

LAND at TRENITHON FARM ST ENODER CORNWALL

Results of a
Historic Visual Impact Assessment
& Geophysical Survey



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Land at Trenithon Farm, St Ender, Cornwall

Results of a Historic Visual Impact Assessment & Geophysical Survey

For

Chloe Bines

of

Mi-Grid Ltd. (the Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Trenithon Farm, St Enoder, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single medium scale wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belonged to the farm at Trenithon; the documentary analysis suggests that this farm was formerly a village split into several tenements owned by two different landowners in the 18th century. The cartographic analysis indicates this fieldscape has changed since 1840, with a rationalisation and amalgamation of many of the fields, including of the proposal site, which was formerly divided between seven enclosures. Although the HLC defines the proposal area and much of the surrounding area as post-medieval or modern enclosures it is clear that the fields around Trenithon Farm were on the historic maps broken up into slim strips and small rectilinear blocks. This would indicate that, rather than being a modern landscape enclosed from open common or waste, the landscape around the farm formed part of a medieval strip field system, with the land further to the south enclosed at a later date from open downland.

The proposal site should therefore be considered to be positioned within Anciently Enclosed Land, although the walkover and geophysical surveys found little evidence of any archaeological features barring removed field boundaries. The sole exception was the slightly curving ditch identified in the geophysical survey, which may have formed part of an enclosure of unknown (most likely Medieval, Romano-British or Prehistoric) date.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on a gentle north facing slope within an undulating landscape. This landscape is relatively simple with an absence of distinctive features and any tall vertical element will be highly visible. However, the large-scale plateau-like landform and relatively simple land use should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. This is accentuated by the large number of other turbines and wind farms within 10km of the proposal site. Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. Many of the buildings and monuments would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge on a medium number of heritage assets (**negative/minor**), even though only a very small number would be more seriously affected. These are Goenrounsen Farmhouse and the Church of St Enoder, (**negative/moderate**).*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**. The cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape should also be considered.*

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Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (The Agent)

The Staff of the Cornwall Historic Environment Service

The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Trenithon Farm
Parish:	St Enoder
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 89531 54859

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal, historic visual impact assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Trenithon Farm, St Enoder, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Mi-grid (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Alan Lutey (the Client) in order to identify any heritage assets in the wider area that might be affected by the installation of a single, medium scale wind turbine.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located in a field c.430m south of Trenithon Farm, and c.1.5 km south of the village of Summercourt (see Figure 1). It would be stand on the gently-sloping west-facing slopes of a tributary of the Tresillian River at about 85m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Trendrean Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The parish of St Enoder is situated in the Deanery and Hundred of Pydar. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St Columb Major, on the east by St Dennis and St Stephen-in-Brannel, on the south by Ladock, and on the west by St Newlyn East and Colan. St. Enoder is mentioned in Domesday, as *Heglosenuder* held by the Count of Mortain from St. Petroc's Church (Bodmin).

The area immediately around Trenithon Farm is classified as *Modern Enclosed Land* due to extensive alteration and field boundary loss in the 20th century on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation. The fields around the location of the proposed turbine are classed as *Post-medieval Enclosed Land (enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons)*.

1.4 Archaeological Background

A small amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the wider area, with geophysical surveys taking place at Summercourt (CAU 2011), Trendeal (Wardell Armstrong 2013; GDS 2011) and Hewas (TVAS 2012), and an assessment at Chytane Farm (SWARCH 2013). The geophysical surveys have identified relict fieldsystems across each area, with associated features (pits) but not clear evidence for settlement. However, there are known rounds at Summercourt (MCO8528) and Resparva (MCO8420), and Bronze Age barrows at Trenithon (MCO3744), Nanpean (MCO3168) and Weston (MCO3966). This would indicate that, despite the landscape characterisation, that this is a landscape of medium-to-high archaeological potential.

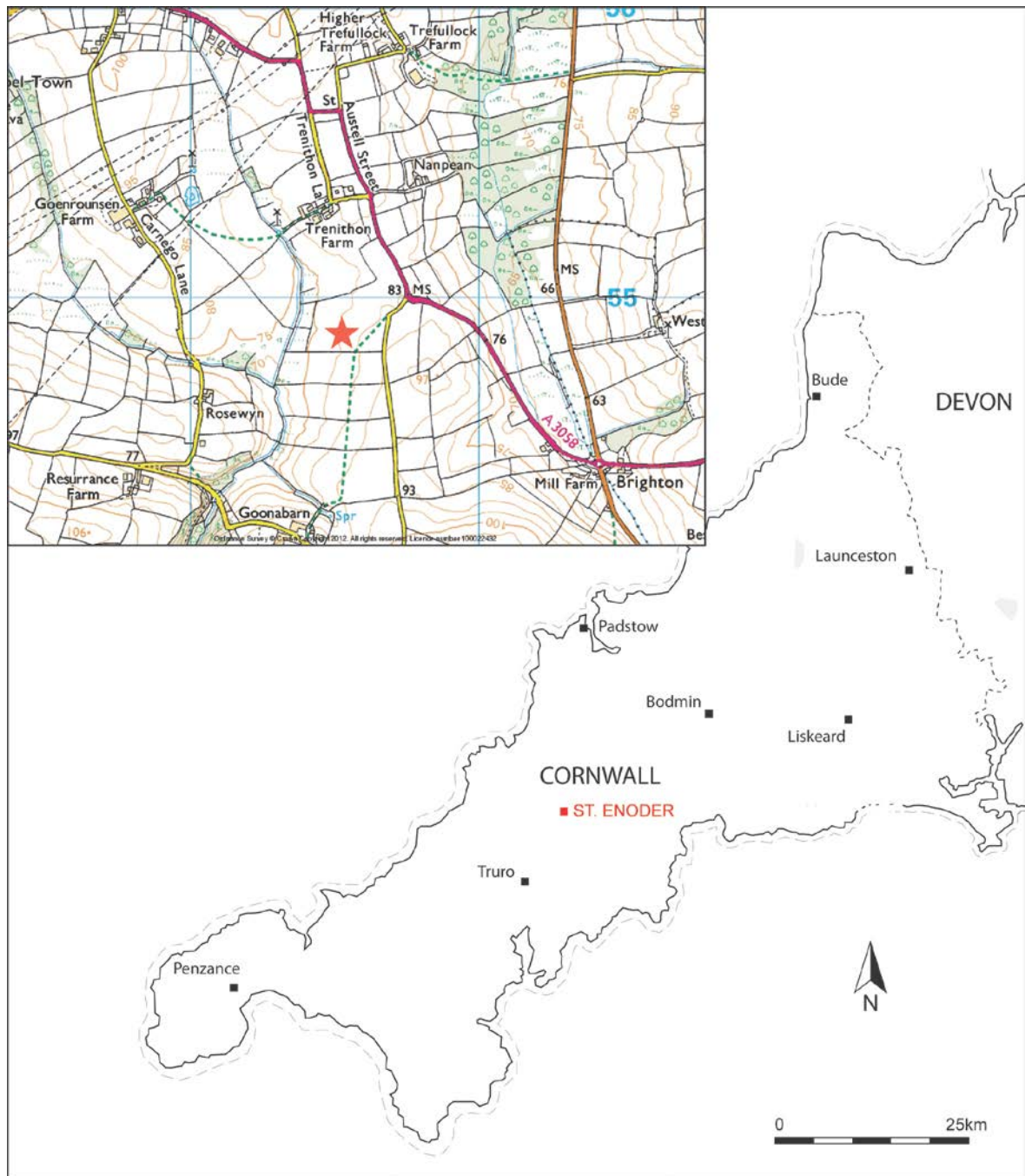


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2nd edition* (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The parish of St Enoder is situated in the Deanery and Hundred of Pydar. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St Columb Major, on the east by St Dennis and St Stephen-in-Brannel, on the south by Ladock, and on the west by St Newlyn East and Colan. St. Enoder is listed in Domesday as *Heglosenuder* (the *eglos*, or church, of *Enuder*), held by the Count of Mortain from St. Petroc's Church (Bodmin). In 1840 the 'village' of Trenithon (as it was described in a mortgage of 1715 – CRO: PL/3/2) was split into several tenements and held by two landowners: William Stackhouse (owing the lands inherited from the Trehanes) and John Ennis (whose forebear bought the property in 1712 – CRO: EN/580). The documents in the Cornwall Record Office indicate a complex descent for both holdings, including sale, mortgage and inheritance via the female line. This descent was initiated when William Pencors divided his estates between his two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabell, in 1514 (CRO: EN/570), when Trenithon was held with Penscawen. This collection of documents describes them as *the Manor and Barton of Pencorse called Trenithan and Penscawen*.

2.2 Cartographic Analysis

2.2.1 The 1699 Gascoyne Map of Cornwall



Figure 2: The 1699 Gascoyne Map, showing the approximate location of Trenithon Farm.

The first depiction of this part of Cornwall is the map produced by Joel Gascoyne dated 1699 (Figure 2). While the map is lacking in detail, it does show the houses of the local gentry.

2.2.2 The St Enoder Tithe map of 1840

The 1840 tithe map for the parish of St Enoder is the earliest available detailed map of the site (Figure 3). The modern field is comprised of seven smaller fields. In 1840 the block of land to the south of Trenithon Farm was broken up into slim strips and small rectilinear blocks; the ownership of these fields, particularly those close to the farmstead, was split between two landowners and four tenements. This would indicate that, rather than being a modern landscape enclosed from open common or waste, the landscape around the farm formed part of a medieval strip field system, with the land further to the south enclosed at a later date from open downland. This is evidenced by the field names (*Town Field* and *Higher Downs, Outer Downs* etc.), but it should be noted that Goonabarn Farm – a classic ‘late-enclosure’ place-name – is recorded as far back as 1404, so this landscape could have been laid out and enclosed rather earlier than the HLC might suggest.

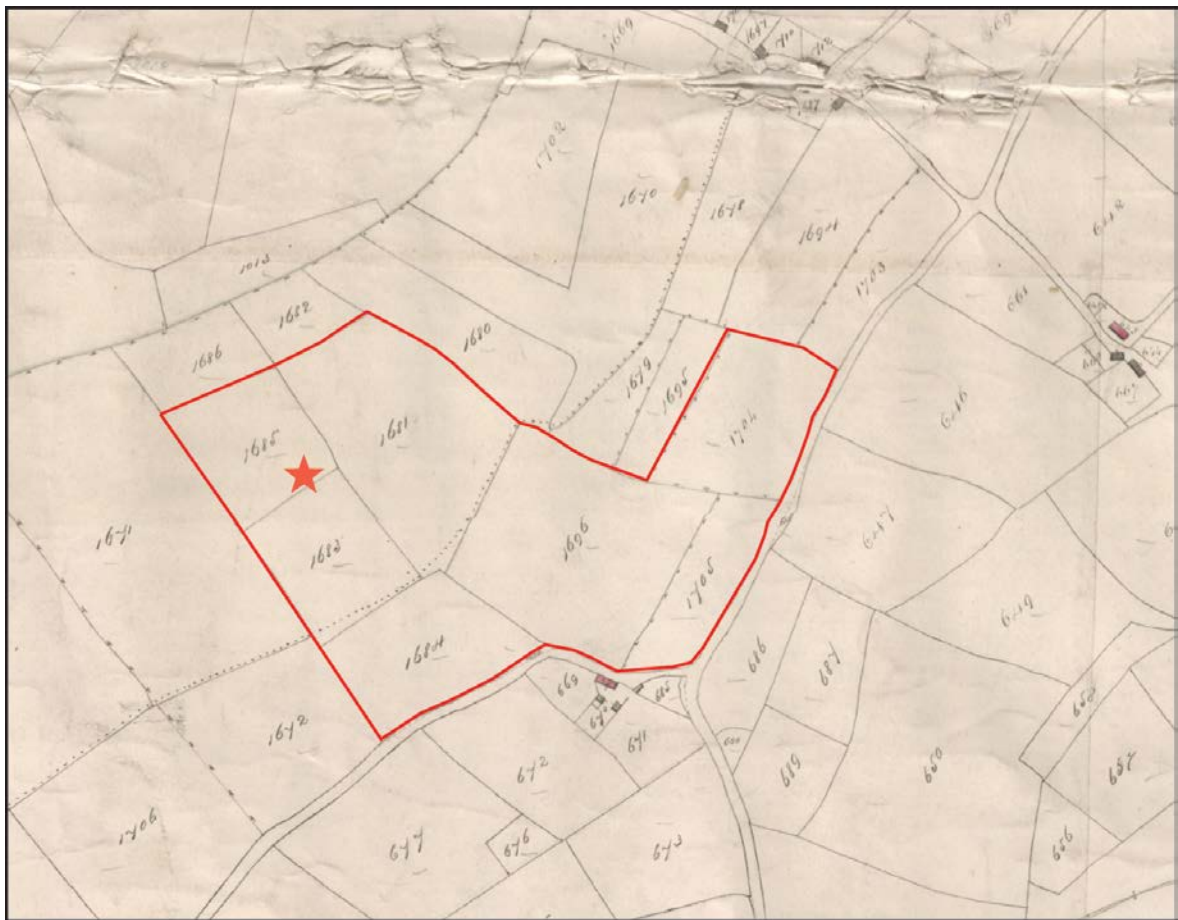


Figure 3: Extract from the St Enoder 1840 Tithe map; the area of the modern field and the approximate location of the proposed turbine are indicated.

No.	Owner	Lessee	Occupier	Field Name	Land use
1681	John Ennis	Thomas Lobb	William Lovering	Furzy Downs	Furzy pasture
1683	John Ennis	Thomas Lobb	William Lovering	Higher Downs	Arable
1684	John Ennis	Thomas Lobb	William Lovering	Outer Downs	Arable
1685	John Ennis	Thomas Lobb	William Lovering	Lower Downs	Arable
1696	William Stackhouse	Nicholas Higgs	William Lovering	Town Field	Arable
1704	John Ennis	Mary Francis	John Harding	Homer Georges Close	Arable
1705	John Ennis	Mary Francis	John Harding	Georges Close	Arable

Table 1: Details of relevant holdings extracted from the tithe apportionment.

2.2.3 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Surveyed 1879, Published 1888

The 1st Edition OS map for the area (Figure 4) indicates the landscape around Trenithon Farm has undergone some limited change, largely through the loss of field boundaries. The original seven fields had, by this date, been reduced to four. The stones marked on the map flanking the adjacent road probably relate to boundary markers within the earlier strip field system, where individual plots were marked by stones rather than physical boundaries. Later maps shown little subsequent change; the remaining internal field boundaries were lost between 1961 and 1973.

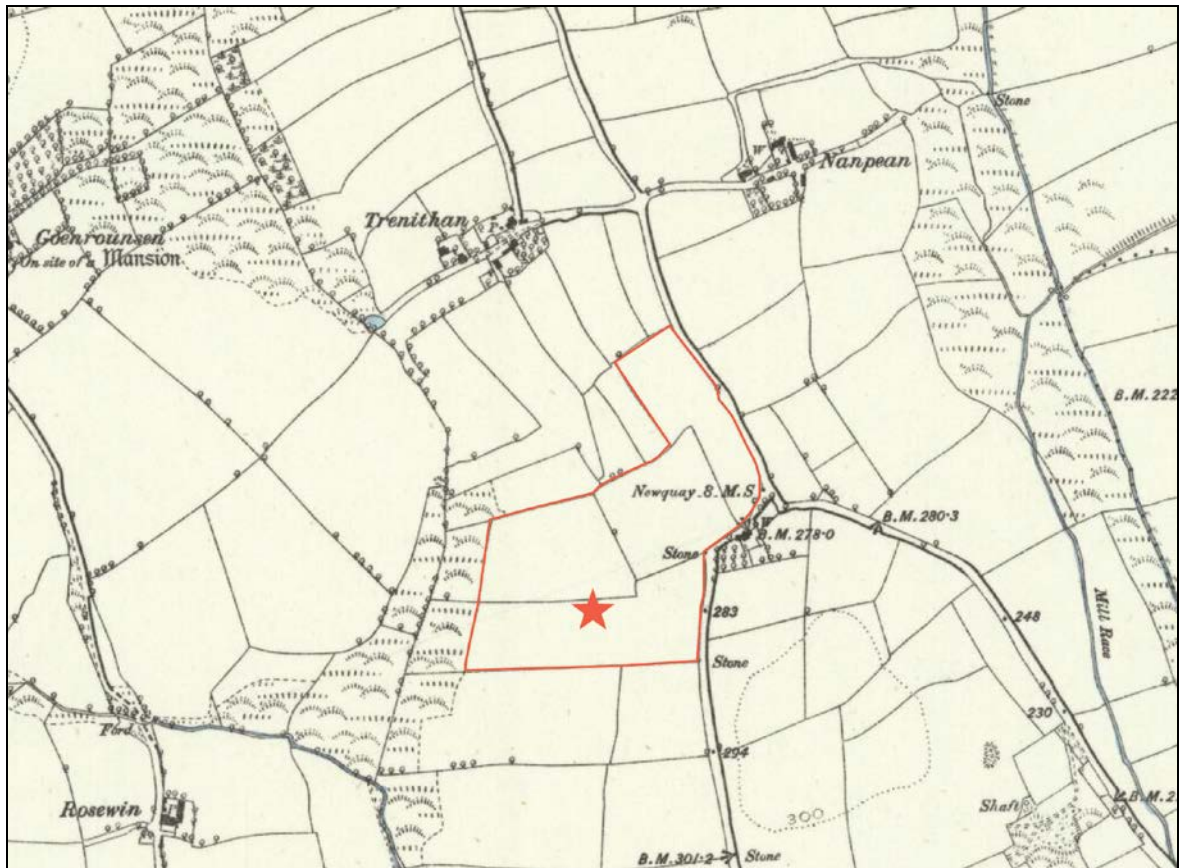


Figure 4: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published 1888; the modern field and approximate location of the proposed turbine are indicated.

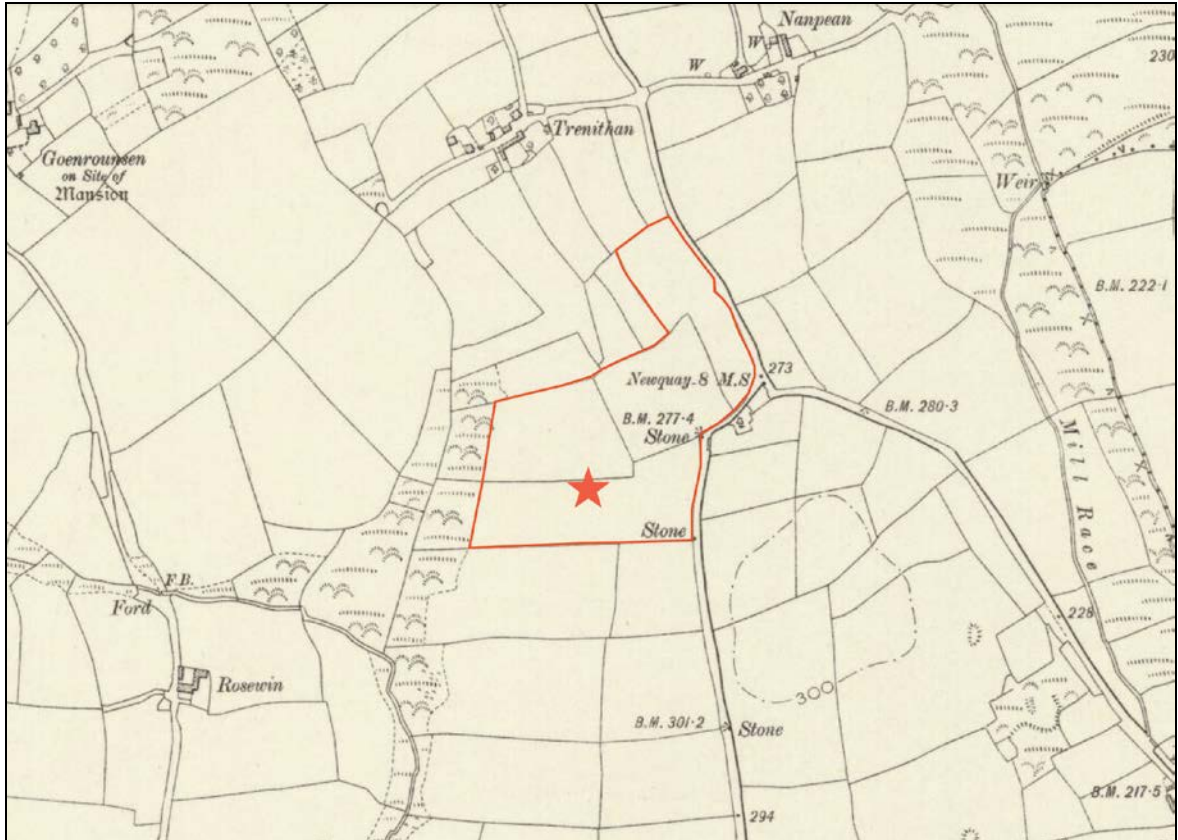


Figure 5: Extract from the 2nd Edition OS map, published 1908.

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was inspected and photographed by E Wapshott in April 2014. The field is sub-rectangular in shape with an extension to the north-east. The A3058 borders the field to the north-east. The field is fairly level; the ground falls away to the west into a shallow valley with a stream at the bottom. The hedge shrubs are more overgrown on the western side of the field, where some of the trees have grown to maturity; beyond the hedgebank there is a long linear plantation of native trees. These will provide a limited amount of local blocking. The earthworks of a relict field boundary cross the field east-west at the southern end of the field and there are traces of a second relict field boundary running across the field at the northern end (note these are visible as soil marks in aerial photographs). The field is currently under a clover-rich grass ley. Two turbines are visible to the north and north-west, and another larger turbine is visible to the south-west, on higher ground south of Goonabarn Farm (note that a second turbine will be constructed here in due course). Trenithon Farm lies to the north, set amongst trees and is directly visible from the field. Other than the relict field boundaries, no cropmarks or significant archaeological features were observed.

Intervisibility was confirmed to the Church of St Enoder and to the outskirts of Summercourt. The two closest heritage assets, both of which are milestones, could not be seen from the location of the proposed turbine. The next closest assets, Bewosa Farm and the Gatehouse/Tollhouse, were not directly visible either. Intervisibility with Goenrounsen Farm could not be established due to the trees/woodland to the west.

3.2 Archaeological Background

A small amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the wider area, with geophysical surveys taking place at Summercourt (CAU 2011), Trendeal (Wardell Armstrong 2013; GDS 2011) and Hewas (TVAS 2012), and an assessment at Chytane Farm (SWARCH 2013). The geophysical surveys have identified relict fieldsystems across each area, with associated features (pits) but not clear evidence for settlement. However, there are known rounds at Summercourt (MCO8528) and Resparva (MCO8420), and Bronze Age barrows at Trenithon (MCO3744), Nanpean (MCO3168) and Weston (MCO3966). The HER also records a wide range of medieval settlement evidence and field systems and significant post-medieval mining activity, primarily to the south of the proposal area (Figure 6 and Table 2).

Trenithon Farm, St. Enoder, Cornwall

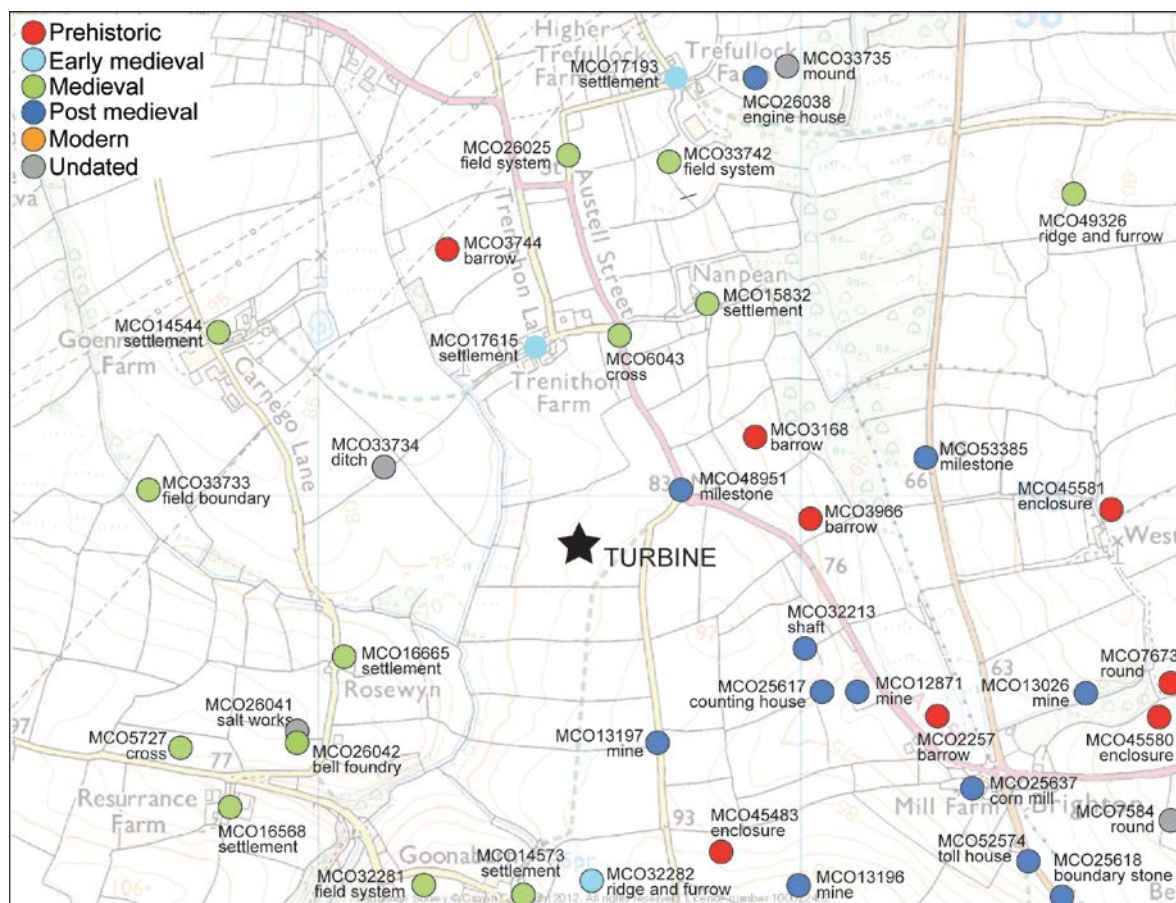


Figure 6: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO16568	RESSURANCE - Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1404
MCO5727	RESSURANCE - Medieval cross	Monument	Field name: <i>Cross Close</i>
MCO26041 MCO26042	ROSEWYN - Undated salt works RESSURANCE - bell foundry	Monuments	1840 field-names: <i>Salthouse Meadow, Bells Founder</i>
MCO16665	ROSEWYN - Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1302
MCO33733	GOENROUNSEN - Medieval field boundary, Post-Medieval field boundary	Monument	Field boundary
MCO33734	GOENROUNSEN - Undated ditch	Monument	Faint cropmark on aerial photograph
MCO17615	TRENITHON - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1259
MCO6043	TRENITHON - Medieval cross	Monument	Field-name: <i>Cross Meadow</i>
MCO3744	TRENITHON - Bronze Age barrow	Monument	Field-name: <i>Barrow Close</i>
MCO15832	NANPEAN - Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1416
MCO26025	TRENITHON - Medieval field system	Monument	Modern boundaries retain remnants of earlier system
MCO33742	TREFULLOCK - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system	Monument	Cropmarks
MCO17193	TREFULLOCK - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1327
MCO26038	TREFULLOCK - Post Medieval engine house	Monument	1840 field-name: <i>Engine House</i>
MCO33735	TREFULLOCK - Undated mound	Monument	Large sub-oval feature visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs
MCO48951	TRENITHON FARM - Post Medieval milestone	Monument	C19 th milestone: <i>Newquay 8</i>
MCO3168	NANPEAN - Bronze Age barrow	Monument	Field-name: <i>Barrow Close</i>
MCO3966	WESTOW - Bronze Age barrow	Monument	Field-name: <i>Great Barrow Close</i>
MCO53385	BRIGHTON CROSS - Post Medieval milestone	Monument	C19 th milestone with metal plates
MCO32213	BRIGHTON - Post Medieval shaft	Monument	Cropmark
MCO25617	BRIGHTON - Post Medieval counting house	Monument	Building named <i>Old Count House</i> in 1840
MCO12871	WHEAL COCK - Post Medieval mine	Monument	C19 th copper mine
MCO2257	BRIGHTON - Bronze Age barrow	Monument	Field name: <i>Burrow Close</i> , possibly associated with C19 th mining activity
MCO25637	BRIGHTON - Post Medieval corn mill	Monument	Merryfield Mill, ruinous
MCO14544	GOENROUNSEN - Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1492

MCO32281	GOONABARN - Medieval field system	Monument	Linear ditches visible as cropmarks
MCO14573	GOONABARN - Medieval settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement mentioned 1404
MCO32282	GOONABARN - Early Medieval ridge & furrow	Monument	Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
MCO45483	BRIGHTON - Iron Age/Romano British enclosure	Monument	A sub-circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.
MCO13196	WHEAL WELLINGTON - Post Medieval mine	Monument	C18 th copper mine worked in C19 th
MCO52574	BRIGHTON - Post Medieval toll house	Building	Part of the Truro Turnpike Roads Trust
MCO25618	BRIGHTON - Post Medieval boundary stone	Monument	Field-name: <i>Penblue Moor</i> , suggestive of boundary stone
MCO13026	WHEAL COCK - Post Medieval mine	Monument	A field-name: <i>Great Slip formerly Wheal Cock mine</i> on the Tithe map c.1840; no extant remains
MCO45580	BRIGHTON - Prehistoric enclosure, Undated hollow, Undated enclosure	Monument	Curvilinear feature visible on aerial photographs
MCO7673	BRIGHTON - Iron Age/Romano British round	Monument	Field-name: <i>Carreas</i>
MCO45581	WESTOW - Prehistoric enclosure, Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure visible on aerial photographs
MCO49326	BURTHY - Medieval ridge and furrow	Monument	cropmarks on aerial photographs
MCO13197	WHEAL WELLINGTON - Post-Medieval mine	Monument	Wheal Wellington worked from 1821 to 1824.
MCO7584	BESOWSA - Iron Age/Romano British round	Monument	Field-name: <i>Round Close</i>

Table 2: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on the west-facing slope of a gentle hill, is not unfavourable to settlement. Despite the field-names, which include *Outer Down*, *Furzy Down* etc. the field in question appears to have formed part of the medieval strip-field system attached to the hamlet at Trenithon, and there are a number of cropmark enclosures within 1km that indicate this landscape was inhabited and utilised in the Prehistoric and or Romano-British periods, and should be regarded as part of the *Anciently Enclosed* landscape.

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below-ground remains of archaeological features within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, where they penetrate the topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features.

The impact of the construction phase of the turbine would be **permanent** and **irreversible** on the buried archaeology immediately beneath the turbine site, and along the underground cable run and the access tracks. The limited 25 year cycle of the turbines operational phase will limit all negative positive impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

4.0 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH over approximately 2ha of mixed pasture and stubble around the location of the proposed turbine and cable run. The processing work was undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH in April 2014. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan Report J6664).

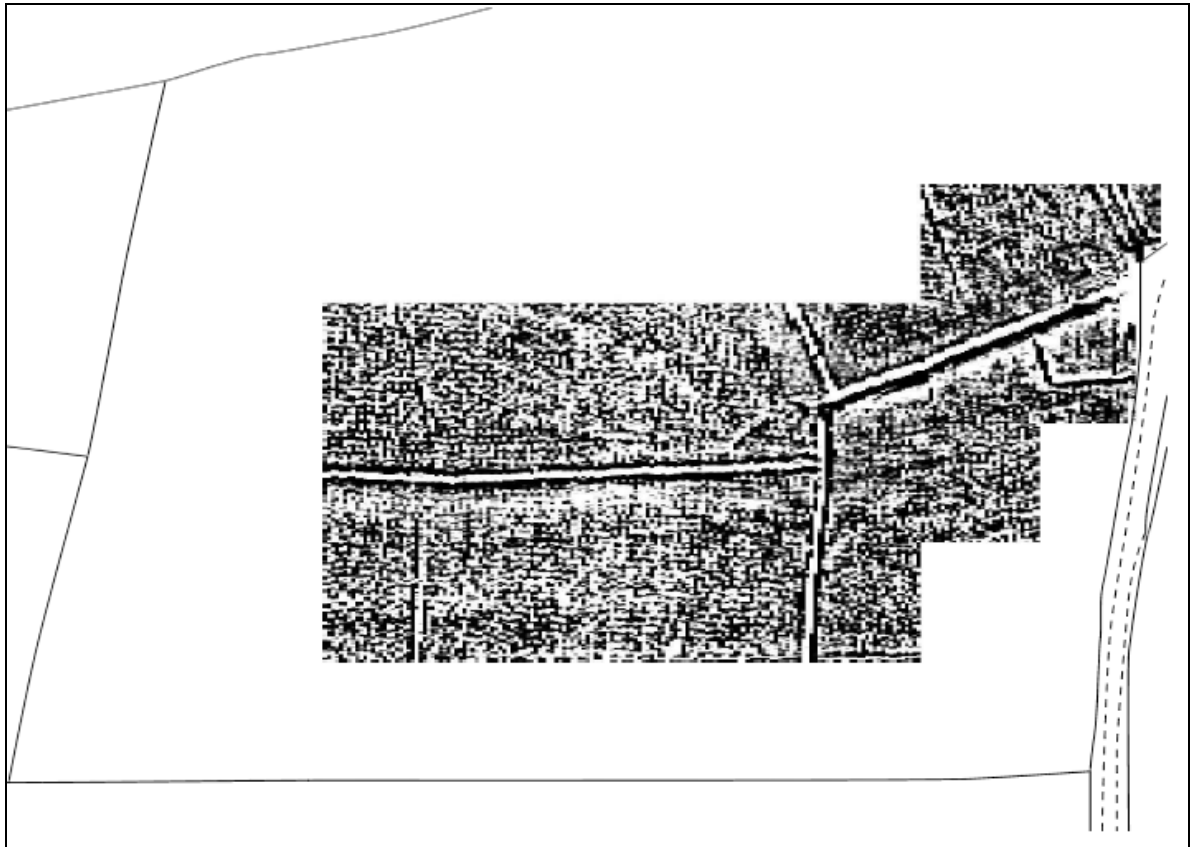


Figure 7: Greyscale plot of minimally processed data (Stratascan Report No. J6664; Figure 4).

4.1 Interpretation and Abstraction

There were a small number of possible archaeological features and other anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 7).

4.1.1 Possible Archaeology

There were two weak positive anomalies (feature No.1) possibly indicative of cut features of archaeological origin. The example to the north-east appears to curve slightly, which may suggest that it formed part of a small enclosure and could therefore be of prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval in date.

4.1.2 Other Anomalies

The anomaly groups 2-3 represent removed field boundaries, some of which upon historic mapping, whilst the others seem to fit within this same system. Anomaly group 4 represents a

group of closely spaced parallel linear anomalies, probably related to ploughing. Anomalies 5 and 6 represent magnetic debris, most likely modern in origin.

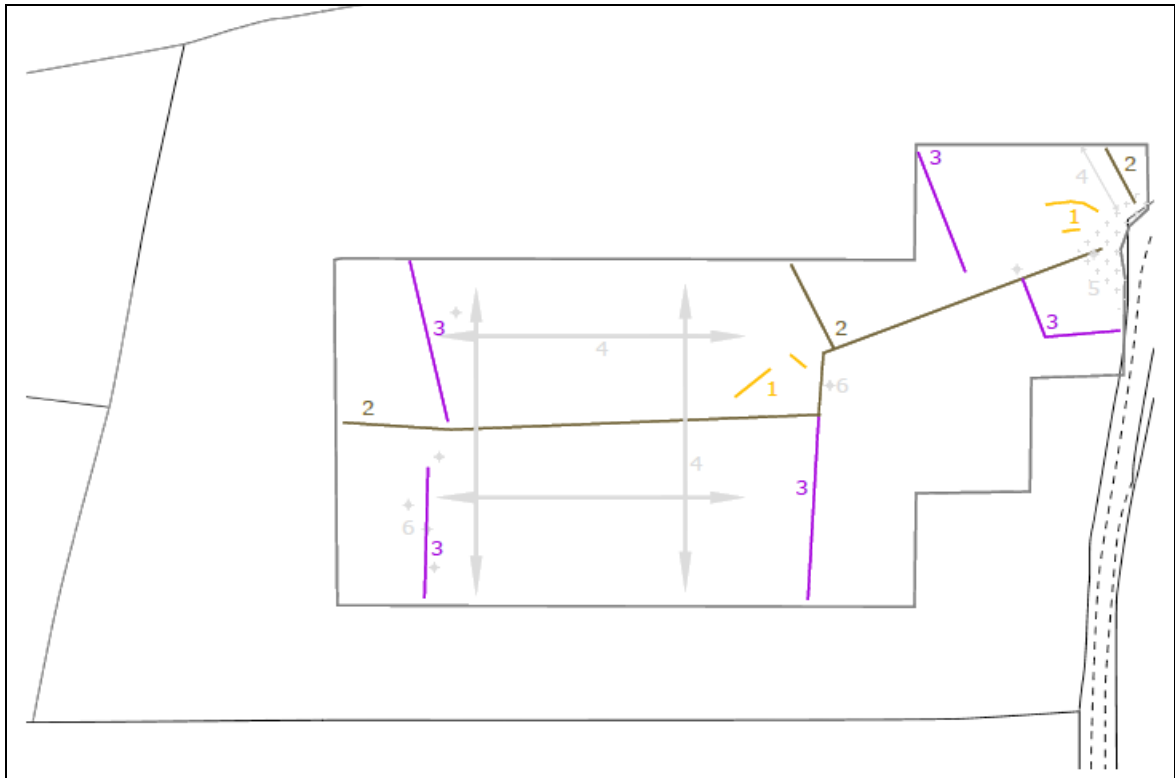


Figure 8: Abstraction and interpretation plot (Stratascan Report No. J6664; Figure 5).

4.2 Summary

The survey identified a number of linear geophysical anomalies, almost all of which relate to field boundaries shown on historic maps. The one exception is a short length of curving ditch (Feature 1) located in the north-eastern corner of the surveyed area. This is likely to belong to a small enclosure of Prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval date. Dan Ratcliffe (HEPAO) at Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) has been consulted with respect to the geophysical survey results and has indicated that no further archaeological investigation work will be required at this stage.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 128

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, **including the contribution made by their setting**. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129

*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (**including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset**) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (50m to hub and 77m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a wind turbine on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, turbines of any scale are large, usually white, and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a wind turbine will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and the vast majority of protected historic buildings.

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a five-point scale:

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered as part of the Visual Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; which are outlined below:

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation, etc., are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

Grade I buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).

- Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II* buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have 'group value' or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of 'conservation area', which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

Culturally and historically important 'man-made' or 'designed' landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently "listed" on a non-statutory basis, included on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by English Heritage. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on 'designed' landscapes, not the value of botanical planting; sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

5.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact: "the magnitude or size of windfarm elements, and the distance between them and the viewer, are the physical measures that affect visibility, but the key issue is human perception of visual effects, and that is not simply a function of size and distance" (University of Newcastle 2002, 2). People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 3), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 3 (below).

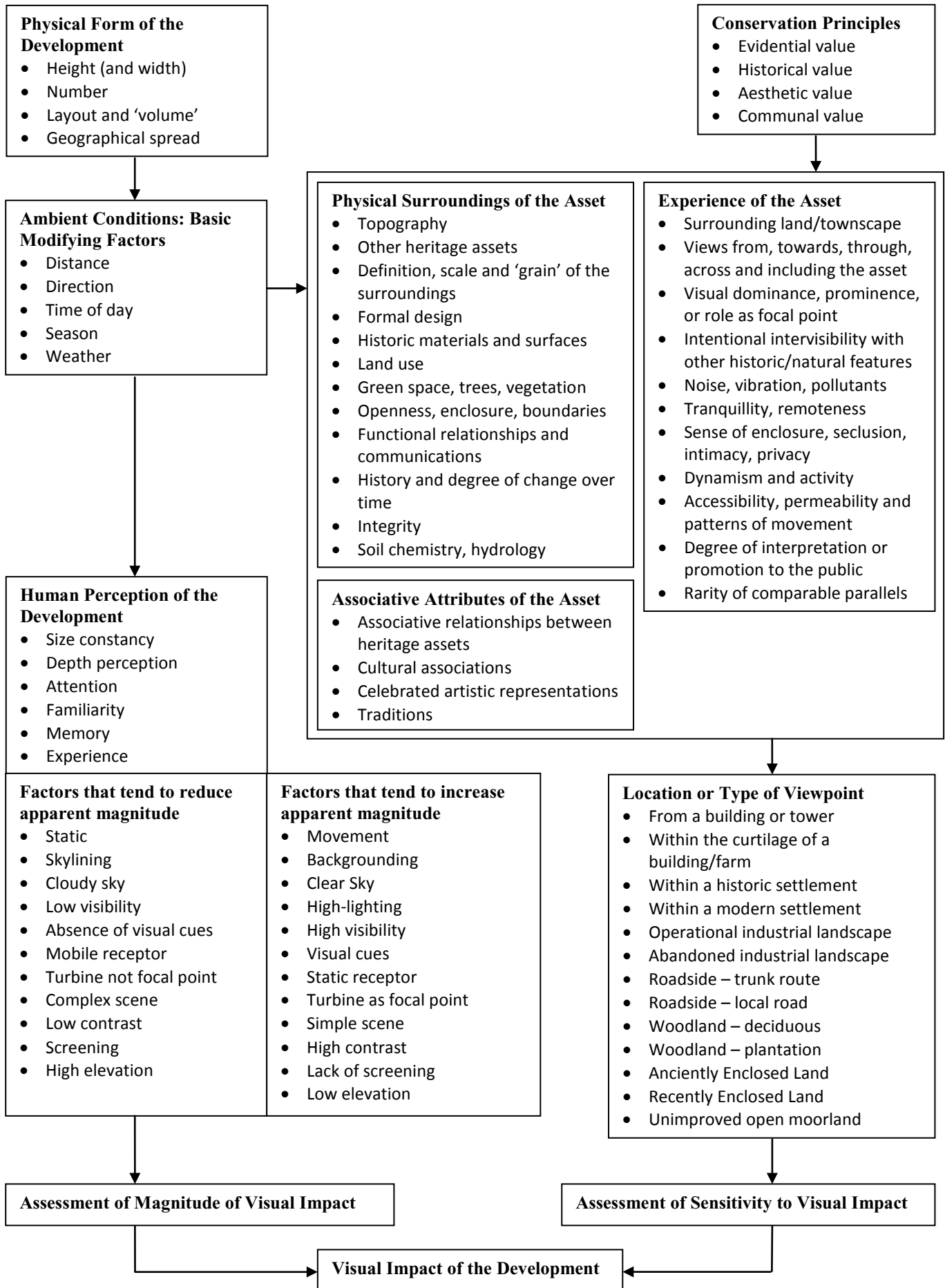


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

5.3.1 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix was developed in order to predict the likely visual impact of windfarms in the wider landscape. This work took place in the late 1990s and remains virtually the only guidance on the subject. It was used, for instance, to help guide the development of the Cornwall planning advice (2013) on wind turbines (Nick Russell, *pers. comm.*).

In the following table (below), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

The distances quoted are predicated on clear visibility, and local weather conditions would have a marked impact on the visibility of any given turbine. Work by Bishop (2002), undertaken with computer simulations and using a turbine 63m to tip, noted the following:

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
Dominant: due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2.5	0-3	0-4
Prominent: major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape	B	2-4	2.5-5	3-6	4-7.5
Moderately intrusive; clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive	C	4-6	5-8	6-10	7.5-12
Clearly visible with moderate impact, becoming less distinct	D	6-9	8-11	10-14	12-17
Less distinct: size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	9-13	11-15	14-18	17-22
Low impact: movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape	F	13-16	15-19	19-23	22-27
Becoming indistinct with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	16-21	19-25	23-30	27-35
Noticeable in good light but negligible impact	H	21-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Negligible or no impact	I	25	30	35	40

Table 4: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

In the following assessment, heritage assets have been divided up according to Sinclair-Thomas Matrix zone.

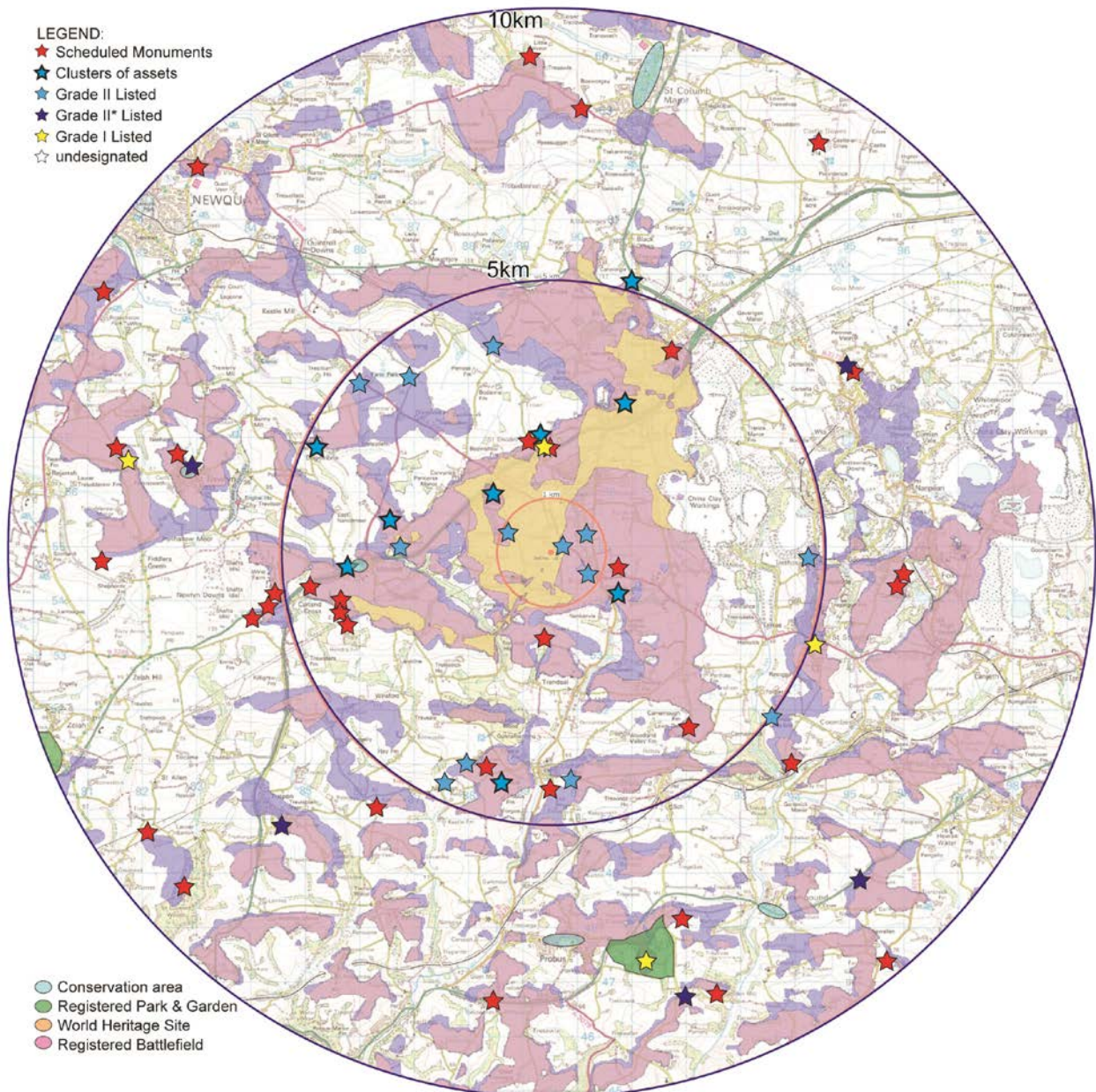


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid Ltd.).

5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this rolling landscape will be fairly extensive close to the turbine, particularly within 2-3km, but more intermittent thereafter, particularly beyond 4km, where exposure is limited to exposed ridgelines. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Mi-Grid (Figure 9). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the south and north. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 1km all HER records were consulted; up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

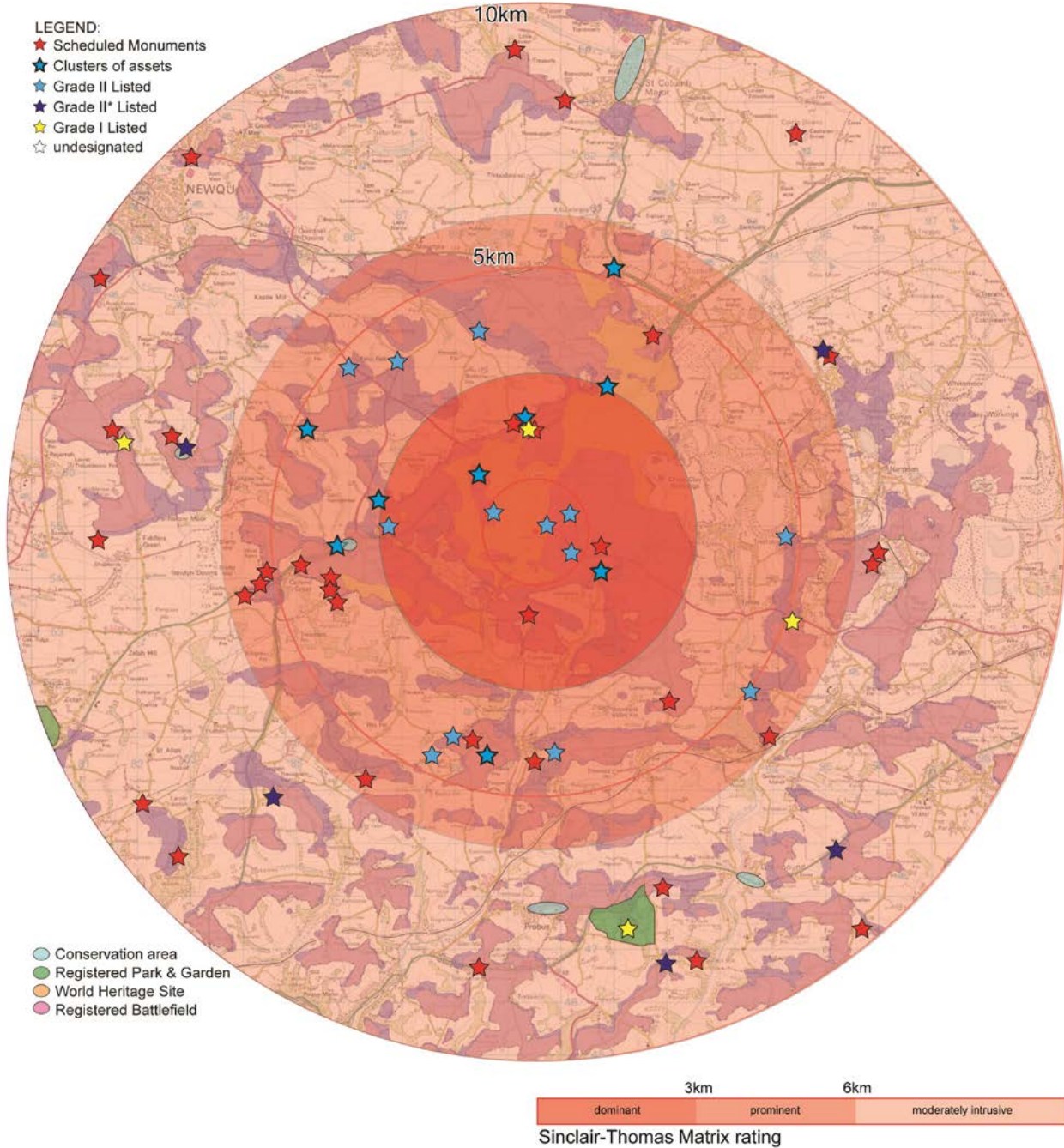


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid.), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.

5.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having inter-visibility are widespread close to the turbine, becoming quite restricted to the east and south. There are three close settlements to the turbine, Summercourt approx. 1.2km to the north-east, the small church-town settlement of St Enoder being approx. 2km to the north and Mitchell 3.5km to the west. The main trunk route into Cornwall, the A30, runs almost 1.5km to the north of the proposed turbine site, down to Truro; with the A3058, running to the east of the site.

There are over 30 scheduled monuments recorded within the 10km radius of the proposed turbine, a significant number of these however not having direct inter-visibility or the turbine having no impact on their understanding and setting, either being below ground or shielded by hedge-banks and modern landscape features, many being wayside crosses, on the sides of the roads or within churchyards. There are over 20 listed structures or groups of structures, within the 5km radius, affected by the turbine and mapped on the ZTV range; of which 1 is a Grade I listed church.

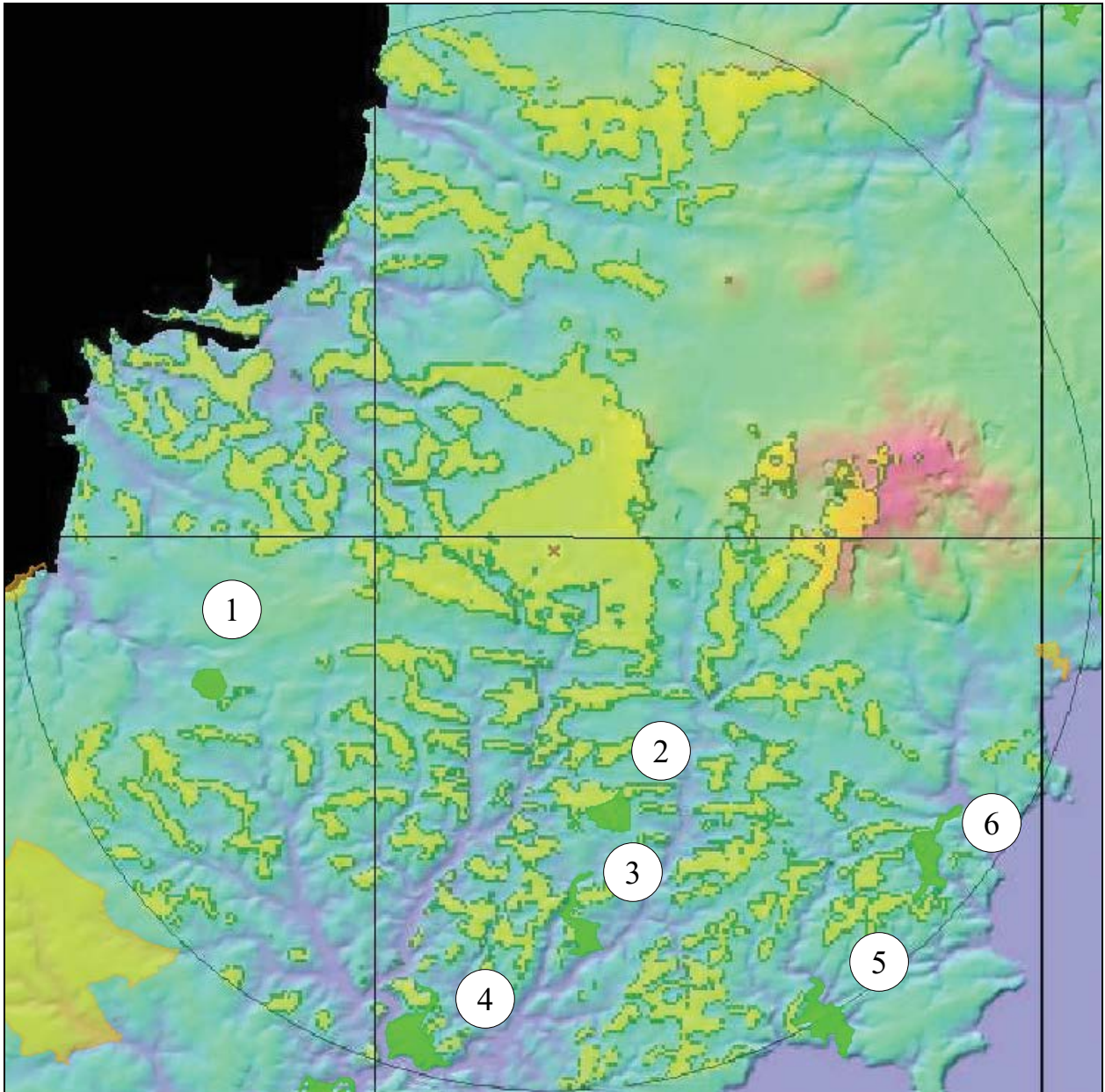


Figure 11: 15km ZTV: distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine; the areas in yellow are those with theoretical intervisibility with the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV generated by SWARCH). This is a bare-earth ZTV, generated by MICRODEM (ver 2010.11.5.2) using OS Opendata Panorama DTM data (Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014). The Registered Park and Gardens are: 1. Chyverton Park GII; 2. Trewithen GII*; 3. Trewarthenick GII; 4. Tregothnan GII*; 5. Caerhays Castle GII*; 6. Heligan GII.

5.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.6.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

Listed farmhouses with Listed agricultural buildings and/or curtilage; some may have elements of formal planning/model farm layout

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the linhay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this.

Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting. Wind turbines will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Besowsa, inc Farmhouse, piggery, stables, shippon, engine house, wagon shed, loose boxes and walled pen, Ladock; medium significance; Grade II; conditions: unknown. Set down a long track with high hedgebanks and not clearly visible across the fields. It is expected that this farm will have clear and direct views to the turbine, which lies only 1-1.5km away. This asset is therefore well within the zone of landscape dominance from the turbine so there is potential for the turbine to intrude on the setting of the farm within both its land and farmyard; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but negative/moderate expected.
- Goenrounsen Farmhouse, St Enoder; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Set in a heavily wooded enclosure, with strong dominant hedgebank boundaries. Local blocking will certainly play a role with this farmhouse, as the land is quite level here. However the turbine lies within 1km and therefore will dominate this landscape completely. The turbine appearing in views alone is not enough to impact the farm, but it will change the experience of the farm in its setting and within the wider landscape, although not our understanding of the asset; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Lower Penscawn with attached walls, railings and gates; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. Penscawn Farm appears from the views from the road to be blocked behind large modern farm buildings. A track does run off to the west side of the farmyard and drop into the valley so it may be the house is set over the ridge. The A30 road runs through the valley here and is raised up with significant associated landscaping. It is expected that any farm set off the ridge of land will be locally blocked by the road banks and trees and have no real views to the turbine; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral is expected.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Degembris Major and Minor and outbuildings; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Now set up as holiday cottage businesses with converted barns, these buildings sit on a south-east facing slope, as the valley drops and narrows with clear views up and down the valley and more limited views out over the next ridge of land. There may be very limited views to the turbine from the upper floors of both buildings as they are set higher on the slope. It is arguable at 4.5-5km the turbine is too far away to directly impact these buildings or interrupt any of the key views within the farmyards; impact: **neutral**.
- Treveffa Farmhouse and farm building; medium significance; Grade II; conditions: unknown. Set down a narrow long hedgebank lined track off the parish road, a copse of trees and some buildings are visible down across the fields from nearby gateway. Set on the slope of the hill, facing south-west and west. There will be some elements of local blocking here which will reduce views but the general area will have views across the A30 road to the turbine. The wind turbines at Carland Cross are very visible from here and are much larger, these draw the eye in the location and it is very unlikely that the farm will have such direct views to the proposed turbine. The farm is being surrounded by turbines and the nature of the landscape from which it takes its function, as an agricultural building is somewhat being lost; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Retyn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: excellent. Set to the south of a farmyard, facing south-east, flanked to the south and west with agricultural buildings and barns. Set in a wooded enclosure, bounded by trees and bushes, there will be no impact on the setting or understanding of the farmhouse. There is comprehensive local blocking from buildings and trees, although there may be glimpses to the turbine over the trees and hedges which line the crossroads just to the south-east. These will be so minimal however as to have no real quantifiable effect on the farmhouse; impact: **neutral**.
- Resugga Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. A long track leads along the high ridge of ground, to this farm which faces west across the valley. Viewed down the track it is clear that there are trees and hedges around the farm, as well as historic and modern barns and buildings. These may provide an element of local blocking but otherwise it is expected that the turbine will be visible from this general location. The turbine will be prominent in the landscape but is too far away to directly impact on the farm and the visual elements crucial to a farm, the links between the farm buildings and fields will remain intact; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral expected.
- Trobus Farmhouse and gate piers to entrance; medium significance; Grade II; conditions: good. Just visible down a long farm track this farmhouse sits to the east and south-east of a large range of modern farm buildings. It is expected these will block the otherwise clear views to the turbine, at almost 5km, where it is still prominent in the landscape. The buildings also provided the farm with its setting and context; impact: **neutral**.
- Penhale Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. The farm faces roughly east-west and has views to the north, across the road to the fields beyond. The ground falls away to the north and therefore there will be views to the turbine. There is some minor local blocking to the ground floor of the farmhouse due to trees in the garden and at least one of the barns on the other side of the road may limit views but this is not expected to block them completely. The principal frontage of the house lies to the south and the main farmyard to the west, the turbine will appear in none of these and the asset lies within the zone of prominence where the turbine can be seen but does not directly intrude into the setting. There are other turbines visible in this landscape in closer proximity; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Halloon Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. A large modern roundabout has been developed here and the associated planting, landscaping and banking

will have locally blocked any views which may have been possible. The development of Indian Queens makes intervisibility even more unlikely; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Cargoll Farm Barn; high significance; Grade I; condition: fair to good. Set in the heart of the farmyard at Cargoll Farm. The value being in the unusual survival of its internal 14th century cruck-truss roof, which the turbine cannot affect. The barn has been altered through the years to suit the needs of the farmers. Defined by its immediate surroundings and former function, this barn was not built with views in mind. The barn does face east-southeast across the village of St Newlyn East towards the turbine, however it will be locally blocked by the farmhouse and buildings of the village; impact: **neutral**.
- Pennans Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II*; condition: unknown. The farm has high banks which have been created either side of its private farm track, possibly for noise reduction as it now lies directly adjacent to the busy A390. The farm is obviously still actively used for dairy farming. This agricultural use does not require views apart from those to the farmyard and its immediate landholding. Distant countryside views are irrelevant to the value of the building. It is likely local blocking will be supplied from these banks; Impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral expected.

5.6.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

Older houses with an element of formal planning; may survive as farmhouses

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Cornwall but particularly Devon there were many minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a turbine would be commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a turbine is less pronounced.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Nansough Manor, Ladock; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. This house is accessed down a long heavily wooded drive. It appears that it may be sited south of a large clump of trees with lawns and grounds to the south, facing south or south-east. There is therefore expected to be no inter-visibility to the turbine and no impact on any key views; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but Neutral is expected.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Golden Manor, barn with gate piers and adjoining building; all of high significance; Grade II* and of added significance as a group; conditions: good. The barn and house do not have wide landscape presence or distant views. The house is enclosed in wooded grounds and is quite low; having no views to the north and it is also locally blocked by the historic barn and modern farm buildings. The barn may have slightly wider, though not distant, views. However, the very small stone windows do not provide wide vistas. Arguably this may not be a barn but may in fact be the earliest dwelling on the site so it would be more sensitive than a typical agricultural building. At a distance of 8-9km the turbine cannot intrude on the context or setting, or the relationship between the historic buildings which stand on the site

and there is significant immediate modern impact from the modern barns which adjoin the farmyard to the east of the barn; impact: **neutral**.

- Trewithen House and pavilions; high significance; Grade I Listed house and courtyard with pavilions, associated with a registered park and garden, adding to the significance. The house and pavilions are completely enclosed within the parkland and grounds and are protected by the strong boundary plantation of trees which have been further developed in the 19th and 20th centuries to provide privacy and wind break functions. There are no views out beyond the perimeter of the northern parkland, which is bounded by the A390 road. The designed views from the house to the north are not impacted in any way; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.3 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; occasionally Conservation Areas

The context of the (usually) Grade II Listed buildings within settlement is defined by their setting within the village settlement. Their significance is determined by their architectural features, historical interiors or role/function in relation to the other buildings. The significance of their setting to the experience of these heritage assets is of key importance and for this reason the curtilage of a property and any small associated buildings or features are often included in the Listing and any changes must be scrutinised under relevant planning law.

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of wind turbines, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant turbine unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- *St Enoher*: Rectory; Glebe Farmhouse; Barn 100m west of the Rectory; Merrifield Monument; church gateway and walls; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good to fair. The settlement is focussed around the church and many of the houses are in enclosed grounds with trees, hedges and banks providing local blocking. The rectory and associated barn are locally blocked completely by their wooded grounds and focus to the east and to the church to the north; impact: **neutral**. The monument, church gateway and walls will all be blocked by the trees and the rectory from any views to the turbine; impact: **neutral**. Glebe Farm on the road east out of St Enoher will have views across the fields to the turbine which lies 2-2.5km away. The turbine will still be quite dominant in the landscape and the house does face south and therefore the turbine will be directly within its main views. However the farm will still have other views unaffected, particularly that back to the village.

The A30 roadway has also effectively severed the farmhouse from the landscape to the south so it is now defined by the agricultural land to the north, east and west. This reduces the impact. The setting of the farm is unaffected, as is our understanding of its as an outlier to the St Enoder settlement. The experience may slightly be affected as the turbine may draw the eye south away from the farm or may distract in various views around the holding; impact: **negative/minor**.

- *Fraddon*: numerous milestones, Methodist Church & Trewheela Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; conditions: mixed. All of the milestones are set along the side of the roads and are small roadside features which are close to the ground. These are all easily blocked by houses, hedges other buildings, walls and stone-faced banks. There are no views or intervisibility directly between the listed stones and the turbine; impact: **neutral**. The Methodist Church is a low building built to the north side of the street. There are some taller buildings opposite and then houses and trees to the south-west. The south-east elevation of the church has two small windows set either side of a central door. These windows are set higher, in order to light the church, and not to provide views. The experience of the church along chapel road and its setting within the village will not be affected and the church has no recourse or value in views out of the settlement and is likely to be locally blocked anyway; impact: **neutral**. Trewheela Farmhouse, accessed via a long track this is just visible across the fields, it has barns and buildings to the south which may provide some local blocking but it looks like the main frontage faces south and the turbine is going to be very visible at very close proximity to the south-west, within 1-2km. The proximity means it is likely that the experience of this building will be impacted and its immediate landscape setting also affected; impact: **negative/minor to negative/moderate**.
- *Summercourt*: Wesleyan church, Hope Cottage, Milestones at SW891564, Milestone at SW888560 & Milestone at 878555; medium significance; Grade II. The three milestones which are listed within the settlement and its environs are all locally blocked to some extent, by buildings, hedgebanks, and walls, there will be no intervisibility to these small roadside features; impact: **neutral**. The Wesleyan Church is set in the chapel town part of the settlement, adjacent to what is now a garage and semi-industrial retail unit. Views to the south and south-east across the fields to the turbine will certainly be possible and at 1-1.5km the turbine will dominate this landscape. Views from the south elevation of the chapel are not possible from inside as the two small windows are set high either side of the door. As with parish churches, chapels are designed to be instantly recognisable and it is therefore views inward which are more important than their outward views. The chapel is still part of the original ribbon settlement of Summercourt. The experience of the chapel looking north will not include the turbine, although there is a chance that the experience of the chapel may be affected when driving along the road entering or exiting Summercourt. Where the chapel is currently a key feature along this road it may be replaced by the moving blades of the turbine, which will draw the eye away and this therefore has an impact on the important inward views and status/visibility of the building within the settlement; impact: **negative/minor**. Hope Cottage is a small house, 18th century in appearance. Set to the north side of the St Austell road. Blocked partially by buildings to the south side of the road and by hedges and trees. These do not provide complete blocking and there will be views both over and between. The turbine is within 1km and will completely dominate the landscape. The cottage holds no value in its views and a change in them cannot affect its significance. The turbine completely changes the landscape in which the cottage was built however, and affects visual links between the cottage and across the fields to the chapel town and back to the village as it will dominate all immediate views and settings. The experience of the cottage will be affected as the turbine will be visible from all around and along the road, when travelling in both directions; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- *Mitchell*: K6 Telephone Box; Wellesley House and stable block; Pillars Hotel; Mitchell Farmhouse; Plume of Feathers PH; Raleigh House; Ivy House; Wesleyan Chapel; Milestone at W end of village; medium significance; Grade II; conditions: good. Extensive local blocking applies along the main street of the village, where the majority of the Listed properties are to be found, as the buildings along the south side of the street interrupt the views of those to the north side and trees and modern houses block the historic buildings. The focus of the majority of the historic buildings is up and down this street and although close, at 4km the turbine will not affect these views or interactions between the village houses. The turbine lies to the east, south-east, the historic part of the village lies to the western part, with later development stretching east. The experience of the village will be the same and the setting in the village of the historic houses is the same. There may be some limited views from the upper floors of the taller historic houses over the trees to the east, but this will be fairly minimal and cannot affect the significance of the buildings; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship

Most parish churches tend to be associated with a settlement (village or hamlet), and therefore their immediate context lies within the setting of the village (see elsewhere). Church buildings are usually Grade II* or Grade I Listed structures, on the basis they are often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

In more recent centuries the church building and associated structures functioned as *the* focus for religious devotion in a parish. At the same time, they were also theatres of social interaction, where parishioners of differing social backgrounds came together and renegotiated their social contract.

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

As the parishes in Devon and Cornwall can be relatively small (certainly in comparison with the multi-township parishes of northern Britain) the tower would be visible to the residents of multiple parishes. This would have been a clear expression of the religious devotion – or rather, the competitive piety – of a particular social group. This competitive piety that led to the building of these towers had a very local focus, and very much reflected the aspirations of the local gentry. If the proposed turbine is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between towers, or compete with the tower from certain vantages, then it would very definitely impact on the setting of these monuments.

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive vertical element in this landscape. However, if the turbine is located at some distance from the church tower, it will

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St Enoder; high significance; Grade I; condition: excellent. Set in a churchtown, now immediately adjacent to the main A30 trunk route. The settlement sits east of a valley, on a high ridge of ground. There are wide views to the south and to the south-east and some more limited views to the south-west, as the ground climbs to Carland Cross. The church sits on the flatter lower ground to the south and is expected to be clearly visible from the proposed turbine tower, at approximately 2km distance. The church sits in a wooded churchyard, with three houses and a farm surrounding it on the south and east sides. These buildings provide a wider context to the church, as well as local blocking. The church's setting in its churchyard will not be directly impacted by the turbine due to local blocking from the trees. The turbine is just far enough away and set on the low ground to not directly compete with the church for landscape primacy, it is likely even with the turbine that the church will remain the most visible feature within its immediate location. No inter-visibility for the churchyard and body of the church and the experience of the building and setting will be unaffected, the visibility from the tower and the appearance of the turbine in views to the church however, necessitates an assessment of impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St Stephen; high significance; Grade I; condition: good. The church sits in the heart of the historic part of the village, although it now extends far to the north and north-west with modern housing developments. These modern buildings enclose the older part of the village which lies to the south-east. Behind the church stretching along Fore Street there is the village hall and the cemetery. There are also a number of houses and cottages built along the north side of the original churchyard. The north and west side of the churchyard is bounded by mature trees and these and the buildings block all views to the turbine from the body of the church and the churchyard. This means our experience of the church remains the same. The turbine will lie 5-5.5km away to the north-west, too far to intrude upon the setting of the church or interrupt any of the key views between it and the village or its immediate parish lands. There will be clear views possible from the tower however and the turbine will be a key fixture in these views. It will also appear in -although will not interrupt - views between St Stephen and St Enoder; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St Dennis; high significance; Grade II*; condition: good to excellent. Church set alone on a high knoll outside of the main settlement in a stone-banked enclosure. Its isolation means that it is a key landscape feature for the local area, despite the church only having a small squat, but very decorative, tower, with pinnacles. The top of the tower is enclosed with a small pointed roof and weather vane so there is no access for viewing or ability to gain an experience of the views possible from the tower. The church is enclosed with trees, providing a strong local blocking factor. The church has extensive and wide views, much of which have changed dramatically in the 19th and 20th centuries through industrial activity. There are numerous extant turbines visible from this church and the proposed turbine will have a cumulative impact being technically visible from the tower, in distant views across to St Enoder. These views are limited by the high ground and industrial areas to the west. There is very little, if any, impact to the church, and there is no impact on its setting or landscape primacy, or in experience as the turbine is over 6-7km away; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Church of St Hermes; high significance; Grade II*; condition: excellent. Small church in a heavily wooded churchyard enclosure, locally blocked by the trees so that there will be no views from the body of the church, churchyard or immediate surroundings to the turbine. The turbine lies 7-8km to the north-east so is distant and cannot really directly impact on the church at that distance although it will be expected to be visible from the tower. There are the very large turbines at Carland Cross immediately visible to the north and other turbines to the east and south-east which are also visible. The turbine will have a cumulative impact and it will appear in the views possible from the tower towards St Enoher church. As the local blocking is so extensive the experience and setting remain unaffected; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.5 Public and Institutional Buildings

Range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, often with a view to aesthetics

A wide range structures relating to formal governance or care, built and/or maintained by local, county or national authorities. This category covers structures built for a specific purpose and includes: work/poor houses, hospitals, asylums, schools, council offices or other facilities. Some of these buildings are 18th century in date, but most are 19th century or later. These structures betray a high degree of formal planning, within which aesthetics, setting and long views could play an important part. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Trethosa School, St Stephen in Brannel; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair to good. Former school building set on a west facing slope, with views across the china clay works and other industrial areas. The school building has tall gothic arched windows to light the school room however these are set high and are not designed to provide views. The school can still relate to the settlement it was built to serve and its immediate views to the industrial areas highlights its 19th century construction. The turbine will be visible at almost 5km distance to the west. It will not be directly impacted, despite the wide views from the general area, the turbine being considered only prominent at this distance. It will not affect our experience of the building as there are modern impacts in its immediate environment and we can still understand the building as a historic school. Despite views there are no quantifiable effects on the building; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.6 Listed/Scheduled: Gravestones, Milestones, Toll Houses, Crosses and War Memorials

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century, and occasionally as war memorials in the 20th century. The original symbolism of their setting has been lost and therefore, context and setting is now confined to the church and churchyard, where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion and or there subsequent re-dedication as memorials. Therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their new surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance.

This is not the case for those few wayside crosses that survive at or near their original location. This class of monument was meant to be seen and experienced in key spiritual locations or alongside main routeways, so the significance of the remaining few *in situ* examples is enhanced.

Milestones and boundary stones are generally functional structures with limited wider aesthetic consideration, although there can be notable exceptions. As such, the setting of these monuments, particularly in relation to other contemporary routeways or monuments can be of critical importance. This is also applicable to toll houses which were built with a particular roadside setting and vista which is unlikely to be impacted by a wind turbine visible at a distance.

Listed (or Scheduled) gravestones/box tombs almost always lie within the graveyard of churches or chapels, and their setting is extremely local in character. Local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, will always play an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Wayside Cross in St Enoder Churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Set in a churchyard, shielded by mature trees, the experience and understanding of the cross will not be impacted. It has lost its intended roadside context and its setting is now restricted to its immediate environment, within the walls of the churchyard; impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone at SW897549; medium significance; Grade II; condition: excellent. Comprehensively blocked from any views by hedgebanks; impact: **neutral**.
- Gatehouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Small, low building, single storey, probably a former tollhouse. Set into a wooded enclosure, locally blocked by trees and farm buildings to the north and north-east. Looks across the road to the south-east away from the turbine; no views or effect on the experience of this building despite the proximity; impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone, 400m north-west of Westow Farm, Ladock; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair. Locally blocked by banks along the road and a plantation of trees between it and the turbine, no views; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Milestone on the A3058 south of Tresillian Barton; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Tall stone hedgebanks to either side, no intervisibility, understood in its intended context as a roadside marker; impact: **neutral**.
- Waymarking Stone; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair to good. Set at a junction and painted white this will be comprehensively blocked from any views to the south by a row of conifer trees planted along the hedgebank to the south; impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone north-west of Halloon Farm and Halloon Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. A large modern roundabout has been developed here and the associated planting, landscaping and banking will have locally blocked any views which may have been possible. The development of Indian Queens makes intervisibility even more unlikely; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Cross in St Denis churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. This is comprehensively blocked by the walls and trees which enclose this churchyard; impact: **neutral**.
- Cross Putty, medieval wayside cross base, 70m south-west of Bosworgey Cottage; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Set in the side of the hedgebank with views completely blocked; impact: **neutral**.
- Fair Cross, near Tregidgeo Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. The cross survives only as a shaft set into the south hedgebank of the road. Blocked by the hedgebanks on the other side of the road it had no wider outlook or setting; impact: **neutral**.

- Cross 200m south of Trelowthas; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Upstanding but locally blocked by the overgrown hedgebanks and no views to the turbine from the asset itself; impact: **neutral**.
- Double-stiles cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Surviving shaft sited in what is now a suburb of Newquay, surrounded by a 20th century housing development. Set on a small area of grass at a busy road junction, this cross has retained its landscape position, and roadside setting, not having been curated into a churchyard; but the wider setting has completely changed, our experience of it has completely changed. Local blocking is extensive and complete; impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside Cross in St Newlyna churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor, base only. Set in the banked raised churchyard, surrounded by mature trees, with no inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside cross-base, south of Trevemper Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: upstanding, fair. Having lost the cross head, shaft is intact. Now used as a gatepost to a field, on a road junction, surrounded by tall hedge-banks; impact: **neutral**.
- Gate piers, 75m south-west of Trethurffe Farm, Ladock; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair to good. Set into a stone-faced bank and surrounded by trees which line the edges of the boundaries, the gates mark the entrance to the grounds of the house and continue to fulfil this function without any interference from the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.7 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

Stone circles, stone rows, barrows/barrow cemeteries, cists, cromlech

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent monuments. The importance of intervisibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomenon. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedgebanks restrict line-of-sight.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Four Round barrows north of Besowa; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: unknown. Set on a shallow south-facing slope but with some views north and clear views north-east; assets could not be inspected, set down a long private farm track in agricultural fields with no footpaths or access. Impact: **negative/unknown**.
- Three bowl barrows north-west of Horner Downs; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: fair to trace. Set in a field enclosure, with wide views to the north, south and east, the barrows will be comprehensively blocked by the hedge-banks which surround the field, as the barrows do not survive to the extent that they can see out over them; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Barrow cemetery lies just east of Hendra Farm, comprising 5 barrows to the north and two to the north-west; high significance to very high significance; 2 Scheduled Monument groups; conditions: fair to good. These lie on high ground with some limited views towards the turbine to the north-east, at approx 4-5km. The grouped barrows are significant but their context is already altered, and there are other turbines in the area, as well as a line of

pylons directly to the north which dominate their setting and affect the experience of them, making another modern impact at a further distant turbine of less consideration; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Prehistoric long barrow and four barrows, south of Mitchell Farm, to the south-west is a further bowl barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument group and Scheduled Monument; conditions: mixed. Spread across agricultural fields, no longer on open rough ground, divided by hedge-banks. Some general views to the turbine, however the immediate area is comprehensively dominated by the exceptionally large turbines at Carland Cross less than 1km away, as well as the Carland Cross roundabout and associated landscaping and a substation and pylons. In comparison, the extant modern impacts completely overtake the setting and experience of these monuments, although we can still understand them; impact: **neutral**.
- Warren barrow; very high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Increased group value, as it lies within a former cemetery, with the nearby barrows at Higher Ennis Farm. There is a very large wind farm which is built up over and around the immediate location of this barrow. The landscaping and planting associated with the A30, as well as the raised section of road and the service and substation all overwhelm the setting of this monument as well as block views. There will be no impact from a turbine at 5-6km distance in comparison with those in its immediate environment; impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow, north-west of Carnwinnick; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Could not be found at its given location, may be ploughed away and only have below ground presence. No impact as no surface presence; impact: **neutral**.
- Round Barrow Cemetery NE Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Set in fields to the north and west of the A30 it is not immediately visible from the busy public road. It will be directly interrupted by the views of the large and extensive Carland Cross wind farm, which lies to the north and to the east. The landscaping around the Carland Cross roundabout and the A30 will also block views; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m north of Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme; high significance; Scheduled Monument group, possibly part of a former cemetery; condition: fair. Set in fields to the north and west of the A30 these are not immediately visible from the busy public road. They will have some views to the east and south-east around the slope of the hillside; however these will be directly interrupted by the views of the large and extensive Carland Cross wind farm, directly to the east. The interruption and distraction of this wind farm will be enough, at such close proximity to completely dominate these heritage assets and reduce the impact of the proposed single wind turbine further away at a distance of 5-6km; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.8 Playing Places and Preaching Pits

Medieval religious theatres

A distinctive feature of the Cornish religious landscape was the playing place (*plen an gwary*) or preaching pit: a sunken theatre, usually circular, with raised banks provided with seating. They were constructed to function as an open-air theatre for the performance of Cornish miracle plays, religious dramas which lasted over a period of two or three days, describing biblical events or possibly the life of a saint (Lyon 2003, 2). They could be bespoke or re-use an existing structure or monument. In terms of setting, the emphasis of these sites is on the drama or sermon taking place in the centre of the pit, not on the wider landscape location. Visibility within the landscape does not seem to have been a particular issue, save where an earlier monument was adopted, and thus retains with prior landscape presence.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Preaching Pit, known as Queens Pit, at Indian Queens; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent, restored. This feature is sunken, focussed on a stone dais, with stone steps around the edge. It is surrounded by trees and is further blocked by modern housing to the south and west. It is inwardly focussed with no outlook; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.9 Prehistoric Hillforts

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts

Hillforts are large embanked enclosures, most often interpreted as fortifications, and usually occupy defensible and/or visually prominent positions in the landscape. They are typically visible from all or most of the surrounding lower and higher ground, with the corollary that they enjoyed extensive views of the surrounding countryside. As such, they are as much a visible statement of power as they are designed to dissuade or repel assault. The location of these sites in the landscape must reflect earlier patterns of social organisation, but these are essentially visual monuments. They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of wind turbines is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity.

Tor enclosures are less common, and usually only enclose the summit of a single hill; the enclosure walls is usually comprised of stone in those instances. Cross dykes and promontory forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea.

It is not always clear when a large earthwork enclosure (e.g. a round) can be classified as a small hillfort. However, hillforts invariably occupy strong natural positions in the landscape, whereas other forms of enclosed settlement need not.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Resugga Castle Hillfort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Upstanding remains incorporated into the fieldsystem, although they appear very overgrown, with gorse topped banks. Located on private land but visible from an adjacent parish road. Wide views, south, south-east and to the north-east and south-west. No views to the turbine as trees and hedgebanks line the road which runs to the north of the monument. Carnwinnick Wood will also additionally block wider views, to the north and north-west. The hillforts primacy is to the valleys in its immediate vicinity, it does not hold wider influence in the landscape, except to the south; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Golden Camp Hillfort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. This is partially shielded by trees, hedges and hedgebanks, but there appear to be high surviving banks, utilised as an enclosure. Other banks appear to be visible through the trees. It is not clear what banks survive further into the field system on the higher ground. There may not be many views, due to the trees and hedges, despite the well preserved nature of the monument. The turbine lies 8-9km away, to the north-west; therefore there is no direct impact on the setting or the experience of the hillfort. The experience is also very restricted as it is located on private land; impact: **negative/unknown** but neutral is expected.
- Large hill-fort and collection of barrows, known as Castle-an-Dinas; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Wide 360 degree views. A significant number of

wind turbines are visible across the landscape from this site. Particularly obvious is the large wind farm near Carland Cross and in comparison the proposed single turbine at a distance of 9-9.5km will have less, if cumulative, impact. The outlook from such a monument is vital to our understanding of it; however the landscape here has changed to such an extent that as long as views towards the monument in its immediate surroundings and the monuments primacy are maintained, as is the case here; there is little actual impact. The monument has wide views and there are an increasing number of turbines in this landscape and the addition of another is indirectly negative; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Hill fort, north-west of Cargoll Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Upstanding earthworks set on a tall ridge of land, with a shallow slope to the south and east, but some local blocking from the hedgebanks to the south. Not all of the earthworks have a view over the hedgebanks. The asset is now incorporated into the field system, the banks used as hedgebanks. The turbine will stand approx 9km to the south-east. The land peaks just to the south of the structure as it lies on the very cusp of the hill and the views are therefore slightly more limited. The experience of the asset remains the same in its immediate setting, now restricted by the hedgebanks of the fields, even if there are some limited views; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Surviving as upstanding earthworks. It lies on the upper southern slopes of Newlyn Downs, south-west of the large wind farm on Penhallow Moor. The monument is now bounded by high Cornish hedgebanks and is subsumed into the farmland, with numerous field boundaries running up to the monument. This large, rectangular, straight-sided structure is on a shallow north facing slope. The outlook of the structure is exclusively focussed to the north, east and west, overlooking the lower ground, sited presumably for its defensive possibilities and proximity to a Roman routeway. The monument is still visible in the landscape and is a focus for its immediate surroundings; however it does have views of the large wind farm to its east, which carry the eye in the wider landscape vistas. There are not expected to be significant views at a distance of 8-9km, and the setting will not be impacted. The structure has significant landscape presence and has direct and clear views intended to the east, in which the turbine will appear at a distance, and will add to a cumulative impact on the monument; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Univallate hillfort in Bishops Wood; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Hillfort set on a high ridge which would have formerly had wide views. This is now within a woodland/plantation which is very dense and therefore the trees and woodland block all outward views from these earthworks; impact: **neutral**.
- Hillfort and cairn at St Stephen's Beacon; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace to fair. There appear to be some slight earthworks encircling the high hill just west of Foxhole. This area is rough grazing and dominated by shrubs and bracken which makes identifying the earthworks more challenging. There will be views from the cairn, atop the hill at a distance of 6-7km. The monument does not survive to the extent that it has any wider landscape presence anymore, and holds no landscape primacy. The earthworks appear to survive better to the south and are glimpsed across hedgebanks here. Woods, scrubland and extensive industrial areas lie between this monument and the turbine. The quarries will detract all attention from the turbine, being so close and completely changing the immediate setting of the monument. Despite almost certain views the impact can only be a cumulative one; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.10 Prehistoric Settlements and Rounds

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall and, to a lesser extent, in Devon, where they are often referred to as hillslope enclosures. These settlements date to the

Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear than unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

Prehistoric farmsteads – i.e. hut circles – tend to be inward-looking and focused on the relationship between the individual structures and the surrounding fieldsystems, where they survive. The setting of these monuments does contribute to their wider significance, but that setting is generally quite localised; the relevance of distance prospects and wider views has not been explored for these classes of monument, and it is thus difficult to assess the impact of a wind turbine at some distance removed.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Penhale Round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Surviving partly within the hedgebanks of a field, visible as a semi-circular anomaly in the otherwise regular field boundary, the earthen banks overlain by the newer banks. There may be some slight earthworks within the field but not to any great extent. The round no longer has landscape presence wider than the immediate fields to its north and south. The outlook from the better surviving section lies to the south. The feature is easily blocked by the other hedgebanks in the area and therefore there is no real quantifiable impact from the turbine; impact: **neutral**.
- Round, south-west of Trethurffe; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. This asset could not be clearly found, it may survive only below ground in an overgrown area south of Ladock village, east of the B3275 and local blocking by hedgebanks is likely to apply; Impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral is expected.
- Round and annexe, west-southwest of Tregear; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. There appears to be no above ground evidence for this settlement enclosure. There were some very slight undulations within the field but not of any great substance; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Carvossa Prehistoric and Roman settlement; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Upstanding earthen banks, overgrown in places, now covered with trees and subsumed into the hedgebank system of field enclosures. By being used as field enclosures its landscape presence is diminished as it does not stand out particularly and would not usually be noticed but for the trained eye. It is located on private land but visible from nearby and adjacent roads. Wide views from its general location to the north-east and north, towards the turbine. It will certainly have views towards the proposed turbine, but there are multiple turbines now visible in the wider landscape from this location. The approx 8km distance will lessen the impact of the proposed turbine as it will appear as a small landscape feature. There will be an impact on some of the outward views which are key to the former defensive function of this site, but only very minimally; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Round, east of Carloggas Moor Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Set within the field system and may be integrated with hedgebank boundaries. Possible curving boundary viewed over roadside hedges but not confirmed. This Round is expected to be locally blocked by the other hedgebanks around it; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral expected.
- Round north-west of Tresawle Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. In countryside now dominated by Newquay airport, little to no evidence of any

surviving earthworks from any accessible viewpoints. impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but neutral expected.

- Round and annexe west of Lanner Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown or trace. This could not be found at its supposed location. There is one curvilinear s-shaped boundary to the south but it is not defined enough to be a round. There may be below ground features which survive, only possibly as a cropmark. No views as no surface presence from which to have views, impact: **neutral**.

5.6.11 Registered Parks and Gardens

In/formal planning tends to be a pre-requisite for registered landscapes, but varies according to individual design. Such landscapes can be associated with larger stately homes (see above), but can be more modern creations. Landscape parks are particularly sensitive to intrusive visual elements (see above), but many gardens are usually focused inward, and usually incorporate stands of mature trees that provide (seasonal) local blocking. Unless the proposed wind turbine is to be located close to the garden, its impact would be minimal.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Trewithen; very high significance; Grade II* Listed Registered Park and Garden; condition: good. This planned landscape is completely and comprehensively blocked from any views to the north or north-west by plantations of trees created along the boundaries of the estate to both provide wind breaks and enclose the grounds. There is a distinct inwards focus to this parkland, with more open views to the east. No real impact on the setting of the house, the parkland or any of the key views within the grounds; impact: **neutral**.
- Trewarthenick; very high significance; Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden; condition: good. Bounded to the north and east by the A3078. No views seem to be possible from the majority of the planned landscape area, however the long wooded valley which runs north, crests the peak of a hill with wide views to the north. The valley is wooded and inwardly focussed so it is hard to assess how the turbine would have any real impact. From the boundaries of the site, visible across the fields from the west and immediately adjacent from the A3078 there appears to be little impact on this planned landscape with a focus on the southern views. Some effect on the experience of the estate possible from its northern fringes; impact: **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Heligan; very high significance; Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Restored enclosed sub-tropical gardens on the south coast, with views east and south-east to the sea. The gardens have very little recourse to views out to the agricultural land to the north and west; their focus is inwards, between the various garden rooms, their tropical specimens and their sea vistas. The turbine lies 14-15km away from the garden and it will not in any way impact on any of the vistas which give the gardens such significance; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.12 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15 'character areas' based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Both councils, AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of turbines than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of turbines than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and other turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual wind turbines is open to question, but as intrusive new moving visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

As wind turbines proliferate, it may not be long before the cumulative impact on the historic landscape character of certain areas becomes **substantial/irreversible**.

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the Newlyn Downs Landscape Character Area (CA14), characterised as an open and exposed gently undulating plateau, with extensive views out to the coast from the higher ground located to the south and east. Under the guidance issued by Cornwall Council (2012), the large-scale plateau landform, relatively simple land cover, absence of distinctive features and 'low scenic quality' indicates a low-to-moderate sensitivity to wind turbine development. However, windfarms are already listed within the character area description, and most medium-to-large individual turbine developments will be highly visible within this gently undulating landscape, which indicates cumulative impact will and is becoming an issue in time. However, within a gently undulating landscape, local blocking from trees, buildings, and mature hedgebanks will become more important. Overall, the impact on the character of this historic landscape is likely to be **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, less if we assume wind turbines are now counted as a defining characteristic of this landscape.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

5.7 Summary of the Evidence

Type	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	32961	4 round barrows 480m N Besowsa, Ladock	SW9106254646	Negative/unknown
SAM	32911	3 bowl barrows 670m and 775m NW Homer Downs, Ladock	SW8946353419 SW8955153363	Neutral
SAM	32963	Round 330m SE of Penhale, Ladock	SW8849551023	Neutral
SAM	32906	5 bowl barrows 480m and 510m N Hendra Farm, Ladock	SW8584153602 SW8589053651	Negative/minor
	32905	2 bowl barrows 650m & 410m NW of Hendra Farm, Ladock	SW8575253502	
SAM	32904	Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm, St Newlyn East	SW8572853881	Neutral
	32907	Prehistoric long barrow & 4 round barrows 580m & 750m SW Mitchell Farm, St Newlyn East	SW8512254136 SW8530754151	
SAM	32965	Round 390m SW of Trethurffe, Ladock	SW8959850581	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO 1070	Preaching pit 'Queen's Pit' at Indian Queens, St Enoder	SW9179858657	Neutral
SAM	32962	Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick	SW9222551689	Neutral
SAM	28461	Wayside cross in St Enoder churchyard, St Enoder	SW8923256953	Neutral
SAM	32969	Round 340m NW Tresawle Farm	SW8918964022	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO 1071	Round 310m E of Carloggas Moor Farm, St Stephen-in- Brannel	SW9588454336	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO 591	Earlier prehistoric hillfort & round cairn at St Stephen's Beacon, St Stephen-in- Brannel	SW9600954490	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 93	Castle-an-Dinas - large multivallate hillfort & 2 bowl barrows 335m N of Tresaddern Bungalow	SW9454462367	Negative/minor
SAM	32926	Hillfort 450m NW Cargoll Farm, St Newlyn East	SW8165356708	Negative/minor
SAM	32920	Multi-vallate enclosure fort 320m NW Shepherds Farm, St	SW 8155754794	Negative/minor

Trenithon Farm, St. Enoder, Cornwall

		Newlyn East		
SAM	29681	Warren's Barrow, St Erme	SW8459853955	Neutral
SAM	32903	Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme	SW8448253802	Neutral
SAM/GI I	32902	2 bowl barrows 290m and 375m N Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme	SW8424953766	Neutral
SAM	32950	Round & annexe 720m WSW of Tregear, Ladock	SW8628750322	Neutral
SAM	15007	Resugga Castle Hillfort, St Stephen-in- Brannel	SW9396151064	Neutral
SAM	32951	Large univallate hillfort in Bishop's Wood, St Allen	SW8291548732	Neutral
SAM	32967	Round & annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton, St Allen	SW8220949745	Neutral
SAM	29683	Carvossa Prehistoric and Roman settlement, Probus	SW9187948266, SW9200648209	
SAM	29682	Golden Camp hillfort, Probus	SW9245446853	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO 840	Standing cross in St Dennis churchyard	SW9507158293	Neutral
SAM	30438	Cross Putty, medieval wayside cross base 70m SE of Bosworgey Cottage, St Columb Major	SW9014363079	Neutral
SAM	26233	Doublestiles cross, junction of Duchy Av & Henver Rd, St Columb Minor	SW8332262016	Neutral
SAM	30437	Wayside cross base 300m NW of Church of Newlina, St Newlyn east	SW8268756566	Neutral
SAM	24305	Fair Cross 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm, Creed	SW9560547361	Neutral
SAM	32947	Standing cross 200m S of Trelowthas, Probus	SW8855346671	Neutral
SAM	26237	Medieval wayside cross base 140m S of Trevemper Farm	SW8152359728	Neutral
LB I	71291	Church of St Enoder & Cross in churchyard	SW8924056947	Negative/moderate
LB I	71480	Church of St Stephen, St Stephen-in- Brannel	SW9449953326	Negative/minor
LB I	63970	Cargoll Farm Barn, St Newlyn East	SW8194556388	Neutral
LB I	62778	Trewithin House & 2 pavilions 15m from house, Probus	SW9130947516	Neutral
LB II*	71280	Church of St Dennis, St Dennis	SW9507258306	Negative/minor
LB II*	71359	Pennans Farmhouse	SW9546048967	Negative/unknown
LB II*	429723	Golden Manor: barn with gate piers building 50m E of house	SW9204546847 SW9210846847 SW9208946895	Neutral
LB II*	DCO4411	Church of Hermes, St Erme	SW8464649866	Negative/minor
LB II	71306	Milestone at SW897549, St Enoder	SW8975855003	Neutral
LB II	71295	Gatehouse, St Enoder	SW9044654279	Neutral
LB II	62710 62715 62713 62711 62712 62714	Besowsa, Ladock:- Farmhouse Piggery Implement Shed Stables, Shippens, Engine House and Wagon Shed Loose Boxes loose box and walled pen	SW9097754194 SW9099754198 SW9098554152 SW9094854144 SW9097254127 SW9096054118	Negative/unknown
LB II	507782	Milestone 400m NW of Westow Farm, Ladock	SW9026955100	Neutral
LBII	71298	Goenrounsen Farmhouse	SW8888855335	Negative/moderate
LB II	71316 71322 71303 71304 71305	<i>Summercourt:-</i> Wesleyan church Hope Cottage Milestone at SW891564 Milestone at SW888560 Milestone at 878555	SW8827555947 SW8896056007 SW8917556415 SW8878856079 SW8788555580	Negative/minor Negative/minor to Negative/moderate Neutral Neutral Neutral
LB II	71314 71296 71294 71293	<i>St Enoder:-</i> Rectory; Glebe Farmhouse; Merrifield Monument; Church gateway and walls	SW8920756933 SW8934256916 SW8927656954 SW8924556946	Neutral Negative/minor Neutral Neutral
LB II	71320 71318	<i>Fraddon:-</i> Numerous milestones, Methodist Church Trewheela Farmhouse	SW9125758312 SW9102057182	Neutral Neutral Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
LB II	71300	Lower Penscawn with attached walls, railings & gates	SW8713954945	Negative/unknown
LB II	63958	Trevessa Farmhouse, St Newlyn East	SW8674955541	Negative/minor

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	63959	Farm building	SW866855502	
LB II	506802 63960 63967 63963 63964 63966 63965 63961 63962	<i>Mitchell:-</i> K6 Telephone Box; Wellesley House and stable block; Pillars Hotel; Mitchell Farmhouse; Plume of Feathers PH; Raleigh House; Ivy House; Wesleyan Chapel; <i>Milestone at W end of village</i>	SW8607654556 SW8604254555 SW8613154589 SW8583154452 SW8598254494 SW8611754579 SW8604954531 SW8590354516 SW8580454471	Neutral
LB II	71299 507795	Halloon Farmhouse Milestone 120m NW of Halloon Farm	SW9104059826 SW9073259666	Neutral Neutral
LB II	71313	Retyn Farmhouse, St Ender	SW8846658719	Neutral
LB II	63993	Waymarking stone	SW8704258114	Neutral
LB II	63995	Milestone S of Tresillian Barton, St Newlyn East	SW8616757920	Neutral
LB II	63945 63946	Degembris Major Farmhouse and outbuildings; Degembris Degembris Minor, St Newlyn East	SW8522256846 SW8515056857	Neutral Neutral
LB II	62726	Penhale Farmhouse, Ladock	SW8816351100	Negative/minor
LB II	62725	Nansough Manor, Ladock	SW8769350723	Negative/unknown
LB II	62735 62736	Trobus Farmhouse, Gate piers 500m E of Trobus Farmhouse	SW8864850364 SW8860950842	Neutral
LB II	62718	Gate piers 75m SW of Trethurffe, Ladock	SW8989350737	Neutral
LB II	71460	Resugga Farmhouse, St Stephen in Brannel	SW9400452631	Negative/unknown
LB II	71470	Trethosa School, St Stephen in Brannel	SW9434155047	Neutral
RP&G	1488	Trewithen	SW9117247510	Neutral
RP&G	1649	Trewarthenick	SW9041544098	Neutral to negative/minor
RP&G	1521	Heligan	SX0031645854	Neutral
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

Table 5: Summary of impacts. Note the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderate Zone.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belonged to the farm at Trenithon; the documentary analysis suggests that this farm was formerly a village split into several tenements owned by two different landowners in the 18th century. The cartographic analysis indicates this fieldscape has changed since 1840, with a rationalisation and amalgamation of many of the fields, including of the proposal site, which was formerly divided between seven enclosures. Although the HLC defines the proposal area and much of the surrounding area as post-medieval or modern enclosures it is clear that the fields around Trenithon Farm were on the historic maps broken up into slim strips and small rectilinear blocks; the ownership of these fields, particularly those close to the farmstead, were split between two landowners and four tenements. This would indicate that, rather than being a modern landscape enclosed from open common or waste, the landscape around the farm formed part of a medieval strip field system, with the land further to the south enclosed at a later date from open downland.

The proposal site should therefore be considered to be positioned within *Anciently Enclosed Land*, although the walkover and geophysical surveys found little evidence of any archaeological features barring removed field boundaries. The sole exception was the slightly curving ditch identified in the geophysical survey, which may have formed part of an enclosure of unknown (most likely Medieval, Romano-British or Prehistoric) date. CCHES have advised that no further investigation work is required at this stage.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on a gentle north facing slope within an undulating landscape. This landscape is relatively simple with an absence of distinctive features and any tall vertical element will be highly visible. However, the large-scale plateau-like landform and relatively simple land use should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. This is accentuated by the large number of other turbines and wind farms within 10km of the proposal site.

Within 5km of the proposed turbine there are over 20 Listed buildings or groups of Listed buildings, most of which are Listed Grade II, with one Grade I Listed Church. There are three Grade I buildings and six Grade II* building at 5-10km. There are 12 Scheduled Monument or groups within 5km, and another 21 Scheduled Monuments at 5-10km. Most of the Scheduled Monuments are Bronze Age barrows located in elevated positions in the landscape.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. Many of the buildings and monuments would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge on a medium number of heritage assets (**negative/minor**), even though only a very small number would be more seriously affected. These are Goenrounsen Farmhouse and the Church of St Enoder, (**negative/moderate**).

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be permanent/irreversible. The cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape should also be considered.

7.0 Bibliography & References

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- GDS** 2011: *Geophysical Survey Report: Trenderal, Cornwall*.
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- TVAS** 2012: *Land at Hewas Farm, Ladock, Truro, Cornwall: geophysical survey*.
- Wardell-Armstrong** 2013: *Solar Farm, Trenderal, Ladock, Cornwall: archaeology*.

Appendix 1 Project Design

Location: Trenithon Farm, St Enoder, Cornwall
Parish: St Enoder
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 89531 54859
Planning Application ref: Pre Planning
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: Pre-planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Chloe Bines Mi-Grid (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, walkover survey and a historic visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Trenithon Farm, St Enoder. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with guidance issued by Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site has not been subject to prior archaeological investigation, although a number of geophysical surveys have been carried out in the wider area, at Summercourt (CAU 2011), Trenderal (Wardell Armstrong 2013) and Hewas Farm (TVAS 2012), which revealed relict fieldsystems and other activity. Cropmarks and/or extant earthworks of Prehistoric or Romano-date are located close to the site at Summercourt (MCO8528) and Resparva (MCO8420), and there are local field-names indicative of Bronze Age barrows at Trenithon (MCO3744), Nanpean (MCO3168) and Weston (MCO3966).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record and examination of available cartographic sources.

4.2 Walkover survey:

The site of the turbine and the length of the access track/other infrastructure will be examined for evidence of archaeological remains i.e. unrecorded earthworks or artefactual material identified in the topsoil.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.4ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is

required.

4.4 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.4.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.

4.4.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

4.4.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

4.4.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

5.0 REPORT

5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed 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 on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;

5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;

5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;

5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;

5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;

5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number to be obtained.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under an accession number.

7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate.

Dr. Bryn Morris

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Name: FOUR ROUND BARROWS 480m NORTH OF BESOWSA
UID: 32961

This monument includes four later prehistoric round barrows, situated on a moderate slope above a south west spur from a prominent north-south aligned ridge, east of Summercourt. They are associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling, forming an outlying group in a wider ridge-top prehistoric barrow cemetery. All four barrows have mounds of earth and stone, with no known surrounding ditches. They are closely grouped, and fairly evenly spaced, forming an alignment running roughly south west-north east, with the pair at the north east end being aligned closer to WSW-ENE. The mound of the barrow at the south west end of the group has a diameter of 10m and a low but regular curving profile, up to 0.2m high. The barrow mound to its north east measures 12.7m in diameter. Again, it has a gently rounded profile, its height being approximately 0.5m. The mound of the third barrow, to the north east of the other two, is slightly oval in plan, its dimensions being 14.7m north east-south west and 12.4m north west-south east. It is flat-topped, and has some disturbed hollows in its top and west side, but is up to 0.5m high. An old map shows that the barrow mound at the north west end of the group was also oval. It is now partially spread up to the boundary bank on its north west side, its visible plan being roughly D-shaped, measuring 16.6m across north east-south west and 13.5m north west-south east. It has a fairly regular curving profile, and is up to 0.7m high. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

Name: THREE BOWL BARROWS 670m AND 775m NORTH WEST OF HOMER DOWNS
UID: 32911

The monument includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above an east slope on a spur of a ridge running north from Trendeal. The three barrows form a roughly linear group running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The north western barrow has an earthen mound 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a fairly level top. A buried ditch around the mound, approximately 3m wide, is visible on aerial photographs. The central barrow has a prominent earthen mound 25.2m in diameter and 1.2m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile. The south eastern barrow has a prominent earthen mound 22.5m in diameter and 1m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile.

National Grid Reference: SW 89463 53419, SW 89551 53363

Name: Round 330m south east of Penhale
UID: 32963

The monument includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on top of a hill west of Ladock. The round is oval in plan, measuring approximately 90m north east-south west by 75m north west-south east overall. It has an enclosing rampart of earth and stone, with an external ditch. Around the south side the rampart is partly modified and incorporated in a later field boundary bank, but remains up to 4.5m wide and 3m high. On the north side, the rampart has been reduced by ploughing but forms an earthwork around 5m wide with an outward scarp up to 0.3m high, and slight traces of an internal face. The external ditch is partly buried but aerial photographs show it running around the southern half of the round, and remains of it are visible on the ground on the north east side in the form of a depression up to 6m wide and 0.2m deep. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, the ditch will have continued around the whole of the rampart and will survive as a buried feature for its entire length. The interior of the round is fairly level. All modern fencing, and the water tank and associated pipe and fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

Name: FIVE BOWL BARROWS 480m AND 510m NORTH OF HENDRA FARM
UID: 32906

The scheduling includes five prehistoric bowl barrows, situated on the south west shoulder of a ridge east of Carland Cross. The barrows are closely grouped: four extend over 98m as an almost straight north-south alignment, with the fifth located 20m ENE of the northern barrow in the row. The barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge-top barrow cemetery. This scheduling is divided into two areas of protection. The barrow to the ENE of the row of four has a mound of earth with some small stones, approximately 17m in diameter and 2.5m high. The mound's rounded profile is broken on the west side by an irregular step curving up from north to south, resembling an overgrown track. In the top of the mound is a hollow, 5.9m north-south by 5.7m east-west and up to 0.8m deep, considered to be an antiquarian excavation. A quarry ditch is visible around the mound on the west and north sides, forming a depression up to 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The northernmost barrow in the row of four has a mound approximately 16m in diameter and 2.7m high. The next barrow to the south has a mound approximately 11m in diameter and 2.2m high. A hollow in the top of the mound near the centre, 2m across and 0.5m deep, is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. Remains of a ditch around the mound are visible on the south side, forming a depression up to 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Further south in the row, the next barrow has a mound approximately 14m in diameter and 2.1m high. A portion of the mound has been reduced on its south east side, leaving a sloping face 2.5m in from the perimeter. The southern barrow in the row has a mound approximately 20.5m in diameter and 3.2m high, of earth and some small quartz stones. A hollow 3m across and 0.5m deep in the top of the mound, west of centre,

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is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. Remains of a ditch around the mound are visible on the south side, forming a depression up to 2m wide and 0.2m deep.

National Grid Reference: SW 85841 53602, SW 85890 53651

Name: TWO BOWL BARROWS 650m AND 410m NORTH WEST OF HENDRA FARM

UID: 32905

The monument includes two prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above a south west slope on a ridge east of Carland Cross. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The northern barrow, known as Jenkyn's or Hendra Barrow, has a prominent mound approximately 24.4m diameter and 2.5m high. The mound is of earth and small stones, with some larger quartz stone protruding from the surface near its edge, which may be part of a kerb around the mound. An irregular hollow some 10m north-south by 4m east-west and 0.4m deep in the top of the mound is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. Remains of a quarry ditch around the mound are visible, particularly on the north and south west sides, forming a depression extending up to 3m from the mound edge and measuring up to 0.1m deep. The southern barrow has a denuded mound approximately 17m across north-south by 15m east-west, and up to 1m high. The monument is closely associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling which together form a ridge-top barrow cemetery. National Grid Reference: SW 85752 53502, SW 85770 53768

Name: BOWL BARROW 570m SOUTH OF MITCHELL FARM

UID: 32904

The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated above a south west slope on a ridge east of Carland Cross. The barrow has a mound 17m in diameter and rises to 2.3m high. The mound has been truncated and reduced slightly on the SSW where it forms part of a wide roadside verge, running down to the road in an irregular stepped slope. The mound is also truncated around the north, where its cut edge is retained by a curving modern hedgebank; the rounded top of the mound rises from the south of the retaining hedgebank. The monument is closely associated with a group of barrows along the ridge top which is the subject of a separate scheduling, and together they form a small prehistoric barrow cemetery. The modern road surface to the south of the barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 85728 53881

Name: PREHISTORIC LONG BARROW AND FOUR ROUND BARROWS 580m AND 750m SOUTH WEST OF MITCHELL FARM

UID: 32907

The monument includes a long barrow and four round barrows within two areas of protection, situated high on the west shoulder of a ridge east of Carland Cross, together forming the western part of a prehistoric ridge top barrow cemetery, and bisected by a modern field boundary. The four round barrows are aligned WSW-ENE over 210m; the three eastern barrows in this alignment are closely spaced, while the fourth is about 150m to their WSW. The long barrow, situated north west of the western round barrow, has a long mound orientated north east-south west with a slightly irregular tapered ovoid plan, broader at the north east end, and measuring approximately 22m long and 13m across, and 0.4m high. Of the four aligned round barrows, the westernmost has a low mound measuring approximately 15m in diameter and 0.2m high. To the ENE is the closely spaced group of three barrows in the alignment, the western barrow in this group having a low mound, approximately 16m in diameter and 0.3m high. The central barrow and the easternmost have similar low mounds approximately 15m in diameter and 0.2m high.

National Grid Reference: SW 85122 54136, SW 85307 54151

Name: Round 390m south west of Trethurffe

UID: 32965

Despite modification of its enclosing bank and filling of its external ditch, caused by ploughing in the past, the round 390m south west of Trethurffe survives fairly well. The underlying old land surface, and remains of any structures or other deposits associated with this and with the upstanding earthworks and ditch, will also survive. This scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on a slight north west slope above the Tresillian River, with a fairly steep tributary valley on its north side, south of Ladock. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 60m east-west by 50m north-south overall. It has a rampart of earth and stone, spread by ploughing, forming a rounded bank up to 14m wide and 0.5m high. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, the round has an external ditch, now buried. Data from other rounds indicates that the enclosing bank and ditch were each around 4m wide before modification, so that the buried ditch is considered to lie beneath the outer bank material. The interior of the round is slightly raised. National Grid Reference: SW 89598 50581

Name: PREACHING PIT CALLED THE QUEEN'S PIT

UID: CO 1070

The monument includes a preaching pit, situated on the south eastern side of the settlement of Indian Queens. The preaching pit survives as a circular depression with tiers of turf seating surrounding a lower central area and resembling a Roman amphitheatre in form. It contains a series of stone flights of steps between the tiers to facilitate access. The preaching pit is surrounded by an outer bank and has a stone-faced semi-circular podium. The preaching pit was constructed in 1840 in an old open cast mining excavation which once formed part of the Indian Queens Consols Mine. It follows in the tradition of the playing places, areas used for the performance of plays and pageants, which developed in Cornwall during the medieval period. It was later used as an outdoor nonconformist place of worship during the 18th and 19th centuries, although there is no specific evidence of John Wesley or other noted preachers of the day ever preaching here. The preaching pit was restored in 1922 and renovated in 1976 by the Queen's Pit Association.

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National Grid Reference: SW 91798 58657

Name: Wayside cross in St Enoder churchyard

UID: 28461

The Fraddon Cross has survived well, and is a good example of a wheel-headed cross. It acted as a way marker on a route from St Enoder to Fraddon. The removal and re-erection of the cross in the churchyard at St Enoder in the 19th century demonstrates well changing attitudes to religion that have prevailed since the medieval period and the impact of those changes on the local landscape. The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Fraddon Cross, situated to the south of the church in St Enoder churchyard in central Cornwall. The Fraddon Cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, standing to a height of 0.99m. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The head measures 0.53m high by 0.48m wide and is 0.18m thick. Both principal faces are decorated: the north face bears an equal limbed cross formed by four triangular sinkings in the areas between the limbs; the south face bears a sunken equal limbed cross, with the areas between the limbs left in relief. This cross has a marked inclination to the right. At the neck are two rounded projections which extend 0.03m to either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 0.59m high by 0.37m wide and is 0.16m thick. The Fraddon Cross is located to the west of the south entrance into the churchyard. This cross was found buried head down by the road from St Enoder to Fraddon with its base stone standing beside it. In 1879 the cross was relocated to the north side of the churchyard at St Enoder. Its base stone may be the base stone built into the church porch. In 1893 the cross was re-erected in its present position on the south side of the churchyard. The grave with its headstone to the south west of the cross and the gravel surface of the footpath passing to the east, where they lie within the protective margin of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. This cross is Listed Grade II. National Grid Reference: SW 89232 56953

Name: ROUND 340m NORTH WEST OF TRESAWLE FARM

UID: 32969

The scheduling includes a round of the later prehistoric to Roman period, situated on a moderate north east slope on the crest of a hill west of St Columb Major. This site is associated with other comparable enclosures nearby. The round is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 90m east-west by 80m north-south overall. It has an enclosing rampart and external ditch, modified by ploughing. The rampart is spread to form a bank of earth and small stones approximately 12m wide, very low around its inner side but 0.3m-0.5m high on the outside. The ditch is visible on the south side of the round as a slight depression 6m wide. By analogy with similar monuments elsewhere, the ditch continues around the whole of the rampart, the remainder being buried. The interior of the round slopes gently with the natural gradient but is a little higher than the surrounding ground, and is slightly concave. This is one of several rounds to survive in the vicinity.

National Grid Reference: SW 89189 64022

Name: ROUND BARROW 530m NORTH WEST OF CARNWINNICK

UID: 32962

This monument includes a later prehistoric round barrow, situated on level ground towards the south end of a ridge top north east of Grampound Road. The barrow is associated with another beyond this scheduling, 1.2km to the north west. The barrow is sub-circular in plan, with a mound of earth and stone measuring around 15m across east-west by 14m north-south, and 0.5m high. The mound has a fairly regular, gently curving profile, modified by modern ploughing. An early account of the barrow provides evidence of a ditch surrounding the mound, 1.8m wide. This will survive as a buried feature, having been infilled over the years.

National Grid Reference: SW 92225 51689

Name: Round 310m east of Carloggas Moor Farm

UID: CO 1071

The monument includes a round, situated on the upper south west-facing slopes of a long gently sloping ridge. The round survives as a circular enclosure defined by a single rampart bank of up to 1m high with a partially buried outer ditch. The rampart to the north and east has been partly incorporated into a field boundary. It has been partially cut by workings from a tin mine. Further archaeological remains in the vicinity are the subject of a separate scheduling. National Grid Reference: SW 95884 54336

Name: Earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephen's Beacon

UID: CO 591

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn, situated at the summit of the prominent hill called St Stephen's Beacon. The hillfort survives as a roughly oval enclosure surrounding the summit of the hill with an annexe to the north and is defined by a terrace or scarp of up to 7m wide and 2m high which has been partially fossilised in field boundary banks to the south. Other associated ditches, structures, layers, deposits and features will be preserved as buried features. The outer side of the terrace is partially revetted by large stones and marked in places by upright orthostats. The area of the hillfort has been the subject of mineral prospecting, evidenced by numerous pits. First noted in 1864 as being 'distinctly visible' and recorded variously as having between one up to three surrounding ramparts, the hillfort has been variously recorded as being of Neolithic through to Iron Age date. Within the enclosed area on the summit of the hill is a round cairn which was re-used as a beacon. It survives as a low, irregular spread of stones. The cairn was largely dismantled in 1853 when, according to Thomas, it actually measured up to 20m in diameter. The outer stone was removed and used to construct an engine house for Tin Hill Mine and, at this time, a lower platform of stones and a large cist containing ashes was found and left in situ. Its re-use as a

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beacon is largely inferred from its very prominent position and place-name evidence of 'St Stephen's Beacon', 'Foxhole Beacon' or 'Beacon Hill'. National Grid Reference: SW 96009 54490

Name: LARGE MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT WITH TWO BOWL BARROWS KNOWN AS CASTLE-AN-DINAS, 335m NORTH OF TRESADDERN BUNGALOW

UID: CO 93

The monument includes a large multivallate hillfort which contains two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent and distinctive hill known as Castle Downs. The hillfort survives as a roughly-circular enclosure covering an area of approximately 7 hectares defined by four concentric ramparts and ditches.

The hillfort was first described by Hals (1655 - 1737), and historical research by Henderson in the 1930's suggested post-Roman occupation. The hillfort was partially excavated by Wailes between 1962 and 1964 when earthwork and magnetometer surveys and phosphate analysis were also completed. The work showed that all four ramparts (numbered 1 - 4 inner to outer) were of dump construction. Rampart 3 was much slighter, had up to six entrances and was stratigraphically earlier than the rest, but had never been deliberately back filled. Rampart 2 had a relatively slight outer ditch so was probably a counterscarp bank to rampart 1 which had two phases of construction. The entrance to the fort was in the south west and in rampart 1 the entrance was cobbled, stone faced and slightly inturned. Little evidence of occupation was found within the interior, although only a small area was examined. This located some post holes, the remains of a possible hut, implying short-term occupation. The spring pond on the north side of the interior was investigated for organic remains and, although proven to be artificial, no specific dating or construction evidence could be determined.

Within the interior of the hillfort are two bowl barrows. The north western barrow survives as a slight uneven circular mound with some protruding stones. The south eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 17m in diameter and 0.9m high with a central excavation hollow. It was investigated by Borlase in 1871 and produced two pits but no finds.

National Grid Reference: SW9454462367

Name: HILLFORT 450m NORTH WEST OF CARGOLL FARM

UID: 32926

The scheduling includes a small later prehistoric univallate hillfort situated on a slight slope on the north east shoulder of a ridge west of St Newlyn East. The hillfort is sub-oval in plan, measuring overall approximately 115m WNW- ESE by up to 80m NNE-SSW. The interior is fairly level, with several slight undulations or indistinct earthworks. On the east and south sides the remains of the rampart are surmounted by a boundary bank of earth and stone, with roughly coursed shillet facing visible in places. The resulting earthwork is 1.3m wide at its top and 0.8m high internally, 2.2m high externally, on the east; on the south side, it is 2.4m wide, 1m high internally, and 1.9m high externally. The external ditch is 6.8m wide and 0.75m deep on the east, and 8m wide and 0.7m deep on the south side. On the north and west sides the rampart is visible as a scarp 1.5m high, with an external ditch 4.4m wide and 0.5m deep. A probable causeway 6m-7m wide across the ditch on the west side, some 17.3m north of where the boundary bank joins the rampart on the south, is considered to be a relatively recent access point. The modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 81653 56708

Name: MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT 320m NORTH WEST OF SHEPHERDS FARM

UID: 32920

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort situated on a moderate slope on the south east shoulder of a rounded hill south west of St Newlyn East. The overall ground plan of the fort is shown on aerial photographs. It is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 130m north east- south west by 110m north west-south east. It has low ramparts around 6m wide, consisting of earth and stone which would have been dug from external ditches of similar width. They form an inner enclosure with an outer enclosure surrounding it on the north and east. The inner enclosure is egg-shaped in plan, measuring approximately 100m north east-south west and 60m north west-south east. It has an entrance on the north east side. The outer enclosure, crescentic in plan, is approximately 20m wide, broadening to 30m on the north side and tapering to the inner enclosure on the north west and south sides. Its entrance is aligned with that of the inner enclosure; the ends of the rampart either side of the entrance are slightly inturned.

National Grid Reference: SW 81557 54794

Name: WARREN'S BARROW

UID: 29681

The monument includes Warren's Barrow, a bell barrow situated on the tip of a south facing hill slope at the eastern edge of Newlyn Downs. It represents the most northerly of a group of barrows at Carland Cross which together formed a round barrow cemetery. The rest of the barrows in this group are the subject of separate schedulings. The barrow has a stepped appearance with a central mound about 10m in diameter containing a large central depression, surrounded on all sides by a lower and flatter berm which varies in width between 16m and 10m. The total diameter of the barrow mound is 36m and it has a maximum height of 3.6m. Other barrows in the vicinity are known to have been accompanied by a surrounding ditch from which material was quarried for their construction. Whilst Warren's Barrow has no such visible surrounding feature at ground level, its approximately 2m wide ditch is likely to survive below ground, the infilling of the ditch by natural processes over the course of many centuries masking it from present view. The unusual shape of the barrow led to the supposition in former years that the central mound was raised as a beacon on the site of a bowl barrow. However, the shape of the barrow is consistent with the bell barrow form and the depression in the centre of the mound the result of antiquarian excavation. The monument has become known locally as Warren's Barrow after General Warren who was reputedly buried there. All modern material

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overlying the barrow and its 2m protective margin, resulting from the construction of a temporary track, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath this material is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 84598 53955

Name: ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 420m NORTH EAST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

UID: 32903

The monument includes a round barrow cemetery containing five barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, situated on the ESE shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. They are closely associated with four other barrows, which form outliers to the cemetery and are the subject of separate schedulings. The five barrows are fairly closely and evenly spaced, with three aligned across the gentle slope of the land and are contained in four separate areas of protection. The two barrows on the south side of the group are aligned north west-south east. The south east barrow of the pair has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and around 1.8m high; its edges are rather spread, but it has a more rounded profile in the centre, indicating that it was originally a bowl shaped mound. A smooth lump on its southern side may be upcast from the cutting of a modern pond just beyond the barrow. A slight waterlogged area west of the mound is considered to represent the buried ditch which encircles it. The north western of these two barrows has a grassy mound 35m in diameter and around 1m high, with gently sloping sides and a flattened top, suggesting it was of platform type. The sides of the mound have been clipped by ploughing, leaving parallel ridges. In 1898 remains of a ditch were noted. To the north, the scheduling includes a prominent bell barrow, known as Killigrew Barrow after the estate on which it lay. Its mound is 17m in diameter and 2.5m high, steep sided with a flatter but uneven top. Quartz blocks around its base are considered to be part of a kerb of stones set in the perimeter of the mound. An irregular depression in the centre of the top was probably caused by an antiquarian excavation. It was described as a fine bell barrow in 1898, implying a surrounding level area and outer ditch. There is a depression averaging 3m wide outside the mound, considered to be the remains of this ditch. To the west of Killigrew Barrow is a bowl barrow with a grassy mound 34m in diameter and 1.7m high. Its edges have been spread, leaving a more rounded profile in the centre. A slight depression to the west of the mound is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The western barrow in the scheduling is aligned with the southern pair. This barrow has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and 1m high. It was described as probably a broad or platform barrow in 1898. All modern posts and fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 84419 53732, SW 84482 53802, SW 84550 53679, SW 84572 53818

Name: TWO BOWL BARROWS 290m AND 375m NORTH OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

UID: 32902

The monument includes two prehistoric bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The northern barrow has a mound 9m in diameter and 0.7m high, with an irregular profile: the south and west sides have been cut into, and the top is uneven, possibly due to stone robbing. The mound of the southern barrow is 21.5m in diameter and 1m high, with an irregular rounded profile and a flattened but uneven top. A depression 2m-3m wide, to the north west of the mound, is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The south eastern edge of the mound has been clipped by the ditch of a modern field boundary which runs just east of the barrow. A hollow 6m wide east-west by 4m north-south and 0.8m deep has been cut into the north western side of the mound. On the south side of this are several large lumps of concrete. This hollow and concrete are remains of a modern lookout tower which formerly stood on the barrow. These two barrows are located towards the west of a small barrow cemetery containing bowl, bell, and platform barrows.

National Grid Reference: SW 84244 53697, SW 84249 53766

Name: Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear

UID: 32950

The round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear survive reasonably well, despite some reduction and modification of the enclosing banks and ditches. The old land surface underlying the upstanding earthworks and remains of buildings, structures and other deposits associated with these will survive. The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round with an annexe, situated on a slight south west slope on top of a ridge east of Trispen. The overall plan is irregular, the sub-circular round and the roughly crescentic annexe on its west side together measuring up to 130m WSW-ENE by 90m NNW-SSE. The round measures about 90m across. It has an enclosing bank 10m-16m wide and 0.6m-0.9m high externally and up to 0.2m high internally. The exposed material of the bank is shillet stones, mostly under 0.1m across, with some earth. On the north east side, it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank about 1.8m wide at its base and up to 1.2m high, with post-medieval type stone revetments either side. The external ditch is around 13m wide and 0.3m- 0.7m deep. The round's interior is fairly level. The approximate external dimensions of the annexe are 65m north-south by 50m east-west. It has an enclosing bank of earth and stone, visible on the north side as a slight earthwork which, by analogy with similar sites, extends around the east and south sides. An external ditch, now buried, appears on aerial photographs which also show buried remains of a sub-oval feature on the north west edge of the annexe ditch, considered to be the remains of an associated house or small enclosure. The modern water tanks, all associated piping and well fittings, drinking trough and concrete block steps are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. National Grid Reference: SW 86287 50322

Name: Large univallate hillfort in Bishop's Wood

UID: 32951

The scheduling includes a large univallate hillfort of the later prehistoric period, situated on the gently sloping top of a spur on the east of a ridge north of Truro. The hillfort is ovoid in plan, measuring approximately 170m north east-south west by 143m north west-south east overall. The hillfort has a rampart of earth and stone, in the range 6.8m-9.4m wide and 1.8m high on the

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inside, 2.5m-3m high outside. The external ditch is around 4.5m wide across its top, 2.5m wide at its base, and 2m deep. The ditch has steep sides and a fairly level base. Original entrances through the earthworks on the west and the south east sides are visible as gaps in the rampart, measuring about 2.8m wide, with causeways up to 9.8m wide across the ditch. The interior of the hillfort is generally fairly level. The modern marker posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. National Grid Reference: SW 82915 48732

Name: Round and annexe 330m west of Lanner Barton

UID: 32967

Despite modification by ploughing of the earthworks enclosing the round, and the levelling of those of the annexe and associated fields, the round and annexe 330m west of Lanner Barton survive comparatively well. The underlying old land surface, and remains of any structures or other deposits associated with this and with the upstanding earthworks and ditches, will also survive. The association with a field system will contribute to our understanding of the farming of this region in the later prehistoric to Roman periods. The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round and annexe, situated on level ground north of a summit on top of a ridge, north of Truro. Part of an associated field system, and a length of medieval trackway, also lie within the scheduled area. Together, the combined plan of the round with the known extent of the annexe are pear-shaped and measure up to approximately 100m across overall. The round itself is oval in plan. Its external measurements are 100m north-south by 65m east-west. It has an enclosing rampart of earth and stone, spread by ploughing, forming a bank 6m-15m across, low on its inner side but up to 0.3m high outside. An external ditch surrounding the rampart is shown on aerial photographs. This is largely filled or silted, but remains visible as a slight depression, up to 12m across. The aerial photographs also show a buried curving ditch some 40m long, 30m east of the round. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, this forms part of a ditch with bank inside it, enclosing a crescentic annexe to the round. Buried ditches defining curving fields to the west of the round are again recorded on aerial photographs, but are not visible on the ground. The east end of one of these ditches, attached to the round's external ditch on its west side, lies within the margin of the scheduled area. The round is bisected along its long axis by a trackway, known as Blind Lane, and considered to be of medieval origin. The track measures around 6m across, and is bounded by hedge banks of earth and stone some 2m high and 2m wide. The electricity pylons and power lines, and all modern fencing, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. National Grid Reference: SW 82209 49745

Name: Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa

UID: 29683

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes Carvossa, a prehistoric defended enclosure later occupied in the Romano-British period, with an associated extramural settlement also considered to be Romano-British. It is situated near the crest of a spur, on a slight south facing slope, about 2.5km west of the River Fal, which is considered to have been navigable as far upstream as Grampound in the Roman period. The monument is known, from a combination of extant remains, excavation, and geophysical survey, to comprise a roughly square defended enclosure of about 2ha with extramural occupation extending from its eastern side for a distance of at least 140m. Excavations conducted in the late 1960s have demonstrated that the majority of finds at the site belong to the first two centuries AD during the Romano-British period, but the defences of the enclosure itself are considered to date from the pre-Roman Iron Age. The enclosure is formed of a bank and external ditch. The bank survives on the northern part of the defensive circuit with maximum dimensions of 1.8m in height and 10m in width. Elsewhere it is preserved, although diminished, in field walls and hedgerows on the western and southern sides and by a scarp on the eastern side where it has been reduced by cultivation. The enclosure has rounded corners, the best preserved of which is on the north west, whilst the south eastern corner has been levelled at some stage in the past for the construction of agricultural buildings. The bank is fronted by a ditch which is again most visible on the northern side where it has a maximum width of 8m and, although infilled, it retains a depth of about 0.4m and is known from excavation to be 4.5m deep; the ditch is visible as a slight depression around most of the remainder of the circuit. The ditch was shown to have been at least partially infilled, by a depth of about 1.5m of silted deposit, before the first appearance of Roman pottery. A single entrance is known from excavation on the eastern side of the defences where the bank terminals were curved and revetted in stone to respect a massive timber gate structure and a causeway. Excavations and geophysical survey within the defences revealed a circular building, which might have pre-Roman origins, and a pattern of sub-rectangular enclosures. Precise separation of pre-Roman from Roman structures was not possible without further detailed archaeological evidence as native building traditions are considered to have continued throughout the South West in the Roman period. The coins, brooches, glass and pottery (other than a few Iron Age sherds) recovered from excavation trenches just inside the eastern defences, were however firmly attributable to the Roman period and had a date span of the mid-first century AD to the second half of the third century AD, with most of the finds dateable to 60-130. The opening date of this range has prompted the suggestion that the pre-existing enclosure may have been utilised by the Roman army as a fort. Later in the Romano-British period the causeway through the eastern defences was overlain by a well made road which has been traced running south east on a line leading to the River Fal. Occupation beyond the area of the main enclosure is demonstrated by geophysical survey which reveals a number of small enclosures and pits in the field (OS 0021) opposite the east gate of the main enclosure; the full extent of this extramural settlement has not been tested but it is recorded in this field over an area of about 150m north-south by 60m east-west. Beyond this to the north, south and east sides a further 10m margin is included in the scheduling as it is believed that the remains also survive in this area. It may represent part of an external vicus (area of civilian settlement outside a Roman fort), a native trading settlement set up under Roman auspices or a Romano-British village. Whether or not there was a military origin for the Roman period occupation at Carvossa, it remained in use during the second century (with some iron working within the enclosure and across the area of the redundant ditch at least on its eastern side), and evidence of occupation into the third century suggests that Carvossa was a successful Romano-British site over an extended period, perhaps taking advantage of its position to trade on the River Fal. All

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fencing and fence posts, gates and gate posts, telegraph poles, and the agricultural buildings and pond in the south east corner of field OS 8926, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 91879 48266, SW 92006 48209

Name: Golden Camp hillfort

UID: 29682

The monument includes a prehistoric large univallate hillfort known as Golden Camp, located on a south facing slope at the eastern end of a spur which overlooks the west bank of the River Fal. The defences enclose an irregular pear-shaped area of about 3.4ha which tapers to a blunted point at its eastern end; the wider and squarer western end has what is considered to be an original entrance through the defences. The interior of the hillfort has maximum dimensions of 290m east-west by 160m north-south and is defended by a single rampart and ditch which is well preserved over much of its circuit. The rampart, which is flat topped, has a considerable inner and outer scarp; it has an average height of 1.5m and achieves an average width of 10m where it survives best on the north and west sides, the southern side having been reduced by cultivation. The rampart is fronted by a 'U'-shaped ditch which is on average 1.8m deep and 4.7m wide, but is wider and somewhat deeper along the western side where the ground is flatter; elsewhere it has been filled by cultivation. Several cuts through the rampart at various points on its circuit are considered to be relatively modern but a 10m wide causeway on the western side, where the ditch terminals inturn slightly, probably marks the site of the original entrance; this gap also has the advantage of facing the only reasonably level approach. Golden Camp is considered to have been occupied in the Iron Age but it is unclear whether this occupation would have continued after the establishment of the late pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British site at Carvossa some 1.5km to the north west. The monument may have been utilised for some unknown defensive function as late as the medieval period as it is mentioned in land deeds of the 12th and 13th century where it is described as a 'small castle'. National Grid Reference: SW 92454 46853

Name: Resugga Castle later prehistoric univallate hillfort

UID: 15007

The monument includes a small, singly-embanked hillfort, sub-circular, flattened to the SE side, and with a single entrance to the NW. The entrance faces an outer enclosure also with an entrance to the NW and defined on the NW side by outworks comprising two banks and ditches. A ditch and double bank projects NW from the entrance to the outer enclosure. The hillfort encloses a sub-circular area 70m by 60m, markedly flattened along its SE side where it follows the crest of a steep scarp down to the St Stephens River. The interior, which is featureless, is enclosed by a single well-preserved earth and rubble rampart, standing 2m high and 10m wide along the NW side, with slightly expanded terminals bordering the entrance gap, and reduced to 0.5m high along the SE side. The outer ditch remains 1-1.5m deep, with a rock-cut outer face visible in places; a recent dry-stone supporting wall is also visible in some parts of the ditch outer face, notably in the S and W sectors. Beyond the NW sector of the enclosure, an outer enclosure has been defined by two portions of rampart c.45m long, each parallel with, and 35-40m from, the main enclosure, and separated by an entrance gap in line with that of the main hillfort enclosure. These ramparts each survive to 2m high and 10m wide, and have an outer ditch 1-1.5m deep. Beyond their ditches, a hollowed route-way formed by a double bank and central ditch extends in a straight line NW from the enclosure entrance for c.55m, continued beyond that point by the course of a single recent hedge bank extending the line of the northern bank. The monument straddles the summit of Crow Hill, its main enclosure lying on the gentle SE slope bordering a steep scarp down to the St Stephens River close to its confluence with the River Fal. The site lies on Devonian slates SW of the Hensbarrow Downs granite mass, in a hilly terrain deeply dissected by small rivers. It has excellent long-distance views over the surrounding countryside, especially to the west. As a result of its prominent position and good preservation this monument has attracted antiquarian interest since the early 19th century, but it has not been subject to any recorded excavation. The granite gatepost lying at the N side of the main enclosure entrance, and the post-and-wire fence crossing the S sector of the outer enclosure are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath them is included. National Grid Reference: SW 93961 51064

Name: Standing cross in St Dennis churchyard

UID: CO 840

The standing cross in St Dennis churchyard is highly decorated, of unusual form, apparently in-situ and seems to be within an early graveyard all adding to its historical and archaeological significance. The monument includes a standing cross, situated in the churchyard of St Dennis, to the south of the church porch. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a circular base. The base measures 0.9m in diameter and 0.3m high, and the cross stands to 2m high overall. All four sides of the shaft are highly ornamented, and the head is a more unusual horseshoe shape. It was recorded by Langdon in 1896 as an ornamented Celtic cross, and Pearce suggested it provided further evidence for the presence of a pre-Saxon graveyard at St Dennis. National Grid Reference: SW 95071 58293

Name: Cross Putty, medieval wayside cross-base 70m south east of Bosworgey Cottage

UID: 30438

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-base situated on a wide verge at a crossroads on a route from St Columb Major to Newquay. The wayside cross-base is visible as a rectangular granite slab measuring 0.78m north-south by 0.67m east-west. The cross-base is groundfast, set almost flush with the ground, though up to 0.09m of the sides are visible above ground. The central square socket measures 0.37m north-south by 0.39m east-west and is 0.2m deep. The socket is filled with water. The cross-base has been moved twice in the recent past due to road alterations at this junction, but has remained close to its original location. The cross-base is still used today as a hurling goal, an ancient ball game which is played twice a year by the people of St Columb Major parish, on Shrove Tuesday and the second Saturday following. The cross-base marks a junction of

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four roads. A 19th century granite milestone which is Listed Grade II is located 0.95m to the south of the cross-base. The milestone is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included. National Grid Reference: SW 90143 63079

Name: DOUBLESTILES CROSS, AT THE JUNCTION OF DUCHY AVENUE AND HENVER ROAD

UID: 26233

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Doublestiles Cross, and a protective margin around it, situated at a minor modern junction on the main easterly road out of Newquay on the north Cornish coast, at a former intersection of that road with a path running north east to the church at St Columb Minor. The Doublestiles Cross survives as an upright granite pillar rising 0.93m high. The cross is of slab form, with the head merging directly into the shaft. The slab measures 0.31m wide by 0.21 thick at the upper end, which has a roughly rounded upper edge. At the upper end, the south west face bears a low-relief Latin cross 0.31m across and 0.36m high. The north east face may originally have borne a similar motif but only some ambiguous weathered lumps remain. Below these features of the head, the shaft is ovoid in section 0.32m wide and 0.2m thick, with slightly rounded faces, particularly so on the north east face, and rounded corners. The cross is firmly set in the ground with no visible evidence of a base, matching the observation by the historian Langdon, in 1896, that the shaft was tightly packed beneath the surface with stones rather than set in a base slab. The Doublestiles Cross is situated on a wide grass verge on a housing estate in the eastern suburbs of Newquay, at the junction of Duchy Road with the main route linking Newquay with the east, the modern A392 road. The cross is only one metre from its original location where, before the urban expansion of Newquay, it was situated on the edge of a field called 'Cross Close', by the junction of the main route with a parish footpath leading to the church at St Columb Minor, 0.75km to the north east. In the medieval period, the church at St Columb Minor was a chapelry of a collegiate church at Crantock, south west of Newquay. This path was of importance at that time as the direct link between these two dependent medieval religious establishments. The line of the path north east from the cross survives in a modified form as a public footpath. A second wayside cross is also located 520m to the south west along the former line of the same path. The modern parish of Newquay, within which Doublestiles Cross and its church path are situated, was only created in 1918; this medieval monument preserves the route relating to the former parish of St Columb Minor and the earlier route to the church at Crantock. The modern information plaque to the south east of the cross but within the area of the protective margin is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. National Grid Reference: SW 83322 62016

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS-BASE 300m NORTH WEST OF THE CHURCH OF ST NEWLYNA

UID: 30437

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-base situated beside the road on a route from St Newlyn East to Tregair. The wayside cross-base is visible as a rectangular granite slab measuring 0.6m north-south by 0.75m east-west, and 0.19m thick. The east side of the cross-base is rounded in shape. The cross-base is groundfast set into a granite walled niche in the base of the hedge. The central rectangular socket measures 0.25m east-west by 0.18m north-south and is 0.1m deep. The road which the cross stands beside leads northwards towards the lowest bridged crossing point of the River Gannel at Trevenper Bridge, linking St Newlyn East with one of the main routes through Cornwall. There is a footpath just south of the cross-base to the church at St Newlyn East, so this cross acted as a waymarker on a local level marking the route to the parish church. The cross-base is Listed Grade II. The metalled surface of the road passing to the west of the cross-base where it falls within its protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 82687 56566

Name: Fair Cross, 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm

UID: 24305

The Fair Cross has survived reasonably well in its original location despite the loss of its head. Its form is characteristic of late medieval cross shafts and the survival of evidence naming the rector responsible for its erection is rare. Its location on an important medieval route demonstrates well the major role of wayside crosses and shows clearly the longevity of many routes still in use. The subsequent decline of that route and one of its destination towns, Tregony, also shows well the development of the road network and the changing hierarchies of settlements. The relationship between wayside crosses and early thoroughfares is shown at a local level by the cross's location on a route within the parish to the church at Creed. This monument forms an integral part of an unusual grouping of such later medieval wayside crosses in this area.

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross shaft and base, known as the Fair Cross, situated beside a minor modern road forming the early route from Tregony to St Austell in mid Cornwall. The Fair Cross is also a Grade II Listed Building. The monument survives with an upright octagonal-section shaft of Pentewan stone, 1.2m high, set in an obscured stone base. The shaft measures 0.26m across opposing flat facets at the base and 0.33m across opposite corners, each facet being 0.11m wide. The facets taper slightly to 0.1m wide at a point 0.17m below the upper end, where the octagonal section changes to a square section, 0.1m in width and thickness. In the upper face of the shaft is a narrow round socket, 0.07m in diameter and 0.14m deep, for mounting the missing head. The east side of the shaft top has been fractured, breaking away the east side of the socket. The shaft has relatively recent incised lettering and numbers on the northern facets, comprising, from the top downwards, the letter 'R', then 'CJ', followed by '192', and finally 'LM'. The cross has been painted white; originally it was unpainted. The base is not visible being completely overgrown by a thick layer of turf. The Fair Cross is situated on the south side of the road close to a junction on the route from St Austell to Tregony; although presently a small village, Tregony was an important medieval market town and port on the River Fal during the medieval period and this route linking it with St Austell was consequently of greater importance in the medieval route network than it is today. The cross lies near the centre of a widely staggered junction on that route where it is crossed by the ESE-WNW route from the port of Mevagissey to Grampound. A branch west from that route extends down to the parish church at Creed within whose area this monument was erected. The

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style of this cross-shaft, notably its octagonal-section shaft, indicates a later medieval date, during the 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross series. It forms one of a group of such 15th century crosses of Pentewan stone surviving in this area and which are considered to have been erected by Reginald Mertherderwa, the Rector of Creed from AD 1423 to 1447, whose surviving will also directed stone crosses to be erected on routes to Camborne church in west Cornwall. National Grid Reference: SW 95605 47361

Name: Standing cross 200m south of Trelowthas

UID: 32947

The monument includes a medieval cross situated on level ground on top of a ridge south west of Probus. The cross is a rectangular slab of blue elvan, standing 1.39m high above ground level, with a roughly square head. The WSW face appears to be the front, the ESE being slightly rounded. The upper part of the front, WSW, face shows a cross on a base in low relief, formed by cutting back the surrounding stone of the head and neck of the slab, down to a horizontal line 0.47m from its top. The carved cross has roughly equal limbs with flared ends. The base resembles the limbs in shape and proportions. The back, ENE, face has a partly worn but similar cross on the head of the slab, again in low relief, but with no obvious sunken surround, and with a narrow shaft rather than a short base below it. The upper 0.13m of the shaft is in low relief, the remainder being defined by an incised line on either side. National Grid Reference: SW 88553 46671

Name: MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS BASE, 140m SOUTH OF TREVEMPER FARM

UID: 26237

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base and a protective margin around it, situated at the centre of a minor road junction between Crantock and Newquay near the north coast of Cornwall. The cross base, which is Listed Grade II, is visible as a square stone slab, measuring 1.03m north-south by 0.95m east-west, with rounded corners. The cross base is groundfast, its upper surface projecting 0.12m above ground level. In the centre of the base is a round socket, 0.25m in diameter, cut to receive the cross shaft. This cross-base is located at a junction of three roads, south of the hamlet of Trevemper, on the route east from the parish church at Crantock to the lowest bridging point of the River Gannel at Trevemper Bridge. This route linked the important medieval collegiate church at Crantock with its dependent chapel and parish of St Columb Minor to the north east, and on a regional scale, with the main routes through Cornwall. The surface of the metalled road passing to the south of the cross-base but within the area of the protective margin and the modern road sign to the south east of the cross-base, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 81523 59728

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS IN ST ENODER CHURCHYARD

UID: 28461

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Fraddon Cross, situated to the south of the church in St Enoder churchyard in central Cornwall. The Fraddon Cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, standing to a height of 0.99m. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The head measures 0.53m high by 0.48m wide and is 0.18m thick. Both principal faces are decorated: the north face bears an equal limbed cross formed by four triangular sinkings in the areas between the limbs; the south face bears a sunken equal limbed cross, with the areas between the limbs left in relief. This cross has a marked inclination to the right. At the neck are two rounded projections which extend 0.03m to either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 0.59m high by 0.37m wide and is 0.16m thick. The Fraddon Cross is located to the west of the south entrance into the churchyard. This cross was found buried head down by the road from St Enoder to Fraddon with its base stone standing beside it. In 1879 the cross was relocated to the north side of the churchyard at St Enoder. Its base stone may be the base stone built into the church porch. In 1893 the cross was re-erected in its present position on the south side of the churchyard. The grave with its headstone to the south west of the cross and the gravel surface of the footpath passing to the east, where they lie within the protective margin of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. This cross is Listed Grade II.

National Grid Reference: SW 89232 56953

Listed Buildings

Name: CARGOLL FARM BARN

Grade: I

UID: 63970

Barn. Late C14. Killas rubble stonework with ashlar dressings. Corrugated asbestos roof replacing thatch. Plan: 7-8 bays, buttressed on east side and south end. Later subdivided into calf pens on lower floor, and grain store above. Ramp entrance to upper floor in 6th bay on west side. Buttresses with two offsets to each truss, but wider simpler buttresses square to south gable at corners, the west buttress built into later structures. North gable end rebuilt reducing last surviving bay to quarter the original width. Probably Some rebuilding of west wall, removing buttresses. Interior: Raised base cruck trusses to each bay, with blades 41 x 10am supporting square set arcade plates, but outer section tenoned to extension rafters to diagonally set ridge. Cambered collars with dropped centres stopping knee braces, all chamfered on lower arrises. Lower purlins tenoned to blades, upper purlins clasped above straight collars to extension rafters. Trusses set at 2.4m bay centres, each bay divided by intermediate trusses comprising raised base crucks and extension rafters with collars only. Long curved windbraces to each bay. Total span 5.9m, length now approx 15.25m. A rare and important building, being the only survival of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Exeter on this site, purchased by Bishop Walter Bronescombe 'the Goode' in 1269, and held by the bishopric until 1804. A grant of a Thursday market was given in 1312. No evidence of the large prison noted by Tonkin in the C19 survives.

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(Alcock & Barley, *Antiq Jnl.* 52 (1972) p.132; Jope, E.M., *Studies in Building History* 1961) Scheduled Ancient Monument
CORNWALL No 620. Listing NGR: SW8194556388

Name: TREWITHE HOUSE

Grade: I

UID: 62778

Country house 1723, and added to by Thomas Edwards circa 1738 and Sir Robert Taylor circa 1750-1760s. Granite ashlar, Pentewan stone ashlar and stucco with hipped slate roofs and rendered stacks. Double depth plan with central stairs. 2 storeys. North front is 2:5:2 bays with flanking bays broken forward, incised stucco with granite keystones. Rusticated central round arched stone doorcase has C18 fielded panelled door with sidelights and semi-circular arched fanlight. Paired brackets to doorcase support cornice with mutules. Original C18 twelve paned sashes with crown glass and heavy ovolo moulded glazing bars to all fronts. Granite sills and moulded cornice to parapet. Hipped dormers over. East front (probably 1723) is granite ashlar of 2:3:2 bays. Canted central bays with central door with projecting keystone. Plinth, plain lintels and flanking pilasters with moulded cornices. Windows in left 2 bays are glazed but blocked behind. South front is Pentewan stone ashlar of 2:5:2 bays with central bay broken forward and taller. Central doorcase has pulvinated frieze and consoles supporting moulded cornice. Central bays have window architraves and bracketed sills. Moulded parapet cornice is like doorcase one. Interior has many fine rooms including pine panelled central east room with Ionic doorcase leading to south east oak panelled room with good Ionic detail. Central south room has arcaded screens to west and east ends of 3 semi circular arches springing from capitals with complete Ionic entablatures in the Roman manner with plaster vaulted ceilings behind. Rococo arabesques decorate fireplace wall. Main central cantilevered staircase is in semi circular open well and has wreathed handrail over newel. Other central stair has geometric balustrade of oriental inspiration. Reference County Life Vol.113 pages [99-993 and 1072-1075 and Vol. 132 pp.774. Listing NGR: SW9130947516

Name: PAVILIONS AND IMPLEMENT SHED WITH GARDEN WALLS ADJOINING TREWITHE HOME FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 62787

PROBUS SW 94 NW 5/82 Pavilions and implement shed with - garden walls adjoining Trewitthe - Home Farmhouse II
Pavilions and implement shed and kitchen garden walls. C18. Brick laid to Flemish bond with scantle slate roofs. Long range with polygonal wing to west. 2 storey east pavilion, single storey implement shed and west pavilion. South elevation has farmhouse and coachhouse to left, then left (west) pavilion with central door and brick pediment gable with chimney over. Linking wall is back of implement shed and right pavilion is identical to left one but chimney is false. North elevation reveals the difference with square ended hipped east pavilion and canted end to west pavilion. Implement shed is supported on brick piers and is 8 bays but most are blocked. East end of implement shed houses old timber eider press. East pavilion has original floor, corner stair and jewelled, pegged king post roof structure. West pavilion has high room with corner fireplace and flat ceiling. Listing NGR: SW9152847699

Name: PAVILION APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF TREWITHE HOUSE

Grade: I

UID: 62779

PROBUS SW 94 NW 5/72 Pavilion approx 15 metres - north east of Trewitthe House - GV I
Pavilion (for use as coach house). Circa 1740. Flemish bond brick on granite ashlar plinth with hipped double span Delabole slate roof. Rectangular plan. Symmetrical 2 storey, 5 window front. Central 6 panel door with tall flanking ground floor window openings with 18 paned sashes. 9 paned sashes to first floor. All openings have shallow arches. Main doorway to rear has elliptical arch and some stilted lunettes to first floor. Octagonal lead sheathed cupola with clock over valley between roofs. Bell is in open dome with finial over. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SW9133547545

Name: CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN

Grade: I

UID: 71480

ST STEPHEN IN ST STEPHEN SW 95 SW BRANNEL 3/144 Church of St Stephen 10.2.67 GV I

Parish church. C12 origin; rebuilt and enlarged through the C15, the north aisle said to be of 1425, with later C15 additions; the north aisle is dated 1822, at the time of restoration, and the tower bell-openings dated 1893; C19 restoration. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; the south doorway to the nave is all that remains of the C12 church, which was probably lengthened to east with a C15 chancel. North aisle of 1425, with south aisle and south porch. Later C15 west tower. C20 north vestry. Exterior: The nave has three south windows, all C19, of 2 lights, with cusped ogee lights and square hood moulds; no plinth. The chancel east end is on chamfered plinth, not continuous with the aisle plinths. C15 Perpendicular east window of 4 lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Recessed stone set above and C19 quatrefoil breather. The north aisle is on a chamfered plinth, of 8 bays with the C20 vestry at the east end; this has pitched roof and door, with C19 weathered stack rising from the eaves of the aisle. The east end has 4-light C15 Perpendicular window as on chancel, with quatrefoil breather and datestone with initials, JS, RC, and CW 1822. The west end has 3-light C19 window with cusped lights and squared head, quatrefoil breather above. To north, there is one C19 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Third bay from west has a 4-centred arched doorway with moulded surround, hood mould and relieving arch with C19 plank door. The south aisle is of 3 bays on chamfered plinth. All windows are of C19 reconstruction. To south there are three 3-light windows in Perpendicular style with 4-centred arches and hood mould; second from west a 2-centred arched

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hollow-chamfered doorway with hood mould and C19 plank door. The west end has similar 3-light window without hood mould and with quatrefoil breather above. The east end has 4-light C19 window with Y tracery and 4-centred arch with hood mould. The south porch has 2-centred arched outer doorway with cast iron gates. Slate sundial with gnomon set over, with nowy head, dated 1806. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor, C19 scissors truss roof. Fine C12 inner doorway, of 2 chamfered orders with round arch in banded dark and pale stone, with impost; there are roundels carved on the chamfer of each arch with a convex moulded arch over; C19 plank door with fleur de lys strap hinges. The west tower in 3 stages, without plinth, with moulded string courses and set-back weathered buttresses, embattled parapet with large crocketed pinnacles. 4-centred arched west doorway with hollow mouldings, plank double doors with strap hinges of C19. 3-light west window of C15, with unusual tracery with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The third stage has 3-light 4-centred arched bell-openings with cusped lights and pierced slate louvres. Second stage to south a cusped lancet and plain lancet. Clock at all sides at the third stage, as a memorial to the 1914-18 War. Rectangular stair tower to north with string courses and lancets. Interior: Plaster removed from all walls except the nave and chancel. Granite paved floor. The nave and chancel have continuous ceiled roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and wall-plate of C19. North aisle has similar wagon roof with C15 carved wall-plates. 8-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with 2-centred arches, hollow-chamfered. The east end of the north aisle is used as an organ chamber and vestry, with 2-centred arched chamfered aumbry at the east end. Round-arched hollow-chamfered doorway to north (concealed externally by the C20 vestry). Similar 4-bay south arcade with convex and concave mouldings to 2-centred arches; no indication of a former rood loft. Tall chamfered 2-centred arched tower arch with impost and C19 Gothic screen across and corbelled inner arch. 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway to the stair tower. Fittings: Fine late C12 stone font in nave, of Bodmin type, with circular bowl with carved beasts and demi-figures at the corners, with four outer shafts and one central shaft. C19 wooden pulpit in the nave incorporating panels of C17 carving. Good C19 Gothic stalls and desks in the chancel with stencilled decorations, matching the screen to north and south. Pair of C19 sanctuary chairs in south aisle with inset tiles in the backs. No early monuments. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

Listing NGR: SW9449953326

Name: CHURCH OF ST DENNIS

Grade: II*

UID: 71280

ST DENNIS CHURCH ROAD, St Dennis SW 95 NE 13/281 Church of St Dennis - 10.2.67 GV II*

Parish church. Probably late C14 - early C15, with later C15 tower; dated 1847 when the church was substantially rebuilt. The church was badly damaged by fire and is in the course of rebuilding at the time of survey (July 1987). Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Granite ashlar tower. C20 slate roof with ridge tiles, gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, rebuilt in 1847 under the same gable with the south aisle, and a south porch of 1847. North aisle, rebuilt C19. West tower probably of late C15. Exterior: The east end includes the chancel and the south aisle; there are two 3-light windows with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds, of the C19 rebuilding. The north side of the nave has two 2-light C19 windows with cusped lights and square heads. The south aisle is of 5 bays with the porch in the second bay from the west. All windows are C19, 2-light, with cusped lights and triangular hood moulds. West end blind, rebuilt probably in circa late C15 in granite ashlar. Gabled south porch has 4-centred arched outer doorway with moulded shafts to sides with caps and C19 cast iron gates. Pedimental panelled gable with datestone 1847 and obelisk finials. Interior of the porch has stone benches to sides and inner 4-centred arched doorway with roll-mouldings and cushion stops. The north aisle is of 2 bays, with 2-light and 3-light window with cusped lights and square hood moulds. Similar 2-light east window. The west tower is of 2 stages on chamfered plinth, without buttresses, with moulded string courses, embattled parapet with circular panelled pinnacles. Circular stair tower to north with lancets, parapet with coping. 4-centred arched west doorway forming a shallow internal porch; paired lancet above with Y tracery and hood mould. Second stage has 2-light bell-openings with cusped lights, Y tracery louvres and hood moulds. Second stage to north has single cusped light. Pyramidal lead roof. Interior: Plastered walls, and C20 5-bay arched-brace roof rising from stone corbels in the nave, chancel and south aisle, all in one. 4-centred tower arch, with inner arch with carved figures as springers. Stone newel stair in the stair tower. There is a 3-bay arcade to the north aisle, rebuilt C20, with octagonal piers. Fittings: Only the font remains, in the nave, in granite, with panelled sides and stem, probably C19. The church is built on the site of an Iron Age hill fort and is a prominent local landmark. The boundary wall of the churchyard is circular, following the outline of the fort and retains a good collection of C19 monuments, not all individually listed. Listing NGR: SW9507258306

Name: PENNANS FARMHOUSE

Grade: II*

UID: 71359

GRAMPOUND SW 94 NE WITH CREED 6/17 Pennans Farmhouse 7.1.52 GV II*

Farmhouse. Circa 1680; remodelled and extended circa 1700 - 1720. Some alterations of circa mid C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Slatestone rubble; the front faced in granite ashlar. Hipped slate roofs with lead rolls to hips and crested ridge tiles. Stacks to rear with brick shafts and stack at the right side with ashlar shaft. Plan: The original house is of 2-room plan, with central entrance to entrance hall and principal room to left and right, each room heated from a rear lateral stack. At the rear of the entrance hall is a projecting stair tower, with entrance to a cellar to rear right. In circa 1700 -1720, a wing was added to front right and left to form a symmetrical U-plan. The wing to front left may never have been completed; it is attached at the front left corner of the original house and does not appear ever to have had access from inside the original house. The wing to front right has one room at the right end of the original house, and a lateral corridor with stair well; the front room is heated from a stack at the right side. In C20 a one-room plan addition was made to rear left as a kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical U-plan front, with 5 bays in the main central range, and a wing projecting to front right and left, each wing of 3

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bays. There is a plinth, which is continuous but of later date on the wings, and heavy moulded cornice; the centre bays have a moulded string course, which is continued as a flat band course around the wings. The central range has a central C18 6-panelled fielded door in eared architrave with pediment. Two 18-pane sashes to right and left in exposed boxes with moulded stone cills and voussoirs; some sashes are of the early C19 and some C20 replacements. First floor has central blind window with stone shield of arms, 2 similar 18-pane sashes to right and left. The inner side of the wing to right has early C18 6-panelled and fielded door to left with 8-pane overlight with thick glazing bars, flat-faced outside and ovolo-moulded inside, with voussoirs and keystone. At first floor to left an 18-pane sash of early C18, with thick glazing bars, voussoirs and keystone. To right, ground and first floors have blind window with moulded cill, voussoirs and keystones. The front of the wing has three 18-pane sashes with thin glazing bars at ground and first floor, all with moulded stone cills, voussoirs and keystones: the plinth and band course are continued. The wing to left is gutted: on the inner side are two blocked windows at ground and first floor, with moulded stone cills, voussoirs and keystones. Plinth and band course, with the cornice partly remaining. The left side of the wing has been partially rebuilt in C20, 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left and blind window at ground and first floor to right. The right side of the house is in random rubble; plank door with overlight and C18 panelled door with overlight, both under pentice hood of slurred slate. First floor has one C19 12-pane sash with voussoirs and 16-pane sash with flat brick arch, the voussoirs remaining from formerly higher lintel level. Single storey outhouse attached to right, probably also of C18, with plank door and 3 blocked windows with granite voussoirs; corrugated asbestos roof, with window and double door to rear. The rear of the main house has a projecting stair tower to centre with hipped roof, late C18 round-arched 12-pane sash with splayed glazing bars and keystone. C20 window at lower level to right. Large external stack to left of the stair tower. At lower level to left, a 2-light 4-pane casement with granite voussoirs, to the cellar. There is a straight joint in the masonry to left, to the addition of early C18; ground floor has 3 windows, the centre one blocked, all with voussoirs, to right and left there are 2-light casements with 8 panes or 6 panes. At first floor there is a central blind window, late C18 18-pane sash to left and early C18 18-pane sash with thick glazing bars to right, with cambered brick arches. To the right of the stair tower, there is a 2-storey C20 addition set in the angle to the main range and concealing the rear lateral stack to right. This has door, and window at ground and first floor. Interior: In the main central range, the entrance passage leads to the stair tower to rear, which retains a fine open-well stair of circa 1680, with barleysugar twist balusters and ramped moulded handrail. The front right room at ground floor has complete bolection-moulded panelling with dado cornice and central plasterwork on the ceiling, with rosettes. C19 chimneypiece to rear. The front left hand room has a late C17 plaster ceiling with a simple moulded oval. At first floor, the room to right also has complete bolection-moulded panelling with early C18 chimneypiece to rear, with eared architrave and modillions below the mantel; 2-panelled bolection-moulded door. In the wing to front right, the internal features are of the early C18, with some C19 alterations; at ground floor, the front room had modillion cornice and 8-panelled fielded door, with C19 dresser built in and C19 kitchen fireplace at the outer side with mantel. C20 range inserted. The lateral passage in the wing has fielded dado panelling, and the stair hall has a plaster cornice with rosettes and modillions. Tight open-well stair with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail, ramped dado panelling. At first floor, the front room has 8-panelled fielded door, modillion cornice and fielded panelling; there is a closet at the outer side of the room, with complete fielded panelling and modillion cornice, and a small room, possibly another closet to the mid left side of the wing, also with fielded panelling. There is a service stair to the attic.

Listing NGR: SW9546048967

Name: Barn with gate piers and adjoining building approx 50 m east of Golden Manor House

Grade: II*

UID: 429723

5/39 Barn with gate piers and adjoining building approx 50 m east of Golden Manor House II* (formerly listed as out buildings at Golden Manor)

Barn (probably part of monastic complex) C15-16 with some circa C19 rebuilding and granite ashlar gate piers (probably C18) and adjoining building to east. Shale rubble with granite dressings. C20 corrugated asbestos gable roof over. L-shaped with quadrant newel stair turret in angle. 2 storeys, 8 bays (each bay space between floor beams). West front is much repaired and rebuilt but is essentially late medieval. Door opening to left is probably C19 but the 2 buttresses with set-offs and granite weatherings are original. 2 granite slit windows to first floor are probably original but reset. Later opening over buttress. Granite arched opening with label between buttresses is complete but probably inserted. Dated stone 1879 probably indicates a repair date but possible the rebuilding of the south gable end which incorporates many reused fragments including C16 granite arch over door (with later keystone) and diabolo stopped cut down jambs. Relieving arch over. Window to left over plinth is blocked and has granite 4 centred arch reused the wrong way up so as to form a pointed arch over reused granite jambs. Carved triangular stone over. 1st floor has similar blocked opening to left and sundial to right both with relieving arches over. Slit window in gable may be reused from west wall. Quoins are chamfered and stopped with reused granite laughing lion gargoyle over right upper stop. Quoins in north-east corner of slightly set back wing are similarly chamfered but south-east corner has random granite quoins and is probably original. Door in south wall of wing has C19 slightly arched granite keyed lintel over and narrow centrally placed window to first floor. Granite coped east gable end has half round granite ashlar gate pier with original granite slit window to gable. Stair turret has similar slit window. Back wall of main range is thinner beyond stair turret to north and has slightly arched openings (probably rebuilt C19). A reused narrow granite opening survives to ground floor of north gable wall probably rebuilt at the same time. Adjoining half round gate pier to right ie. east of entrance, is building with 3 flat headed granite chamfered window openings with internal 4 centred brick arches. 2 blocked door openings with similar brick arches inside to east and west walls and 2 pointed brick arches/recesses inside north-west corner (This part is known as the Chapel). Interior of barn contains 5 chamfered and stopped ceiling beams insitu with further 2 inverted at north end suggesting complete rebuild from this point. Few if any original joists survive but notches indicate their original positions.

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Softwood beam and softwood lintel in wall at south end provide further evidence of rebuilding. Moulded granite doorframe with semicircular head at entrance to granite treaded stair.

Name: CHURCH OF ST HERMES

UID:DCO4411

Grade: II*

Anglican parish church within oval churchyard. C15 and 1819-20, by John Foulston, for the Rev. Cornelius Cardew. Killas rubble with granite quoins. Slate roofs. Tower of granite ashlar. Plan: C19 rebuilt nave with undifferentiated chancel. Aisles running full length and north and south (Truthan) transept chapels. C15 west tower. South porch added 1867; outer opening an early C17 doorway of granite moulded impostes and capitals carrying a 3-centred moulded arch, blind spandrels infilled with a ball. Windows all C19 in Perpendicular 3-light form., Buttresses crowned by stumpy crocketed pinnacles with cross terminals set on walls behind gutters, and similar spires to transept gables. Moulded C15 west door and 3-light window over set in 3 stage tower. Perpendicular bell openings and crenellated parapet. Stair in north-west angle. Interior: As rebuilt in early C19, unplastered. Wide nave continuous with chancel and reused C16 6-bay St Stephen's porcelain granite Cornish arcade, the roof higher than earlier nave, the creasing of which remains on tower. Panelled segmental barrel vaulted ceiling with reused carved bosses, and similar shallow vaults over aisles. Tower arch chamfered, with a chamfered inner arch dying into impostes. Two very large mask corbels reset above original roof line. Later C19 south door set where former window. Arches to transept chapels as nave arcade. Priest's door on south side of chancel tight between buttresses. Fittings: Font, at west end of nave, a C13 basin on a single column, ornamented with tendril scroll around rim and leaf pattern on each side. Moulded octagonal base of later medieval date. Pulpit, a deeply carved oak memorial of 1903. Carved oak screens in easternmost bays of arcades. One pew of C15-early C16, altered, but retaining one carved end and one linenfold end. Monuments: South aisle: (a) marble slab set flush in limestone frame, Latin inscription to Rev. Cornelius Cardew DD, died 1831, and wives. (b) White marble tablet on grey field. Tablet has cornice and splayed fluted ends, garland above, arms and corbel below. Pretty. To Mary Cardew, died 1808. In south transept (c) Corniced tablet on square grey field, by Stephens of Exeter. Mutules below. To Edward Collins of Truthan, died 1831. (d) White marble tablet with cornice, crest and arms, scrolled apron below, by W.Pearce of Truro. To Edward Collins, died 1833. In North Aisle (e) simple corniced marble tablet on grey slate, to George Simmons of Trevella, died 1854, also by Pearce. North transept: (f) Commemorative slab for the rebuilding of the church in 1820 at cost of £1,400. Richard Bevan, builder. The monuments are a group related in date to the rebuilding. Miscellaneous: Royal Arms of George IV dated 1827, painted on metal sheet. Lion and Unicorn partially emerging from behind an inclined oval shield with garter. Signed. Brass: Robert Trencreeke of Trencreeke. 1594. in civil dress, with wife and family. The earlier church had a large north chapel and, apparently, no aisles. The Hermes dedication dates from the rebuilding. St Hermes was martyred in Rome on 28th. August AD 116 or 117. Listing NGR: SW8464649866

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 897549

Grade: II

UID: 71306

ST ENODER SW 85 SE 14/305 Milestone at SW 897549

Milestone. C19. Painted granite monolith, about one metre high, with triangular shaped head. Carved and painted lettering in upper case: NEWQUAY 8. Listing NGR: SW8975855003

Name: GATE HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71295

ST ENODER SW 95 SW 15/295 Gate House - II

House; possibly originally a toll house. Mid C19, with some later C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Hipped slurried rag slate roof with ridge tiles. Stack at the right end with brick shaft. Plan: One-room plan, the room heated from a stack at the right end, and with the entrance set in a canted bay to front right. C20 lean-to addition to left and right. Exterior: Single-storey, asymmetrical front. The canted bay is to right, with C19 panelled door with overlight. Single C19 casement to left and right. To left there is a 2-light 4-pane C19 casement. The left side has a single storey C20 addition with window. The right side has single storey C20 addition with door and window. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9044654279

Name: BESOWSA FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 62710

LADOCK SW 95 SW 2/1 Besowsa Farmhouse

Farmhouse. Early C19 and earlier. Granite rubble and dressings with scantle slate hipped roofs and brick chimneys. U-shaped with wings at back. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Ground floor walling of front survives from older house. Door off centre to left higher end with 4 flush beaded panels. Slightly arched openings with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. Glazed C20 porch - 16-paned sash to left, C20 window to right. First floor has two 16-paned sashes and one C20 window. Chimneys over side walls. Interior is little altered and has open walled staircase with turned newels and plain square balusters, panelled under. Granite floors survive in service areas. Wall with door encloses back courtyard between wings. Listing NGR: SW9097754194

Name: Besowsa Farmhouse Piggery 10 Metres East of Besowsa Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

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UID: 62715

Piggery. Mid C19. Granite rubble quoins and dressings with rag slate gable roof. 4 room single depth plan. Rooms have entrance doors to left and feeder openings to right with 1 to far right blocked. Listing NGR: SW9099754198

Name: Implement Shed Approx 30 Metres East of South of Besowsa Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62713

Implement shed with lean to. Late C19. Granite rubble, quoins and posts with gabled slate roof. Four bays open to north supported on granite posts (one now replaced by iron stanchion). Queen post roof projects slightly in lean to for extra support. Listing NGR: SW9098554152

Name: Besowsa Farm Stables, Shippons, Engine House and Wagon Shed Approx. 40 Metres South of Besowsa Farm, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62711

Cattle-shelter, stables, shippons, machine rooms and wagon shed. Mid C19. Granite rubble, quoins and dressings with slate roofs. L-shaped with extensions for machinery outside L to north and west and outshut to north. Inside L to left single storey cattle shelter open to inner side supported on granite posts (now partly blocked). Hip on roof to left. 2 storey stable block has central door with flanking windows on ground and first floors. Roof over hipped to left. Main shippon block (slightly taller) has door, window, window, door and door to ground floor and door, window, window, door window and window to first floor. Keyed, slightly arched lintels. Windows have original shutters with 3 panes over. Doors and hinges mostly old or original. Interiors: stables for 6 horses have original tall wooden partitions with iron feeding racks in front filled through holes in loft floor; shippon range has original fittings for 10 cows in pairs with feeding passage and ventilation holes in front, loft over; wooden wheel survives in adjoining machine rooms originally operated by water wheel in field below. Engaged round gate pier with coping at main entrance adjoining wagon shed. Listing NGR: SW9094854144

Name: Besowsa Farmhouse Loose Boxes Approx. 50 Metres South of Besowsa Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62712

Loose boxes and cattle-shelter. Mid C19. Granite rubble, quoins and dressings with slate roof hipped at one end. Long rectangular range. Loose box part to left has one wide door and three stable type doors. Cattle-shelter to right was originally open to courtyard and supported on granite posts, now partly blocked with rubble walling. Engaged round gate pier in north east corner was probably joined to a simple yard wall originally which now forms the back wall of the building. Included for group value. Listing NGR: SW9097254127

Name: Loose Box and Walled Pen Approx. 70 Metres South of Besowsa Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62714

Loose box with walled pen. Mid-late C19. Granite rubble and quoins with hipped slate roof. Rectangular with one wide door into pen at west side and one window and ventilator opening high up in south wall. Door from pen leads into main farmyard. Yard wall adjoins and forms one wall of this building and is linked to other farm buildings surrounding courtyard. Listing NGR: SW9096054118

Name: Milestone 400m NW of Westow Farm, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 507782

A milestone, erected in 1830, to the design of William McAdam, and made by Benjamin Bowden. The granite stone is triangular on plan; it is approximately 0.58m high, has a flat top and carries on its front faces iron plates cast by the Perran Foundry Company. The left-hand plate is inscribed TRURO / 10 / FALMOUTH / 20 ½ in serif capitals. The right-hand plate reads BODMIN / 14 ¼ / LONDON 240 in sans serif capitals. The whole milestone is painted white, including the plates, with the lettering picked out in black.

Name: GOENROUNSEN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71298

Farmhouse. Probably late C18 - early C19; later additions of circa mid and late C19, with some C20 alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble. The front pebbledashed. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with brick shafts. The later parts of the roof are in asbestos slate; hipped at the end of the rear wing with stack with brick shaft at the rear end. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right; to rear there is a kitchen, heated from a second stack at the left side, with unheated room to rear right. Later in the C19, a rear wing of 2-room plan was added to right, with an unheated lean-to at the rear end. Later in the C19, a range of 2-room plan was added along the right side, with a room to front heated from a stack at the right side and an unheated room to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes. Central trellis porch in Gothic style with cornice; C19 4-panelled inner door with overlight with margin glazing. Set back to right is the later C19 range, of 2-storeys, with hipped roof; this has C19 16-pane sash at ground and first floor. The left end is blind. The right side of the later C19 addition has a large curved oven at the base of the stack, with a 4-pane sash at ground floor to right and 16-pane sash at first floor to right. The rear of this range has plank stable

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doors. At the rear of the main range, there is a 2-light 6-pane casement with iron stanchions at ground floor and C20 9-pane light at first floor. A C20 porch with hipped roof is set in the angle to the rear wing of the mid C19. The rear wing has C20 4-light casement at ground floor and two C19 12-pane sashes of varied sizes at first floor. The rear of the wing has single storey lean-to with C20 2-light casement. The outer side of the rear wing has 16-pane sash at ground and first floor to left and C20 2-light casement at ground floor to right. There is a door into the lean-to. Interior: Not accessible. Listing NGR: SW888885335

Name: SUMMERCOURT WESLEY CHURCH WITH ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL

Grade: II

UID: 71316

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/315 Summernote Wesley Church with - attached Sunday School II

Methodist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1845; the Sunday school of mid-late C19 with some later C20 alterations. Stone rubble with granite dressings and quoins. Hipped slurred scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. The Sunday school is in granite rubble; slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stack to left with brick shaft. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front end and ritual east to rear. The Sunday school is attached to rear left, forming an L-plan.

Exterior: Symmetrical 2-storey front has C19 panelled double doors with fanlight with radial glazing bars and dressed stone round arch. At upper level to right and left a C19 2-light 18-pane casement with dressed stone round arch. Central recessed moulded datestone with inscription: WESLEYAN CHAPEL AD 1845. The right side has two tall round-arched windows with dressed stone arches, with windows with mullions and transoms. Single storey lean-to attached to rear. The left side has two similar round-arched windows with C20 glazing. The Sunday school is a lower single storey building attached to rear left. The front has two 3-light casement with shouldered arches and double plank doors with shouldered arched overlight to right. Interior: Not accessible, but may retain good internal features such as a gallery and rostrum.

Listing NGR: SW8827555947

Name: HOPE COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 71322

ST ENODER SUMMERCOURT SW 85 NE 11/322 Hope Cottage - II

House. Probably early C18; some C20 alterations and additions. Rendered stone rubble. Thatched roof with gable-ends. Gable end stacks, with rendered shaft to right and brick shaft to left. Plan: Central entrance to 2-room plan, with each room of nearly equal size, each heated from a gable end stack. The kitchen is to right and the parlour to left. Single storey unheated integral outshut along the rear, with a small single storey C20 addition to rear left. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 2-window front. Ground and first floor right and left a C20 2-light casement. Central thatched hipped porch with C20 half-glazed door. The right end is blind, with large external stack with curved oven at the base. The outshut has a C20 window to right. The rear has the integral outshut, with C20 window to left; attached to right is the single storey C20 addition with window and door. Interior: Not accessible. Listing NGR: SW8896056007

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 878555

Grade: II

UID: 71303

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/302 Milestone at SW 878555

Milestone. Probably C18. Painted granite monolith with pyramidal top, about one metre high. Carved and painted lettering in sanserif upper and lower case: VI MILES To Saint COLUMB. Listing NGR: SW8788555580

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 888560

Grade: II

UID: 71304

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/303 Milestone at SW 888560 - II

Milestone. C19. Painted granite monolith with triangular shaped top, about 70 centimetres high. Carved and painted lettering in sanserif upper case: NEWQUAY 7. Listing NGR: SW8878856079

Name: Milestone at SW891564, St Enoder

Grade: II

UID: 71305

Milestone. Probably C18. Painted granite monolith, about one metre high with pyramidal top. Carved painted lettering in sanserif upper and lower case: V Mile to Saint COLUMB. Listing NGR: SW8917556415

Name: ST ENODER RECTORY

UID: 71314

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/313 St Enoder Rectory - GV II

Rectory. Circa 1830-40; alterations of later C19 and C20. Granite rubble; front rendered. Rear wing painted. Hipped asbestos slate roof with stacks to rear. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance to entrance hall and principal room to right and left; possibly originally heated from stacks at the right and left ends, now removed. The stair hall to rear left, and 2-storey service wing of later C19 to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys on plinth, a symmetrical 3-window front. Central granite Doric portico, with C19 panelled and glazed inner door with fanlight with Gothic glazing bars. C19 12-pane sash to right and left. First floor has three 9-pane sashes, some of which are C20 replacements. Deep bracketed eaves. Right end blind. The rear wing to right has

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12-pane sash and 2-light 6-pane casement at ground floor; first floor has two 2-light 6-pane casements, all casements of C20. The rear of the wing has 2 C20 single lights and 2 doors; first floor has 2 C20 single lights. The left end is blind, not rendered. The wing to left has ground floor C20 12-pane sash with sidelights and first floor C20 3-light casement. 8-pane sash lighting the stair. Small C19 single storey addition in rubble and brick set in the angle to the main range. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SW8920756933

Name: Glebe Farmhouse, St Enoder

Grade: II

UID: 71296

Farmhouse. Mid C19 with some C20 alterations. Stone rubble with granite dressings and quoins. The right side rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; deep eaves. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right. To rear right the kitchen and the dairy to rear left; rear central stair. Attached to rear centre is small single storey outhouse heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes with granite lintels. Central C19 open-fronted porch with hipped roof and inner half-glazed C20 door. The left side has 2-light 6-pane casement at ground floor to left and C20 garage attached to right. The right side is blind. At the rear, first floor has three C19 16-pane sashes and smaller 12-pane sash to left. Ground floor has C20 window to left and 16-pane sash to right. Single storey attached outhouse with C20 door and window and gable end stack with brick shaft. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SW8934256916

Name: Merifield Monument in the Churchyard About 4 Metres South East of South Aisle of Church of St Enoder, St Enoder

Grade: II

UID: 71294

Headstone. Early C19. Slate. The headstone is a most unusual shape, with a nowy head, which has projecting arms terminating in circles with carved flowers. The sides are scalloped with similar terminal circles. Valedictory verses and good lettering. To William Merifield, 1830. Listing NGR: SW8927656954

Name: Gateway with Flanking Walls at the South Side of the Churchyard of Church of St Enoder, St Enoder

Grade: II

UID: 71293

Gateway with flanking walls. Circa mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Cast iron gates. The gateway has two granite monolith piers of square plan, about 2 metres high with hollow-moulded caps and crocketed pinnacles, which may be re-used. Cast iron gates with trefoil finials and panel of scrollwork. Wall to right and left in squared rubble with flat granite coping, about 1.5 metres high, ramped down. The walls extend about 7 metres each side, to west ramped up to a terminal pier with pyramidal cap, the east pier missing. Listing NGR: SW8924556946

Name: Fraddon Methodist Church with Attached Sunday School and Coach House, St Enoder

Grade: II

UID: 71320

Methodist church with attached Sunday school and coach house. Dated 1877. Granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance to front and ritual east to rear. Sunday school attached to rear and the coach house attached at the left side. Exterior: Single storey. The front symmetrical gable end has round-arched doorway with keystone, plank double doors with fanlight with Gothic glazing bars. Round-arched window with margin glazing and dressed stone arch with keystone to right and left. Recessed circular datestone with voussoirs above. Each side has 2 round-arched windows with C20 glazing. The Sunday school attached to rear is at a lower roof level, door with overlight at the left side. The coach house is attached to rear left, forming an L-plan; rendered, with single and double doors to front. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SW9125758312

Name: Trewheela Farmhouse, St Enoder

Grade: I

UID: 71318

Farmhouse. Early - mid C17; altered circa mid C19, with C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite quoins. Slurried scantle slate hipped roof with ridge tiles; partly asbestos slate. Gable end to right with gable end stack with granite rubble shaft. Stack with brick shaft at the left side. Plan: What remains of the lower end room of a formerly larger house; the room is heated from a gable end stack at the right end, and the passage is at the left side. Probably in circa mid C17 a 2-storey porch was added to the front of the passage. In circa mid C19, the upper left-hand end was replaced by a 2-room plan cross-wing, with a larger room at the front, heated from a stack at the left side, and a small unheated dairy at the rear. A straight stair was inserted in the passage. At the rear of the passage the wall is slightly curved, which may represent the site of an earlier stair. Probably also in the C19 a small lean-to pantry was added at the left side of the porch, and a lean-to was added at the right end. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front with 2-storey porch and one bay to each side. The porch has a hipped roof; the doorway is in granite, with 2-centred arch, hollow-moulded with run-out stops and hood mould; C20 door. Single storey lean-to at the left side with casement at the left side. To left, the C19 range has C20 window at first floor. To right, a C20 window at ground and first floor. Attached to right is a single storey lean-to with C20 window to front and C20 door at the right side. The lean-to is built around a large external stack. At the rear, there is a 4-pane sash at ground floor and 2-light casement at first floor left; the gable end of the C19 wing has C19 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. Interior: The surviving right-hand room of the C17 house has the fireplace concealed, formerly with an oven at the left side. At first floor, the doorway to the chamber over the

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porch has a wooden ovolo-moulded frame with scroll stops. The feet of the principal rafters are boxed in at first floor. In the roof, the trusses are very roughly hewn, with irregular shaped principal rafters, cambered collars halved to the principals. Formerly had threaded purlins. One purlin survives, chamfered. Listing NGR: SW9104857156

Name: LOWER PENSCAWN WITH ATTACHED FRONT WALLS RAILINGS AND GATE

Grade: II

UID: 71300

ST ENODER SW 85 SE 14/299 Lower Penscawn with attached front - walls, railings and gate II

House with attached front walls, railings and gate. Mid C19 with some C20 alterations. Granite rubble; the front asbestos slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal room to front left and right. Rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C19 16-pane sashes. Central C20 half-glazed door with overlight. Left side blind. Right side has 16-pane sash at ground to right. Attached front wall to left and right, in rubble, about one metre high with cambered granite coping, extending about 4 metres. The front range is enclosed by a low granite wall with railings with trefoil heads and columnar stanchions. Terminal piers with pyramidal caps and central pair of plain granite monolith piers with cast iron gate of the same design as the railings. At each end there is a pair of plain granite piers with C20 cast iron gate. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SW8713954945

Name: Trevesa Farmhouse, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63958

Farmhouse, early C18 and mid C19 probably for Capt Botallick. Stone, slate hung, and scantle slate roof. Plan: Earlier build remains at east end, remainder demolished for large 2-storey block with through hall. 2 rooms deep and gable stacks, probably when adapted for mine captain's house for local silver-lead mines. Central entrance converted to 16-pane sash window, and other windows to both floors all 16-pane sashes. Brick stacks. Earlier end has casement windows and hipped roof. Stair window on gable end 4 panes wide with intersecting glazing bars. Lean-to along rear, whitewashed, containing garage and service rooms. John Trevisa, 1340 - 1402, scholar under patronage of Lord Thomas Berkeley, was born here. His works include 'de Regimine Principum', 'De Proprietatibus Rerum' and 'Polychronicon', and is said to have worked with Langland on Piers the Ploughman. Listing NGR: SW8674955541

Name: Farm Building Opposite Trevesa, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63959

Farm building, 1716. Moorstone, cob to upper floor and slate roof. Plan: Single chamber with lean-to carthouse at north end. Two entrances to farmyard. Timber lintels to openings and two window vents. Pitching doors and small shuttered window to upper floor. Roof hipped. Interior: Part only of floor survives. C19 Cornish timber trusses. Slates torched on under side. Of interest as a dated example of the standard animal house with corn and straw store above. Listing NGR: SW8668555502

Name: K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK

Grade: II

UID: 506802

1105/0/10003 MITCHELL, NR NEWQUAY 08-NOV-10 K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK

The K6 is a standardised design made of cast iron, painted red overall with long horizontal glazing in the door and sides and with the crowns situated on the top panels being applied not perforated. There are rectangular white display signs, reading TELEPHONE beneath the shallow-curved roof. It has modernised internal equipment. It appears to be intact and in good condition (2009). The kiosk is situated on the south side of the main road through the village. On the opposite side of the road, at a distance of approximately 20m, stands Wellesley House and attached stable block, listed at Grade II. Ivy House, also Grade II, stands 30m to the west of the kiosk. The kiosk has a strong visual relationship with both these buildings, with the three forming a triangular grouping on this stretch of road. Raleigh House, also Grade II stands approximately 40m to the north east of the kiosk, but there is a minimal visual relationship between the two owing to the angle at which both are situated along the road.

Name: WELLESLEY HOUSE, AND ATTACHED STABLES BLOCK

Grade: II

UID: 63960

ST NEWLYN EAST A30, MITCHELL SW 85 SE (North side) 5/19 Wellesley House, and attached stables block 30.5.1967

House with stables attached on west side. c.1800-1820. Gritstone ashlar, with slate roof. Plan: Main block double pile with through stair hall and flanking reception rooms, the stair at the back of the hall. Attached block on right, a separate dwelling in form of cross wing, the rear of which is storage. On left, building parallel to road, probably originally stables with loft over, and ostler's dwelling at west end. Elevation of main block has central entrance within later pitched glazed porch. Four-panelled door with overlight and panelled reveals set in rusticated opening with voussoirs and high open pediment on consoles. Plat band. Twelve-paned sashes with boxes concealed, stone sills and flat arch with raised keystones. Raised rusticated quoins. Paired modillion eaves. Rendered stacks. Pointed arch to through passage on left before rubble and cob stable block, having a central blocked arched opening and flanking arched windows, and to left, a two-bay ostler's dwelling. Wing to right, probably added late C19. Central door and flanking casement windows, all with segmental heads and raised keystones. Above door, a 4-paned

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semi-dormer with gable. Interior: Left parlour fully panelled, with cornice and dado rail, and C18 type fire surround with swag-decorated frieze. Room to right of hallway has simple cornice and fire surround. Unoccupied at time of survey. (Jan 1988). Listing NGR: SW8604254555

Name: PILLARS HOTEL

Grade: II

UID: 63967

ST NEWLYN EAST A30, MITCHELL SW 85 SE (South side) 5/26 Pillars Hotel 30.5.1967

Farmhouse, now hotel with flat on first floor. C17 origin (date 1683 V/F.P on timber panel over door). Rendered and painted stone and cob, with slate roof. Plan: Probably linhay plan in origin but much altered. Now approximately central entrance to former passage, both flanking rooms now bars, with servery in opened up rear narrow bay. Gable stacks. Large rear extension added to rear of left bay, and further bay developed from lean-to on left end gable. Elevation of 5 bays. Near central entrance with C20 door and painted date panel over. Painted granite columns of former porch reset wider apart. Paned two-light timber windows deeply set in wall. Interior. Gable open fireplaces rebuilt. ceiling joists renewed. Roof has low angled struts to principal rafters. Listed primarily for group value with other listed buildings nearby. Listing NGR: SW8613154589

Name: MITCHELL FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63963

ST NEWLYN EAST A30, MITCHELL SW 85 SE (South side) 5/22 Mitchell Farmhouse

Farmhouse, now guest house. Early-mid C19. Coursed killas stone with contrasting quoins and dressings. Graded stone slate roof. Plan: Central stair hall with flanking reception rooms. Rear wing on left bay, of 2 bays, extended a further two bays, each extension with gable stack. Single storey outbuildings, formerly washhouse, attached at right angles on east face of wing. Glazed C20 door within pitched glazed porch. Sixteen paned replacement sashes within openings with slightly cambered stone arches. Roof hipped, with brick stacks on gable walls. Interior not seen. Listing NGR: SW8583154452

Name: Raleigh House, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63966

Farmhouse, now smallholding. C17 rewinded in C19. Uncoursed killas rubble with slate roof. Plan: Five bays, approximately symmetrical about central entrance to through hall to stair block on rear. Dairy wing on left, and kitchen in narrow linhay room behind living room to right of hall. Two storeys. Elevation has porch with gabled chamber over supported on painted granite columns, later infilled at sides. Five x fielded panelled door. Sixteen-paned sash windows with timber lintels, the windows of the inner bays of upper floor blocked, but twin 8-paned sashes to ground floor left of porch. Porch chamber has tripartite 16-paned sash with 16-paned sashes Brick stacks. Interior? Fully panelled screen between hall and living room. Bead moulded joists. Some good 4- and 6-panelled doors. Fireplaces blocked and dairy ceiled. Listing NGR: SW8611754579

Name: Ivy House, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63965

House. Late C18. Gritstone rubble with slate roof. Plan: Three bays, 'T'-plan, with central wide hall and flanking reception rooms. Rear wing off-centre containing rear entrance passage with stair, and kitchen. Two storeys. Elevation has central recessed entrance, a 6x bead-panelled door the upper 2 panels glazed, and later elementary pitched canopy. 6-paned sash windows within segmental headed openings. Roof hipped. Brick stack to left gable. Interior. West side partition of hall removed to form large kitchen-living space. Moulded overmantle to gable stack. Listing NGR: SW8604954531

Name: Plume of Feathers Public House, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63964

Inn. Early C18, remodelled later C19. Rendered cob and stone, with east wing of stone. Slate roof. Plan: Main block of 3 bays with central entrance under porch chamber on granite columns. Left wing formerly service range, extends front by 1 bay to left, formerly with large stack on gable end. Right bay extended to rear by 3 bays, now kitchens, with two raking buttresses, the wings forming a narrow rear courtyard, enclosed in C20. Elevation: Pair of glazed door over 2 steps. All front windows double hung sashes, the upper sash of 2 panes. Sill band. Porch gabled, with shaped and perforated C19 bargeboards. Brick stack to left bay, rebuilt. Twelve paned sashed to upper floor of west wing. Interior: Much altered C20. Listing NGR: SW8598254494

Name: Wesleyan Chapel, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63961

Wesleyan Chapel. 1845. Uncoursed killas stone, but coursed on south front, with granite quoins to windows. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles. Plan. Gable end to street, with central entrance to cross lobby. Four window bays with schoolroom at north end, with hipped roof. Centre panelled doors within painted arched entrance with hood moulding. Body of hall has raised choir

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and gallery over entrance. Tall flanking round-headed windows with ashlar red stone arches and granite keystones. Gable coped, with roundel, also with hood mould. Timber window frames of 2-arched lights and circle at head. Two transomes. Stained glass of c.1910-20. Side windows similar but glazing bars recurved to form lozenge head. Brick arches and stone key. Diamond pattern glazing. Schoolroom has two round-headed closely spaced windows. Two-flue chimney on rear wall of chapel. Two windows to rear and entrance at side. Interior: Walls rendered and lined as ashlar in black mortar. Panelled boarded ceiling. Fittings probably later C19 and complete. Raised central pulpit slightly cantilevered with curved front. Organ behind, flanked by 3 tiers of choir benches. Iron openwork panelling to front. Body of hall has 31 numbered pine pews in 3 blocks. Screen to lobby under gallery with stained glass lights at centre. Railings around communion table. Side passage to schoolroom, now meeting room. Exposed ceiling trusses and wall dado panelling. Small kitchen annex. Listing NGR: SW8590354516

Name: Milestone at West End of Village, St Newlyn East

Grade: II

UID: 63962

Milestone. C18 or early c19. Painted stone. A rectangular stone, rounded at top, with inset inscription, now painted, reading FROM TRURO 7 MILES. Listing NGR: SW8580454471

Name: HALLOON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71299

Farmhouse. Probably late C17 or early C18, with alterations of later C18 and C19, and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends; probably originally thatched, with raised coped verges. Gable end stacks in granite ashlar with cornices and shaped tops. Plan: 2-room plan with central passage; the room to left was probably the kitchen and the room to right the parlour, each room heated from a gable end stack. Probably in the C18, an outshut of single storey and loft was added along the whole of the rear of the house, with 2 unheated rooms and central stair. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. Central C19 4-panelled door with slate hood. At ground floor to left a 3-light C20 casement with granite lintel, and to right a C19 8-pane sash. First floor has 3-light C20 window to left, C19 8-pane sash to right and central 3-light C19 casement, of 3 panes each light with L hinges. Left end blind with C20 lean-to. Right end blind; the outshut has 2-pane window at ground floor and 4-pane light at first floor. At the rear there is a 2-light, 3-pane casement, 2-light 6-pane horizontal sash, plank door, 4-pane sash and 3-pane casement to right. Interior: The passage has an C18 panelled screen partition wall to left, with 2-panelled fielded early C18 door. Rooms to left and right both have moulded beams. Rest of the house not accessible. Listing NGR: SW9104059826

Name: MILESTONE 120M NW OF HALLOON CROSSING COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 507795

1555/0/10032 (Southwest side) 02-AUG-10 Milestone 120m NW of Halloon Crossing Cottage

GV II A milestone, erected circa 1835-52. The stone is rectangular on plan; it is approximately 0.61m high, has a pent top and dressed front face, which is inscribed NEWQUAY / 7 in sans serif capitals. The back of the stone is undressed. The whole milestone is painted white, with the lettering picked out in black. The A392 ran along St Columb Road until a by-pass was built in the 1990s. The road was never turnpiked, but provided the main link between Newquay and the main Cornwall spine road, the A30. During the C19, the fortunes of Newquay changed dramatically, with the town moving from a small fishing port, to a major site for the export of china clay, and eventually a holiday resort. Much of the change was due to the town's increasing accessibility by road. The Newquay Highway Board was established under the Highways Act of 1835, and was responsible for the setting-up of milestones, including this example, on the three routes to Newquay: via Indian Queens, Brighton Cross and Mitchell. The disposition and style of these milestones, and their extent, indicates that they were probably erected between the setting-up of the Highways Board in 1835, and the erection of an adjacent run of milestones in Colan parish in 1852.

The milestone 120m north-west of Halloon Crossing Cottage in St Enoder, erected circa 1835-52, is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: the milestone is a good example of an early to mid-C19 stone, unusually forming part of a group on various approach roads to the same town * Intactness: the stone is in its original location, and is intact * Group value: the milestone is one of a group remaining on this and two other roads approaching Newquay, several of which are designated at Grade II. National Grid Reference: SW 90732 59666

Name: RETYN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71313

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/312 Retyn Farmhouse 16.5.86 II

Farmhouse. Late C17 - early C18; additions to rear of later C18, with later additions and alterations of C19 and C20. Rendered stone rubble; the rear wall partly in rendered cob. Thatched roof with gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts, the stack to left rebuilt in C20. Plan: 2-room plan with central passage, with kitchen to left and parlour to right. Circa mid C18, and outshut of single storey and loft was added to rear, with unheated dairies and central stair. Later in the C19, a one-room plan wing was added to rear left as a kitchen, heated from a gable end stack at the rear; this wing is built into the bank at the rear. Further additions at the left side of the wing, of later C19 and C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has panelled and glazed door set in C20 thatched porch on wooden posts. C19 16-pane sash to right and left with timber lintels. First floor has three 2-light 8-pane casements of early C20. Right end has C19 16-pane sash at first floor to left. The outshut is to right, with 6-pane light at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor; asbestos slate roof. The rear of the outshut

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has two 2-light C20 casements at ground floor and one at first floor. The left side is rendered; two single storey C20 additions. To left is the rear wing with two C20 12-pane sashes and two C20 single lights at first floor. There is a 2-storey addition at the side of the rear wing, with 16-pane sash at ground floor and 12-pane sash at first floor, C20 replacements. The rear wing has glazed C20 door at the inner side and gable end stack with brick shaft; asbestos slate roof. Interior: The passage is wide, with an C18 screen partition wall to left, with raised moulded fillets. The front room has early C18 2-panelled door; C20 fireplace. The room to front left has C19 6-panelled door with re-used HL hinges. Fireplace rebuilt, with cloam oven remaining. The rear outshut has a dog-leg stair with stick balusters. At first floor, the rooms are ceiled; the roof has trusses with roughly hewn principal rafters and halved and pegged collars.

Listing NGR: SW8846658719

Name: WAYMARKING STONE

Grade: II

UID: 63993

Waymarking stone. Probably early C19. Painted granite. A square pillar approx 1m high, tapered to splay at top. Painted incised lettering reading: West face: <----< ST COLUMB NEWLYN >----> and bench mark 279.1 ft OD East face <----< MITCHELL. Listing NGR: SW8704258114

Name: MILESTONE SOUTH OF TRESILLIAN BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 63995

ST NEWLYN EAST A3058 (South-west side) Milestone south of Tresillian Barton

Milestone. C18 or early C19. Painted stone. Rectangular with rounded back and weathered top. Inscribed NEWQUAY / 5.

Listing NGR: SW8616757920

Name: DEGEMBRIS MAJOR FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS

Grade: II

UID: 63945

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NE 2/1 Degembris Major Farmhouse and attached outbuildings

Farmhouse. C16-early C17 and late C18. Elvan and killas, limewashed, and slate hung to front, slate roof. Plan: Off centre front entrance, sitting room to left with gable stack, smaller heated room to left with kitchen at far left. Integral lean-to (linhay) at rear for full length originally containing dairy, and stair, raised to 1½ storeys when main roof raised. Building has two storey farm building of C16-C17 attached in line to left gable and single storey stable wing added in front of junction. Two storeys, Front slate hung. Half glazed door with pent porch roof. Paned casement windows but 4-paned sashes either side of entrance. Gable brick stacks. Interior: Modernised. Right gable fireplace has timber lintel, not now visible, and left gable fireplace originally had large fireplace with cloam oven, now removed. Linhay has chamfered ceiling joists without stops. Farm building continuing range. Killas with granite and elvan dressings. Two storeys, four window bays. Two light stone mullioned chamfered windows with some original plank shutters to each floor, 2 to ground floor, and 3 to upper floor with upper level door with chamfered sill. C19 roof of Cornish type. Upper floor, now store, has some shafting. Added to front, a 3-bay stable building of mid C19. Killas with slate roof. Loose boxes on ground floor with stable doors and segmental buff brick arches. Pitching doors to loft. Degembris is mentioned by Carew as a tithing of the hundred of Pydar in 1650. Listing NGR: SW8522256846

Name: DEGEMBRIS MINOR

Grade: II

UID: 63946

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NE 2/2 Degembris Minor

Farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Killas and slate roof. Front elevation has stone squared and coursed. Plan: Two room front block with central passage to former kitchen in rear wing. Single storey dairy attached in line with rear wing, and reentrant angle on west infilled later. Two storeys. Elevation of 3 bays. Central boarded door within C20 glazed and slated porch. Sixteen paned sashes with openings with cambered heads. Gable stacks. Listing NGR: SW8515056857

Name: Penhale Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62726

Farmhouse, formerly cottages. C18 or earlier. Cob walls with thatched roofs and brick end chimneys. L-shaped with stair turret in angle. 2 storey 3 windows. Door is off centre to right with blocked doorway to left. Windows are 4-paned sashes and are positioned slightly irregularly with wooden lintels. Wing has irregular openings. Stair well retains 12-paned casement hinged from middle. Interior has partly blocked fireplace openings and open beamed ceilings. Lapped dovetailed collars to roof in wing. Well across road to north. Listing NGR: SW8816351100

Name: Nansough Manor, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62725

Manor house. Early C19. Granite ashlar with tiled roof and brick chimneys. Central stair plan, classical style. 2 storey, 3 windows. Cellar openings in plinth. Central bay broken forward with semi-circular arch headed doorway with projecting key block and moulded cornice over linked to plain string. Fanlight over door has intersecting curved glazing bars. All windows are

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sashes with sidelights in slightly arched openings with voussoirs and projecting keyblocks. First floor windows narrower. Moulded cornice over, surmounted by parapet with plain coping. Double roof is low pitched and almost hidden. Chimneys are on gables connected by horizontal plain coping which conceals valley. Older cob house to rear is linked by C19 wing. Interior has early C19 acanthus enriched cornices with moulded ceiling bands of scroll decoration in entrance hall and trailing strawberry in room to right. Open well stair in back hall has turned newels, plain square balusters and ramped handrail. Doors are 4-panelled with panelled reveals. Older part has open hearth with arched oak lintel and separate bread oven. A pig trundle (for salting) is set into window recess. Wall to rear enclosing courtyard has scantle slate coping. Listing NGR: SW8768850730

Name: Trobus Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62735

Farmhouse. Datestone in gable 1849. Wing C18 or earlier. Granite, shale rubble and cob with scantle slate roofs. L-shaped with stair turret in angle, lean-to at end adjoining outshut to rear wing. Symmetrical 2-storey south front of 3 windows. Central door, all openings slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. 16-paned sashes without horns. Granite gable chimneys with moulded dripcourses. Wing is cob with slate hanging to first floor of west wall and part of gable end. 16-paned sashes 2 windows long, entrance through outshut in east wall. Projecting gable breast has plaster panel. Stair turret has semi-circular headed arched window with interlaced glazing bars. Interior: main 1849 to stair in turret has wreathed newel and square balusters; second stair in wing is mid-C19; granite flagged floor to front part; several C18 2-panelled doors with HL hinges survive in wing with blocked bread oven at north end. 1849 datestone has JHR for John Huddy Retallick. Near curved end of granite coped westward projecting garden wall is stone with DH 1816 and another with DH 1827 in 1980's farm building both to David Huddy. Information on names supplied by occupier. Listing NGR: SW8864850364

Name: 2 Farm Entrance Gate Piers and Adjoining Wall to East Approx. 500 Metres North of Trobus Farmhouse, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62736

Pair of gate piers with 1 flanking wall. Circa late-C17 or C18. Small granite monolithic posts, square and with chamfered corners. Cavetto pyramidal caps with ball finials. The capstone and finial of west pier have fallen. Flanking quadrant wall adjoining east pier, stone rubble with granite coping. Listing NGR: SW8860550845

Name: Gate Piers Approx. 75 Metres South West of Trethurffe, Ladock

Grade: II

UID: 62718

Postcode: TR2 4PJ

Pair of squared granite gate piers. C18. Monolithic posts are chamfered and have fielded and shouldered semi circular arched panels with spandrels over on 3 sides near top. Cavetto moulded cornices under caps with curved corner acroteria and low pitched pyramids between surmounted by hall finials. Listing NGR: SW8988750741

Name: RESUGGA FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71460

ST STEPHEN IN SR 95 SW BRANNEL 3/120 Resugga Farmhouse 7.1.52 GV II

Farmhouse, now house. Circa late C16 - early C17; addition of circa mid C17, and later alterations and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble; the front rendered, and part of the left side and rear rendered and roughcast. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to right with rubble shaft, cornice and shaped top; rear lateral stack to left with rebuilt brick shaft. The front wing to right has a gable end stack to front with brick shaft; the rear wing has gable end stack to front and rear with brick shaft. The C19 addition to rear right has hipped end roof with shaft. Plant 2-room and through passage plan; the hall to left, heated from a rear lateral stack and the lower end room to right, heated from a gable end stack. Although the upper end wall of the hall is a stud partition, the rear wall shows the quoins marking the original extent of the house. Circa mid C17, an L-plan wing was added to front left; this contained a room at the upper end of the hall, and a second room, probably a parlour, projecting as a front wing, heated from a front gable end stack. At about the same time, an unheated outshut of one storey with loft, was added to the rear of the lower end room, as a dairy; in late C20 this was reduced in height to single storey. Circa early C18, a rear wing of 2-room plan was added to left; this has a gable end to front and rear, with one room to front and rear, each room heated from a gable end stack. At first floor, there is a small closet leading off the front room of the rear wing. Circa early - mid C19, the room added at the upper end of the hall was remodelled as a stair hall with an open-well stair. At about the same time, an addition was made at the rear of the rear wing, in a n L-plan, enclosing a small rear service courtyard; this is of one-room plan, heated from a stack at the right end, and has a single storey range of sheds attached at the right end. Circa mid - late C19, the original hall was remodelled, with the front window probably enlarged, and an alcove created in the wall backing on to the passage to right; the through passage remains, with the back of the alcove projecting into it. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has C20 sashes, 16- pane to left, 12-pane and 16-pane to right, with C19 4-panelled door second from left. At first floor there are two late C19 6-pane sashes to left and C20 20-pane sash to right. The front wing to left is 2-storey, with the inner side rendered; C20 16-pane sash at ground floor and C20 20-pane sash at first floor. The front gable end has external stack and early C19 nowy-headed slate sundial fixed to the wall at upper level. At the left side, the front wing has two buttresses; to left there is a mid C19 stair light with round arch and margin glazing, with small gable over. To left and stepped forward is the C18 wing, of 2 storeys; this is rendered. At ground floor there is a small 2-light casement and first floor C19 margin-glazed sash with gabled dormer over. To left there is a single storey lean-to in rubble; at the left end a 4-pane

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casement at ground floor and C20 single light at first floor. The gable end of the rear wing has external stack with curved oven at the base; C20 window at first floor to left. The wing is built into the bank at the rear. The right end of the main range has large external stack with small single storey privy attached; C20 2-light casement at first floor to right. To right is the dairy outshut, with hipped end roof and door, C20 2-light window to rear and single light at the inner side. The rear of the main house has the rear doorway to the passage, in granite, hollow- chamfered, with 4-centred arch and butterfly-shaped carved stops, recessed spandrels and dripstone, C19 4-panelled door. To right is the external stack to the hall. The rear wing to right has a small single light at ground floor and a small single light set into the corner at first floor lighting the closet; to right a C20 door and C20 20-pane sash at ground floor, C19 16-pane sash at first floor. The rear wing is returned by a 2-storey C19 addition, with C20 stable type door at ground floor and 20-pane sash, both with cambered stone arches; first floor has C20 20-pane sash and 4-squared pigeon holes with slate perches. The rear of this range is partly roughcast. Attached to right by a short screen wall with a doorway, is a range of single storey sheds with monopitch roof, in stone rubble and cob, the doorways facing the service yard. Interior: The through passage is granite paved, with C19 panelled partition wall to right to the lower end room and stud partition wall to left to the hall. The hall is ceiled, with mid C19 slate marbled chimneypiece. The lower end room has granite paved floor and roughly hewn chamfered beams. The fireplace is in stone rubble with cloam oven to rear left with cast iron door. There is a straight stair inserted in the rear of the room. There is a doorway to rear, leading into the dairy, with one mid C17 jamb remaining, ovolo-moulded with bar and scroll stop. The dairy has granite paved floor and granite sink. The roof over the main range retains the main trusses with dovetailed collars, halved and pegged at the apex of the principal rafters; other members removed. The end room to left is the C19 stair hall, with open-well stair with stick balusters and moulded handrail. In the front wing, the room at ground floor retains half the granite surround for the C17 fireplace, which has a 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels with roundels. At first floor, the room in the front wing has early C19 2-panelled door with painted graining, and early C18 wooden bolection-moulded chimneypiece. In the rear wing, the room at ground floor has C19 ceiling beams and C18 corner cupboard with shaped shelves; mantel over the fireplace with shaped brackets. At first floor, the closet has 2-panelled door and shelves. Both rooms at first floor have C19 4-panelled doors; the inner room has an early C18 suspended plaster ceiling, with moulded cornice with modillions. Remains of wallpaper were found in the house, showing scenes from nursery rhymes, probably of early - mid C19. Listing NGR: SW9400452631

Name: TRETOSA SCHOOL

Grade: II

UID: 71470

ST STEPHEN IN SW 95 NW BRANNEL 1/128 Trethosa School

School. Late C19, with few later alterations. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Plan: The main school hall is to front, with a wing to left containing the boys' entrance and a wing to right containing the girls' entrance. The wing to right extends to rear and contains classrooms and there are classrooms to rear of the main hall. Exterior: Single storey, asymmetrical front on chamfered plinth; the main hall to front. The hall has a 5-light window, with central 4-pane sash and 2 plate-glass sashes to right and left, all with toplights, the central light with a round arch over and an inscription in raised upper case lettering: TRETOSA SCHOOL ST STEPHENS SCHOOL BOARD. Raised coped verges and granite bellcote with shaped gable and ball finial, with bell. At the left side the hall has a 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights, the central light taller. At the right side the hall has a similar 3-light window. At the left side, the wing has C20 door with overlight to front, with inscription over: BOYS, set on the parapet; 2-light window at the left side. At the right side, the wing has C20 door with sidelights, inscription missing, with coping over. The right end of the wing has half-hipped roof and 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights. To right is the gable end of the rear range, with four 4-pane sashes with toplights, the two central lights taller. At the rear there is one classroom to left with blind end wall and two 6-pane windows on the inner side of the wing. To right there are two gable ends, each with 3-light window, the central lights being taller, of 8-panes with 6-pane lights to each side. 2-light window to end right. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SW9434155047

Appendix 3
HVIA Supporting Jpegs



The gateway into the field from the small parish lane that leads off the A3058 and provides access; from the east.



View north, showing Trenithon Farm with Summercourt in the background. It also shows the extension of the field to the north. Viewed from the south.

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View to the east, to the china-clay uplands, with other turbines in shot to the north-east; from the south-west.



View up and across the field, showing slight linear features crossing the field at its narrowest point; from the south-south-west.

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View west across the field showing how the ground drops away into a shallow valley and the visual distance to the Carland Cross wind turbines; from the east.



View to the south-east corner of the field, the highest point; from the north-west.

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View to Gounrousen Farm, showing some local blocking from the trees from ground level; from the south-east.



The eastern end of Mitchell, with views across the southern side of the street showing local blocking factors; from the north-east.



View over the roof of Cargoll barn to the south and showing the turbines at Carland Cross; from the north-west.



View within the north part of St Newlyn churchyard, showing the restored cross and local blocking by buildings and trees; from the west.



Views from within the northern part of the Trewithen Estate, which is a Registered Park and Garden. This shows the enclosed nature of the park and its lack of sweeping panoramic views to the north; from the south-east.



View of one of the milestones outside of Summercourt, set against a stone-faced bank; from the south-east.



View of the chapel at Summercourt, showing how the immediate setting is dominated by the adjacent industrial estate; this is the southern elevation that would face across to the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



Another milestone within Summercourt, this one the side of the A3058; from the north-east.

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View of one of the very large but slight round barrows on Horner Downs and the turbines that lie nearby; from the south-east.



Another of the milestones on the A3058, very close the turbine location, at the junction with the parish lane that leads to the proposed site; from the north.

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View of the gatehouse or Tollhouse on the road to Ladock; from the south-west.



View of St Stephen's Church in Brannel, showing local blocking to the churchyard and body of the church; from the south-west.



View of the 19th century school at Trethosa, showing wide views from the general area; from the south-east.



View from the hilltop location of St Denis; from the east.



View of the Church of St Denys within its heavily-wooded churchyard, showing local blocking to any churchyard features and the body of the church; from the south.



View of the gate piers and entrance to Trobus Farm; from the north-west.



Distant landscape view up and across Carland Cross roundabout and the adjacent barrow cemetery; showing the dominance of the operational wind turbines; from the south-east.



View to Penhale Round, showing the semi-circular banks used as part of a field boundary; from the south-west.

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View across Penhale Farm and across to Carland Cross in the distance; from the south-east.



View of the gate, entrance and heavily wooded grounds of Nansough Manor, showing local blocking; from the south.

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View back along Mitchell high street from the western end, showing the southern side, including the Plume of Feathers; from the south-west.



Waymarking stone, blocked by tall trees on the bank to the south; from the northeast.

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Retyn Farmhouse enclosed by trees and bushes; from the south-west.



View to Prescawn Farm and the modern buildings that obscure any historic ones; from the west.

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View to Trevessa Farm; from the south.



View of the rectory in St Ender; from the north-west.



View of St Enoder Church and Churchyard showing local blocking from the trees; from the north-west.



View of Glebe Farmhouse and its views over hedgebanks; from the east.



View of Fraddon Methodist Chapel; from the south-east.



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