

Trethosa Farm, St Stephen in Brannel, Cornwall

Archaeological assessment of proposed solar farm



Historic Environment Projects

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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Julia Edwards of Corylus Planning and Environmental Ltd. on behalf of Trethosa Solar Ltd. and was carried out by Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

A view of the site proposed for the Trethosa solar farm from Halivick to the south south west.

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Abbreviations

EH English Heritage

- HER Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
- HE Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
- NGR National Grid Reference
- OS Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council, were approached by Julia Edwards of Corylus Planning and Environmental Ltd. on behalf of Trethosa Solar Ltd. on 24 September 2012 with a request to provide costs for an archaeological assessment of a proposed solar farm at Trethosa Farm, St Stephen in Brannel as part of a proposed planning application. A cost schedule for this work was approved on 06 February 2013.

The proposal is for a solar farm within four fields having a total area of 10.7 hectares centred at SW 93909 54600 1km to the north of St Stephen in Brannel and just to the south of an area of upland which is actively being exploited for china clay and to the east of an abandoned mica lagoon. The site slopes to the south west and occupies an area of land whose Historic Landscape Character is Anciently Enclosed Land (farmland medieval).

Given the relatively open nature of the location chosen for the solar farm, with its wide ranging views across the surrounding landscape to the south, it is likely that some visual impacts on the settings of designated sites will result from its construction, which will introduce an area of modern development into a landscape whose origins are essentially medieval in character. The impacts of the proposal will, however, be very significantly diminished by the extent of active and abandoned china clay workings which occupy immediately adjacent areas to the north and north west.

The assessment consisted of a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey. A report summarising the results of the assessment and its conclusions prepared for the client included recommendations for further archaeological investigation of the site to determine any potential for the presence of sub-surface archaeology which might be negatively affected by the development.



Fig 1. The location of Trethosa Farm.



Fig 2. The extent of the project area at Trethosa Farm.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council, were approached by Julia Edwards of Corylus Planning and Environmental Ltd. on behalf of Trethosa Solar Ltd. on 24 September 2012 with a request to provide costs for an archaeological assessment of a proposed solar farm at Trethosa Farm, St Stephen in Brannel as part of a proposed planning application. A cost schedule for this work was approved on 06 February 2013.

The proposal is for a solar farm within four fields having a total area of 10.7 hectares centred at SW 93909 54600 1km to the north of St Stephen in Brannel and just to the south of an area of granite upland which is currently actively being exploited for china clay. The site slopes to the south west and occupies an area of land whose Historic Landscape Character is Anciently Enclosed Land (farmland medieval).

The assessment consisted of a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey. A report summarising the results of the assessment and its conclusions prepared for the client included recommendations for further archaeological investigation of the site to determine any potential for the presence of sensitive sub-surface archaeology.

2.2 Aims and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to gain a better understanding of the impacts which would result from the construction of a solar farm on land at Trethosa Farm in the parish of St Stephen in Brannel.

The overall project aims are to:

- Draw together historical and archaeological information about the development site and its surroundings, including relevant information held within the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER).
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Identify the construction, use and 'end of life' impacts of the current proposals on the significance of the setting of these assets and on the proposal site.

The site specific project aims are to:

- Produce a report containing the desk based assessment and survey in interpreted form.
- Inform whether further archaeological recording or other mitigation is recommended.

The objective of the project is to produce a report setting out the likely range of impacts (both direct and on settings) of the development on heritage assets within the site or the surrounding locality.

2.3 Methods

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

As part of the desk-based assessment (DBA), historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and its surroundings, and the structures and features recorded within the site boundaries. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Published sources available in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.
- Historic maps including:
 - Norden's Map of Cornwall (printed in 1728 but mapped circa 1600)
 - Joel Gascoyne's map of Cornwall (1699)

- The Lanhydrock Atlas (circa 1699)
- Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748)
- OS 1 inch survey (circa 1810)
- St Stephen in Brannel Tithe Map (circa 1840),
- 1st and 2nd Editions of the OS 25 inch maps (*circa* 1880 and *circa* 1907).
- Modern maps.
- National Mapping Programme transcripts from aerial photographs.
- Other aerial photographs in the Cornwall and Scilly HER.
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) mapping.
- Cornwall and Scilly Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR).
- Information held as GIS themes as part of the Cornwall and Scilly HER.

The historical and landscape context of the site was also considered during this stage of the assessment in order to establish the nature of the heritage assets which are located within the area surrounding the proposed wind solar farm.

2.3.2 Fieldwork

A walkover survey of the four fields making up the site proposed for the Trethosa solar farm was undertaken to record any upstanding archaeology (including field boundaries) within the site, as well as the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeology.

A consideration was also made of the potential for impacts on the settings on key designated heritage assets within the landscape surrounding the site, this being achieved through a determination of intervisibility with sites of this nature which were considered to have extensive and/or sensitive settings. Photographic views with a digital SLR camera were taken from the site of the proposed solar farm and back from potentially sensitive receptors to identify those sites where either intervisibility or inclusion within shared views might have the potential to bring about negative impacts on the settings of such sites. In this instance, no ZTV (Zone of Theoretical Visibility) mapping was undertaken, and this was therefore not field verified.

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

On completion of the project and following review with the HE Project Manager the results of the study were collated as an archive in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006*. The site archive will initially be stored at ReStore, with the eventual aim of deposition at Cornwall Record Office.

An archive report (this report) has been produced and supplied to the Client. This report will be lodged with the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation once a planning application for the site has been made. A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon, to the Courtney Library of the Royal Cornwall Museum and to the Cornish Studies Library. All digital records will be filed on the Cornwall Council network.

An English Heritage/ADS online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) record has been made covering this assessment project.

3 Location and setting

The site proposed for the solar farm is centred at SW 93909 54600 and is made up of four agricultural fields extending to 10.7 hectares. The site is located on the southern side of the Hensbarrow uplands on a gentle south west facing slope (Figs 14, 28 and

29). The former Maggie Pie mica lagoon is immediately to the west of the site, whilst working and abandoned sections of the Trethosa (and Melbur) china clay works are to the north, north west and north east. The settlement of St Stephens in Brannel is one kilometre to the south (see Figs 1, 2 and 11).

Views northwards from the site are constrained by the tall Kernick mica lagoon (Fig 22); to the south, there are likely to be views of the solar farm from parts of the settlement of St Stephen in Brannel as well as from the upper parts of the valley of the River Fal; to the east and west the landscape is dissected by small stream valleys, and views back to the solar farm are likely to be locally constrained by topography. The site may be visible in the wider landscape from the south, though will be backgrounded by the prominent and closely-sited stent dumps and mica lagoons.

The development area is characterised in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as 'Anciently Enclosed Land – Farmland Medieval': that is land whose boundary arrangements were substantially reorganised during the medieval period (Figure 11). Land with this historic landscape character is known to have a high potential for the survival of archaeological evidence deriving from prehistoric activity.

The solar farm is to be sited at heights between 114m to the north east and 64m to the south west on soils recorded as being MANOD loams over shale, the bedrock being the Devonian Meadfoot Group, though the contact between the granite and these Devonian rocks lies close to the site.

4 Project extent

The archaeological assessment was focussed on those heritage assets (whether designated or not) which might be physically impacted upon by activities associated with the erection of the solar farm, including cable trenching, siting of temporary compounds, cranes or other equipment and with any associated semi-permanent infrastructure.

The assessment also takes into account and quantifies impacts on the settings of heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) within the viewshed of the proposed solar farm site in line with paragraph 129 of the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework, sections 16(2) and 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Areas) Act 1990 Chapter 9, and English Heritage guidance relating to the setting of historic assets (2011).

5 Designations

5.1 International

None apply within the site.

5.2 National

No national designations apply to the site proposed for the development. There is some potential for intervisibility with some Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within the surrounding landscape.

5.3 Regional/county

No regional or county designations relate to the site proposed for the development. Two areas to the east of Trethosa are Areas of Great Historic Value (AGHV), these being the Tregargus/Goonabarn Valley and St Stephen's Beacon (Fig 18).

5.4 Local

No local designations apply to the site proposed for the development.

5.5 Rights of Way

No rights of way traverse the sites proposed for the solar farm. This area is not registered as open access land under the CROW Act 2005 (Fig 15).

6 Results of desk-based assessment

The site lies on the southern edge of the Hensbarrow uplands, just off the granite, and occupies land just to the west of the valley of the River Fal. The local landscape is notably dissected by small stream valleys but the general orientation of the landscape is to the south.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the reasonably fertile soils found in this area, combined with the semi-maritime climate and generally southerly aspect of the landscape would have long made this an attractive area to agriculturalists. This is evident in the significant number of rounds (enclosed farming settlements dating to the Romano-British period dating to *c*500 cal BC – AD 410) recorded within the landscape stretching south from the Hensbarrow uplands and the many farmsteads with pre-Conquest names which succeeded them, together with very extensive blocks of fieldscape laid out in the medieval period which surround them.

Hillforts which would have been local centres of power during the Iron Age survive on St Stephen's Beacon not far to the east (where they may have been a preceding early Neolithic hilltop enclosure), at Trethullan Castle to the south east, Carloggas to the north east and at Resugga Castle to the south, whilst Romano-British rounds have been identified from cropmark survey within the landscape fringing the moorland, examples being recorded at Penhale (Fraddon), Ladock (several examples), Pennance, Great Hewas and Cregan Gate (three examples).

Away from Hensbarrow Moor, some of the more elevated areas seem to have been too exposed to bring into farmland and remained as downland. These often preserve evidence for individual barrows or small barrow cemeteries dating to the earlier part of the Bronze Age (c 2000-1500 cal BC). Cropmark survey suggests the presence of many more barrows within the local landscape, and hint at areas of land which may have remained unenclosed throughout prehistory and later periods and which would have remained an important resource for summer and rough grazing, and as areas for the gathering of fuel (in the form of gorse) or animal bedding (heather, moorland grasses and bracken).

In contrast, the lower-lying areas formed by valley bottoms and associated mires and bogs formed natural reservoirs for the accumulation of alluvial material washed off the granite uplands over millennia. This material, which often contained cassiterite (the ore of tin) in substantial amounts formed important resources for the medieval tin streamers, whose produce was sold across much of western Europe and to markets around the eastern Mediterranean.

Although the nearby uplands remained open land into the historic period, the rough grassland which they supported continued to provide an important agricultural resource for farming families living in the surrounding landscape, providing summer grazing, and supplying '*furze*' (gorse) for fuel, and '*ferns*' (bracken) or rushes for animal bedding, during the 19th century (and to this day).

Successor settlements to the rounds were established during the pre-Conquest period, these having names incorporating prefix elements in Cornish such as '*Tre(f)'*, '*Nans'*, '*Pen'*, '*Pol'*, '*Venten' or 'Car'* (respectively meaning *settlement or farmstead*, *valley*, *head*, *pool*, *spring* and *fortified place*) some taking a suffix linked to the topography of the site, others incorporating the personal names of their founders or occupiers. Local examples of these successor settlements include *Trethosa*, *Trelyon*, *Treneague*, *Tregargus*, *Tregascoe*, *Tresweeta* and *Trevear; Carwalsick*, *Carnemough* and *Carloggas*. The placenames *Hewas*, *Pennance*, *Tolgarrick* and *Gwendra* also date from this period.

More recently established local settlements are evidenced by placenames in English such as *Stepaside, Greenacre, Hillhead*, or *St Stephen in Brannel*, which takes its name from the saint to which the church is dedicated.

The Domesday Book (1086) does not mention Trethosa, though land within this part of Cornwall held by the Compte de Mortain, might well have been part of either the manor of Trenowth to the south or of Brannel to the south east.

The place name Trethosa is first recorded in 1327 as '*Trewythoda'*, which is derived from the Cornish prefix '*Tref'* (farm, settlement) plus an unknown suffix, possibly a personal name. The form of the name suggests a pre-Norman origin for the farm.

The first mapping of this area, John Norden's map published in 1728, but drawn up *circa* 1600 (Fig 3) depicting the Hundred of '*Pider'*, showed the landscape around St Stephen in Brannel as very sparsely occupied (although it is probable that smaller farmsteads were omitted from this mapping), with the uplands of Hensbarrow Downs prominently drawn.

Joel Gascoyne's late 17th century map of Cornwall (Fig 4) was the first to depict and name Trethosa, though in 1699 the farm name was spelt '*Trethawsor'*. Later sources also spelled the place name variously as '*Trethousa'* and '*Trethoso'*, as well as '*Trethosa'*, all probably reflecting efforts by possibly non-local surveyors to phonetically record the place name as spoken by someone with a Hensbarrow accent.

Gascoyne's map depicted a cluster of fairly substantial post-medieval farmsteads immediately to the north and south of the western side of St Stephen in Brannel. To the east of St Stephen he depicted the hilly uplands of '*St. Austle and St. Mewan Downs'*, to the north the landmark hill on which is sited the Church of St Dennis. To the west of the Fal valley in the direction of Ladock, the farms appear to have been much smaller (possibly a reflection of the elevated nature of the ground, some of which survived as patches of open downland into the 19th century). St Stephen's Beacon was depicted as a prominent hill, but was not named. The road from St. Mewan to the south east ran past the churchtown at St Stephen, before heading on to St Enoder to the north west, whilst a branch off this ran past Trethosa and through '*Topaside'* (now called Stepaside) north eastwards across the moors towards Roche.

Martyn's map of 1748 (Fig 5) depicted Trethosa lying just off to the west of this roadway heading north from St Stephen to Hillhead, where the route entered open downland. The pecked (rather than continuous) indications of the route of the roadline immediately to the north east of Trethosa imply that the farmstead lay right on the fringes of the Downs.

On the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey 1" to a mile mapping (Fig 6), the project area is shown as lying between Trethosa to the east and Trebenny to the south. All of the placenames within this immediate area are of Cornish origin.

The *circa* 1840 St Stephen in Brannel Tithe Map (Fig 7) showed Trethosa Farm as being clearly of medieval origin, with fossilised strip fields surrounding it on all sides, these indicating the locations and extents of the former medieval cropping units.

The fields proposed for the solar farm lay to the west of the farmstead and were recorded in the Tithe Apportionment as follows:

Number	Name	Use	Size
1115	Great Field	Arable	4 acre, 1 pole and 20 perches
1116	Little Meadow	Arable	1 acre and 30 perches
1117	Clover Meadow	Arable	2 acres, 2 poles and 17 perches
1127	Gland Close	Arable	2 acres, 2 poles and 39 perches
1128	Middle Close	Arable	2 acres, 2 poles and 10 perches

1129	Dodger's Close	Arable	3 acres, 1 pole and 28 perches
1132	Turner's Long Meadow	Arable	1 acre, 3 poles and 36 perches
1135	Lower Great Close	Arable	2 acres, 2 poles and 14 perches
1136	Higher Great Close	Arable	3 acres and 29 perches
1137	Long Meadow	Arable	2 acres, 3 poles and 3 perches

At this time, the area proposed for the solar farm consisted of ten separate fields. Whilst all were owned by Lady Anne Grenville (daughter of Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford), fields 1115 to 1117 were denoted as occupied by Lady Grenville and John Rouse. The remaining fields were occupied by John Truscott. The names of the fields are all of English origin.

The 1841 Census shows Trethosa (mistranscribed as *Trethora*) to have been a busy hamlet. As well as John Truscott, his family and farm servants and John Rouse, his family and farm servants, the Census records the other households at Trethosa as comprising Ann Truscott (a widow) her son and grandson (both blacksmiths), Ann Pinch (a milliner), John Truscott (the father of the farmer, of independent means), John Davis (a shoe maker), Josiah Yelland (also a shoemaker), Ann Richards (a widow), John Waters (an agricultural labourer) and William Truscott (yet another shoemaker). Two cottages were shown as uninhabited. Trethosa Cottage was occupied by William Richards (a shopkeeper) and his family, whilst 'Trethoso Downs' sited six additional cottages, mostly occupied by agricultural labourers.

The 1851 Census paints a similar picture, with John Rouse farming 7 acres and John Truscott farming 70 acres (and having four farm servants), whilst other households were headed by John Yelland (a painter), Josiah Rouse (carpenter), Josiah Yelland (cordwainer) and William Blight (farm labourer). One cottage was recorded as uninhabited. There were two cottages at Trethosa Hill Head, five on Trethosa Downs (some occupied by clay works labourers) and William Richards still lived at Trethosa Cottage.

By 1861, John Truscott's farm was being worked by Richard James (farmer of 70 acres). Also at Trethosa, households were headed by Richard Tellam (blacksmith and farmer), John Yelland (clay labourer), Jane Blacke (miner's widow), Mary Dale (mine agent's wife), John Bilkey (agricultural labourer), Edward Varcoe (clay labourer), Henry Best (agricultural labourer), Josiah Yelland (painter and glazier) and Francis James (clay labourer). Two cottages were unoccupied. On Trethosa Downs, the heads of households were William Mellow (quarry man), John Bullock (clay labourer), Thomas Crowle (blacksmith), Samuel Skidmore (china stone labourer), Samuel Angilly (china stone labourer), John Cock (grocer), Francis Bullen (mine engine driver), Richard Osbourn (clay labourer) and John Mellow (blind, landed proprietor). On Trethosa Moor were Henry Cowlings (clay labourer) and William Richards (grocer and farmer of 30 acres).

Richard James was still working 'Trethousa' Farm in 1871. Other heads of households in the hamlet were Thomas Lobb, Aaron Brenton, Joseph Eddy and Francis James (clay labourers), Charles Bassett and Simon Stoneman (china stone labourers), Samuel James and Peter Eddy (farm labourers), Jane Blake (nurse), Samuel Richards (stone mason), John Curra (carpenter), Samuel Trethewey (coal merchant) and John Bray (quarry labourer). Susan Cook and Catern Williams (an annuitant) were recorded as lodgers. At Trethosa Hill Head was Richard Tellon (blacksmith and farmer of 45 acres). Other dwellings described as having formerly been in Trethosa seem to have been reassigned to Hillhead. On Trethosa Downs, Joseph Smith, George Hawke, Edward Varcoe, John Henry Best and George Rickard were all china clay labourers, Thomas Coon was a quarry labourer, John C. Bullen was a mine engine driver and William Harris a quarry labourer. The 1881 census is not readily searchable.

Significant shrinkage of the population at Trethosa seems to have occurred by 1891. Trethosa Farm had passed to Samuel James (probably Richard James' son). Other dwellings at Trethosa were, at this date, referred to as Trethosa Village, whose heads of households comprised Ephraim Liddicoat (blacksmith), Aaron Brenton, Joseph Ham, John Yelland and William Liddicoat (china clay labourers), William Whitford (china stone labourer) and Tom James (china stone quarry man), Annie Jane (probably a widow) and Mary Jane Trethewey (widow). Another widow, Maria Tellam, occupied Higher Trethosa, William Cory, a farm labourer, was at Trethosa Moor, whilst at Trethosa Cottage was Grenville Surcombe Richards, a grocer and farmer, as well as his large family.

The 1901 and 1911 censuses are not readily searchable.

The censuses consistently show that, far from being a simple farm, Trethosa had evolved into a thriving hamlet housing a wide range of artisans and their families, many of the trades in later decades being related to the burgeoning china clay and china stone industries working pits on the nearby moors, the effects of gases and fluids introduced into fissures in the granite having converted substantial parts of it to china clay, forming the basis for Cornwall's most important extractive industry by volume.

The 1st Edition OS 25" to a mile mapping (Fig 8) to an extent reflects these changes, the surveyors marking the 'manor house' at the south east end of the hamlet and a large cluster of cottages to the north west of the road passing through it, these presumably being the cottages of the many other households recorded at Trethosa over the years. The ten fields recorded in the project area in 1840 had, by this date, been reduced to six, the removal of internal field boundaries no doubt undertaken to allow the more efficient farming of this part of the farm. A similar pattern of farmhouse, barns and agricultural buildings and cottages characterised the hamlet in 1907 (Fig 9). No changes had happened to the field layout during the intervening three decades.

The 2005 Cornwall County Council aerial mapping (Fig 10) shows a similar, though somewhat simplified arrangement of the hamlet – the farm and farm buildings occupying the land to the south east of the road, with a smaller number of cottages (many improved) to the north west. The six fields depicted in 1908 have been reduced to four through the further loss of historic boundaries, particularly in the western part of the project area. The most dramatic changes in this landscape are those associated with china clay working, especially the massive bund around the Kernick mica lagoon which looms over the site to the north (Fig 22), the revegetated Maggie Pie mica dam at its foot (Fig 20), and the (still active) Melbur Pit to its north west (Fig 21).

7 Results of site walkover

A site walkover was undertaken on 11 February 2013. The weather was variable, the morning being characterised by almost cloudless skies, though as the day went on cloud cover increased, although the survey was conducted before any rain arrived. Visibility from the environs of the site was possible out as far as the route of the A30 at Carland Cross and (from St Stephen's Beacon), out to the south coast.

The site proposed for the solar farm was in short grass at the time of survey. There was evidence for a former cereal crop, indicating that these enclosures are used within a mixed farming regime, and are occasionally ploughed. The boundaries were almost all stone faced earth banks (Cornish hedges), these being between 1.4m and 1.8m high and 1.6m to 2.0m wide at their bases. Most field gates retained one granite gatepost, but the absence of the matching posts suggested that they had been widened from their original sizes to allow the passage of agricultural machinery. The boundary at the downslope edge of the western field consisted of a plain fencing wire on concrete posts, behind which dense vegetation formed a hedgeline. To the west of this again, mature trees formed a barrier against the adjacent road to Melbur Quarry (Figs 10, 20, 21).

Within the fields, a number of contouring lynchets (accumulations of ploughsoil against the upslope sides of now removed boundaries) were noted, indicating former subdivisions of these fields. In the southern field at the eastern end of the survey area, a linear rise in the ground which bisected the field from west to east probably marks the location of a ploughed out boundary following one of the medieval field divisions. Indications of lynchetting up to 1m in depth were also found along other north-south aligned boundaries.

The only other feature of note was a redundant large bore (approximately 1 foot in diameter) water pipe running along the northern hedge of the southern field in its western section (Fig 23). This emerges from the ground about half way along this western section and, carried on paired sections of re-used bullhead railway track, remains more or less level as the slope falls to the west, with the result that by the field corner it is elevated to some 3.5m above the field level, being carried on concrete block pillars. In the corner of the field, the pipe turns to the south and slopes downwards, terminating on the edge of the hollowed area of the valley floor adjacent to the roadway. This feature may have formerly been used to pipe clay slurry to a dry, or may have carried a diverted natural source of water.

There were no impediments to survey, and during the site walkover good visibility was possible in all directions. To the north, views were cut off at the edge of the survey area by revegetated waste tips making up Kernick mica dam (Fig 22); Melbur Pit to the west is still active (Fig 21), though again, some of its waste tips have been revegetated already, and these formed the skyline in this direction, the revegetated Maggie Pie mica lagoon stretching down to the south blocking any views in this direction (Fig 20). To the north east and east, the rising ground, a patch of mature trees, buildings within Trethosa and hedge vegetation blocked all views out of the site (Figs 25, 26 and 27). To the south east, the modern outskirts of St Stephen in Brannel crested the skyline, the upper half of the church tower being visible above these (Fig 24). To the south west, the skyline was formed by the ridge followed by the A3058 between St Stephen and Menna (Fig 20), though some glimpses were visible of the valley running beyond Terras towards Trelion, and of Trenowth Wood above St Stephen's Coombe.

In summary, views out from the site tend to be closed in and local, generally extending no more than 1.5 kilometres, and substantially dominated by evidence of active or former china clay operations. St Stephen's Beacon was not visible from the site, this being hidden from view by the hilltop occupied by Hill Head and Stepaside to the east of the site at Trethosa.

A number of wind turbines are visible from the site, these including the pair near Cregan Gate and that near Penhale to the south (with a further example in the distance beyond these), one to the north north west which appears to be within Melbur china clay works, and another near High Street to the south east (Fig 30). The currently repowering Carland Cross Wind Farm is on the horizon to the north west.

8 Potential impacts on the setting of designated and undesignated heritage assets

8.1 Scheduled Monuments

See Figure 16.

The landscape surrounding the site proposed for the solar farm contains a small number of Scheduled Monuments. These include St Stephen's Beacon 2km to the east, Tregargus Mill 1km to the south east, Resugga Castle 3.5km to the south, barrows at Carwinnick 3km to the south south west and four barrows near Besowsa 2.75km to the west. Significant intervisibility between these designated sites and the solar farm is unlikely.

Although there may be some degree of intervisibility between some of these sites and the proposed solar farm, in most cases views of them from the solar farm will tend to be distant, partial and locally blocked by nearby vegetation or structures, as will be views back towards the solar farm.

8.2 Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens nor Registered Battlefields within 5km of the site proposed for the solar farm.

8.3 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings

See Fig 17.

St Stephen's Church 1km to the south of the site proposed for the solar farm is a Grade I Listed Building, whilst Meledor Farmhouse 1km to the west north west, Trevear Farmhouse 1.5km to the south east and Chapel Mill china stone mill 1.5km to the south south east are Grade II* Listed Buildings, as is an engine house at Goonvean Pit.

Significant intervisibility between the majority of these designated sites and the solar farm is unlikely, the only example where some intervisibility may occur being Meledor Farmhouse, which is entirely surrounded by the components of an active china clay works.

Although there is likely to be some degree of intervisibility between some of these sites and the proposed solar farm, in most cases views of them from the solar farm will tend to be distant, partial and locally blocked by nearby vegetation or structures.

8.4 Grade II Listed Buildings

See Figure 17.

There are a number of Grade II Listed Buildings within the landscape surrounding the proposed solar farm. The majority of these are within the settlement of St Stephens in Brannel, notably within the churchyard (almost all of these being chest tombs and monuments).

Other Grade II Listed Buildings in the locality include Trethosa School, an engine house at Goonvean china clay pit, St Stephen's Methodist Chapel and a group of agricultural buildings at Tregascoe.

Impacts on the settings of most of these feature types are very unlikely given that few are in close proximity to the proposed solar farm. None of these Grade II Listed features have extensive settings.

8.5 Undesignated sites

See Figure 12.

The location proposed for the solar farm at Trethosa does not include any sites recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). Within the surrounding landscape, the HER records the sites of two possible Romano-British defended farmsteads (Rounds) at Trethosa Farm just to its east and not far to the west, where, nearby, the site of a possible prehistoric stone alignment is also recorded. Trethosa is recorded as a settlement of medieval origin (like many other farmsteads in this area), which formerly sited a documented manor house. The HER also records the sites of a number of post-medieval corn and fulling mills, a smithy, farm buildings, a tin streamwork and an early china clay works.

Many of these entries relate to documented sites for which little physical evidence now survives, and setting impacts are therefore considered very unlikely.

9 Field verification of potential impacts

The potential impacts on settings identified above were, wherever possible (given constraints on public access) ground checked from a number of locations, including sites at, adjacent to or overlooking Hallivick, Menna, St Stephen's Beacon, Resugga Castle, St Stephen's Church, Stepaside, Brannell and Court Farm near Coombe. Access to the Grade II* Listed Building at Meledor was not possible, given that the route to this lies along a private road through an operational clay works/quarry operated by IMERYS.

At each accessible designated heritage site the potential visibility (and proportional visibility) of the proposed solar farm was considered. Views out from the site towards key heritage assets were checked from the application site itself. The only clearly-identifiable structure readily visible from the site was the non-conformist Trethosa Chapel.

In practice, as had been suspected from the site walkover, views of the site are almost wholly constrained by natural topography (to the north east and east, as well as to the south east) and artificial topography (in the form of the 'hills' of china clay waste and the Kernick mica dam) which close off views to the west and north. The only viewpoint from which a clear view of the site was available was from Hallivick, to the south south west of the site on the A3058 from Menna to Terras (Fig 19 and cover image). There are, however, no sensitive archaeological receptors either in this area or which would be within views from this location which would also include the solar farm. The major built landmark within this area - the tower of St Stephen's Church - is hemmed in with modern development from many angles (Fig 24). The archaeologically significant St. Stephen's Beacon to the east of the site has been little affected directly by modern activities (with the exception of small, redundant clay works on its north western and south eastern flanks), but the former landscape significance power of the hill is now greatly diminished as a result of the creation of the massive (and now revegetated) Goonamarris Pit spoil dumps above High Street and Foxhole to its east and the many small redundant 'sky tips' around Goonabarn to its north.

Where possible, photographs were taken from key locations within the surrounding landscape and from the locations at Trethosa Farm back to these sites. It was noted that in areas of lower lying ground, field hedges, woods and other tree plantings blocked views back towards the site; within settlements, groups of buildings and mature trees and shrubs almost wholly blocked many views back to the site.

10 Cumulative impacts

Recent English Heritage guidance requires assessments of renewables applications to take account of cumulative impacts, as well as those relating to specific proposals.

This is not an area of Cornwall currently containing a large number of solar farms. However, within the adjacent area of landscape, Cornwall Council mapping indicates an application for a solar farm at Treviscoe (PA12/07557), pre-applications for sites at Burthy Row (PA12/02125) and Trendeal (Preapp 12/01172) to the west adjacent to the road from Ladock to Indian Queens, and screenings for sites at Trethosa Moor (PA11/00584), Maggie Pie (PA11/00962) and Burthy Row (PA10/07195). There is an existing solar farm at Trefullock Moor just to the south of Fraddon and another at Burngullow to the east south east of Trethosa, and others have been considered near New Mills to the north of Ladock.

A number of wind turbines already exist or have been applied for in the landscape to the south of the Hensbarrow uplands (Fig 30 shows some of these). To the west of Trethosa and in the far distance, three power transmission lines on pylons parallel to the A30 on its southern side and a prominent aerial tops Hensbarrow Downs.

11 Synthesis

Neither the desk-based assessment nor the walkover survey indicated the presence of any significant upstanding archaeology which might be directly impacted upon by the proposed solar farm and cabling at Trethosa Farm.

Impacts on both designated and undesignated heritage assets within the local landscape resulting from the construction of a solar farm on land at Trethosa Farm will vary with their distance from the site, their state of preservation, their nature, and the effects of reduced or blocked intervisibility due to local topography, vegetation (including hedge plantings), the presence of other buildings or the proximity of alreadyexisting wind turbines, china clay working waste dumps or other visually dominant modern structures or features. In the case of some designated assets relatively distant from the application site, even where intervisibility will be present, distance from the site and the resultantly large areas of landscape and the features it contains within the arc of view will significantly reduce its impact.

There is some small potential for negative impact on the settings of sensitive receptors within the immediately local landscape, though much of this will be attenuated by the nature of the local topography.

There is some potential for impacts on the Historic Landscape Character of this landscape of Anciently Enclosed Land, whose current character retains significant evidence for its medieval origins, as well as elements of the prehistoric landscape which preceded it. However, the extensive land-take for china clay working within land having a similar Historic Landscape Character to the north, and the visual dominance of unrevegetated workings on Hensbarrow Downs will inevitably diminish the overall landscape impact of the proposed solar farm.

12 Policies and guidance

The following section brings together policies and guidance (or extracts from these) used in the development of the assessment and its methodology.

12.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The following paragraphs within the above document frame planning policy relating to the Historic Environment and are germane to this assessment:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any 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 have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which 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.

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.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance

of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

12.2 Former Cornwall Structure Plan

The following policies in the Cornwall Structure Plan relating to the historic environment are currently used to guide responses to applications.

12.2.1 Policy 1

'Development should be compatible with:

The conservation and enhancement of Cornwall's character and distinctiveness;

The prudent use of resources and the conservation of natural and historic assets;

A reduction in the need to travel, whilst optimising the choice of modes, particularly opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport;

Through developing the principles of Policy 1 it is intended to integrate environmental values with land use and transport policies, achieving patterns of development that reflect strong environmental protection and stewardship of resources.'

12.2.2 Policy 2

`Throughout Cornwall, development must respect local character and:

- Retain important elements of the local landscape, including natural and seminatural habitats, hedges, trees, and other natural and historic features that add to its distinctiveness;
- Contribute to the regeneration, restoration, enhancement or conservation of the area;
- Positively relate to townscape and landscape character through siting, design, use of local materials and landscaping.
- The conservation and enhancement of sites, areas, or interests, of recognised international or national importance for their landscape, nature conservation, archaeological or historic importance, including the proposed World Heritage Site, should be given priority in the consideration of development proposals.'

12.3 Former Restormel Local Plan

Although now part of Cornwall Council, Restormel Borough Council's policies listed in its local plan continue to be relevant. Relevant policies concerning the historic environment are listed below.

The Restormel Local Plan contains policies designed to protect the archaeological resource, using the following elements of policy framework:

Restormel Borough Council Local Plan 2001 – 2011:

Policy 25

Development proposals which would damage scheduled ancient monuments or other archaeological remains of national importance or their settings will not be permitted.

Policy 26

Development proposals which adversely affect locally important archaeological sites held on the county sites and monuments record or identified as a result of a prior archaeological investigation will only be permitted where:

(1) physical preservation in-situ is not feasible and the importance of the development outweighs the case for preservation of the remains; and

(2) satisfactory arrangements are made for the excavation and recording of the remains before or during development.

Policy 27

Where there is evidence to suggest that significant remains may exist on the site of a proposed development the extent and importance of which are unknown, an archaeological assessment will be carried out prior to the granting of planning permission.

12.4 Hedgerow Regulations

Under the current, 1997 Hedgerow Regulations, owners wishing to remove all or part of a hedgerow considered to be historically important must notify the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Criteria determining importance include whether the hedge marks a pre-1850 boundary, and whether it incorporates an archaeological feature. The LPA may issue a hedgerow retention notice prohibiting removal.

13 Likely impacts of the proposed development

13.1 Types and scale of impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with solar farm developments have been identified as follows.

13.1.1 Types of impact, construction phase

Construction of the solar farm could have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the emplacement of supports for the solar arrays, through the undergrounding of cables, and through the provision of any works compound, together with any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be **permanent** and **irreversible**.

13.1.2 Types of impact, operational phase

This solar farm might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given its extent, the topography of the site and that of the local landscape. Such factors also make it likely that the development would have some impact on Historic Landscape Character. These impacts would be **temporary** and **reversible** should the solar arrays subsequently be dismantled and not re-powered or replaced.

13.1.3 Scale and duration of impact

The impacts of the solar farm on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. For the purposes of assessment these are evaluated on a seven-point scale:

positive/substantial

positive/moderate

positive/minor

neutral

negative/minor

negative/moderate

negative/ substantial

Negative/unknown is used where an adverse impact is predicted but where, at the present state of knowledge, its degree cannot be evaluated satisfactorily.

The assessment also distinguishes where possible between **permanent** and **temporary** effects, or between those that are **reversible** or **irreversible**, as appropriate, in the application of the scale of impacts.

13.1.4 Potential and residual impacts

Potential adverse impacts may be capable of mitigation through archaeological recording or other interventions. In the assessments forming Section 13.2, where appropriate, both 'potential' and 'residual' impacts are given; that is, expected impacts 'before' and 'after' such work, principally in relation to the development phase. A proposed mitigation strategy is outlined below in Section 14.

13.2 Assessment of impact

Overall, the impacts of the proposed solar farm on the archaeological resource are assessed as having a potential to be scored as **neutral** to **negative/minor**, principally dependant on proximity to the proposed array site and intervisibility with it. Impacts on the settings of designated heritage sites within the wider landscape have been assessed as **neutral** overall.

The assessments supporting this general statement are outlined in the following subsections. To comply with current policies and guidance (Section 12) these provide assessments of impact in terms of different aspects of the archaeological resource - its individual sites, the settings of sites, Historic Landscape Character, and field boundaries. There are inevitably areas of overlap between these categories of impact; the assessment is adjusted accordingly to avoid 'double counting' of impacts.

13.2.1 Impacts on archaeological sites within the development area

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of foundations for the solar farm arrays, cabling or ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below ground remains of archaeological sites within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, if deeper than current ground levels, might affect undetected buried cut features.

Scales of impact will vary with the degree of significance of the individual features which may exist within the site and the proportion of each feature affected. Geophysical survey would be required across the site if there were a requirement to determine the presence of any sub-surface archaeology and its nature prior to the development commencing.

13.2.2 Impacts on the settings of surrounding key heritage assets

The proposed solar farm is considered likely to have some impact on the setting of key surrounding heritage assets, this being summarised as **negative/minor**.

Such impacts will be **temporary/reversible** overall should the solar farm be dismantled in the future and not be replaced:

- The very extensive area of china clay exploitation on Hensbarrow Downs to the north of the proposal site, the results of over a century of operations has modified the character and appearance of the local landscape to a very significant degree. The construction of a solar farm at Trethosa Farm will not, therefore, introduce the first highly visible modern feature into this landscape and it has to be accepted that because of the activities which have, and which continue to take place within the neighbouring areas of the landscape, significant changes have already taken place to its overall character. This has already impinged on the settings of some local Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.
- Many Scheduled Monuments within the surrounding locality are types which have only limited settings, or which are at distances from the proposed solar farm where their settings are unlikely to be impacted upon. The designated sites on St Stephen's Beacon to the east will not be intervisible with the solar farm proposed at Trethosa.
- During the operational phase the solar farm is unlikely to impact to any significant degree on the settings of the majority of the Listed Buildings within its vicinity, given the distances between the solar farm and these designated structures or constraints on intervisibility.
- There are no Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within a 5km radius of the proposed solar farm.
- There will be no significant impacts on the settings of Conservation Areas within a 2km radius of the proposed solar farm.
- Any impacts on heritage assets within the landscape surrounding the proposed solar farm would be temporary and reversible should the installation be dismantled in the future.

13.2.3 Designated heritage assets within the environs of the proposed solar farm

Preliminary filtering of the potential for the likelihood of impacts on these sites has been undertaken to eliminate those which have very limited settings. Only those for which it was considered that some level of impact might occur are listed below and assessments of impact made.

Identifier	Site	Impact
1003091	St Stephen's Beacon	Neutral
1007291	Round near St Stephen's Beacon	Neutral
1020750	Barrows	Neutral
1003101	Tregargus Mill	Neutral

Scheduled Monuments (SM) – see Figure 16.

No intervisibility with these sites will occur.

Grade I Listed Buildings - see Figure 17.

Identifier	Site	Impact
1137033	Church of St Stephen	Neutral

Whilst there will be intervisibility between areas of the proposed solar farm and the church tower at St Stephen, no appreciation of this will occur at ground level where there will be blocking of views between the two through intervening buildings and vegetation. Impacts on the setting of this Grade I Listed Building are therefore assessed as neutral.

Grade II* Listed Buildings

Identifier	Site	Impact
1143038	Meledor Farmhouse	Neutral?
1312571	Treveor Farmhouse	Neutral
1261837	Chapel Mill	Neutral

13.2.4 Other designated heritage assets

<u>Grade II Listed Buildings</u> – see Figure 17.

Given the topography of the area within which these designated structures are sited, whilst some intervisibility with the solar farm may occur, this is likely to be very limited. Sites from which views of key elements of Grade II Listed Buildings will also include the solar farm as a significant element are likely to be few in number.

13.2.5 Undesignated heritage assets

See Figure 12.

The majority of the early sites within the vicinity of the solar farm do not survive as upstanding features, whilst those dating to the post-medieval period are of types whose settings are not particularly susceptible to any negative impacts which would arise from the construction of the solar farm.

13.2.6 Impacts on Historic Landscape Character

See Figure 11.

A solar farm installation erected at Trethosa Farm can be predicted to have some degree of negative impact on the historic character of the landscape. The expected effect on HLC has been assessed as **negative/minor**. Factors contributing to this assessment are as follows:

- Some significant visual impact throughout the operational phase would occur, affecting the integrity of this area as farmland of medieval origin through the introduction of a further highly visible modern feature into this landscape.
- There are currently few existing wind turbines or solar farms within the local landscape.
- However, an extensive area of the landscape to the north and north west of the site proposed for the solar farm has been exploited for china clay mining, this having resulted in the loss of both farmland of medieval origin and former granite upland landscapes. As a result, the adjacent landscape in this direction is dynamic and modern in character.
- The land-take for the proposed development is small in comparison with the area of the HLC Units of former medieval farmland within the landscape to the south of the site.
- There would be no impact in terms of physical loss during the construction phase of features which form the visible components of this type of HLC.
- Any impacts on the legibility of HLC would be temporary and reversible should the solar farm be dismantled in the future.

14 Mitigation Strategy and recommendations

A range of means to mitigate the potential impacts identified in this assessment may be considered by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO), who may choose to recommend one or more of the following.

14.1 Further archaeological recording and assessment

14.1.1 ZTV mapping and analysis

No ZTV (Zone of Theoretical Visibility) mapping and interpretation has been undertaken as part of the current study. Such analysis may be required by the HEPAO or by English Heritage to demonstrate the extent and nature of potential impacts on the settings of designated and undesignated heritage assets within the landscape surrounding the site proposed for the solar farm. The extents to which this would be mapped and analysed would be determined by the English Heritage Inspector of Monuments and the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer.

Given the particular topographical factors affecting this site and the relative paucity of sensitive designated sites within the surrounding landscape, it is not considered that ZTV mapping and analysis would add materially to this study, and are therefore not required in this instance.

14.1.2 Geophysical survey

Given that these fields at Trethosa have boundary layouts which clearly demonstrate a medieval origin, land of a type which has frequently been in continuous cultivation since late prehistory, the documentary references to two defended farmsteads of Romano-British date in very close proximity, and the considerable number and range of such features within the landscape to the south of the Hensbarrow uplands, as well as features which appear from their morphology to be datable to the medieval period, it is considered that there is the potential for the survival within the site for sub-surface archaeology from any period from late prehistory through the medieval period to the post medieval period within this site.

No cropmark archaeology was recorded within the project area by the National Mapping Project (which has mapped such features across the whole of Cornwall from all available aerial photographic collections) (Fig 13). However, this can be the result of

particular soil conditions, or the types of agricultural activities carried out at the time of such aerial surveys.

In order to determine whether the site incorporates below ground archaeology which might be susceptible to negative direct impacts from activities associated with the construction of the solar farm, the HEPAO may require the commissioning of a magnetometer survey (geophysics) across the whole of the area proposed for solar arrays, trenching for cable connections, inverter cabins, transformer housing, temporary or permanent roadways, etc. Such work should be undertaken by suitably qualified professionals with demonstrable experience in undertaking and analysing the results of such work. The survey results should be made available to Historic Environment, Cornwall Council for analysis, reporting and consideration of recommendations for site investigation or any other mitigation measures.

14.2 Site redesign

Dependant on the results of a geophysical survey (if undertaken), the HEPAO may request some degree of site design to limit direct impacts on any significant subsurface archaeology detected within the project area. This may include mounting selected arrays on shoes rather than ground spikes, or for some areas of the site containing particularly sensitive below ground remains being excluded from the area covered by solar arrays.

14.3 Archaeological evaluation trenching

In a case where a finalised site design would seem likely to result in unavoidable physical impacts on below ground features, a brief for work to mitigate these impacts would be prepared by Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, setting out its scope. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to meet the brief would need to be prepared and agreed to establish and direct a programme of evaluation trenching to determine the significance of features revealed by geophysical survey and their potential for negative impacts.

14.4 Archaeological mitigation during the construction phase

Archaeological recording in the form of the recording of upstanding elements of the site which might be negatively impacted upon by the works, a controlled soil strip under archaeological supervision or an archaeological watching brief (observation by an archaeologist during mechanical ground reduction activities) might be required where any above or below-ground archaeological significant features are likely to be disturbed. This approach provides for preservation by record of upstanding or buried archaeological features or artefacts and reduces any impacts on the archaeology of the sites to **negative/minor**. Any resultant impacts would be reduced to **permanent** and **irreversible**.

15 References

15.1 Primary sources

Cornwall County Council 2005 aerial mapping of Cornwall.

Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall

Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 1 inch mapping First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of St. Stephen in Brannel (digital copy available from CRO)

15.2 Publications

English Heritage 2011, The setting of Heritage assets: English Heritage guidance

Herring, P. 1998, Cornwall's historic landscape: presenting a method of historic landscape character assessment, Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Norden, J. 1724, Map of Cornwall, reprinted University of Exeter 1972

Padel, O.J. 1988, Cornish place-names, Penzance

Thorn, C. and Thorn, F. (eds.) 1979, Domesday Book, 10: Cornwall, Chichester

15.3 Websites

English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings - http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/

16 Project archive

The HE project number is PR146230

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

- 1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
- 2. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.Q-T\Trethosa solar farm 2013
- 3. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-143467
- 4. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites T\Trethosa Solar farm assessment 2013\Report\Trethosa Farm solar farm assessment.doc

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Fig 3. The proposed solar farm site and its surroundings, as shown on John Norden's 1724 Map of Cornwall. The project area is circled in red.



Fig 4. The project area and its surroundings, shown on Joel Gascoyne's 1699 Map of Cornwall. The project area is circled in red.

Trethosa Farm, St. Stephen in Brannel: archaeological assessment of proposed solar farm



Fig 5. The proposed solar farm site and its surroundings, as shown on Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall. The project area is circled in red.



Fig 6. The project area and its surroundings as shown on the circa 1809 1st Edition OS mapping.



Fig 7. The project areas as shown on the circa 1840 St Stephen in Brannel Tithe Map.



Fig 8. The project area as shown on the circa 1877 1^{*st} Edition OS 25″ to the mile mapping.*</sup>



Fig 9. The project area as shown on the circa 1908 OS 25" to the mile mapping.



Fig 10. The project area as shown on a 2005 CCC aerial photograph.



Fig 11. Historic Landscape Character mapping showing how the project area is derived from land enclosed during the medieval period (khaki). Mauves, violets and blue indicate land of an industrial character.



Fig 12. Sites recorded in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record in the immediate vicinity of the proposed solar farm site. Red – prehistoric, green – medieval, blue - post-medieval.





Fig 13. NMP mapping of cropmark sites in the area surrounding the proposed solar farm.



Fig 14. Site topography as shown by the Ordnance Survey 2m interval contour mapping.





Fig 15. Public Rights of Way in the vicinity of the site proposed for the solar farm at Trethosa.



Fig 16. Scheduled Monuments in the immediate vicinity of the proposed solar farm at Trethosa.



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Fig 17. Listed Buildings (all grades) adjacent to the proposed solar farm at Trethosa.



Fig 18. Mapping showing Areas of Great Historic Value in the landscape adjacent to Trethosa.



Fig 19. The view north from the A3058 at Halivack towards the site proposed for the solar farm, which consists of the fields to the left of the farm lane to Trethosa (right centre).



Fig 20. Looking south west towards the route of the A3058 just below the skyline. The overgrown Maggie Pie mica lagoon occupies the former valley floor.



Fig 21.Melbur Pit, just to the west of the site boundary, is very much a working site. The wind turbine is located on its western periphery.



Fig 22. A view of the Melbur Pit waste dumps and works. The Grade II* Listed Meledor farmhouse is sited amidst the group of clay treatment structures. The Kernick mica lagoon is to the right in this view.



Fig 23. The redundant pipeline carried on re-used rails along one of the western hedgelines.



Fig 24. A telephoto view southwards from the site of the proposed solar farm towards St Stephen in Brannel with the church tower at its centre.



Fig 25. Looking east from the site towards Trethosa hamlet, with the non-conformist chapel skylining.



Fig 26. Looking west from Trethosa Chapel, the site proposed for the solar farm is completely obscured by hedgelines and buildings.



Fig 27. The view east from the site proposed for the solar farm to some of the domestic buildings at Trethosa.



Fig 28. Looking west from the summit of St Stephen's Beacon. The site at Trethosa is just right of centre, but is hidden by the topography in this view.



Fig 29. Looking south west from the summit of St Stephen's Beacon. St. Stephen in Brannel is in the mid distance, whilst the Trethosa site is far centre right.



Fig 30. The countryside to the south west of St Stephen's Beacon is characterised by open farmland of medieval origin, though a number of individual wind turbines have recently been constructed within it.