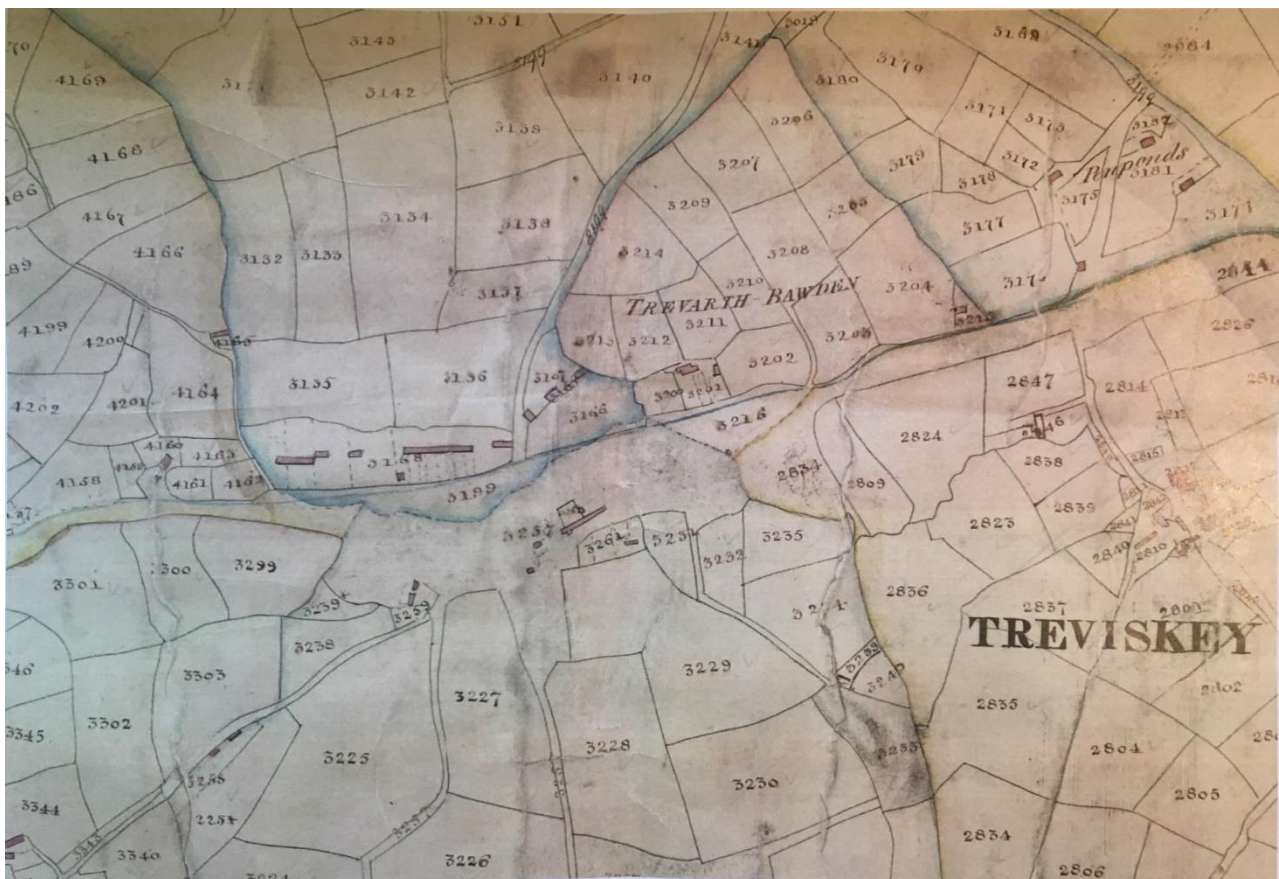

Statement Heritage

Land Off Lanner Moor Lanner Moor Lanner Cornwall TR16 6HZ

Heritage Impact Assessment: SH Ref LANN0218

05/02/2018



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This project was commissioned by Practical Developments (SW) Ltd and carried out by Daniel Ratcliffe BA MA MClfA in February 2018

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Statement Heritage and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available. It should not be used or relied upon in connection with any other project than that intended.

Statement Heritage would like to thank Hannah Curnow from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record for speedy supply of data; Andrew Young of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit for sharing the results of unpublished radiocarbon dating from the Tresevean Estate excavations; Adam Sharpe for information on Tresevean Mine and the staff of the Cornwall Record Office and Local Studies Library.

Non Technical Summary

This report assesses the historic assets within a 2km study area around the proposed development site at Lanner Moor (PA18/00405 – 5 detached dwellings), and specifically the history of the site itself, in order to inform the applicant and developer of the potential effects of the application on the significance of the historic environment.

The site is shown to lie within the former common of ‘Lanner Moor’, gaining its current shape at some point between 1843 and 1878 when it was enclosed from the common and used for the tipping of mine waste, during which period two small short-lived buildings occupied the south of the site.

In agricultural use, probably as pasture, since at least 1907, site inspection and analysis of LiDAR derived elevational data suggests that the current ground level reflects the persistence of at least some of the tipped material.

Archaeological monitoring of a site 100m to the south in 2013 observed and sampled a group of 10 pits, three of which contained probable human creation deposits carbon dated to the middle centuries of the 2nd millennium BC (transitional early – middle Bronze Age).

*Within the limited areas of the site which would be impacted by ground reduction there is **a low potential for the disturbance of prehistoric deposits of regional significance, and a high potential for the disturbance of post medieval deposits of local significance.***

*Any archaeological remains present would be subject to policies applicable to **non designated heritage assets (particularly NPPF 135 and 141)**. As such their disturbance should be seen as slightly to moderately less than substantial harmful.*

*The areas where the mining landscapes and townscapes of Cornwall survive most coherently and characterfully are designated as either Conservation Areas or as part of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (or both). Lanner Moor benefits from neither of these designations, and development of this site is not considered likely to affect the settings of any designated areas or of individual assets such as Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments. **Consequently the site is considered to have the capacity to absorb further residential development without harm to the wider non-designated historic environment.***

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1. Introduction and Methods

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Practical Developments, to assess the impacts of a proposal to develop housing at land at Lanner Moor, Lanner, Cornwall at SW72483984. This proposal is subject to a current planning application PA18/00405. Cornwall Council’s planning archaeological advisor Sean Taylor has commented on the application as follows;

“We have consulted the Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record and note that the site was open as shown on the c1840 Gwennap Tithe map, and adjacent to a terrace and garden (?cottages and courtlages? in Tithe apportionment) in the midst of land described as ?Tresavean Mine waste and roads?. By c1880 the land to the west has been built upon with the extant terrace whilst the application area is occupied by 2 small buildings and a linear feature. The feature shown on the Tithe map looks more like a mill and it may be that the map was compiled before the apportionment, by which time the terrace may have been under construction. The linear feature on the c1880 map may be a channel associated with an adit or relating to a mill.

We note that this application does not include a Heritage Statement. This Statement should comprise two parts: a Statement of Significance that identifies the heritage assets affected, including their settings, and assesses the heritage significance of the identified assets and their settings, sensitivities, and capacity for change (this Statement should be concise and site-focussed but include any potentially relevant nearby sites); and a Heritage Impact Assessment that summarises the proposals, assesses likely impacts on significance, and identifies any harm, and, where necessary, provides a Mitigation Strategy. We cannot advise further until the appropriate Statement has been provided. This application should not be determined before this Statement is received and we have had an opportunity to comment further. This Statement should be carried out by a suitably qualified organisation or individual in accordance with accepted national guidelines. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF Section 12, paragraph 128 and Cornwall Local Plan policy 24” (Cornwall Council Online Planning Register – accessed 05/02/2018)

- 2.2 The report responds to requirements in the NPPF (P128) (DCLG 2012) and Cornwall Local Plan (Policy 24) (CC 2016) to ensure that all applications for development are based on a proportionate assessment of the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.

- 2.3 Desk based research and analysis has involved:

- Consultation of historic mapping of the site
 - Consultation of data supplied by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record on 05/02/2018
 - Consultation of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
 - Consultation of unpublished data supplied by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit
-

- Bibliographic research
- Consultation of data contained within the planning application

2.4 The author undertook walkover survey of the site and its environs on 05/02/2018 in clear, bright weather conditions. The survey consisted of

- Site walkover of development site to identify boundary character, ground cover and the presence/absence of earthwork features.
- Identification of the principal components of the non-designated urban and rural landscape in the immediate setting of the site.

2.5 The assessment methodology follows the recommended processes set out in Historic England's Good Practice Advice Notes in Planning 2 (Decision Making in the Historic Environment) and is further informed by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment.

2. Summary of Relevant Policy and Guidance used in this assessment.

- 2.1 **The National Planning Policy Framework (2012)** states that the “[conservation of] heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations” is a core principle of the planning system”.
- 2.2 Specific policy for heritage assets are set out in Chapter 12 of the NPPF. Only those particularly relevant to this application are listed here.

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place*

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.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness

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.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible². However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

2.3 The **Cornwall Local Plan** also places considerable planning weight on the conservation of the historic environment and of local character and distinctiveness. Policy 24 carries over the essential principles of NPPF Policy 24 and takes a positive approach to proposals which “sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of Cornwall’s historic rural, urban and coastal environment by protecting, conserving and where appropriate enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated assets and their settings.”

3 Description of Site

3.1 Location

3.1.1 The site (Grid Ref: SW72483984) (figure 1) constitutes a single field, currently in low grass, alongside and to the south of the A393 to the east of Lanner, a small formerly industrial settlement. It lies alongside the A393, which runs along the bottom of a valley, alongside a canalised stream, with the site sloping slightly into this valley floor. The site is bounded on all sides by a concrete post and wire fence.

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 Bedrock geology at this point is the Mylor Slate Formation, overlain by Manod loams (BGS 2018)

3.3 Historic Landscape Character

3.3.1 The Cornwall 1994 Historic Landscape Characterisation (Herring 1998) records the site as lying within Anciently Enclosed Land (Medieval Farmland). However it is generally acknowledged by the Council's heritage advisors that closer examination of landscapes than was undertaken in the original HLC study enables a level of refinement to the 'broad brush' characterisations the 1990s HLC data provides. In the case of this site historic map regression clearly shows that the base of the valley at this point was part of the unenclosed 'Lanner Moor' at the time of the 1843 Gwennap Tithe Apportionment and Survey. This small area of common land had been entirely enclosed by the 1880 first edition 25 inch OS mapping and so is more correctly described as 'Recently Enclosed Land'. Today the land has an urban fringe character (figure 2), being surrounded by a mixture of modern housing, amongst which can be found 19th century industrial settlement buildings. (Figure 2)

3.4 Site Walkover

3.4.1 The site is currently accessed by a modern galvanized iron five bar gate near its south eastern corner, shown on historic maps as the point at which a track previously led from Treviskey Mine on to Lanner Common.

3.4.2 The site (figure 2) appears to be a slightly overgrown pasture sloping gently from north to south. Ground levels are uneven and the soil quality appears poor with vegetation thin even considering the time of year.

- 3.4.3 The site is bounded on all sides by a concrete post and wire fence in a poor state of repair. There are no stone wall boundaries / 'Cornish hedges' within the site.
- 3.4.5 A small open drain inspection opening lies roughly half way along the eastern boundary of site in the approximate position that a watercourse crosses the field on the 1880 and 1907 mapping. Water is visible within the opening flowing from the north and west (from underneath the site) indicating a buried drain or culvert.
- 3.4.6 To the south of the site, within enclosures shown on historic mapping which retain stone boundary walling built from probable mine waste stone, have been developed a number of 20th century bungalows (figure 2.4).
- 3.4.7 To the north of the site an estate of modern housing 'Coppice Gardens' sits within mature trees (figure 2.3).
- 3.4.8 To the site's west lies a mix of early 19th century cottages and modern houses. Early 19th century terraces, of a form common in Cornish mining settlements, line both sides of the A393 to the west of the site (figure 3)
- 3.4.9 To the east and further to the north and south of the site lies typical medieval 'anciently enclosed land'. This landscape is interspersed with frequent sites of former mines, identifiable by areas of rough ground, occasional ruins and hard-standings and spoil tips.

3.5 Statutory Designations

- 3.5.1 The site lies outside (500m SW) of the nearest part of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site.
- 3.5.2 Consultation of National Heritage List for England digital mapping layers (figure 4) does not suggest that development of this site will affect the settings of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, or World Heritage Sites with no such assets having a clear visual relationship with the site in this case.

4 Historic and Archaeological Background

- 4.1.1 Records of sites, monuments, historic landscape characterisations, features mapped from aerial photography, and of archaeological ‘events’ (surveys and interventions) within a 2km range from the centre of the site were supplied by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record CSHER on 06/02/2018 and reviewed by Statement Heritage alongside records from Historic England’s NHLE.
- 4.1.2 Prehistoric (figure 5) features recorded as either ‘scheduled monuments’ or CSHER non-designated monuments within this 2km study area are limited in number.
- 4.1.3 The closest of these (Treviskey MCO 1714) records the finding of a flanged axehead of early Bronze Age date (c2500BC- 1500BC) in the mid 20th century. This find was made some 400m SW of the proposal site.
- 4.1.4 Further activity within the Bronze Age was recorded just 100m to the south of the site in advance of the construction of the extension to ‘Tresevean Estate’ in 2013 (NGR SW7244 3968). Following archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (Lawson-Jones 2013) indicating the presence of archaeological features, an archaeological watching brief conducted by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit observed a group of ten pits, a number of which contained charcoal (the majority of which was from slow grown oak) and three of which also contained calcined (burnt) bone likely to be human (Jones and Thorpe 2016; Thorpe 2013). Radio-carbon dating of the three pits containing calcined bone yielded calibrated dates located in the middle centuries of the second millennium cal BC. The publication report of the archaeological programme at the site interprets the pit group as indicative of the deposition of ‘token’ deposits (including parts from the ashes of pyre and cremated bone) resulting from probable ceremonial human cremation accompanied by ritualized food consumption, taking place at the transition between the early to middle Bronze Age (Jones and Thorpe 2016, 168). The report discusses the rarity of the survival of cremated bone within pits from this period, during it seems funerary practices shifted away from ridge and hilltop sited ‘barrows’ and “ritualized practices increasingly took place within the context of settlement” (ibid, 166). The report comments that *“Tresevean is not a hilltop site or ridge, where barrows tended to be, but a valley-side location suitable for settlement and it is possible that the site was on land associated with a settlement not far away”* (ibid, 168).
- 4.1.5 The ‘Events’ record data set of the CSHER records very few other excavations or surveys within the 2km study radius having taken place within previously undeveloped land, with none yielding

confirmed prehistoric finds or deposits. Consequently the relative absence of evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area should not necessarily be taken as evidence of its absence.

- 4.1.6 A potential linear barrow group (Carn Marth MCO2358), likely to date from the earlier Bronze Age, is noted on the CSHER within the 2km study radius at a hilltop location at SW71544083. Doubt has however been thrown on this group's origins within the CSHER entry, and they may potentially have represented quarry spoil. However, the putative barrows lie in a typical location for this site type.
- 4.1.7 Towards south of the area (nearly 2km from the proposal site), and lying within areas of 'anciently enclosed land', lies a cluster of three Iron Age 'Round' monument records (Trelusback MCO8675; West Trethellan MCO8901; and Treweege MCO8838). Later prehistoric enclosures such as these are fairly common sites within the 'Anciently Enclosed Land HLC' classification. They tend to be encountered on sloping well drained land, where the soils were amenable to agriculture. Treusback survives as an incomplete extant earthwork; whilst Trethellan and Treweege are supposed on the basis of field's named 'Round Field' – which may or may not indicate the presence of an enclosure of Iron Age date.
- 4.1.8 Trebowland Round (MCO8568) lies just over 1km SSE of the proposal site. The site, which is also a Scheduled Monument (NHLE1020102), was described by the Ordnance Survey in 1971 as consisting of a sub-circular earthwork enclosure of approx. 90m diameter with a 2.3m diameter and 1.5m ditch. Local fieldworker Michael Tangye informed the CSHER in 1971 of a local tradition that the site served as a local 'hurling' place for the men of Gwennap, Stithians and Wendron in the post-medieval period.
- 4.1.9 As is to be expected within a lowland Cornwall landscape the CSHER contains a high density of early and high medieval sites (figure 6) Much of the structural framework of Cornish 'anciently enclosed' landscapes were established during these periods, and this is reflected in the monument record of the study area by large numbers of sites recording extant dispersed settlements, field systems, churches and crosses. Using evidence from later mapping, particularly the c1840 Tithe mapping of Gwennap parish (figure 8) it is possible to infer that the valley floor, including this site, was left unenclosed, and probably understood as 'common' whilst the surrounding slopes were probably enclosed within the medieval period. Settlements recorded on the CSHER as having known medieval place name forms include Lanner (MCO 15300) first recorded as Lanherch meaning 'clearing'; Tresavean (MCO17684) first recorded in 1336; and Treviskey (MCO17946) recorded in 1319. The placename element tre (meaning 'estate or farmstead') is typical of settlements in Cornish countryside of early medieval date which was organized around dispersed hamlets rather than nucleated villages.

- 4.1.10 The rapid growth of the tin industry in this part of Cornwall through the 18th and 19th century completely dominates the records held by the CSHER for the post medieval period (figure 7) which is made up of records relating to the mine sites themselves along with their surviving shafts and engine houses, as well as the railway and tramways connecting them, ancillary industries serving them and the elements of the distinctive housing types and social provision (particularly those connected to Methodism) that characterises the landscapes of Cornish mining. The proposal site itself lies however well outside the designated World Heritage Site, which is confined to those areas where the mining landscape is best preserved as a coherent landscape. Within the study area the vast majority of 'Events' recorded relate to archaeological services provided in respect of projects to regenerate, conserve or make safe former mining sites in the 1980s and 1990s.
- 4.1.11 The development site itself relates most clearly to Tresevean Mine (MCO40862) which was centred c700m to the south west of the site, but which extended east to encompass the previously separate Treviskey Mine (MCO39018) c.350m SE of the site during the later 19th century. Dominating the hillside above the site for at least 150 years, activity at these sites is likely to have begun in earnest in the early 18th century, with the first period of activity ending in the early 1770s. A second period of activity is recorded from 1779 until abandonment again in 1808. Major expansion is recorded between 1812 and 1842 in response to the discovery of a rich deposit of copper ore, with output exceeding 10,000 tons a year from 1833 and 1,364 employees recorded in 1836/7 before recession once again leading to closure in 1858. The 1843 Tithe Survey suggests that significant terraced housing was in existence by this time on and around the unenclosed Lanner Moor which is listed in the accompanying Tithe Apportionment as "Commons Wastes and Roads" in the occupation of "Tresevean Mine". The housing itself still survives as terrace row housing (figure 3) within modern Lanner Moor.
- 4.1.12 The mine worked at a modest scale between 1860 and 1872. In 1881 'Tresavean Mines Ltd' was established, with much investment in new buildings, to work the setts of Tretharrup, Trethellan, West Trethellan, Wheal Brewer and Treviskey before failure of the new venture in 1886.
- 4.1.13 The 1877 Ordnance Survey 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile mapping (surveyed 1878 – published 1888) depicts the proposal site during this period (figure 9). The boundaries of the site have been formalised since the Tithe survey with the laying out of the main road along its northern edge. The site appears to be part of a remnant area of Lanner Moor which is stippled to indicate the presence of tips, most likely mining waste materials or tailings, directly below the site of East Tresevean above it on the hill to the south, with a trackway leading from the mine to the Moor. Within the site two small buildings are depicted, along with a linear feature, probably representing a drainage watercourse. The eastern extent of this watercourse (no longer visible at ground level) corresponds to a small open inspection point along the modern trackway at the same point,
-

observed on our site visit, with water observed to be flowing from the direction of the historic linear feature – likely indicating that this feature has been culverted. Adam Sharpe has commented that “being downslope from the site of the former Tresavean mine dressing floors and having that enigmatic culverted watercourse crossing it on the 1880 mapping [this may be] an area where mine tailings were disposed of before the dressing water was passed back into the stream on the northern side of the road (Sharpe pers comm¹).

- 4.1.14 To the north of the site, across the road and stream, the 1800 map depicts a larger property within ornamental grounds.
- 4.1.15 The final working of the Tresavean mining setts was between 1907 and 1928, during which time pumping of the mine was converted to electric turbines (the first such pumping in Cornwall) with electricity supplied by three high pressure boilers, given adequate draft by a 150 ft chimney² (the highest in Cornwall).
- 4.1.16 The tipping activity shown in 1880 does not appear on later historic maps of the development site, which is shown as an empty field on 1908, 1971 and 1994 large scale OS mapping included within the ‘Phase One Environmental Report’ submitted with the current planning application. This supports supposition that the buildings surveyed in 1878 relate to the brief period of mining activity which commenced between 1860 and 1871. The large house within ornamental gardens is labelled ‘Lanner House’ in 1970-72 and “The Coppice Inn” in 1993-1994. On the site walkover in February 2018 it was clear that whilst the house survives as the Coppice Inn, the gardens have been developed as modern housing (fig 3) evidently part of an ongoing process of expansion of the village of Lanner eastwards through small estate and infill development.
- 4.1.17 Site inspection and LiDAR Digital Terrain Model data of the site (Ferraciolli 2014) indicate that the current ground level of the site is some 500-750 mm higher than surrounding terrain. ‘Hillshade’ procession of this data (figure 10) uses algorithms to create a visualization of this data as if it were a relief model lit from the north east in raking (45 degree) sunlight. This indicates the degree of raised ground on the development plot. This raised ground would be consistent with the retention on site of a significant depth of tip material. Enclosure boundaries in the immediate vicinity (although not around the site which is bounded in modern concrete post and wire fencing) are also constructed from mine waste material.

¹ Adam Sharpe, Cornwall Archaeological Unit email to DJR 05/02/2018

² <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/EPW009907>

5 Assessment of Significance and Impacts.

5.1 Archaeological Interest

- 5.1.1 The NPPF states that *“There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them”* (NPPF 2012, Glossary).
- 5.1.2 The project undertaken at Tresevean Estate, just 100m to the south of the proposed development site indicates that there would (if all other variables were equal) a raised potential within this area for similar evidence of funerary practices and for evidence of related settlement activity within the immediate area. Such evidence would be of regional significance, having the potential to advance our understanding of rarely encountered settlement and funerary practices during the early to middle Bronze Age. However, the potential of this location to contain similar evidence should be tempered by reduced by the lower lying nature of this site, which likely lay within the flood plain of any watercourse along the bottom of this valley (making it less suitable for both settlement and cremation practices). There is also strong evidence of the historic tipping of mining waste on this site, potentially sealing any historic ground levels, and any archaeological remains within them, under a significant depth of spoil. This is likely to reduce the potential that foundations of the proposed housing will disturb any in-situ remains surviving. The limited footprint, compared to the size of the plot as a whole, also reduces the potential that the development will encounter any prehistoric remains.
- 5.1.3 NPPF P128 indicates that where development may affect sites with archaeological interest that *“developers [should] submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”* This report constitutes appropriate desk-based analysis of this potential. Field evaluation by geophysical survey would be unlikely to be useful on this site due to the likely sealing of deposits by mining spoil. It is not our view that evaluation trenching would prove a proportionate further technique in this case. It is considered on the basis of the available evidence that there is a low potential for this development to affect prehistoric remains.
- 5.1.4 The 1880s mapping of the site also suggests a potential for the survival of the foundations of the buildings shown within the site, evidence of the tipping illustrated, and of the purpose of the small watercourse indicated. This evidence has a fairly limited potential to inform our understanding of
-

the activities of this mining sett in the mid to late 19th century. It is considered that this information would be of no more than local interest as it would be unlikely to substantially advance regional or national research agenda.

- 5.1.5 The site plan submitted with the current application indicates the construction of 5 detached dwellings accessed from the A393 within the site. It is anticipated that ground reduction will be required within the footprints of the dwellings and their surrounding hard standings. 2,207sq m of the site is illustrated as submitted plans as ‘amenity space’ with limited if any change in current levels required. This area includes the footprints of the buildings shown on the 1880s mapping. Within the area impacted by ground reduction there is **a low potential for the disturbance of prehistoric deposits of regional significance**, and a **high potential for the disturbance of post medieval deposits of local significance**. Any archaeological remains present would be subject to policies applicable to **non designated heritage assets (particularly NPPF 135 and 141)**. As such their disturbance should be seen as slightly to moderately less than substantial harmful, and it would be appropriate for the NPPF to weigh their loss against the benefits of development. Mitigation recording (most likely in the form of a proportionate level of watching brief monitoring) may be expected by the LPA’s archaeological advisor.

5.2 The wider historic environment.

- 5.2.1 This study has demonstrated the likely relationship of this site to the wider historic landscape of metaliferous mining. This heritage, which likely stimulated the residential growth of Lanner Moor from the early 19th century, is an important component of Cornwall’s historic environment and local distinctiveness. The areas where the mining landscapes and townscapes of Cornwall survive most coherently and characterfully are designated as either Conservation Areas or as part of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (or both). Lanner Moor benefits from neither of these designations, and development of this site is not considered likely to affect the settings of any designated areas or of individual assets such as Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments. **Consequently the site is considered to have the capacity to absorb further residential development without harm to the wider non-designated historic environment.**

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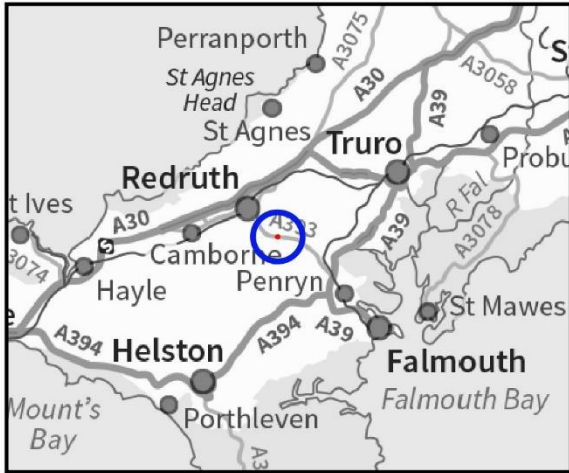
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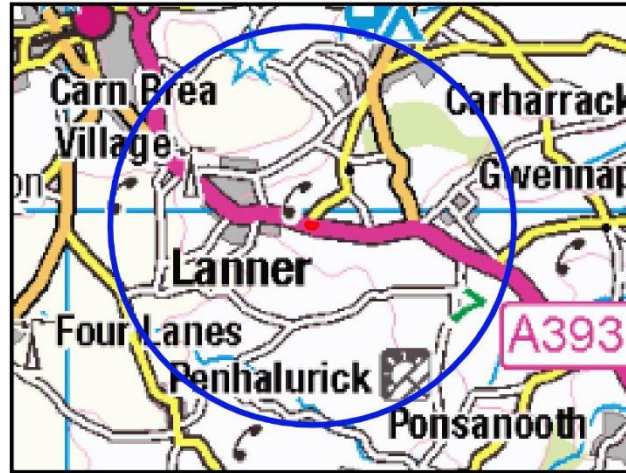
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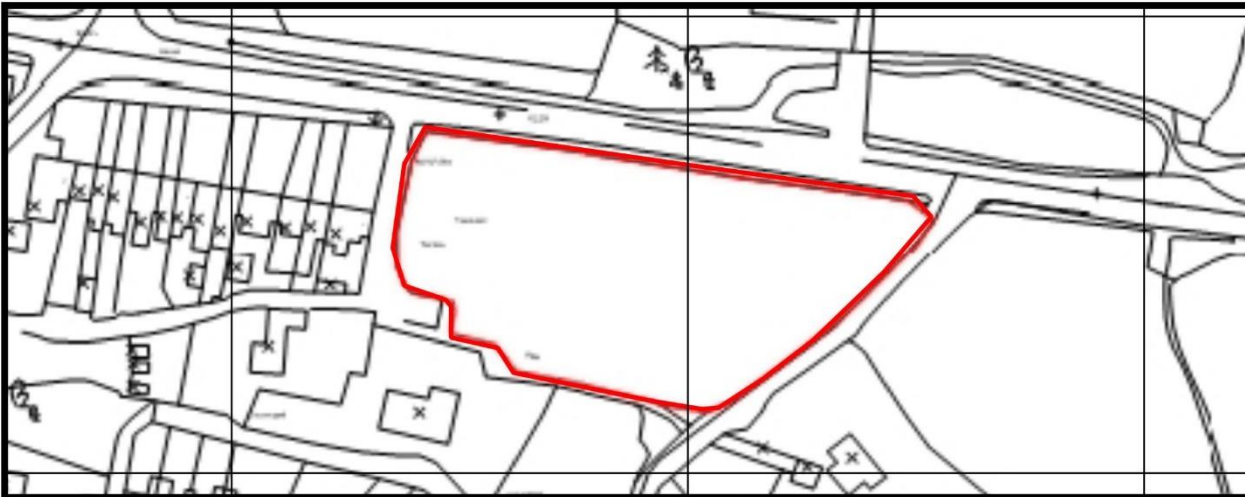
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1:70,000



39900



1:1500

172400

172500

172600

39800

LANN0218: Land at Lanner Moor
Figure 1:
Site Location

- Site
- 2km Study Area

Mapping prepared DJR 07/02/2018
Project Code LANN0218

Scales correct at A4

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(100059271)



Figure 2.1 General view of site from north east



Figure 2.2 Mixture of 19th and twentieth housing to the south west of the site



Figure 2.3 'Coppice Garden' Late 20th / Early 21st century development to north



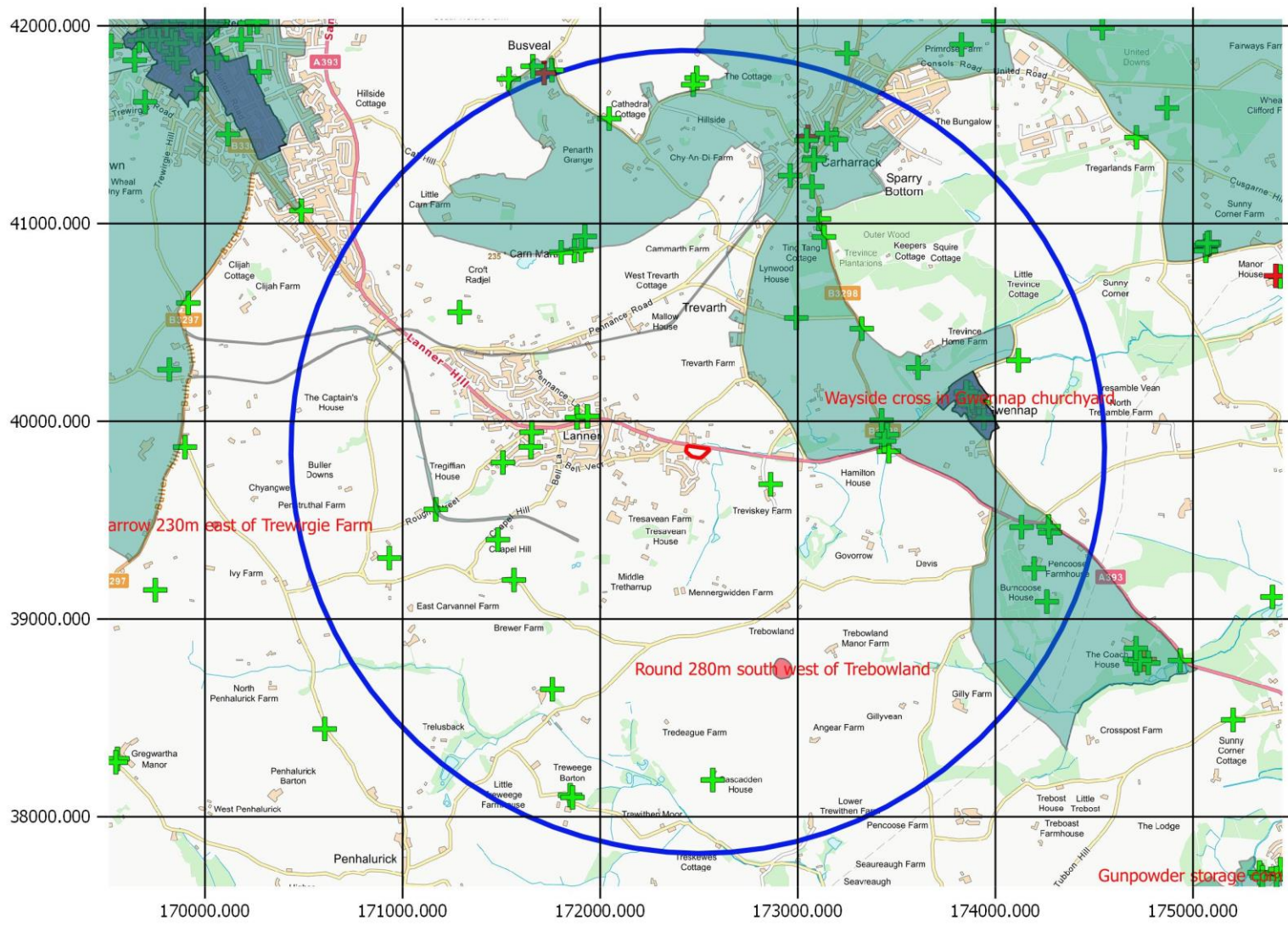
Figure 2.4 Site (to left of path running along the north of the site following the older enclosures (now forming curtilages of 20th century bungalows) to the north of the site.



1Figure 3.1 19th century semi-detached house / house and shopfront west of the site in Lanner Moor



Fig 3.2: Tresevan Terrace, first depicted on 1841 Tithe plan. Front gardens first depicted 1888. Typical Cornish industrial housing.

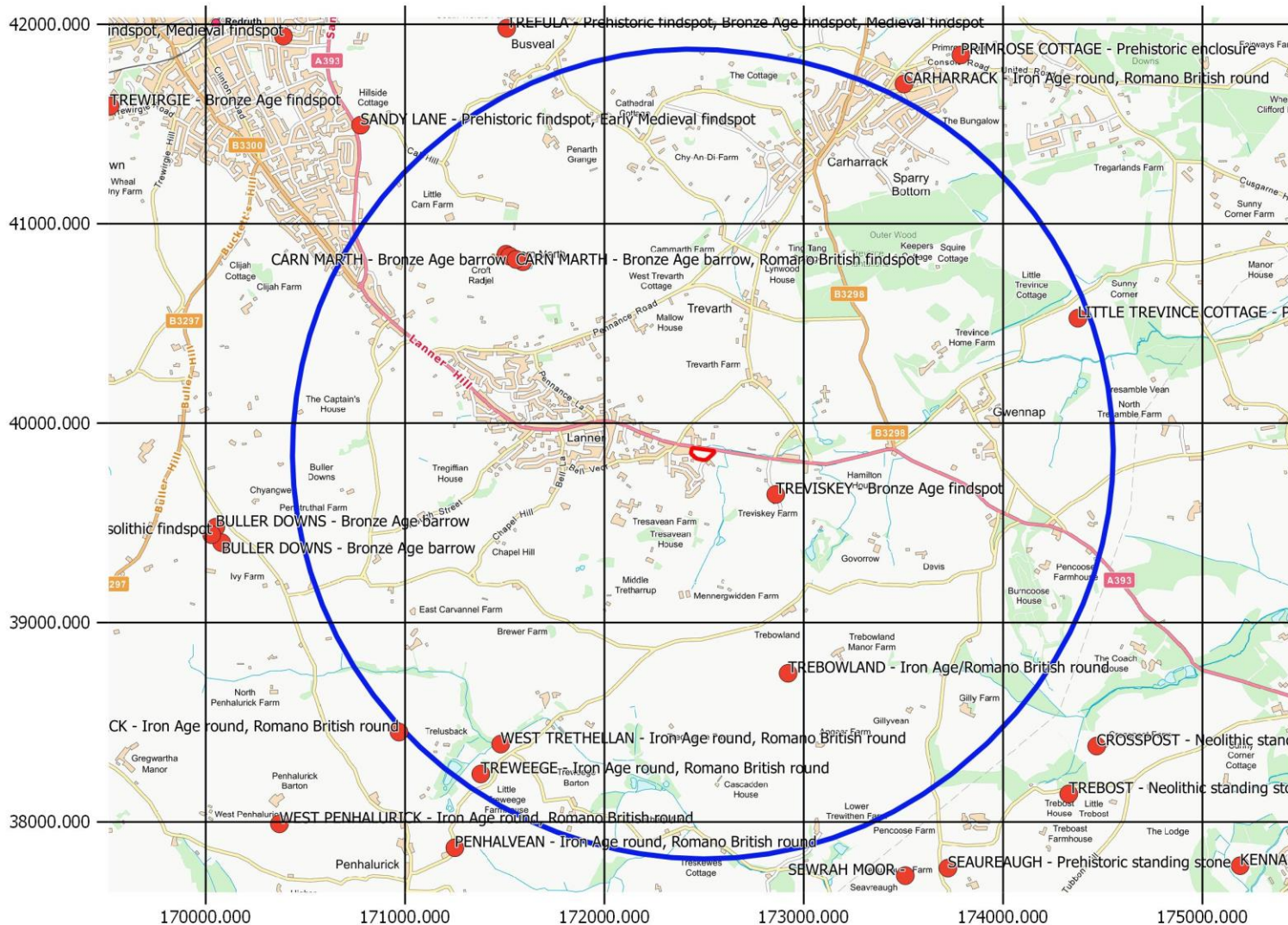


LANN0218: Land at Lanner Moor
 Figure 4:
 NHLE (designated heritage)

- Site
- 2km Study Area
- WHS
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings (by grade)
- + II
- + II*
- Scheduled Monuments

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 Figure 5:
 CSHER Prehistoric Sites

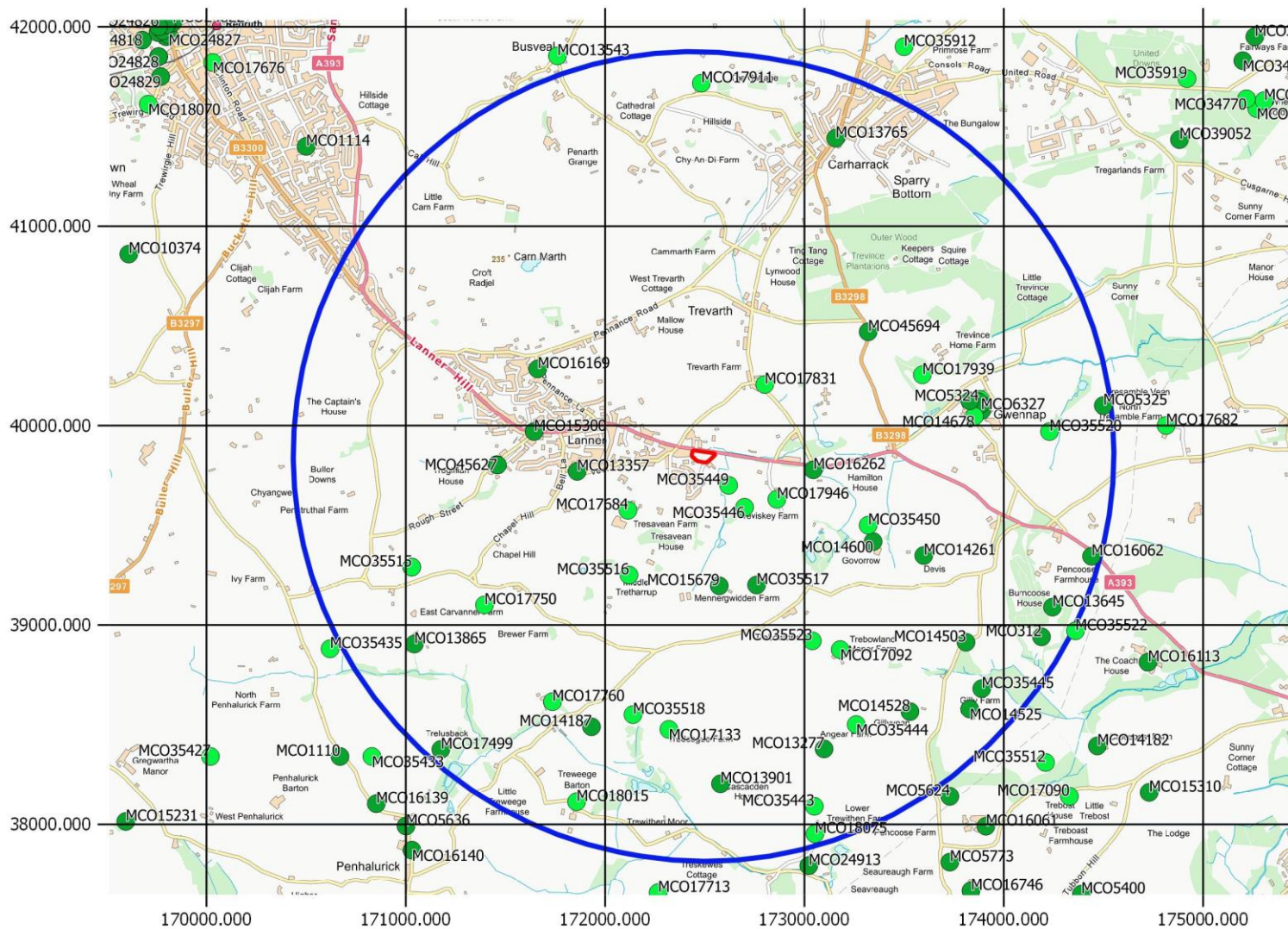
- Site
- 2km Study Area
- CSHER
- Prehistoric

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 Figure 6:
 CSHER Medieval Sites

- Site
- 2km Study Area
- CSHER Monuments
- Early Medieval
- Medieval

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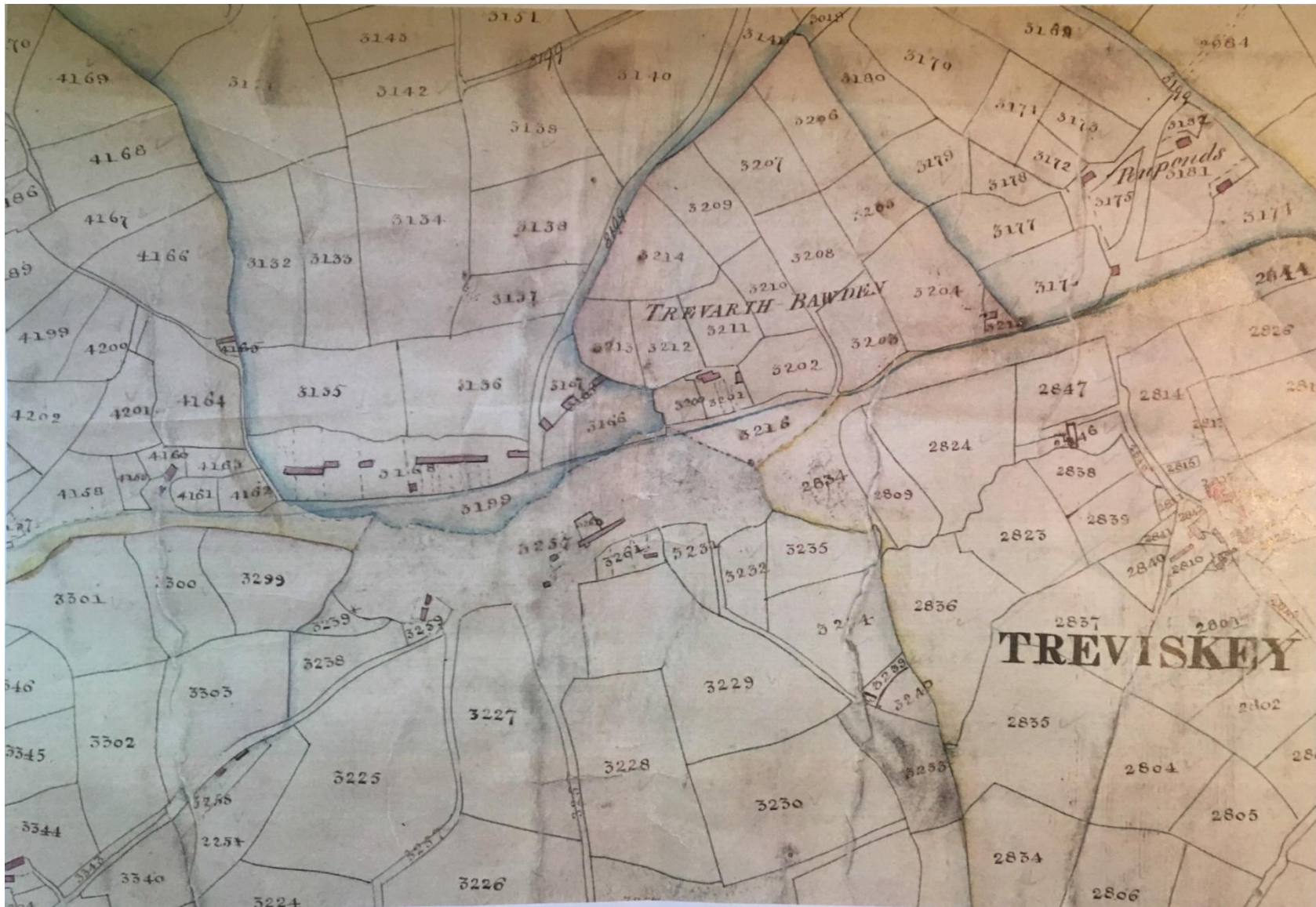


Figure 8: Extract of 1843 Tithe Survey of Gwennap (CRO X560/25) – site is immediately north of enclosure 3234 and west of the terrace shown in the open common Lanner Moor.

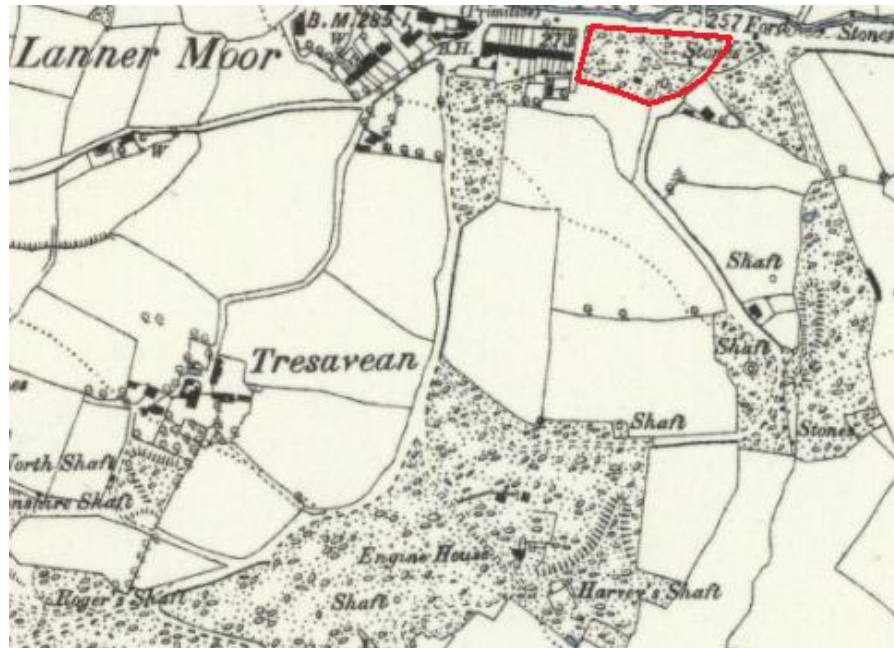
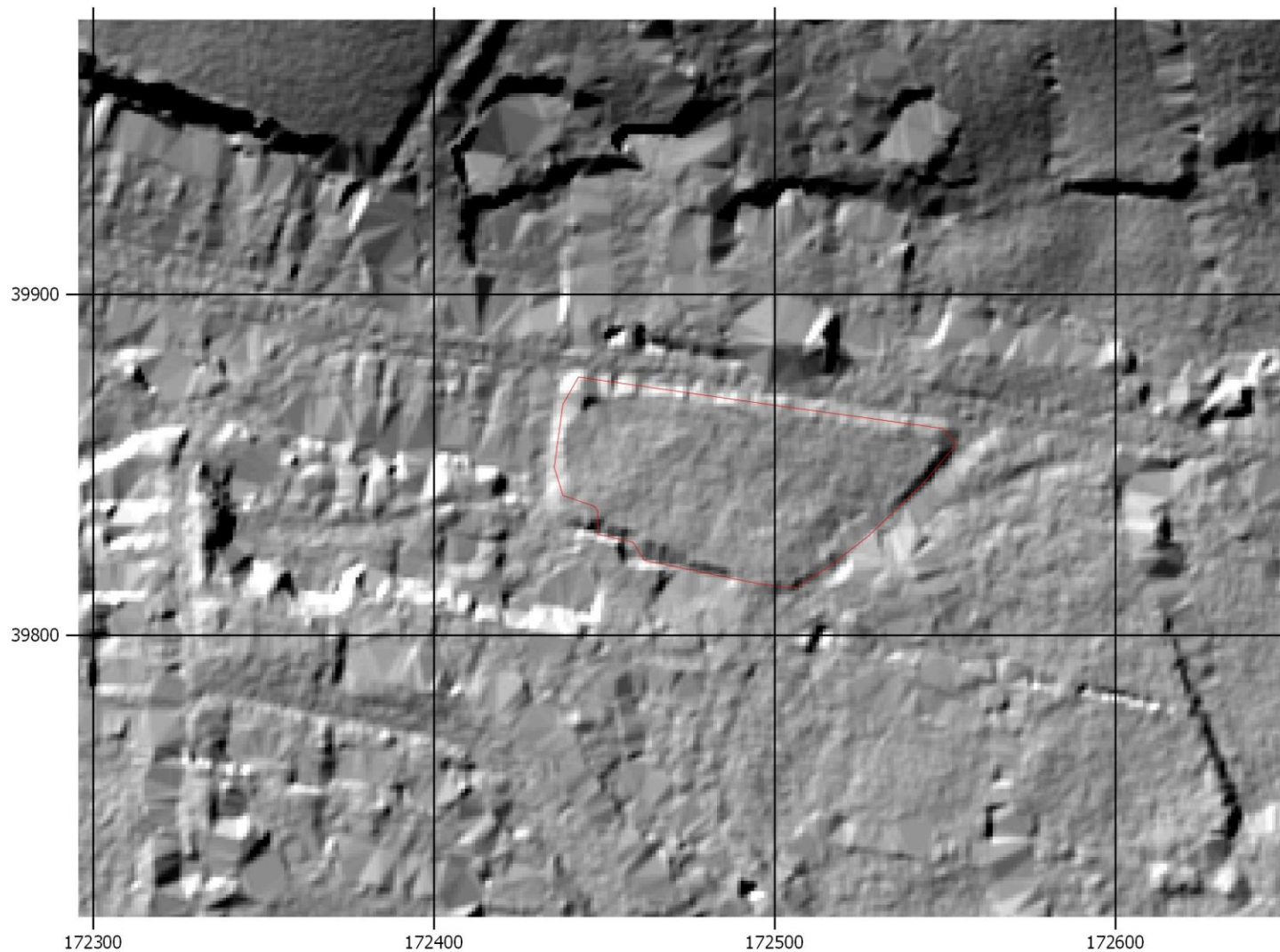


Figure 9: The 1878 OS survey (published 1888) at 6 inch to the mile scale (above) to show the relationship of the site to Tresevan / Treviskey mine and at 25 inch to the mile scale (right) to show the site in detail.





LANN0218: Land at Lanner Moor
 Figure 10:
 TELLUS LiDAR derived DTM

 Site

*Hillshaded visualisation of DTM data produced August 2013 (Feraccioli F et al).
 doi:10.5285/e2a742df-3772-481a-97d6-0c*

DTM represents a 'bare earth' model derived from LidAR collected data at 25cm (ave) height and 1m horizontal resolution.

Hillshade model produced by Statement Heritage using QGIS GDAL Raster plugin. Virtual sunlight azimuth 315 degrees, altitude 45 degrees

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DTM data made available under Open Government Licence - see <https://doi.org/10.5285/e2a742df-37>