single Turbine
 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Figure
Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Figure No	Rev	Scale	Date	By
CEC1995/05	-	Not to scale, see scale bar, print on A3	11.05.2012	AN

Client: M-Grid Trevissick Park Blackwater Traws TR4 9JN	Prepared by: CEC Ltd Five Acres Alet Traws / Cornwall TR4 9JN Phone: 01872 248810 Fax: 01872 248811	
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Plate 2 Photographic montage of theoretical view of proposed turbine from point VP1 on Figure 8 above.



Plate 3 Photographic montage of theoretical view of proposed turbine from point VP3 on Figure 8 above.



Plate 4 Representative section of the field boundaries (Site 135) of Turbine Field. Looking southeast.



Plate 5 Site 95 Boscawen Farm Undated Mound. Looking southwest.



Plate 6 View over mining landscape from turbine field. Looking south.



Plate 7 Blackwater Literary Institute (Site 20) and War Memorial (Site 74). Looking north.



Plate 8 Two Burrows (Site 2) view of western barrow from the eastern barrow.

Appendix 1 Brief

Brief for Historic Environment Assessment of Renewable Energy Projects.

Date: 24/04/2012

Sites: See below.

Application Numbers : PA12/02409 Goodern Manor; PA12/02415 Hillside Farm; PA12/02415 Boscowen Farm

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Dan Ratcliffe

Planning Case Officer: Adam Carlyon

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

This generic brief is intended for use only for the assessment of the above named single turbine wind power proposals and should result in the production of separate WSIs for each. HES would be happy to comment on the content of these documents before work on these studies commences.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

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

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEAA and sets out the minimum requirements for an assessment of the potential impacts of the development of the installation of three separate single wind turbines within the World Heritage Site.

An assessment of the archaeological potential of the sites and the potential visual and physical impacts of the development on surrounding historic assets will be required to provide information in support of a planning application for the proposed development in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 128 of the NPPF. HES believes high quality design should play a key role in minimising any adverse effects of renewable energy projects, whether this is directed at the disposition of wind turbines and energy crops in the landscape or the positioning of photo-voltaic cells on historic buildings or within the countryside. Fundamental to achieving high quality design will be a sound understanding of the character and importance of the historic assets involved, whether at the scale of individual buildings and sites or more extensive historic areas and landscapes.

As these applications lie within the World Heritage Site special regard must be given within the assessments to the conservation requirements of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

2 Site Location and Description-

Please refer to the Cornwall Online Planning Register using the case references below for location plans

3 Planning and Archaeological Background

PA12/02409 Goodern Manor– This site lies within the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (WHS). The site in which the turbine is proposed lies within a very complex historic landscape including the historic site of Wheal Jane copper and tin mine to the immediate north, the 20th century expansion of the Wheal Jane operation to the south west, and historic surface mining remains along a valley to the south. The field in which the turbine is proposed shows ‘crop marks’ on the Historic Environment Record of probable post medieval date and more widely the field enclosure patterns are marked by small enclosures characteristic of miners smallholdings. Two Scheduled Monuments (1019502 Round and Round Barrow) and (1019501 Goodern Barrow) and a number of Grade II Listed Buildings lie within 700-1000m of the site. In accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF we would advise yourselves and the LPA that assessment is required of the effect of the proposal on the significance of the setting and character of the mining landscape of the WHS, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments and impacts on any archaeological remains and field boundaries that may be affected by installation and presence of the turbine and any associated ground disturbance from cabling, access roads and installation works.

PA12/02415 Hillside Farm- This site lies in the centre of a field directly adjacent to a Scheduled Monument (1021392 Wheal Busy) lying within the World Heritage Site to the north west of Chacewater Conservation Area. The proposed turbine site would be approximately 60m from the boundary of the Scheduled Monument. As with the above site this is an extremely complex industrial landscape, the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of which is given ‘very great’ weight by paragraph 132 of the NPPF. It is beyond the scope of this brief to provide any detailed assessment of the degree to which this proposal may negatively affect the OUV of the site and the interrelated setting of the Scheduled Monument but it is clear that the very great weight of this consideration that should be accorded during the determination of the application requires a corresponding degree of professional assessment and justification. In accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF we would advise yourselves and the LPA that any application for this site should be accompanied by a proportionate assessment of the effect of the proposal on the significance of the setting and character of the mining landscape of the WHS, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments and impacts on any archaeological remains and field

boundaries that may be affected by installation and presence of the turbine and any associated ground disturbance from cabling, access roads and installation works.

PA12/02415 Boscowen Farm. This site lies to the north west of a Scheduled Monument (1021392 Wheal Busy) lying within the World Heritage Site to the north west of Chacewater Conservation Area. The proposed turbine site would be in this case about 700m from the Scheduled Monument closer to the unscheduled but still highly visible site of Boscowen Mine. As with the above sites this is again an extremely complex industrial landscape, the conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of which is given 'very great' weight by paragraph 132 of the NPPF. In this case the development's location between Boscowen and Wheal Busy mines which the HER reports were worked contemporaneously by the same company may complicate the visual impact of this development. It is beyond the scope of this brief to provide any detailed assessment of the degree to which this proposal may negatively affect the OUV of the World Heritage Site site and the interrelated setting of the Scheduled Monument but it is clear that the very great weight of this consideration that should be accorded during the determination of the application would require a corresponding degree of professional assessment and justification. In accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF we would advise yourselves and the LPA that any application for this site should be accompanied by a proportionate assessment of the effect of the proposal on the significance of the setting and character of the mining landscape of the WHS, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments and impacts on any archaeological remains and field boundaries that may be affected by installation and presence of the turbine and any associated ground disturbance from cabling, access roads and installation works.

4 Requirement for Work

The assessment needs to both a) assemble an evidence base to identify those historic assets which may be impacted by the proposed development and b) evaluate the significance of the assets affected and the significance of their settings and identify potential impacts on that significance either direct or indirect. This will involve a desk based assessment including a viewshed analysis to establish the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the proposal site, the drawing together of information from Heritage Asset registers and other sources including historic maps, and a walk over survey of the extant remains of the site including the preparation of photographic montages of key views affected. This work should be capable of providing evidence for the assessment of impacts of the development and informing options for its design.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish viewsheds of the proposal site.
- Draw together existing historical and archaeological information about the site and its landscape setting from published and unpublished sources and information on designated and undesignated assets from national and local Historic Asset registers (such as the CSHER, NMR, Heritage Gateway, etc).
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- 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'.
- 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.
- Identify the construction, use and 'end of life' impacts of the current proposals on the 'national importance' of Scheduled Monuments, the 'Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site' and on undesignated historic assets as described in PPS5.
- Follow English Heritage Guidance 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2011) to produce assessments of the significance of setting of affected assets and the impacts of the proposals on those settings.

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.
- 6.4 The consultation draft of English Heritage guidance 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' should inform the assessment of indirect impacts.

7 Results

- 7.1 A draft report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant, the archaeological contractor, and Cornwall Council Historic Environment Advice.
- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 7.3 Once agreed a paper copy of the finalised report will be provided to and held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 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, copies of the viewshed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked in red on each. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
- All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. publication references should always include relevant page numbers.
- 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 Monitoring

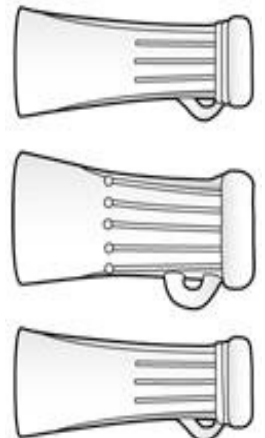
- 8.1 The HEAA will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 8.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEAA at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 8.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEAA, preferably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

Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation Proposed Wind Turbine on Land at Boscawen Farm, Chacewater, Cornwall.

Archaeological Assessment: Written Scheme of Investigation.

Author: Hayley Goacher BA (Hons) PlfA
Report Date: 25.05.2012
Client: Migrid
Project No: AC12010E
Planning Reference: PA12/03404
Statutory Protection: World Heritage Site
Proposal: Installation of one wind turbine
Civil Parish: Chacewater
District: Central 1
County: Cornwall
Country: England
National Grid Reference: SW 73533 45149

Archaeological Consultancy Limited
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Tel 0044 (0)1326 341 061
E-mail enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com
Website www.archaeologicalconsultancy.com
England and Wales Registered Company No. 5784610



1 Summary

The proposed wind turbine site on land at Boscawen Farm (NGR SW 73533 45149) is within a complex historic mining landscape, close to a Scheduled Monument. 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) has been commissioned by Chloe Bines of Migrid, to provide an archaeological assessment to facilitate appropriate planning decisions. This document sets out the proposed methodology for the assessment.

2 Site location

2.1 Location

The site is located approximately one and a half kilometres northwest of Chacewater in the civil parish of Chacewater (NGR SW 73533 45149).

2.2 Topography

The site is situated on the eastern side of an irregular hilltop plateau at approximately 120m OD. The ground slopes gradually down to the north, east and south whilst the plateau extends in excess of one kilometre to the southwest.

2.3 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as Porthtowan Formation of mudstone and sandstone. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 364 to 391 million years ago in the Devonian Period. (www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer).

3 Project background

3.1 Development background

Dan Ratcliffe (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) requested an archaeological assessment to be provided in support of planning application PA12/03404. AC was commissioned to carry out the archaeological assessment.

3.2 Archaeological and Historical background

The site is less than one kilometre northwest of Wheal Busy, a Scheduled Monument (No. 32992) consisting of an engine house and workshop. Approximately three kilometres away are several barrows providing evidence of a surrounding Prehistoric landscape amongst the numerous mining remains.

The site is surrounded by historic mining activity including shafts and tips that relate to parts of the Gwennap, Kennall Vale and Perran Foundry area of the Cornwall Mining World Heritage Site. All the mine sites close by are now disused.

Listed Buildings within 1km include 1386521 'Wheal Busy Chapel, Attached Walls Gate Piers and Railings' GII*; 1328671 'Sunbeams' GII, the childhood home of philanthropist Passmore Edwards; 1391151 'Smithy Building at Wheal Busy' GII; and 1140971 / 1140972 which are GII Engine Houses related to Killifreth. In addition to being Listed, the significance of each of these buildings is also likely to be related to the 'Outstanding Universal Value'. A larger number of Listed buildings lie between 1 and 2km of the site.

There are also multiple Post Medieval farmsteads or field systems and related settlement evidence in the surrounding area.

4 Project aims and objectives

The principal aims will be to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- 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'.
- 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.
- Identify the construction, use and end-of-life impacts of the current proposals on the 'national importance' of Scheduled Monuments, the 'Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site' and on undesignated assets as described in PPS5.
- 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 undertaking detailed searches and analyses of registers of archaeological sites and events; a map regression exercise; and a review of available aerial photographs.

This will include material at the Cornwall HER, the Cornwall Record Office, the Cornish Studies Library, 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 specific nature and impact of the turbine proposed for this site proportionate to the significance of each asset and the degree of impact upon that significance. 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 in terms of their impact on the historic landscape character of the area will then be considered. The impact assessment will conclude with recommendations for minimising impacts and identifying any ways in which the significance of any affected heritage assets (including the historic landscape) could be enhanced as a result of the proposals.

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, historic maps, viewshed map, location and other relevant plans tied in to the OS grid and an archive index including intended date of deposition. Appendices will include the WSI, brief and any specialist reports as appropriate.

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 HEPAO.

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) whilst Hayley Goacher will

undertake the desk-based assessment, walk-over survey and compilation of the report.

Matt Mossop MA (Hons) MGS Dip MIAI MIFA 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) PIFA 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 Trewarthenick, Gwel An Mor and Treverbyn Farm.

Whilst we endeavour to avoid changes to senior project staff, AC reserves 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 (HEPAO). 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.