

P20-300



# LAND AT TREVISCOE, ST DENNIS, CORNWALL

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
for LDA Design*

*15<sup>th</sup> January 2020*

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*LDA Design are progressing a planning application on behalf of their clients Solar Century for a 40MW solar array with 40MW energy storage facility at St Dennis in Cornwall. This assessment considers the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development at one of the sites at Treviscoe including a cable run to the energy storage facility. The proposed development at Treviscoe is made up of three adjoining areas, totalling approximately 55 ha by area and located on a greenfield site northwest of the village of Treviscoe, and west of St Dennis.*

*Undesignated heritage assets are present within the proposed development area (PDA), these include field boundaries, remains of stone structures, an enclosure, a findspot and a possible earthwork. The extant historic field boundaries are of some antiquity and likely qualify as important under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.*

*The archaeological potential has been determined as medium - buried remains of archaeological significance are considered likely to be present but are not expected to be more than of low (local) importance, therefore unlikely to represent a constraint to development in planning terms.*

*There is one Listed Building within the 1km Study Area, Trerice Bridge (listed at Grade II), and although this is located close to the PDA it is unlikely to experience significant effects on setting from the proposals. One Listed Building outside of the Study Area was considered in the assessment as it is located at the top of a hill and potentially prominent in the landscape. St Dennis Church (Grade II\*) has views across to the PDA but the extent of the impact is considered to be low.*

# LAND AT TREVISCOE, ST DENNIS, CORNWALL

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Planning Background

LDA Design are progressing a planning application on behalf of their clients Solar Century for a 40MW solar array with 40MW energy storage facility at St Dennis in Cornwall. This assessment considers the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development at one of the sites at Treviscoe including a cable run to the energy storage facility.

The proposed development at Treviscoe is made up of three adjoining areas, totalling approximately 55 ha by area and located on a greenfield site northwest of the village of Treviscoe, and west of St Dennis. This desk-based assessment will consider the significance and impact of the proposals on heritage assets and archaeological potential of the site, in support of the application to the local planning authority, Cornwall Council.

#### 1.2 Site Description

The proposed development area (PDA) comprises three adjoining areas on a greenfield site around Trerice Manor Farm (Fig. 1). Currently the PDA is pasture, the north area (also referred to as Area 1) is 21.9 ha which is made up of five fields (Plates 7-8). The area to the west (Area 2) is 7.3 ha made up of two fields (Plates 1-2) and the southern area (Area 3) is 25.8 ha made up of 11 fields (Plates 3-6). The centre grid reference of the PDA is SW 93384 57260, the central postcode is PL26 8EE. The PDA is bounded to the south and northwest by unnamed lanes which also cut through the PDA. The west is bounded by a steep escarpment overlooking the River Fal. Small settlements are present to the east at Little Trerice and Rockwenna. The PDA is situated at an elevation of between 120m and 165m OD.

The energy storage area is located at NGR SW 93866 8567, 800m north of the PDA and comprises two fields and the hamlet of Ennis. The energy storage area was assessed in the White Cross Solar Farm Archaeological Assessment (Henderson, 2021) but the results are included here.

#### 1.3 Consultation

The Cornwall Council archaeology advisors were contacted and historic environment data for the baseline study requested on the 13th November 2020. A 1km Study Area was agreed around the main site and 500m around the cable run.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The assessment has been carried out according to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014, updated January 2017 and October 2020), and aims to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the development site;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the proposed development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential impact of the proposed development; and
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the proposed development on the historic environment.

### 3 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

#### 3.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This desk-based assessment has been prepared in accordance with all relevant current legislation, national and local planning policy and guidance pertaining to the historic environment.

The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described below in Table 1.

Table 1. Heritage legislation applicable to the assessment

LEGISLATION	KEY ISSUES
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	No works can be carried out in relation to a listed building without listed building consent. Designation of an area as a 'conservation area' introduces general controls over demolition and development within that area.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels.
Treasure Act (1996)	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act (1857)	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3) Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. that it is recorded before 1845 on any Tithe, Estate or Ordnance Survey map) (Criterion 5)



### 3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring planning authorities to enact policies requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

*(184) "[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."*

*(189) "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."*

### 3.3 Local Planning Policy

#### Cornwall Local Plan

The Cornwall Local Plan was formally adopted on 22nd November 2016. The historic environment is covered by Policy 24.

The local authority states in the plan: "*We recognise that Cornwall's outstanding and distinctive historic environment is an important irreplaceable resource that contributes to our economy, tourism, education, culture and community identity. Proposals for development should be informed by and respond positively to the historic environment to act as a catalyst for place making in Cornwall to reinforce local identity, character and distinctiveness.*"

*"Development proposals" are expected to "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."*

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Study Area

A Study Area of 1km from the proposed development area (PDA) and 500m around the cable run has been used to gather information on previously recorded heritage assets and to inform the assessment of archaeological potential as well as to identify heritage assets with potential for changes in their setting.

### 4.2 Data sources

The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2020). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website on 1st December 2020;
- Descriptions of designated heritage assets in the National Heritage List for England, viewed on the Historic England website;
- Archaeological and architectural records from the National Record of the Historic Environment, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk));
- Digital archaeological records and aerial photographs held by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available online remote sensing data;
- Historic Landscape Characterisation from the HER where available;
- Aerial investigation and mapping results from the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Historic maps and plans;
- Environment Agency LiDAR data;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

This information was supplemented by a site visit on the 23rd November 2020 to investigate the baseline setting of heritage assets in the Study Area as well as to confirm the current land use and archaeological potential of the PDA. This was followed by visits to heritage assets in the immediate local area.

### 4.3 Identification of heritage assets

The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and to estimate the potential for currently unknown heritage assets. A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Annex 2) as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another. Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.

Designated heritage assets in the Study Area are shown on Figure 2. Designated heritage assets are labelled with the list entry number which refers to them in the National Heritage List for England.

Undesignated heritage assets within the Study Area are shown in Figure 3, undesignated assets are labelled with the reference number in the Cornwall HER. If present, newly discovered assets within the Proposed Development Area (PDA) are assigned an Asset number (prefixed HA for Heritage Asset). A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

#### 4.4 Assessment of heritage significance and importance

Heritage assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 189, and taking account of Historic England's guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2). Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the NPPF (Glossary, Annex 2) as

*“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.”*

Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

*“the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.”*

Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3). Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.

The *importance* of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance. Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the lower level of policy protection provided by the NPPF (paragraph 194). Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by the NPPF but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level – this is a matter of professional judgement. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance; however, it is recognised that some non-designated assets will be of more than local importance and professional judgement will be used to identify them and assign an appropriate level of importance.

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

#### 4.5 Potential for unknown heritage assets

Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the PDA is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Cornwall HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;

- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The Study Area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The Study Area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the Study Area.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Overview of the historic environment

#### *Previous investigations*

There have been 10 previous archaeological investigations which have incorporated the PDA area and a further six within the Study Area (Fig. 4). The PDA has been included in large scale assessments such as a UK mineral resource assessment (ECO4575) on the impact and risk to heritage assets from china clay workings which was carried out by the Cornwall Archaeology Unit (CAU) between 2014 and 2016. St Austell china clay area (ECO843&ECO1219) survey and assessment of areas of archaeological and historical importance, proposals for preservation and recording by CAU in 1989.

A road improvement scheme along a stretch of the A30 between Fraddon-Indian Queens 1992-1994, generated a number of assessments and publications by CAU (ECO1211, ECO1210, ECO1212, ECO727, ECO728). This included a watching brief and excavation (ECO725) which identified prehistoric features next to Penhale Road and an excavation (ECO726) near Fraddon found a medieval road, however the investigation polygon for these covers a large area and these were probably outside of the Study Area for this assessment.

To north of the PDA an archaeological investigation, consisting of sketch field survey, geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and pollen analysis (ECO161) was undertaken at Gaverigan in 1998 by CAU in advance of an extension to the tipping area of Wheal Remfry china clay works. Most of the identified below-ground features were related to the extraction of tin or china clay and complexes of large ditches related to tin streamworks which may have been in use from the medieval period to the mid 19th century.

At the very north end of Study Area a watching brief (ECO406) was undertaken by CAU in 1995 during the extension of Indian Queens power site which located Ennis Veor, a medieval settlement. A geophysical survey (ECO574) was also undertaken to the north at the Gaverigan tip by GSB Prospection Ltd 1998, which yielded uncertain results.

Two other assessments have been undertaken to the north of the PDA, one at land at Gaverigan (ECO1939) by Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd in 1994 in advance of tipping proposals and a linear investigation at Gross Moor by Cornwall Council (ECO2513). This covered a long distance and only briefly passed through the Study Area so although this identified a total of 66 sites including industrial features and medieval and post medieval settlement, they are probably not relevant to this assessment.

Only a few of the previous investigations have yielded results of use to this assessment, where this is the case, these have been included in the narrative discussion by period below.

#### *Geology and geomorphology*

The bedrock geology of the main part of the PDA is Trendrean Mudstone Formation - Hornfelsed slate and sandstone (metamorphic rock). The western part is made up of Austell Intrusion - microgranite, aplitic and granite (igneous rocks). No superficial geology is recorded in the PDA (NERC, accessed December 2020).

#### *Prehistoric & Roman*

An undated enclosure (MCO21782) is recorded within the PDA in Area 2 to the southwest, where two concentric rings were identified from aerial photographs. Whilst their origin and function is uncertain, such features are normally associated with the Prehistoric period.

In 1911 a Neolithic flint axe-head was presented to Truro Museum by C E Cardew, it had been found three years before in the china clay workings of Wheal Remfry at Retew by R Quintrell to the west of the PDA (MCO1273).

To the northeast, 420m from the PDA a round field also called Round Meadow (MCO7787) which could indicate a 'round', a prehistoric or Roman settlement, although no physical remains are visible. The nearby place-name Karsala may also be derived from 'Ker', meaning fort.

To the east of the PDA, near the edge of the Study Area is another field called 'Round Meadow' (MCO8422) which may also suggest the site of a round but there are no remains and the area has been disturbed in recent times. Nearby are earthworks of a possible curving bank suggesting the site of a round.

To the southeast of the PDA, at 700m distance is a field called 'Dennis Close' and the place-name 'Tregear' nearby (MCO8812); these may suggest the site of a round but there are no visible remains.

A Bronze Age barrow (MCO3752) is thought could have been present c.200m west of the PDA. Evidence comes from a field name 'The Berries' but no physical remains are visible.

In 1850 a group of nine barrows (MCO1920) was recorded by R. Thomas 900m to the west of the PDA on the downs between Retew and Fraddon. The area has been heavily disturbed by mining and china clay working and no remains have been located.

### **Early Medieval & Medieval**

The Portable Antiquities Database records the find of a medieval gold finger ring (PAS ID 608733) within the western part of the PDA (Area 2). It had a French inscription in enamel, translated as 'forever loyal'.

A boundary which sets out the landholdings of Trerice (MCO55418) dates from a charter of 1049, it survives as the parish boundary between St Stephens and St Dennis which runs along the road along the southern edge of the PDA.

A number of medieval settlements are recorded in the Study Area, many from place-name evidence. The settlement of Trerice (21203) is recorded in 1049, the location is indicated as Trerice Manor Farm, between the PDA areas although no original settlement survives except in the farm and place-name. The origin of the name is made up of elements *tre* meaning 'estate' or 'farmstead' and *rid* meaning ford. Trerice is recorded in the Domesday Survey as a very small settlement of seven households. The Lord, Iovin (the craftsman) from 1066 was retained in 1086. The Tenant-in-chief was Count Robert of Mortain.

Another settlement is suggested 350m to the west: Retew (MCO16575) is first recorded in 1049 as 'Hyrtar Rugan'. The site has been destroyed by the Wheal Remfry China Clay works. A third medieval settlement is Great Treviscoe (MCO14614) 450m to the south which was recorded in 1350 as 'Treviskermur' and the site is occupied today by a farmstead.

The medieval settlement of Domellick (MCO14283) 500m east of the proposed cable run is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as 'Dimelihoc'. Its meaning is a personal name +*din* meaning *fort*, suggesting that this is the location of one of the forts of St Dennis. The settlement survives as a farmstead.

The settlement of Treviscoe (MCO17942) is present 575m to the southeast. It was first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, the name is Cornish and contains the element *tre* meaning 'estate' or 'farmstead'.

The settlement of Benallack (MCO13360) was located 590m to the west. It was first recorded in 1244. Benallack is last recorded on the 2nd Edition 25" OS map of 1907. The demise of the settlement was probably due to the expansion of the Wheal Remfry China Clay Works. The village survives only as ruins.

In close proximity to the PDA, 50m to the east of the proposed cable run, is the medieval settlement of Ennis (MCO14394) which was first recorded in 1345 as 'Inysmour'. The name is made up of *enys* meaning island and *meur* meaning great. Map evidence suggests the settlement was probably abandoned in the second half of the 20th century.

A remnant from this period which survives in the landscape is a possible medieval field boundary (MCO57814) 280m to the east. If medieval in origin, it probably relates to the boundary between the settlement of Bodella and another.

### **Post Medieval & Modern**

Although the resources of Cornwall have been exploited from ancient times, the industrial revolution in the later post medieval period had a major impact on the mostly rural economy of the area. The majority of heritage assets for this period from the HER are industrial assets. They are related to the extraction of minerals through quarrying and to the infrastructure that processed and transported the material.

There are old tin workings in the area which are recorded on historic mapping and date prior to the 19th century. From the 19th and 20th centuries a number of china clay works began to open. These are located mainly to the west of Trerice, some to the south and a small number to the east, near St Dennis. Those in proximity of the PDA are discussed below and all industrial related assets are shown in Table 4. Some of the china clay works have destroyed earlier heritage assets.

A point record from the HER within the PDA relates to the Retew Branch (MCO55882) of the Cornwall Minerals Railway which runs north-south on the west side of the PDA, it passed 40m at the nearest point. It opened in 1874 and the line served a series of coal fire dries adjacent to the railway and carried clay and coal until the 1960s when most of the old pan-kilns were removed from service and the line formerly closed in 1981.

The other railway within the Study Area runs north-south on the eastern side of the PDA. This is the St Dennis branch of the Cornwall Minerals Railway (MCO55880). This opened in 1874 to connect with the Burngullow to Drinnick branch. The branch was freight only, china clay and coal were the principal traffic, the northern section from St Dennis Junction to Parkandillack closed in 1966, it is recorded as partly extant and in use. The railway is associated with a number of other assets along its route including Domellick accommodation bridge

(MCO54368), railway bridge (MCO54369) and at Carsella Farm railway bridge (MCO55881). A railway siding and wharf were identified in 1990 (MCO26747) at Whitegate by CAU.

Less than 60m from the northwest corner of the PDA is Trerice Bridge (MCO9749 / LB 1144082) a Grade II Listed Building. The granite bridge has a date stone of 1800 and two arched spans over the River Fal. There was formerly a ford at this crossing point and the bridge in use today. Just to the north of the bridge is a crossing house (MCO61250) associated with the Retew Branch of The Cornwall Mineral Railway, where the line met the Stamps Hill Road. It was probably built in the late 19th century to provide accommodation for the level crossing keeper. It is now a ruin with the eastern part destroyed during the construction of the new road in the 21st century.

To the northeast of these was Trerice, a post medieval settlement (MCO53344) which was recorded on the tithe map (1838), a building survives which is now used as a barn. There is also a former stamping mill (MCO25720) which was present at the turn of the 19th century and recorded on historic mapping, parts of it may survive as a ruin. It is likely that the mill gave its name to the hill.

Just 83m west of the PDA there are two quarries (MCO26745) at Trerice. Another quarry (MCO25713) is 440m west of the proposed cable run, northeast of Trerice Bridge. It is recorded on the historic OS maps as 'old quarry'. Today a pond is depicted here.

There are 14 china clay works in the Study Area which are dated to the post medieval or modern periods. The nearest to the PDA is located less than 50m to the southwest. Trerice works (MCO25714) was in operation from 1901 and continued into the late 20th century. Three others in proximity to the PDA are located between 300m and 460m to the west, they are Mellangoose (MCO25682) to the southwest, which was in operation by 1863 and disused by 1963. Wheal Remfry (MCO25692) is recorded in 1880 and was still in operation in 1974, the area was later subject to clay extraction. Retew china clay works (MCO25693) were recorded on the 1888 1st Edition 6" OS map (Fig. 6).

The Hit or Miss china clay works (MCO25696) is recorded to the northwest of the PDA at Fraddon Down on the 1st Edition 6" OS map 1888 and was a clay pit which produced some iron, the works has been destroyed by the Wheal Remfry works to the south. This is associated with china clay dries or pan kiln (MCO26746) to the southeast.

Just to the north of the PDA was Gaverigan brick-works (MCO26744) also known as Indian Queens brickworks, where part of a kiln and chimney survive.

An engine house (MCO25711) is recorded on the 2nd Edition 6" OS map in 1908 440m to the northwest of the PDA. The engine house no longer survives and the location is now beneath a later spoil heap.

Table 4: Industrial heritage assets within the Study Area

Ref	Name	Summary
MCO12143	GREAT TREVISCOE - Post Medieval mine	A mine at Great Treviscoe was surveyed in 1990 and the survival of an openwork and dump were noted and an adit is recorded on a 1979 OS map.
MCO12906	WHEAL EDITH - Post Medieval mine	Wheal Edith iron mine is recorded as 'disused' on the 1st Edition OS map c1880.
MCO25664	VIRGINIA - Post Medieval water wheel	A 35ft water wheel at Virginia.
MCO25680	GREAT HALWYN - Post Medieval china clay works	Great Halwyn china clay works is recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map c1880 and marked as 'disused' on the 1970's OS map.
MCO25681	MELLANGOOSE - Post Medieval corn mill	Mellangoose Mill has been destroyed by china-clay mining operations.
MCO25682	MELLANGOOSE - Post Medieval china clay works	Mellangoose china clay works were in operation by 1863 and were 'disused' by 1963.
MCO25683	WHEAL BENALLACK - Post Medieval china clay works	Wheal Bennallack china clay works closed in 1942 and has a well-preserved pit and dumps.
MCO25684	WHEAL BENALLACK - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Wheal Benallack which has now been demolished.
MCO25685	WHEAL BENALLACK - Post Medieval engine house, Post Medieval shaft	A small beam pumping engine house with granite and brick stack.
MCO25687	TREVISCOE - Post Medieval quarry	A quarry near Treviscoe is recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map c1880.

Ref	Name	Summary
MCO25692	WHEAL REMFRY - Post Medieval china clay works	Wheal Remfry china clay works are recorded c1880 and it was still in operation in 1974. By 1979 the area had been destroyed by clay extraction.
MCO25693	RETEW - Post Medieval china clay works	Retew china clay works are recorded on the c1880 OS map and by 1963 the works had been destroyed by the Wheal Remfry pit
MCO25694	TREWHELA - Post Medieval china clay works	A clay pit to the west of Retew is recorded on the OS map c1880 and marked 'disused' on the 1963 OS map.
MCO25695	TREWHELA - Post Medieval china clay works	A clay pit north northwest of Retew is recorded on the OS map c1880 and marked 'disused' on later maps and now destroyed by the Wheal Remfry pit.
MCO25696	HIT OR MISS - Post Medieval china clay works	Hit or Miss china clay works at Fraddon Down recorded in c1880 no longer survives as it has been destroyed by the Wheal Remfry works to the south.
MCO25698	CARSELLA - Post Medieval china clay works	Carsella china clay works is recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map c1880.
MCO25701	FRADDON DOWN - Post Medieval china clay works	Two contiguous china clay pits at Fraddon Downs is recorded in c1880. The site has been destroyed by the Wheal Remfry works to the south.
MCO25708	CENTRAL TREVISCOE - Post Medieval china clay works	Central Trevisco china clay works were in use by Dyer and Co in 1901 and were still in production in 1948.
MCO25710	WHEAL REMFRY - Modern brickworks	An important local brickworks which supplied the china-clay industry with bricks and tiles.
MCO25711	FRADDON DOWN - Post Medieval engine house	An engine house is recorded at this location on the 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS map c1907. The engine house no longer survives.
MCO25712	FRADDON DOWN - Post Medieval quarry	An 'old quarry' is recorded at this location on the c1907 OS map. It is not recorded on the modern Mastermap (2006), suggesting that it has been infilled.
MCO25713	TRERICE BRIDGE - Post Medieval quarry	An 'old quarry' annotated at this location, NE of Trerice Bridge on the c1880 OS map still survives.
MCO25714	TRERICE - Post Medieval china clay works	Trerice china clay works were in operation in 1901.
MCO25715	TREVISCOE - Post Medieval quarry	A quarry south-east of central Trevisco china clay works is recorded on the 2nd Edition OS of 1907.
MCO25717	HIGHER MELEDOR - Post Medieval china clay works	Higher Meledor china clay works are recorded on Hamilton Jenkin's map of 1930. The works are also recorded on the 2nd 1:2500 OS map c1907.
MCO25718	MELLANGOOSE - Post Medieval quarry	A quarry at Melangoose is recorded at this location on the 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS map c1907. The site appears to have been lost due to china clay activity.
MCO25719	GAVERIGAN - Post Medieval streamworks	There are streamworks to the south-west of Gaverigan recorded on the Tithe Map c1840.
MCO25720	TRERICE BRIDGE - Post Medieval stamping mill	Possible remains of a stamping mill at Trerice Bridge.
MCO25727	RESTOWRACK - Post Medieval horse engine	The site of a horse engine at Restowrack.
MCO26744	GAVERIGAN - Post Medieval brickworks	A brickworks at Gaverigan with the remains of a chimney stack and part of a circular kiln.
MCO26745	TRERICE - Post Medieval quarry	A quarry at Trerice.
MCO26746	HIT OR MISS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Hit or Miss china-clay works.
MCO26747	WHITEGATE - Post Medieval wharf, Post Medieval railway siding	A railway siding and wharf at Whitegate.
MCO26748	TREVISCOE - Post Medieval water wheel	A water wheel at Treviscoe china clay works.



Ref	Name	Summary
MCO26751	MACLARENS DRY - Modern china clay dries	A pan kiln at Trerice, known as Maclaren's Dry.
MCO26752	NEW HALWYN - Modern china clay works	New Halwyn china clay works.
MCO26753	NEW HALWYN - Modern mica lagoon	A mica lagoon with mica dam at New Halwyn china clay works.
MCO26754	NEW HALWYN - Modern mica drag	A mica drag and settling pits at New Halwyn china clay works.
MCO26755	NEW HALWYN - Modern sky tip, Modern inclined plane	A sky tip at New Halwyn china clay works.
MCO26756	NEW HALWYN - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A mica drag and settling pits at New Halwyn china clay works.
MCO26757	NEW HALWYN - Modern boiler house, Modern engine house	An engine house at New Halwyn china clay works.
MCO26758	TRERICE - Modern china clay dries	A pan kiln near Trerice is first recorded on the 2nd Edition OS 1:2500 c1907 and it is recorded on the modern Mastermap and notated "'Trerice Dry (disused)'".
MCO26759	SOUTH FRADDON - Modern china clay dries	A large pan-kiln of block construction.
MCO26760	GROVE - Modern china clay dries	A large late-period pan-kiln.
MCO26761	MELLANGOOSE - Modern china clay dries	A large pan-kiln at Melangoose.
MCO54368	DOMELLICK - Post Medieval accommodation bridge	A bridge carrying the Cornwall Minerals Railway from St Dennis Junction to Drinnick Mill over a farm access.
MCO54369	DOMELLICK - Post Medieval railway bridge	A bridge carrying the public road over the line of the Cornwall Minerals Railway.
MCO54372	DOMELLICK - Post Medieval wharf	The western terminus of the Gothers Tramway.
MCO55880	CMR ST DENNIS BRANCH - C19 railway	The CMR branch to St Dennis. Partly extant and in use.
MCO55881	CARSELLA FARM - Post Medieval railway bridge	A bridge carrying a farm lane over the line of the Cornwall Minerals Railway.
MCO55882	CMR RETEW BRANCH - Post Medieval railway	The CMR branch from St Dennis Junction to Retew and Meledor Mill.
MCO9563	GAVERIGAN BRIDGE - Post Medieval bridge	Gaverigan Bridge is recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map c1880.
MCO9749	TRERICE BRIDGE - Post Medieval bridge	Trerice Bridge is early C19 with a "'1800'" datestone.
MCO61250	TRERICE BRIDGE - Crossing House associated with the Retew Branch of The Cornwall Mineral Railway	Crossing House associated with the Retew Branch of The Cornwall Mineral Railway, where the line met the Stamps Hill Road, just beyond Trerice Bridge. The railway was constructed between 1872 and 1874.
MCO61350	TREVISCOE - C20 china clay dry	Extant C20 china clay dryer, which in 1957 was the site of the first automated refining plant in the industry
MCO61352	RETEW - C19 china clay dryers	Extant, partly ruined, mid C19 coal fired china clay dry, known as 'Collins Dry'. One of a group of 18 within the Fal Valley.

The earliest mapping available of the area is the tithe map of 1838, 'Plan of part of the parish of St Dennis' (fig. 5). The PDA is very similar to today although four field boundaries are no longer present within the north and south areas, one of these was lost by the late 1880s. Interestingly, the group of three small fields west of Little Trerice is not represented, only the western most field is shown on the tithe. A group of buildings is present at Trerice Manor Farm.

The energy storage area is recorded on the St Dennis tithe map as fields with a hamlet in the south eastern corner, which is Ennis and two buildings were shown here. There are additional field division at this date.

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1888 shows little change in the landscape of agricultural fields within the PDA, fields are represented as being surrounded by rough grazing or common ground (Fig. 6). Many of the field boundaries that are no longer extant are evident as earthworks in the 1m DTM LiDAR data (Fig. 7). Ruins discovered in the southern area of the PDA (Fig. 7) to the east during the field visit is further evidence of occupation from the post medieval period but is not recorded on the historic maps.

The china clay works were already in evidence on the map to the west, south and east and the railways were present too. The settlements were relatively small and St Dennis was smaller than today.

By the 2nd Edition 6" OS map of 1908 the china clay works had extended and St Dennis had also grown. This gradual expansion of industry and settlement continued into the late 20th century.

The remaining heritage assets from this period are concerned with the post medieval settlements and related agricultural activities, recorded through a review of historic mapping.

A settlement at Lower Bodella (MCO53345), 500m to the east, was recorded on the 1st Edition map 1888 and survives as a single dwelling. Other post medieval settlements were depicted at Higher Bodella (MCO53339) in the southeast, Benallack (MCO53342) and Halwyn (MCO53343) to the southwest.

On the east side of the PDA, just outside of the boundary, is a house at Little Trerice (MCO57855) with a date stone of 1839. A boundary stone (MCO57853), recently re-erected, is present 80m to the southeast of the PDA on the line of the parish boundary, it bears the date 1817 and the letters F, H&P and CL.

Also to the east of the PDA, a watering place (MCO26902) was recorded on historic mapping at the junction of field boundaries. In the wider landscape the remaining records from the post medieval period include a pair of cottages (MCO53340) in Treviscoe, a smithy workshop at Retew (MCO53341) and a cider press at Bodella (MCO212). The HER also records three corn mills in the area at Mellangoose MCO25681 and Retew MCO25691 and Lower Bodella MCO25697.

## 5.2 Assessment of heritage significance, importance and setting

### ***Known heritage assets within the PDA***

Historic mapping and LiDAR data indicates that a number of field boundaries are present within the PDA (HA1), which were probably enclosed in the post medieval period (Figure 7, Plate 9). The extant boundaries are sometimes earth banks with stone cores. Non extant boundaries may also be preserved archaeologically. Aerial and Imaging Vector data (AIM Vector Data supplied by the HER) shows a bank (HA3) within the PDA which also appears on LiDAR (Fig. 7). A footpath or track leads into the field and may relate to this form.

The energy storage area also has field boundaries dated to the post medieval period and is likely to contain non extant additional boundaries as well as former buildings.

A ruined building or boundary wall was identified during the site visit in the southern area of the PDA (HA4; Plate 10) at the southeast corner and another which may be a boundary or sheepfold is present at the eastern edge of the southern area of the PDA (HA2; Plate 11). These are remnants of previous occupation and are of low importance, though they add to the local character (Fig. 7).

An undated enclosure (MCO21782) is recorded within the PDA in the western area to the southwest, two concentric rings were identified from aerial photographs (Fig. 3 & 7). Whilst their origin and function is uncertain, such features are normally associated with the Prehistoric period.

The Portable Antiquities Database (PAS) records the find of a medieval gold finger ring (PAS ID 608733) within the western part of the PDA (Area 2). It had a French inscription in enamel, translated as 'forever loyal' (Fig. 3 & 7.)

A boundary which sets out the landholdings of Trerice (MCO55418) dates from a charter of 1049, it survives as the parish boundary between St Stephens and St Dennis which runs along the road along the southern edge of the PDA. (Fig. 3 & 7; Plate 13.)

The PDA is made up of several fields which are divided by or bounded by field boundaries, the majority of these appear on the 1838 tithe map and are very likely that these represent remnant pre-parliamentary enclosure field systems and would therefore qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

None of the above heritage assets are of more than local or low importance.

Table 5: Heritage assets in the PDA

Ref No.	Period	Description	Source	Importance
HA1	Med/Post Med	Field boundaries	Map/LiDAR/Aerial Imaging	Low
HA2	Post Med	Remains of wall or fold	Field visit	Low
HA3	Undated	2 linear possible banks	LiDAR/AIMVector	Low
HA4	Post Med	Remains of building or wall	Field visit	Low
MCO21782	Undated	Enclosure	AP	Low
PAS ID 608733	Med	Finger ringer ring	PAS	Low
MCO55418	Med	Boundary	Documents	Low

### ***Archaeological potential of the PDA***

Some undesignated heritage assets have been identified within the PDA and in addition the Study Area assessment has shown activity from most periods in history. In addition the PDA has not been previously developed and has not been subject to the destructive quarrying which has occurred as a result of the china clay extraction. In addition the area is currently pasture and does not appear to have been deep ploughed. The archaeological potential of the PDA is considered to be medium: undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present. The archaeological potential of the energy storage area is also medium.

### ***Heritage assets in the Study Area***

#### *Designated heritage assets*

There is one Listed Building (Fig.2) within the Study Area. This is Trerice Bridge (LB 1144082; Plate 16) which is located less than 50m from the PDA. The granite structure is Grade II Listed and carries road traffic above the river Fal, it is of medium importance and is not a highly visible structure in the landscape.

Other Listed Buildings are present in the wider landscape and within St Dennis, including the church of St Dennis (LB 1327433) Grade II\* which is 1.5km northeast from the PDA and is considered of high importance (Plates 14-15). This was also considered for potential setting effects as it is located prominently in the landscape on the top of a hill (Fig. 2).

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

#### *Undesignated heritage assets*

There are non-designated heritage assets within the 1km Study Area (Fig 3), are discussed in Section 5.1.

Non-designated assets in the Study Area have been reviewed and none have been identified as sensitive to visual change within their setting

## 6 PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Direct impacts on buried heritage assets have the potential to occur where groundworks for the proposed development are undertaken. These groundworks could include, but not be limited to, construction of compounds and any temporary construction access routes; permanent tracks or roads servicing the proposed development; cable trenches and foundations for structures and any landform re-profiling.

The majority of field boundaries and hedgerows within or bounding the PDA qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations, this also applies to the energy storage area. Permission will need to be sought from the LPA for the removal of any hedgerow which has been identified as 'important' under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. It is not anticipated that this would be cited as a reason to refuse planning consent for the proposed development.

Indirect impacts have the potential to occur as a result of visual and other sensory changes (including changes in lighting, noise and patterns of access) brought about by the proposed development within the setting of heritage assets, causing a change to their perceived heritage significance.

Surviving archaeological deposits directly impacted by the proposed development are anticipated to comprise five undesignated heritage assets identified within the PDA. In addition, the archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains is considered to be medium; therefore undiscovered heritage assets are likely to be present, though probably of low importance, these are likely to be directly impacted by groundworks of the proposed development also. The energy storage area has similar former field boundaries and the remains of medieval or post medieval settlement and is of medium archaeological potential.

There is one Listed Building within the 1km Study Area, less than 50m from the PDA. Trerice Bridge is in use as a road bridge, it is closed in by trees, low walled and not readily visible at road level. It is unlikely to experience significant negative effects from the proposals (Plate 16).

Other designated assets present in the wider landscape and within St Dennis, include the church of St Dennis (LB 1327433), a Grade II\* Listed Building which is 1.5km from the PDA (Plates 12, 14, 15). This asset has been considered for potential setting effects as it is prominent in the landscape on the top of a hill. However, there is some limited screening provided by trees which makes it less prominent than expected. Visual change as a result of the proposed development are possible in views towards the PDA from the high ground. There is expected to be no adverse effect on the cultural significance of the church, given the intervening distance. The historical and current agricultural land-use of the PDA does not contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the church. Further, the view already contains significant industrial activity from quarrying and the landscape therefore more readily absorbs further modern development.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

This desk-based assessment has considered the likely impact that future development would have on potential below-ground archaeological remains within the proposed development site boundary, and the setting of heritage assets within the Study Area, in accordance with planning policy and guidance.

It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding whether further investigation and mitigation is required at the proposed development site, in consultation with the local planning authority archaeological advisors.

The sources consulted in this assessment have shown that heritage assets are present within the PDA, comprising extant historic field boundaries that are likely important under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations, as well as later historic period ruins of structures and a possible earthwork and enclosure of uncertain date. The energy storage area also has similar boundaries which are likely considered important under the regulations as well as being the location of the hamlet of Ennis.

The archaeological potential has been determined as medium and buried deposits are likely to be present, however there is no evidence to suggest that any hitherto archaeological remains present within the PDA are likely to be of more than low (local) importance.

It is recommended that, wherever feasible, the proposed development is designed such that the known archaeological remains identified within the PDA by this DBA are fully preserved in situ, including any historic field boundaries and hedgerows.

In light of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, the local planning authority is likely to require further archaeological investigation, either as a staged field evaluation to be submitted as supporting information with a planning application or as a condition of consent.

Further assessment and mitigation may be recommended as follows:

- 100% Geophysical survey of areas potentially physically impacted by proposals;
- A programme of site investigation comprising archaeological trial trenching to inform any further mitigation work; and
- Dependent upon the result of the above, a programme of archaeological mitigation works such as a watching brief or set piece excavation prior to any development within the application site boundary.

Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

Assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets in the surrounding landscape has identified no adverse effects, and no further detailed setting assessment is considered to be necessary.

It is not anticipated that proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

However, it is likely that the local authority will require further assessment of the site's archaeological potential.

In accordance with the requirements of the NPPF, any subsequent mitigation should be proportionate to the importance of the remains and significance of the impacts as determined through evaluation.

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<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/22936789/adopted-local-plan-strategic-policies-2016.pdf> accessed December 2020
- DCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework. London: HMSO
- Henderson, R, 2021, White Cross Solar Farm, Headland Archaeology Unpublished Report
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) <https://pastscape.org.uk> accessed December 2020
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) (2020) British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed December 2020
- Historic England Search the List (2020) <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> accessed December 2020
- Open Domesday (2020) <http://opendomesday.org/> accessed December 2020
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (2020) Portable Antiquities Database <https://finds.org.uk/database> accessed December 2020

### ***Historic maps***

Plan of part of St Dennis Parish in the County of Cornwall Tithe map 1838

Ordnance Survey Mapping:

Cornwall XLI:SW, Six-inch to the mile, Surveyed: 1879, Published: 1888

Cornwall XL:SE, Six-inch to the mile, Surveyed: 1879, Published: 1888

Cornwall XLI:SW, Six-inch to the mile, Revised: 1906, Published: 1908

Cornwall XL:SE, Six-inch to the mile, Revised: 1906, Published: 1908

OS Plan, Six-inch to the mile, 1963

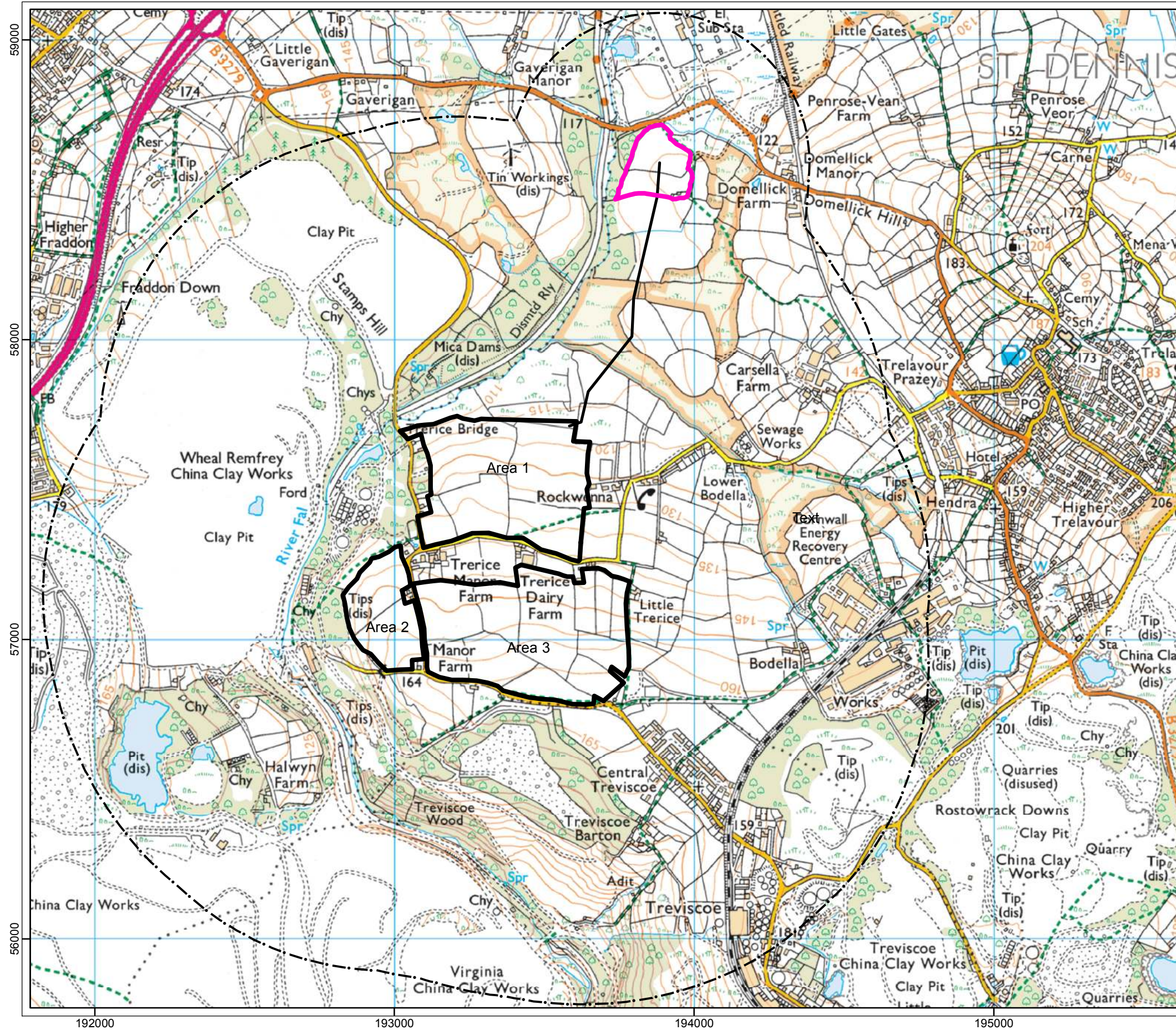
### ***Aerial Photographs***

- Google Earth Historic Satellite Imagery accessed December 2020
- National Collection of Aerial Photography <https://ncap.org.uk/> accessed December 2020
- Britain from above <https://britainfromabove.org.uk> accessed December 2020

### ***LiDAR***

1m resolution DTM and DSM WMS service download from <https://environment.data.gov.uk/spatialdata/lidar-composite-digital-surface-model-dtm-1m/wms?> accessed December 2020

## **APPENDIX 1: FIGURES**



KEY

- Cable Run
- █ Energy Storage Area
- ▭ Siteboundary
- - - Study Area

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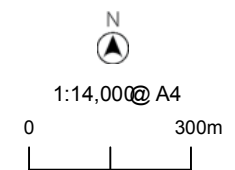
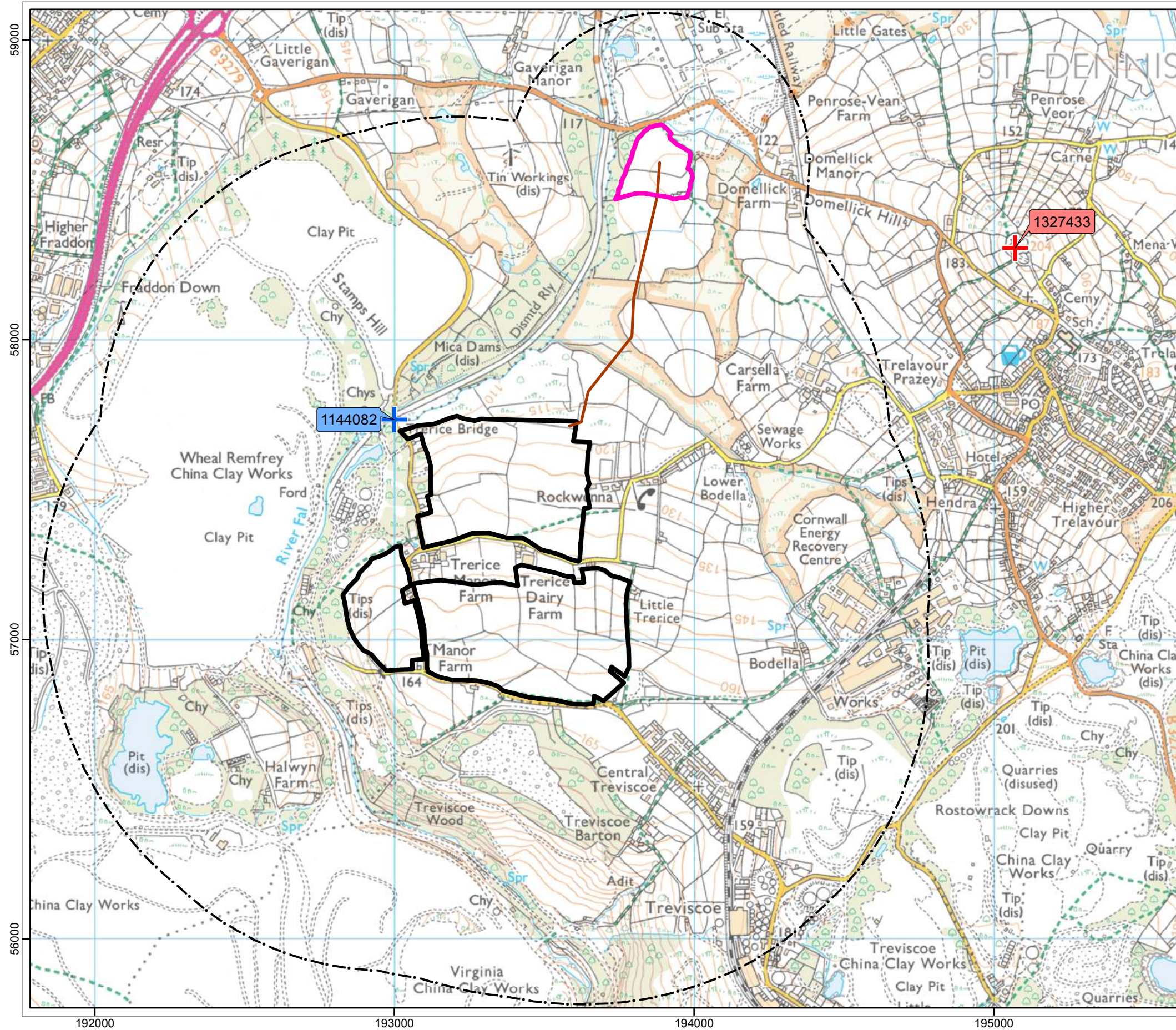


Fig 1 Site location





KEY

- + Listed Building Grade II
- + Listed Building Grade II\*
- Cable Run
- ▭ Energy Storage Area
- Siteboundary
- Study Area

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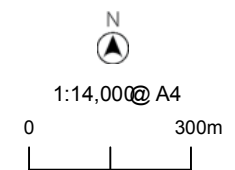
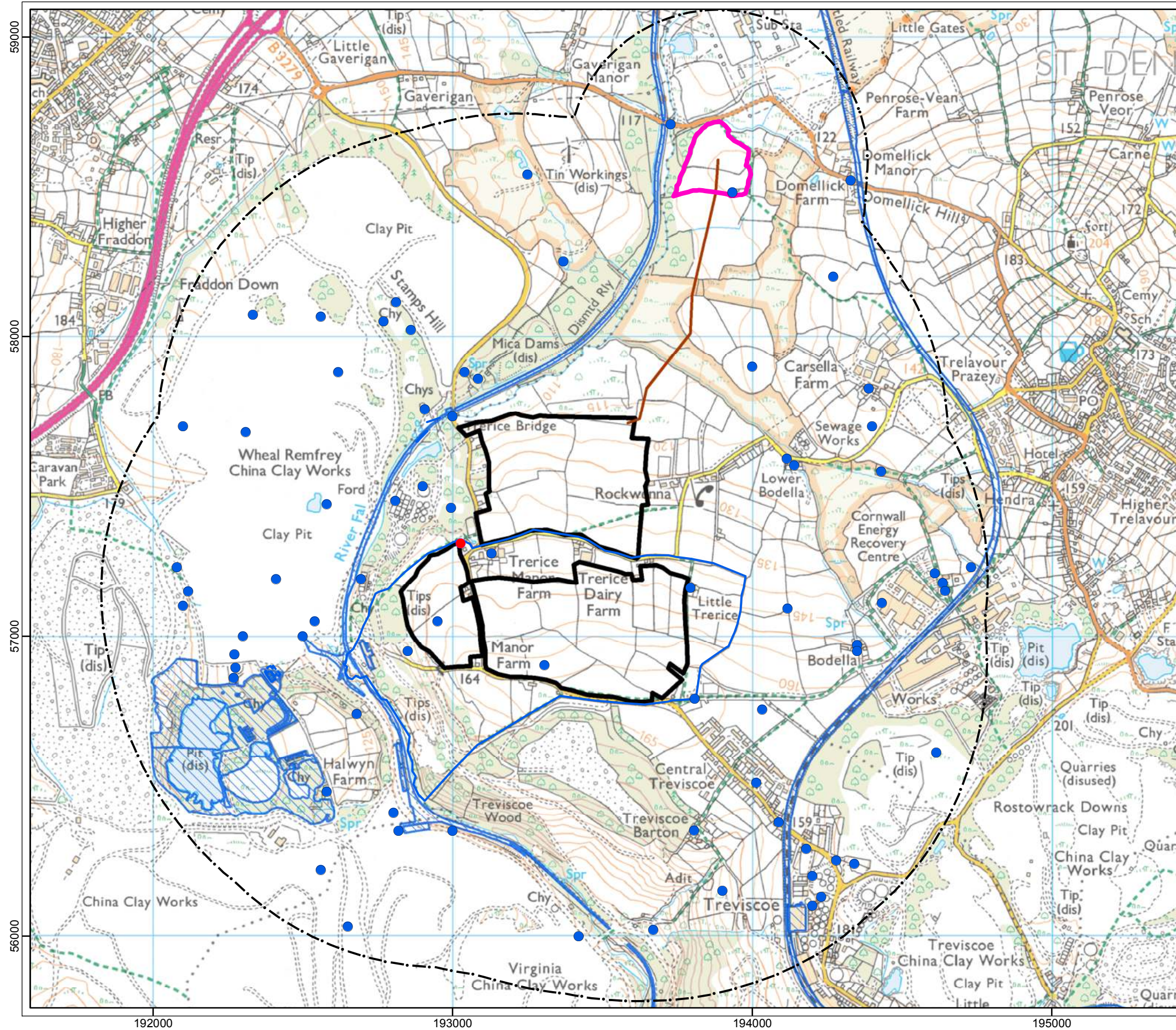


Fig 2 Designated heritage assets in the Study Area



**KEY**

- Portable Antiquities Database point
- Non designated heritage asset points
- Non designated heritage asset Line
- ▭ Non designated heritage asset polygons
- Cable Run
- ▭ Energy Storage Area
- ▭ Siteboundary
- - - Study Area

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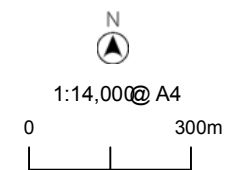
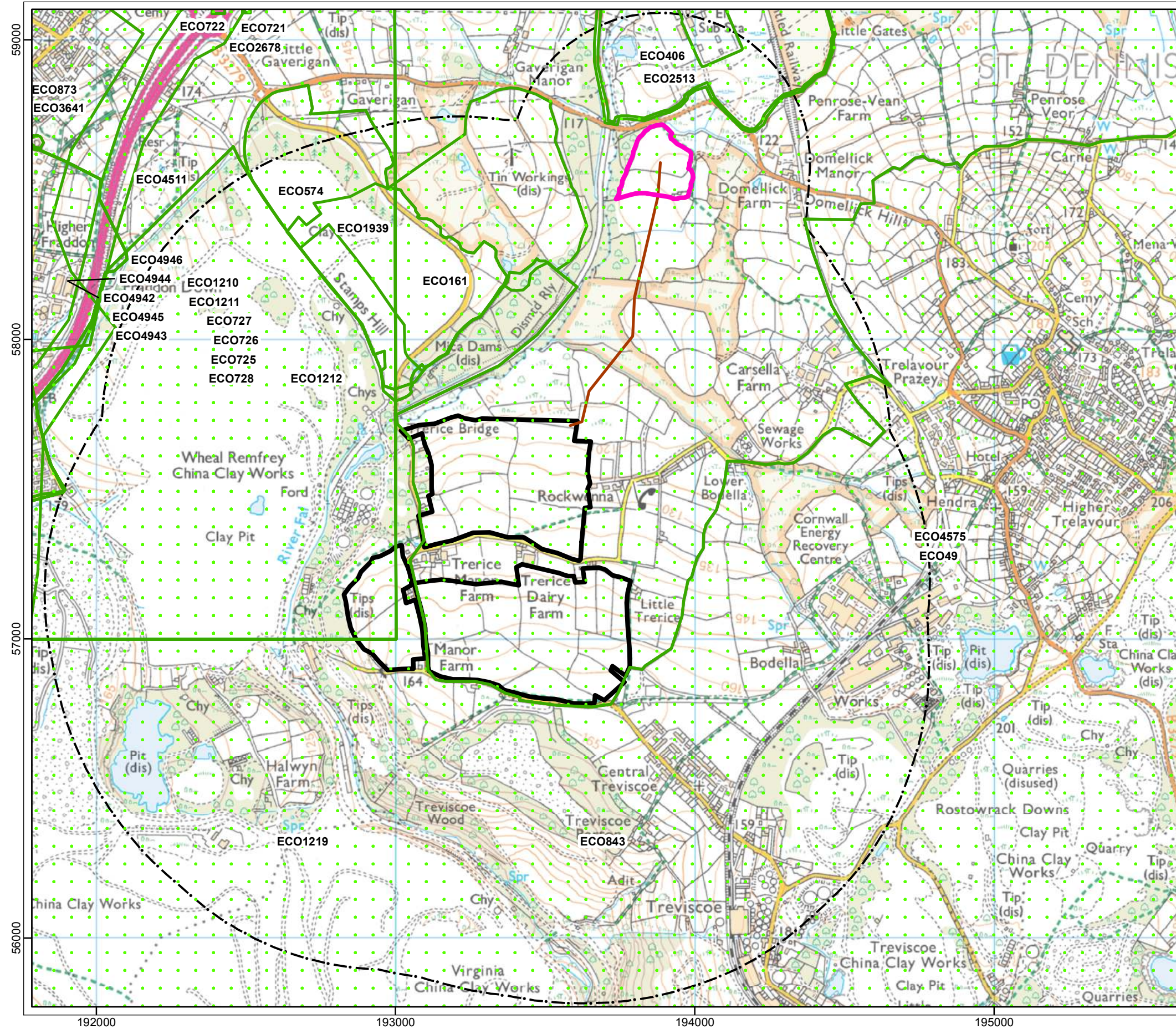


Fig 3 Non designated heritage assets within the study area



KEY

- ▬ Previous Archaeological Investigations
- ▬ Cable Run
- Energy Storage Area
- Siteboundary
- Study Area

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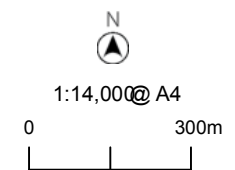


Fig 4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

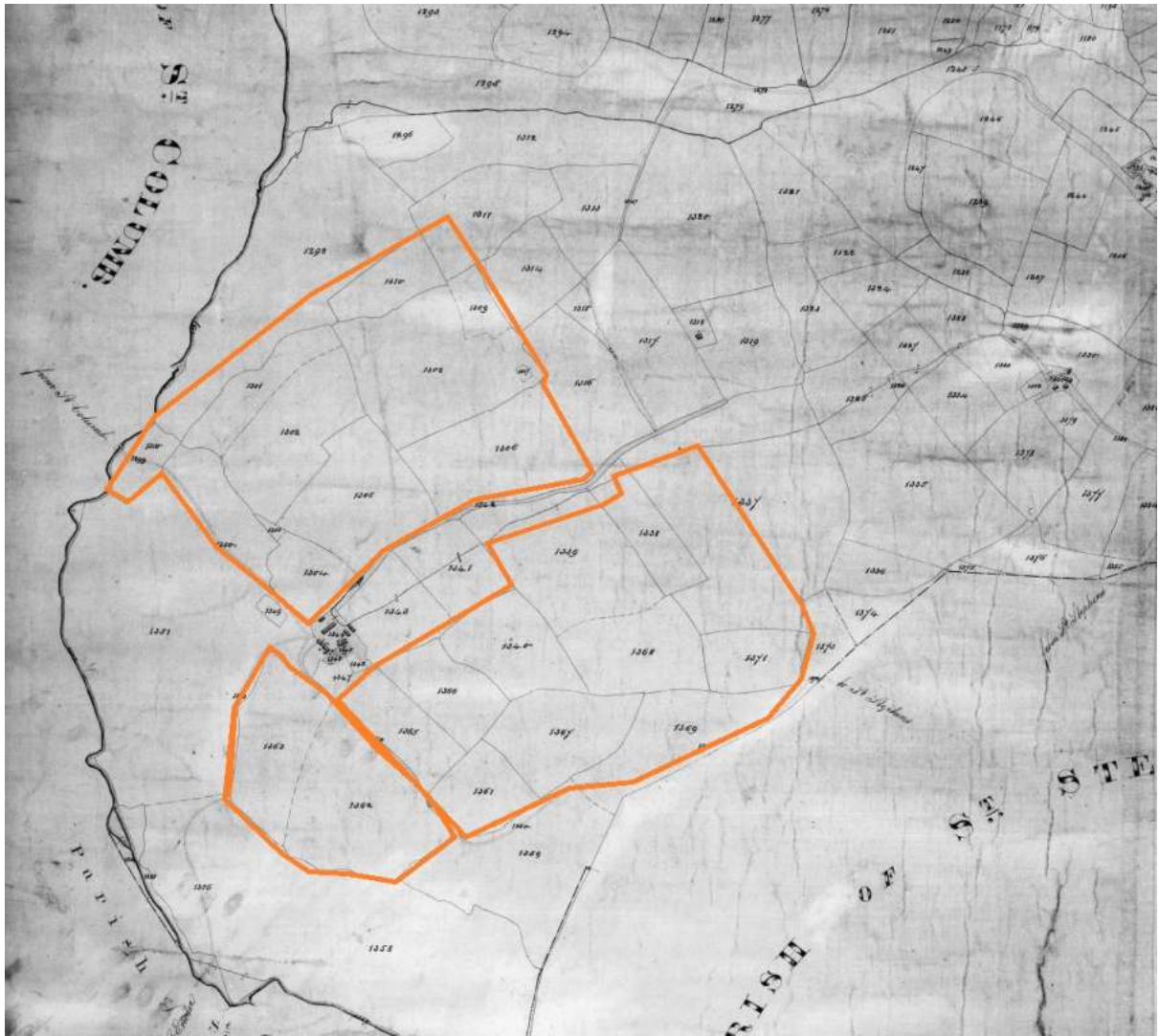
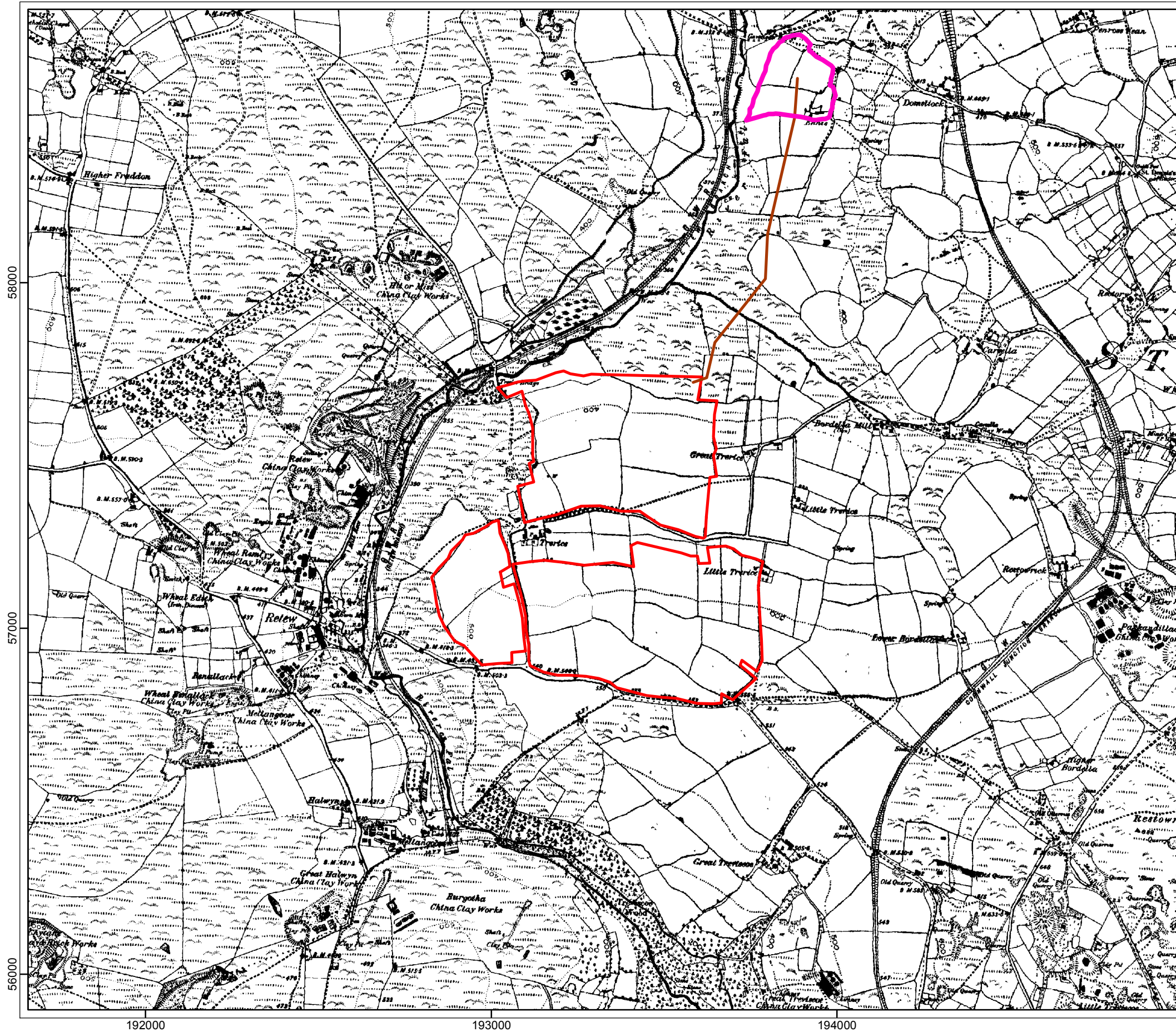


Figure 5: 1838 Tithe map of St Dennis with PDA indicated



KEY

- █ Energy Storage Area
- █ Cable Run
- █ Siteboundary

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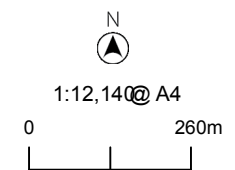


Fig 6 1st Edition OS map 1888



KEY

- Aerial Imaging and Mapping Vector Data
- ▭ Siteboundary

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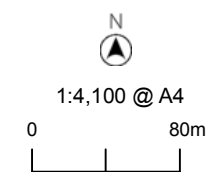


Fig 7 LiDAR DTM 1m showing heritage assets: field boundaries, ruins and earthworks from AIMVector HER data within the PDA

## **APPENDIX 2: PLATES**



Plate 1: Western area of PDA at southern edge (Area 2), looking northwest



Plate 2: Western area of PDA (Area 2) (mid point) looking northwest





Plate 3: View from southern area of PDA (Area 3) to the north



Plate 4: View to the west from southern area of PDA (Area 3) and china clay works



Plate 5: View from southern area of PDA (Area 3), looking southeast



Plate 6: View from southern area of PDA (Area 3), looking west



Plate 7: View from northern area of PDA (Area 1), looking northeast



Plate 8: View from northern area of PDA (Area 1) to west



Plate 9: Partial stone wall and hedgerow in northern area of PDA/Area 1 (HA1), looking north



Plate 10: Possible ruined boundary wall or building (HA4) in southeast corner of southern area of PDA (Area 3)



Plate 11: Stone wall, possible sheep fold or boundary wall (HA2) within southern area of PDA at eastern edge (Area 3). Looking east.



Plate 12: View from PDA towards east and St Dennis Church (LB 1327433) (high ground on left) and St Dennis on right



Plate 13: Parish boundary (stone wall) (MCO55418) on southern edge of PDA



Plate 14: St Dennis church (LB 1327433) Grade II\*



Plate 15: View from St Dennis churchyard to the west and the PDA



Plate 16: Trerice Bridge (LB 1144082)