

# PROPOSED WIND TURBINE AT BURNGULLOW

## ST MEWAN

## CORNWALL

Results of a Heritage Impact Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 220518



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# Proposed Wind Turbine at Burngullow, St Mewan, Cornwall

## Results of a Heritage Impact Assessment

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for CleanEarth Energy Ltd. (The Agent)

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of a heritage impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for a proposed wind turbine at Burngullow, St Mewan, Cornwall. This work was carried out on behalf of CleanEarth Energy Ltd. (The Agent) in advance of a planning application.*

*The proposed site would be located towards the northern edge of the parish of St Mewan, close to the boundary with St Stephen-in-Brannel. This area lies within the china clay district attached to St Austell, a landscape largely despoiled by mineral extraction, but one where the disused pits are being reclaimed by nature. Prior to the massive expansion of the china clay pits in the 20<sup>th</sup> century this was an upland landscape of open commons and marginal smallholdings. The proposed turbine would be located on the north-western edge of the surviving part of Burngullow Common. This part of the Common was attached to the Manor of Trewoon, held by the Kellys and, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, in moieties by the Tremaynes of Heligan and the Hoblyns of Nanswhyden.*

*The proposed turbine would be located on the edge of a block of ancient unenclosed moorland, with the embankments, haul roads, and vertiginous cliffs of Blackpool Pit to the north and west. Recent aerial photography indicates the moorland is far from undisturbed, but the earthworks of two historic trackways and a line of lode-back mineral prospection pits survive in good condition and cross the area to the east and south of the proposed site. The archaeological potential of this moorland site is assessed as moderate. The impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent** and **irreversible** but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring.*

*In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings, or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. A small number of the designated heritage assets considered in detail would be affected by the proposed development to a limited degree (**minor adverse**), with a **minor adverse** effect on the historic landscape, **negligible** aggregate impact, and a **minor adverse** cumulative impact on the basis there are several other operational turbines in close proximity. On that basis the impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** overall. In NPPF terms, this is a development of less than substantial harm, towards the lower end of that spectrum.*

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January 2023

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CLEAN EARTH ENERGY LTD. (THE AGENT)  
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## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	BURNGULLOW
<b>PARISH:</b>	ST MEWAN
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>TURBINE NGR:</b>	SW 98378 54117
<b>PLANNING REF:</b>	PRE-APPLICATION
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	SMBT22
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-506981

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a heritage impact assessment for a proposed wind turbine at Burngullow, St Mewan, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice, Historic England and ClfA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located c.2km to the east-south-east of Foxhole and c.3.5km north-west of the centre of St Austell, within an area of formerly unenclosed upland moorland much altered by the industrial extraction of china clay. The proposed turbine would be located at the north-western tip of an area of surviving open ground east of the former Blackpool china clay works. The turbine would be at an altitude of c.210m AOD.

The soils of this area are the gritty loamy acid soils with a wet peaty horizon of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the granite of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2022).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site of the proposed turbine lies on the edge of the disused china clay quarry Blackpool Pit, close to a surviving fragment of the formerly extensive Burngullow Common. The Common was utilised for its resources by the tenants of the manors of Burngullow, Trewoon, and Treloweth, and latterly by their landlords who oversaw the exploitation of its mineral wealth: tin and, from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century but particularly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, china clay. Burngullow was held by the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock, but the site itself lies just within that section of the Common held by the lords of Trewoon Manor. In the post-medieval period these were the Tremaynes of Heligan and the Hoblyns for Nanswhyden. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century Blackpool Pit expanded and swallowed up most of the Common. The closest historic settlement is Higher Goonamarth Farm, which is first recorded in 1347, with the place-name element *goon* indicative of late (i.e. post-Conquest) enclosure. There are documented references to a blowing house at Higher Goonamarth in 1540 and an 'old' stamping mill is shown in the valley on the 1838 tithe map.

From c.1820 china clay extraction became increasingly important, the rate of extraction and dumping accelerating in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The impact of the china-clay industry on the land is immediately apparent: vast clay pits and enormous spoil heaps dominate this strange and desolate landscape. Most of the entries on the Cornwall and Scilly HER in the immediate area relate to features or structures that have been destroyed or buried. Some parts of this area have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Assessment, survey, and fieldwork have been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Higher Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack. Works in advance of the turbine at Higher Goonamarth included a geophysical survey, which identified a regular series of

parallel linear anomalies arising from medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation, or perhaps tin streaming (SWARCH 2015).

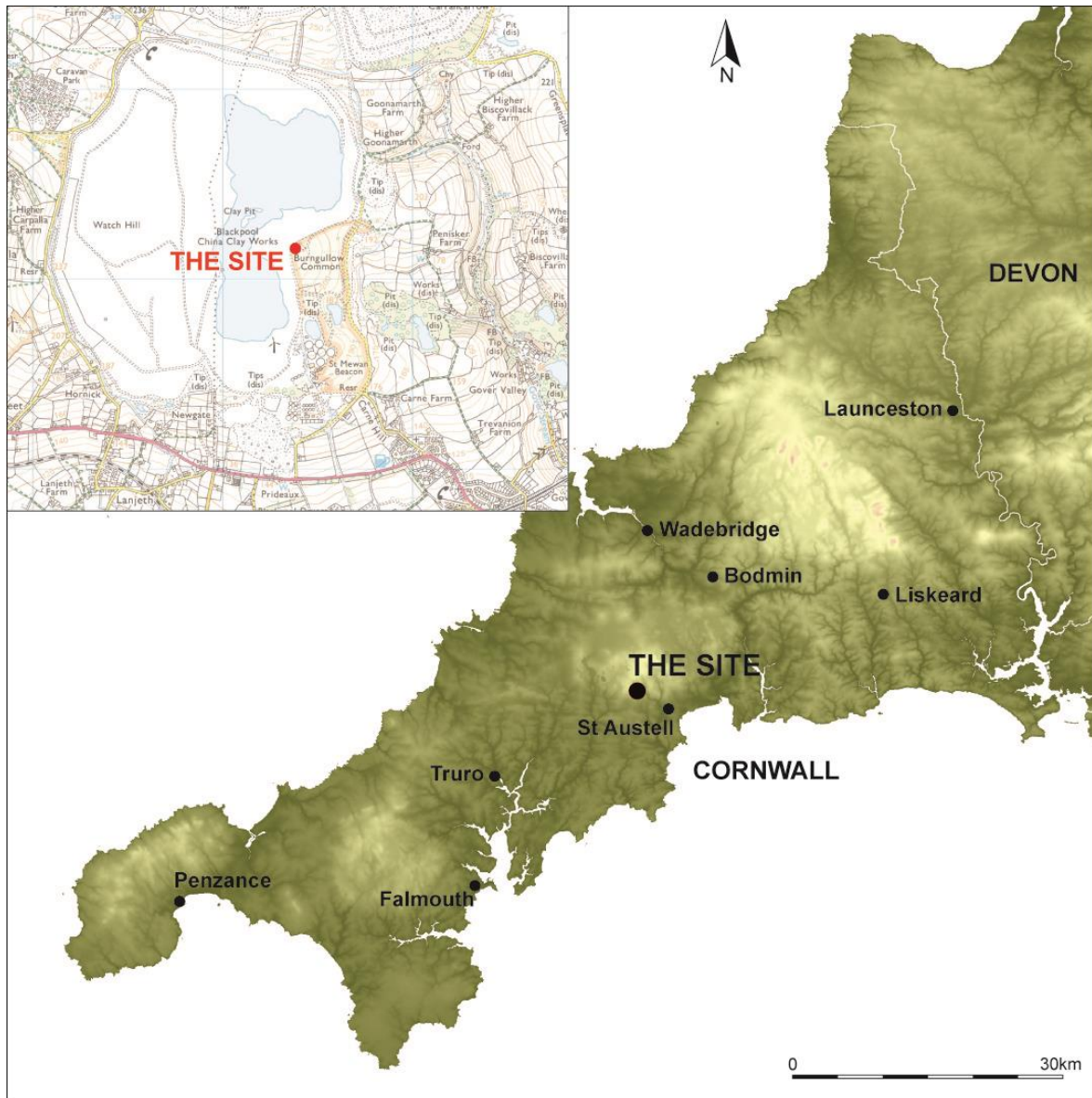


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CifA 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (Historic England 2017).

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2016), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best practice* (University of Newcastle 2002) and *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3<sup>rd</sup> edition* (Landscape Institute 2013). The walkover survey was undertaken by B. Morris in March 2022; the site visits were undertaken by N. Boyd in May 2022; some of the photographs (due to accessibility issues) are lifted from previous impact assessments.

## 2.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 2.1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT - OVERVIEW

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument, or archaeological site (the ‘heritage asset’). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and/or its setting (indirect impact). The methodology employed in this assessment is based on the approach outlined in the relevant National Highways guidance (DMRB LA 104 2020), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) guidance and the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Historic England 2017). The methodology employed in this assessment can be found in Appendix 2.

### 2.2 NATIONAL POLICY

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2021). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

*Paragraph 194*

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

*Paragraph 195*

*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.*

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*

### 2.3 LOCAL POLICY

Policy 24: *Historic Environment* in *The Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030* makes the following statement:

*All development proposals should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations... identifying the significance of all heritage assets that would be affected by the*



*proposals and the nature and degree of any affects and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.*

*Great weight will be given to the conservation of Cornwall's heritage assets... Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset must be justified... In those exceptional circumstances where harm to any heritage assets can be fully justified, and the development would result in the partial or total loss of the asset and/or its setting, the applicant will be required to secure a programme of recording and analysis of that asset, and archaeological excavation where relevant, and ensure the publication of that record to an appropriate standard in public archive.*

## **2.4 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT – DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS**

This assessment is broken down into two main sections. Section 3.0 addresses the *direct impact* of the proposed development i.e., the physical effect the development may have on heritage assets within, or immediately adjacent to, the development site. Designated heritage assets on or close to a site are a known quantity, understood and addressed via the *design and access statement* and other planning documents. Robust assessment, however, also requires a clear understanding of the value and significance of the *archaeological* potential of a site. This is achieved via the staged process of archaeological investigation detailed in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 assesses the likely effect of the proposed development on known and quantified designated heritage assets in the local area. In this instance the impact is almost always indirect i.e. the proposed development impinges on the *setting* of the heritage asset in question and does not have a direct physical effect.

## 3.0 DIRECT IMPACTS

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### 3.1 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *direct effect* of a development is taken to be its direct physical effect on the buried archaeological resource. In most instances, the effect will be limited to the site itself. However, unlike designated heritage assets (see Section 4.0) the archaeological potential of a site, and the significance of that archaeology, must be quantified by means of a staged programme of archaeological investigation. Sections 3.2-3.6 examine the documentary, cartographic and archaeological background to the site; Section 3.7 summarises this information in order to determine the significance of the archaeology, the potential for harm, and outlines mitigation strategies as appropriate. Appendix 2 details the methodology employed to make this judgement.

### 3.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The proposed turbine would be located within a large area of former open grazing land known as Burngullow Common (Figure 2). The field immediately to the east and south of the turbine site is the surviving fragment of this once extensive upland area. The tithe map (Figure 3) shows a dashed line running north-south to the west of the site of the proposed site. To the west of this line the Common belonged to the Manor of Burngullow, owned by the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock in 1695 and 1838. East of this line, as indicated on the 1695 map, the Common belonged to the Manor of Trewan (Trewoon), formerly held by the Kellys and in 1695 and 1838 divided into moieties held by the families of Tremayne of Heligan and Hoblyn of Nanswhyden. A third moiety was held by the Hawkins Family of Trewithen. The resources of this extensive area of open grazing would have been used by the tenants of the manor, but would increasingly have been seen as a mineral resource by the owners of the land, and setts were granted for mineral and china clay prospection in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest depiction of this area appears in the 1695 Lanhydrock Atlas. This map (not illustrated) shows the long narrow sliver of land held by the Agar-Robartes Family extending from Burngullow in the south to the Longstone in the north. The greater part of this area (extending north from Lanjeth) was unenclosed at that date and listed as a common, the *Great Down*. The site of the proposed turbine lies just to the east of the area shown on this map.

The next cartographic source is the 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) surveyor's draft map. This shows the land to be unenclosed. The first detailed cartographic source is the 1838 St Mewan tithe map. This, too, shows little detail, although in the wider area clay pits, tin workings, reservoirs, mounds or pits, and trackways are shown. The holloway crossing south-west to north-east (see Section 3.5, below) is first shown on this map.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (Figures 4) is more detailed, but the landscape of 1879 appears little different to that of 1838 apart from more clearly representing the extent of the reservoirs and clay pits on or around the Common. The 1879 OS map is the first to show the trackway running south-east to north-west across the site (see Section 3.5, below).

The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map (Figure 5) and 4<sup>th</sup> revision (Figure 6) show the dramatic extension of the clay pits to the west and north of the site, which almost reach the full extent of the later pit during this period.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).

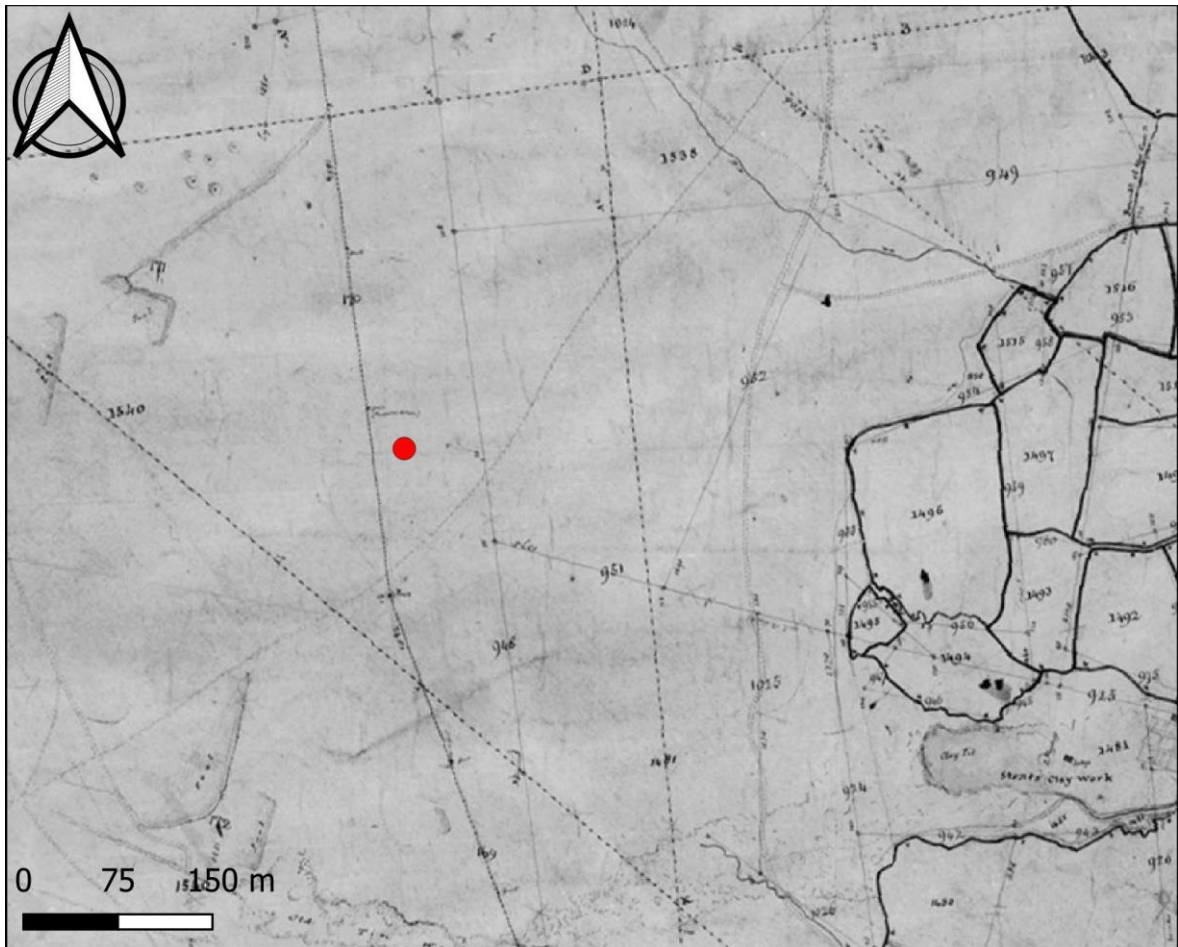


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1838 ST MEWAN TITHE MAP; THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS INDICATED (PRO).

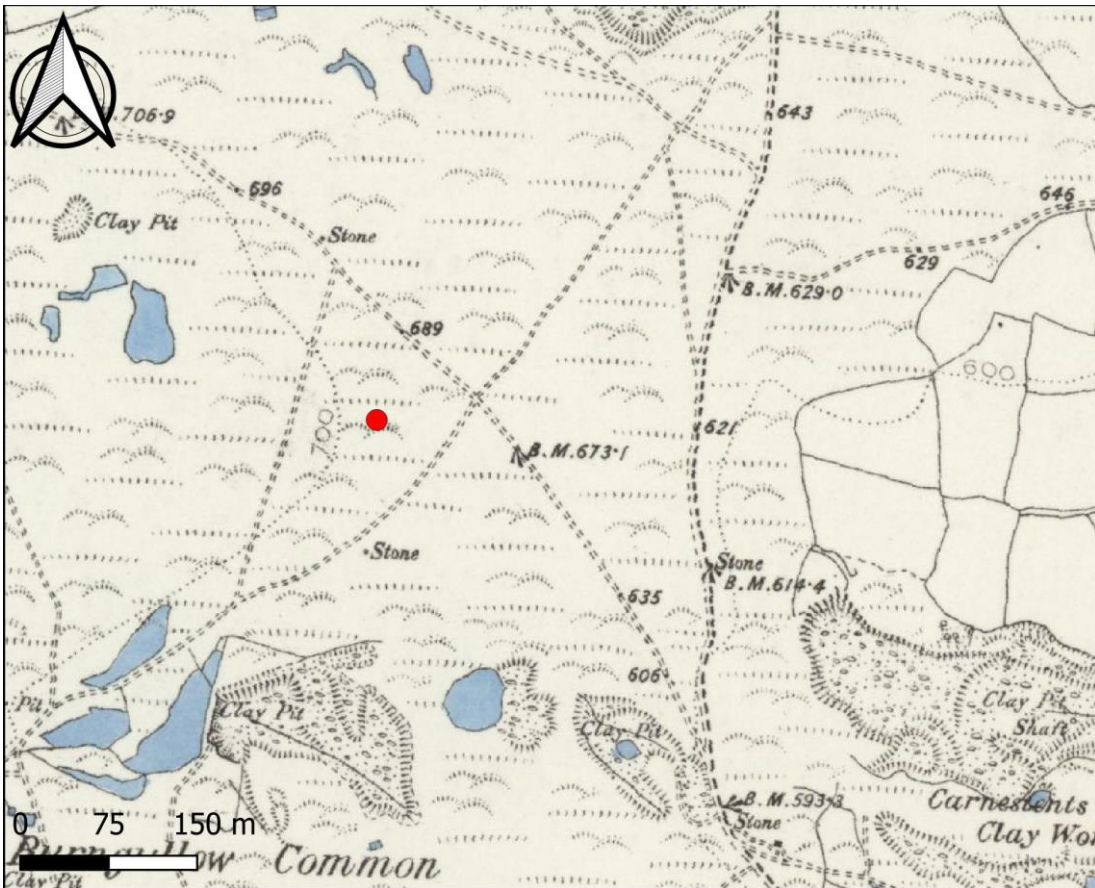


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION OS 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEETS L.N.E; SURVEYED 1879-81, PUBLISHED 1888-90) (NLS).

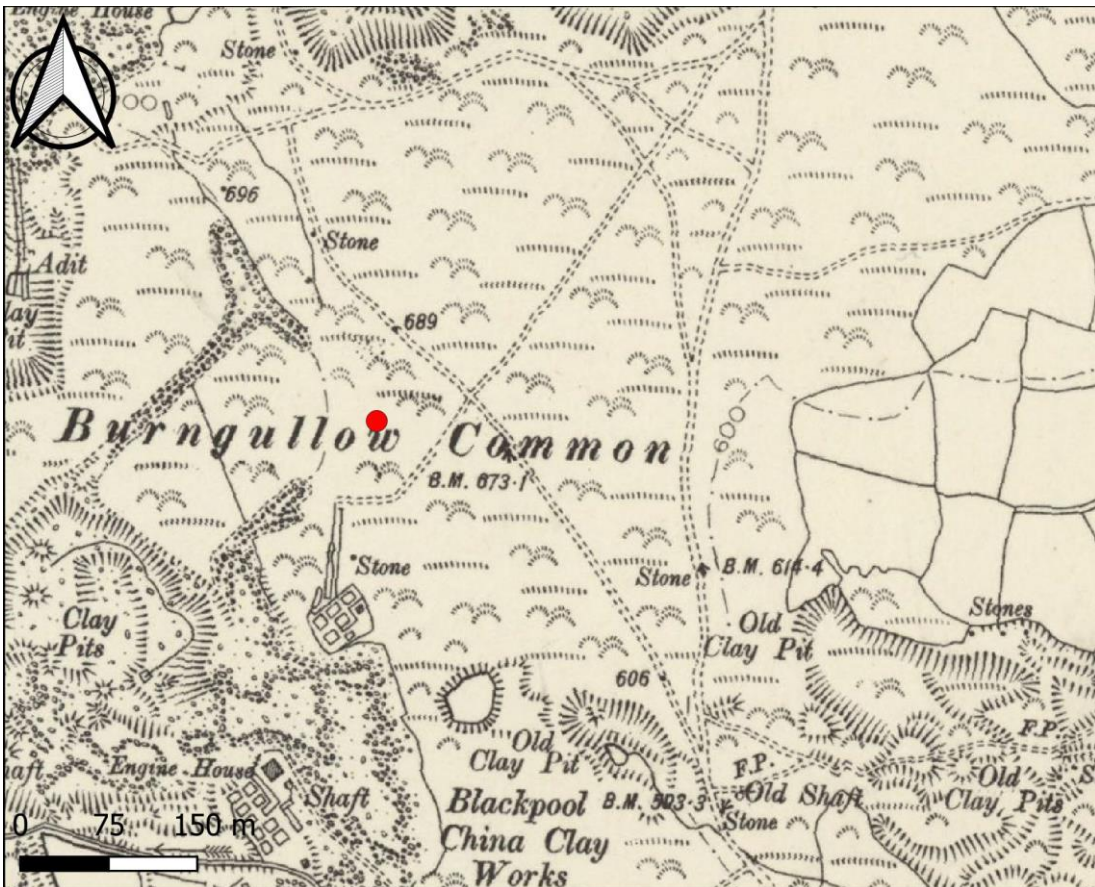


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION OS 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEETS L.N.E, SURVEYED 1906, PUBLISHED 1908) (NLS).

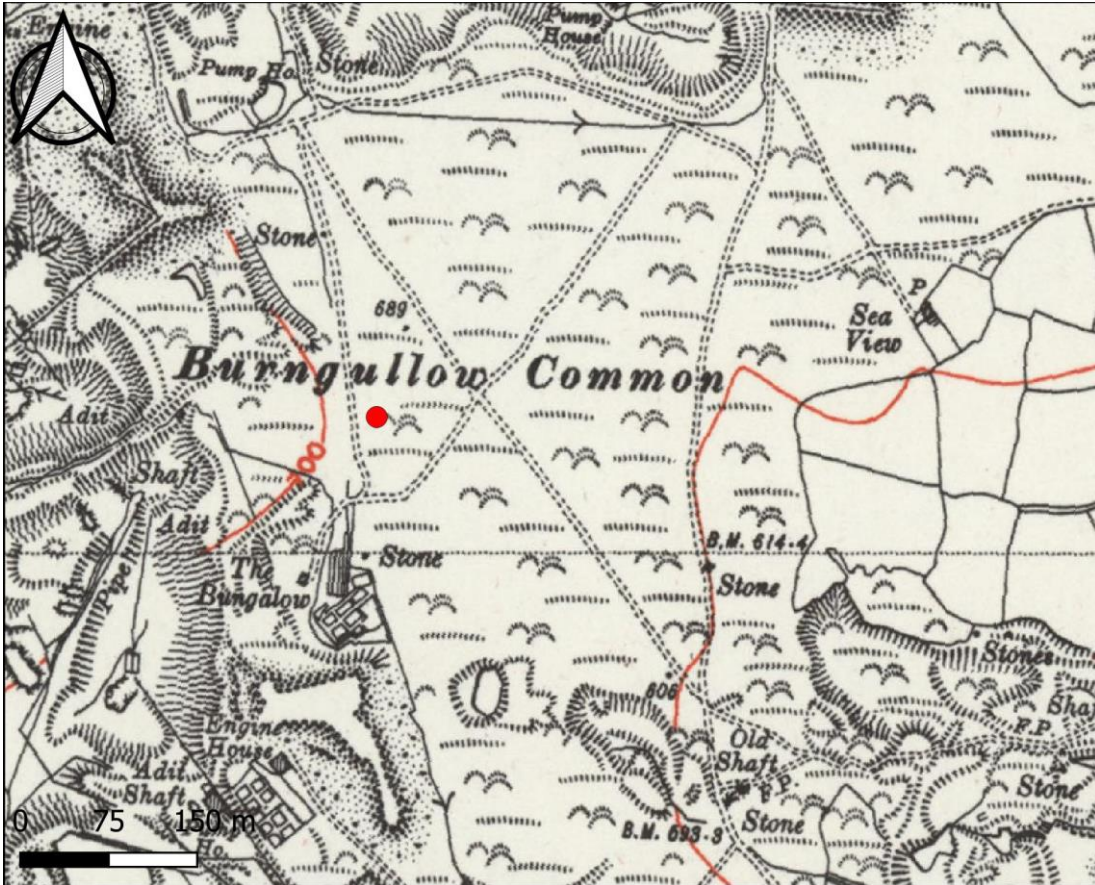


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 4<sup>TH</sup> REVISION OS 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEETS L.NE, REVISED 1938, PUBLISHED 1947) (NLS).

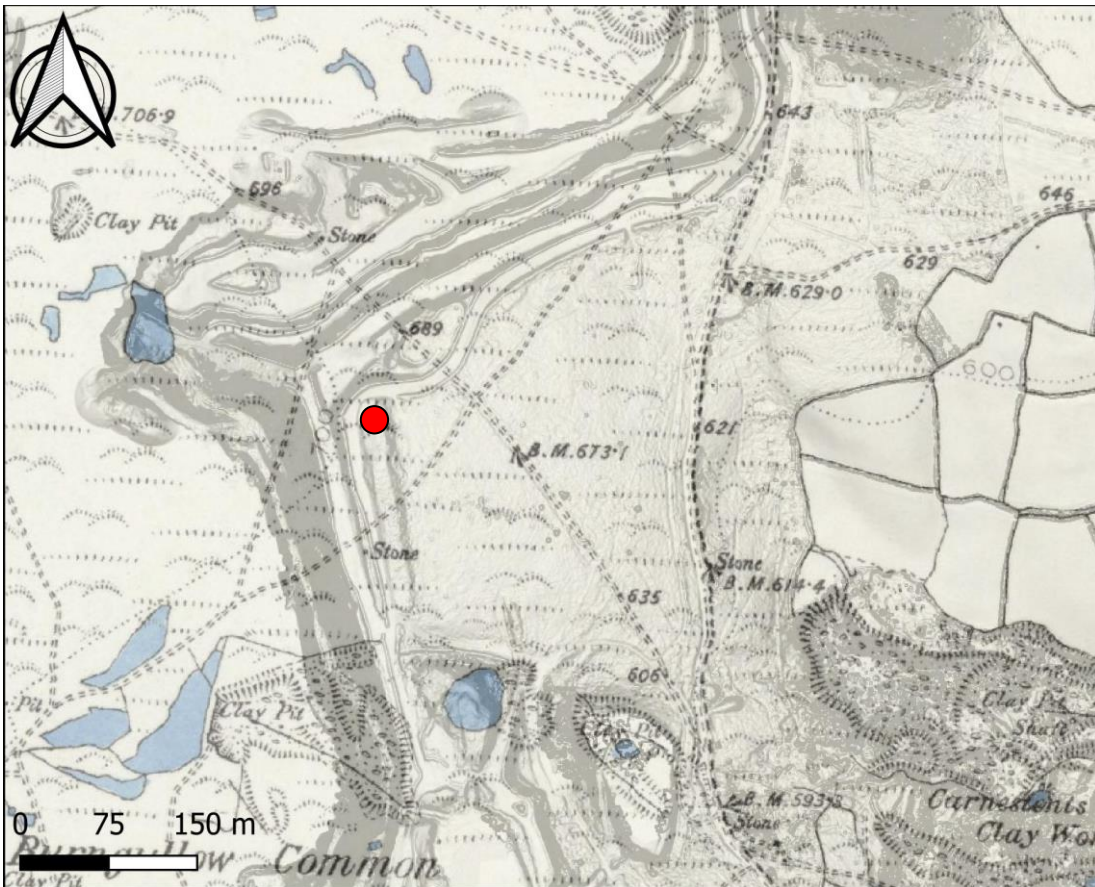


FIGURE 7: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LIDAR AND THE 1879 OS MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).

### 3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Fieldwork in this area has benefitted from the continued expansion of china clay extraction, with several overarching reports (Herring & Smith 1991; Cole 2003; CAU 2005; Smith 2008; Kirkham 2014) issued for the whole area, with a number of surveys undertaken for the neighbouring Higher Goonamarth Farm and Higher Biscovillack Farm (GSB 2004; Cole 2004; EA 2002; Walls & Wapshott 2014; Bampton & Morris 2015). This area of the upper Gover Valley has escaped total devastation, but the proximity of the works has eroded its distinctive historic character. This was once the fringe of an unenclosed granitic upland area and would have contained Prehistoric funerary remains. Barrows have been recorded that now lie beneath the tips on Trenance Downs (MCO3717-9). Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosures are recorded or suspected at Goonamarth (MCO7980) and Higher Biscovillack (MCO45723), indicating the area was inhabited and utilised at that time. Most of the known or recorded features in this landscape relate to the post-medieval china-clay industry; however, a possible Bronze Age roundhouse was identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack.

The Cornwall and Scilly HLC characterises the fields here as *Upland Rough Ground*.

#### 3.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

It is likely this area was always on the margins of Prehistoric agriculture, and the numerous known or suspected Early Bronze Age barrows in this landscape (MCO2770-71; MCO2272-73; MCO3049-50; MCO3053; MCO7697), with others destroyed or buried on Watch Hill (MCO3957-58; MCO3961), imply it occupied a liminal place in contemporary world views. That said, a possible Middle Bronze Age sunken-featured roundhouse was recorded at Higher Biscovillack Farm (Cole 2004), and the field name *Round Park* at Higher Goonamarth Farm could mark the location of a late Prehistoric and/or Romano-British enclosed settlement (MCO7980) (though the 1757 rental does not list this field name). Other settlement enclosures – based largely on field name evidence – are posited at Watch Hill (MCO8893), Trewoon (MCO8859), and Carne Stents (MCO7763). We may also note that there was a tor (St Mewan's Beacon) to the south of the proposed site and, by analogy with St Stephen's Beacon and other prominent tor sites, it is likely there would have been an enclosure here.

#### 3.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The Romano-British period is unrepresented, but this upland area will have been utilised in some form by people living in the surrounding lowland areas. A pewter or tin cup or probable Romano-British date was, seemingly, found at Halviggan (Todd 1987, 231, source not cited).

#### 3.4.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1540

The tenurial and ecclesiastical framework of the modern landscape was established during the early medieval period. The high moor would not have been permanently occupied but would have provided grazing for animals as well as furze, peat, and bilberries, for communities living in the valleys and on the lower slopes. [Lower] Biscovillack is first documented in 1169 (MCO20673); Higher Biscovillack is first documented in 1305 (MCO51458), and Goonamarth in 1347 (MCO51460). It has been suggested that this reflects the steady colonisation of the moor during the high medieval period. However, the place-name Biscovillack contains the element *bod* (OC *dwelling*) implying early medieval origins.

#### 3.4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 - PRESENT

The open downland immediately around the site remained open and used for rough grazing and, increasingly, for mineral prospection. Most of the HER entries relate to 19<sup>th</sup> century mining and extractive features (e.g. Noppies clay works MCO25585; post-medieval buildings etc.). However, there is record of a blowing house at Goonamarth in 1540 (MCO25520) and some of the mining

infrastructure (e.g. MCO26866) has been suggested to be relatively early. The farmstead at Penisker is documented from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (KK: GRA/225/6).

China clay extraction commenced in the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century at a number of sites. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the scale and size of the pits and spoil heaps assumed titanic proportions, and many earlier structures and features were destroyed or buried.

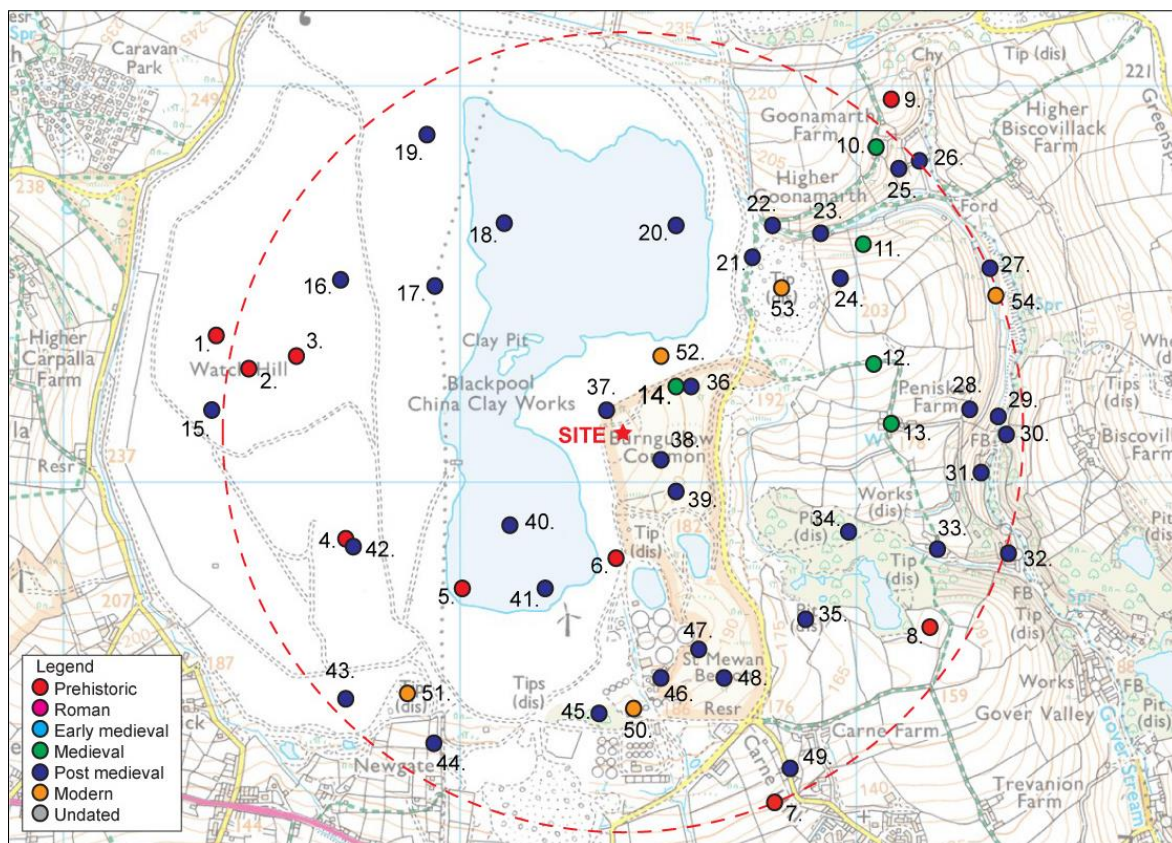


FIGURE 8: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER AND SEE TABLE 1).

TABLE 1: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
1	Watch Hill Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary	One of four or five barrows that once stood on Watch Hill, now destroyed by quarrying.
2	Watch Hill Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary	One of four or five barrows that once stood on Watch Hill, now destroyed by quarrying.
3	Watch Hill IA/RB Round	Documentary	The documented remains of a possible settlement enclosure ('round'), now destroyed by quarrying.
4	Watch Hill Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary	One of four or five barrows that once stood on Watch Hill, now destroyed by quarrying.
5	Burngullow Common Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary	A barrow marked on the 1813 OS draft map, now destroyed by quarrying.
6	Burngullow Common Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary	A barrow known as 'Black Barrow', now destroyed by quarrying.
7	Trewoon IA/RB Round	Documentary	The field-name <i>Round Field</i> suggests the presence of a settlement enclosure ('round') but there are no visible traces.
8	Carne Stents IA/RB Round	Documentary	The field-name <i>Round Close</i> suggests the presence of a settlement enclosure ('round') but there are no visible traces.
9	Goonamarth IA/RB Round	Documentary	The field-name <i>Round Park</i> suggests the presence of a settlement enclosure ('round') but there are no visible traces.
10	Goonamarth Medieval Enclosure, Medieval and Post-Medieval Farmstead	Monument	Settlement first recorded in 1347.

PROPOSED WIND TURBINE AT BURNGULLOW, ST MEWAN, CORNWALL

	Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
11	MCO25520	Goonamarth Medieval Blowing House	Monument Documentary	A blowing house is recorded in 1540. The site is heavily overgrown.
12	MCO26866	Penisker Medieval Leat	Monument	A leat which is probably associated with the china clay works, but might be medieval and associated with streamworks.
13	MCO51179	Penisker Medieval Hamlet	Monument	Two farmhouses and associated buildings. One of the farmhouses is abandoned. Documented in 1694.
14	MCO26874	Burngullow Common Medieval Leat	Monument	A leat which is probably associated with the china clay works, but might be medieval and associated with streamworks.
15	MCO45722	Watch Hill Post-Medieval Quarry	Monument	Four quarries in a line, visible on APs.
16	MCO25567	Watch Hill Post-Medieval Quarry	Documentary	A quarry shown on Hamilton Jenkins map, now destroyed by quarrying.
17	MCO12164	Halviggan & Burngullow Post-Medieval Mine	Documentary	Halviggan and Burngullow Mine was in operation in 1822, and 1844-47. Some iron produced in 1897-1903. Now destroyed by quarrying.
18	MCO25517	Halviggan Post-Medieval China Works	Documentary	Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817. The site has been destroyed by the expansion of the Blackpool china clay works.
19	MCO25585	Noppies Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Documentary	Noppies china clay works closed in 1942. The site has been destroyed by the expansion of the Blackpool china clay works.
20	MCO29764	Great Halviggan Post-Medieval China Works	Documentary	Great Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817. The site has been destroyed by the expansion of the Blackpool china clay works.
21	MCO25542	Higher Goonamarth Post-Medieval Counting House	Documentary	The count house at Higher Goonamarth was extant in 1970, recorded as partly demolished in 1980, and its remains are no longer apparent.
22	MCO25519	Goonamarth Post-Medieval Stamping Mill	Documentary	The field-name <i>Mill Meadow</i> may indicate the existence of a stamping mill.
23	MCO26867	Goonamarth Post-Medieval Stamping Mill	Documentary	A stamping mill is shown on the tithe map. The site was surveyed in 1990 by CAU.
24	MCO18641	Goonamarth Medieval Extractive Pits	Monument	Five probable mining-related pits or structures.
25	MCO12116	Goonamarth Post-Medieval Mine Workings	Documentary	Mine workings shown on the tithe map. No longer extant.
26	MCO10805	Goonamarth China Clay Kiln; Industrial Dwelling	Monument	A pan kiln shown on the OS 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map. Replaced with a terrace of eight houses. These have been demolished leaving only a linear pile of rubble and some outbuildings.
27	MCO26840	Gover Valley Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Structure	China clay works consisting of an air pan and leat. Surveyed by CAU in 1990.
28	MCO51299	Penisker Post-Medieval Ridge & Furrow	Monument	Traces of ridge and furrow, very overgrown.
29	MCO26841	Gover Valley Post-Medieval Mica Drag	Structure	A mica drag. Surveyed by CAU in 1990.
30	MCO26839	Gover Valley Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Structure	A pan kiln and mica drag. Surveyed by CAU in 1990.
31	MCO51300	Bridge View Post-Medieval Settlement	Structure	A cottage and garden, first recorded on the OS 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map.
32	MCO26836-7	Carne Stents Post-Medieval China Clay Dries	Structure	A pair of pan kilns first recorded on the OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map. One has been destroyed leaving only the settling tanks; the other is more intact but the lindhays have been mostly removed.
33	MCO51227	Carne Stents Post-Medieval House	Structure	An early 19 <sup>th</sup> century workers cottage, renovated and extended in 1990.
34	MCO25583	Carne Stents Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Monument	Shallow but extensive workings consisting of three clay pits and a large area of dumps orientated east to west.
35	MCO26838	Carne Stents Post-Medieval Air-Drying Pan	Structure	A complex area of settling pits and drying pans depicted on the OS 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map. Heavily overgrown.
36	MCO26872-3 MCO26878	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Reservoir; Leat; Extractive Pits	Monument	An overgrown reservoir, leat, and several conjoined sub-rectangular prospecting pits with downslope spoil heaps.
37	MCO26875	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Leat	Monument	A leat was recorded in 1990 but has since been buried beneath spoil.



PROPOSED WIND TURBINE AT BURNGULLOW, ST MEWAN, CORNWALL

	Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
38	MCO26876	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Extractive Pits	Monument	A line of lode-back prospective pits trending roughly WNW-ESE. Pits are 3.5-4m across and up to 2m deep.
39	MCO26877	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Shode Pits	Monument	An area of shode pits recorded by CAU in 1990. Possibly damaged since 1990 by a haul road.
40	MCO25579	Blackpool Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Monument	Blackpool china clay works opened in 1830, closed or sold by 1873. In 1977 the works were in use and greatly expanded, forming a single very large pit at its closure in 2007.
41	MCO11900	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Mine	Documentary	An open cast tine mine is shown on the tithe map. The site has been destroyed by the expansion of the Blackpool china clay works.
42	MCO25562	Watch Hill Post-Medieval Quarry	Documentary	A quarry depicted in the OS 1 <sup>st</sup> edition map. The site has been destroyed by the expansion of the Blackpool china clay works.
43	MCO45688	Wheal Louisa Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Structure	A china clay works that opened in c.1850. Still in operation in 1948. An engine house survives on the site (not Listed).
44	MCO52874	Newgate Post-Medieval House	Structure	A 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage. The HER entry appears to be mislocated.
45	MCO25588	Beacon Post-Medieval China Clay Works	Monument	A china clay works recorded on the tithe map. Earthworks recorded in 1963 and 1977 OS maps.
46	MCO45731	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Quarry	Monument	A group of four small quarries.
47	MCO26848	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Quarry	Monument	A quarry surveyed in 1990 by CAU. Includes a finger dump.
48	MCO26880	Burngullow Common Post-Medieval Prospecting Pits	Monument	A scatter of prospection pits surveyed in 1990 by CAU.
49	MCO51170	Carne Farm Post-Medieval Farmstead; House	Structure	A small cottage, heavily modernised.
50	MCO61341	Blackpool C20 Engine House	Structure	1920 buildings used to house an oil-fired engine. In the 1950s used for housing centrifuges.
51	MCO42674	Nanpean Observation Post	Documentary	Surface and subterranean observation posts, dating to 1940 and 1959. Destroyed and covered by a spoil tip.
52	MCO26868	Great Halviggan C20 sky tip	Monument	Two small 20 <sup>th</sup> century sky tips.
53	MCO26829	Great Halviggan C20 sky tip	Monument	A large 20 <sup>th</sup> century sky tip.
54	MCO25518	South Halviggan C20 China Clay Works	Monument	South Halviggan china clay works were in operation by 1858 and closed in 1912. Some structures might survive.

TABLE 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT TABLE (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER).

No.	EvUID	Record Type	Name
1	ECO1377	Survey	Biscovillack
2	ECO4440-1	Interpretation	Land at Higher Goonamarth, gradiometer survey
3	ECO1377	Survey	Biscovillack
4	ECO1400-1	Interpretation	Biscovillack Assessment; evaluation trenching
5	ECO1377	Survey	Biscovillack I & II
6	ECO2213	Interpretation	Sky-Tips in the St Austell China Clay District
7	ECO1402	Survey	Biscovillack II
8	ECO4442	Interpretation	Land at Blackpool Quarry, St. Mewan
9	ECO3308	Interpretation	Goonbarrow Refinery, Drinnick and Nanpean, West Carclaze, Baal, Blackpool Pit and Par Docks

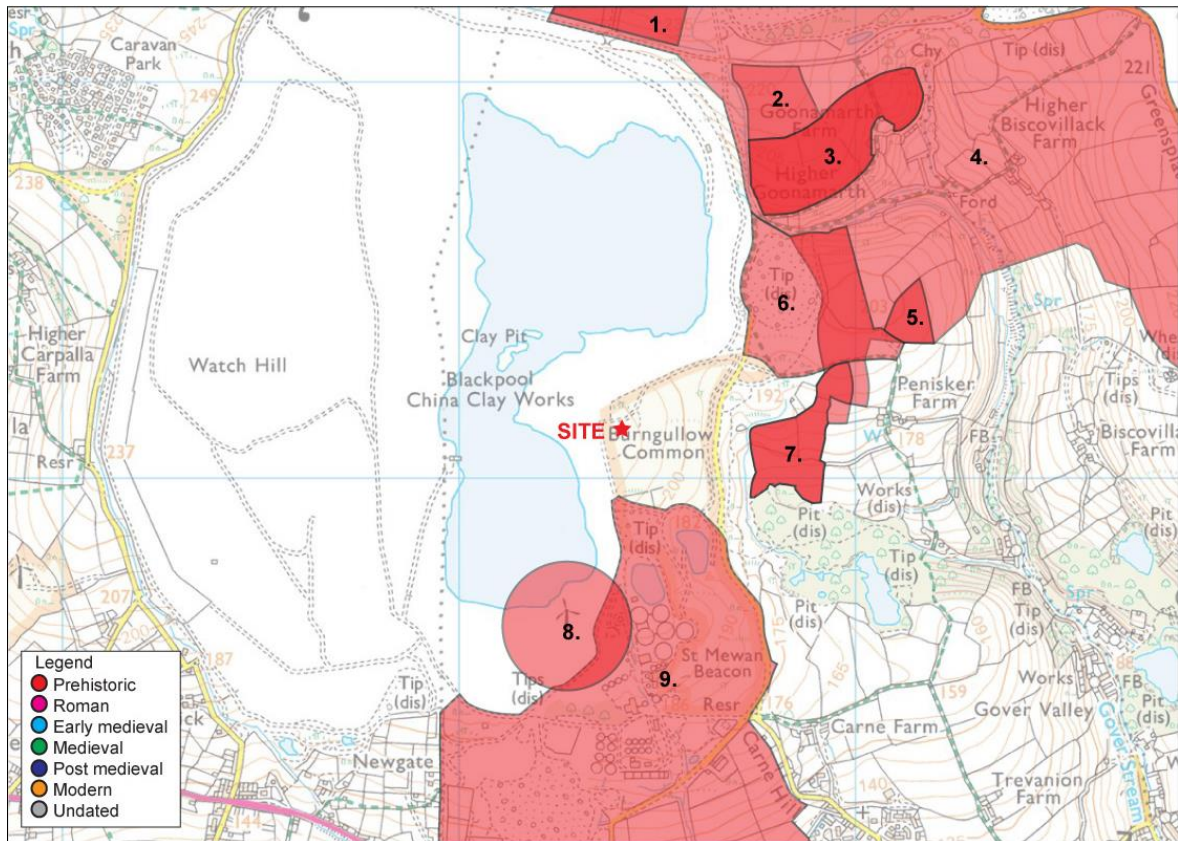


FIGURE 9: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER AND SEE TABLE 2).

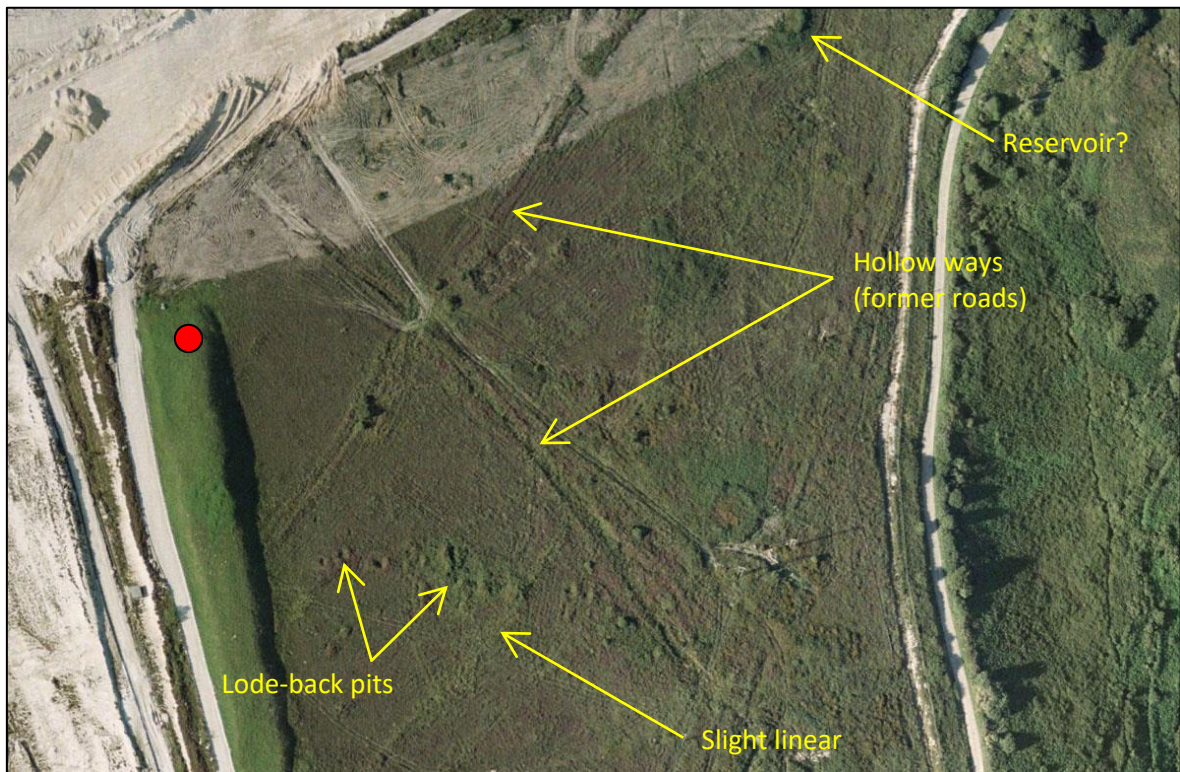


FIGURE 10: 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE (©GOOGLE EARTH). THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS INDICATED.

### 3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR

A review of the readily available commercial aerial photographs indicates that the area has been relatively stable since the closure of Blackpool Pit in 2007. The two former trackways show as slight

linear features, as do a line of small pits trending ESE to WNW (these are recorded on the HER as MCO26876, No.38 above). A second slight curving linear feature trends south-west to north-east parallel to one of the trackways. The slight remains of the possible leat and reservoir are visible to the north of this area (MCO26872-3, 26878, No.36 above), but the 2002 aerial photograph shows this area to be disturbed during the final phase of the quarry. Analysis of the LiDAR data for the site confirms the presence of the features identified on the aerial photographs.

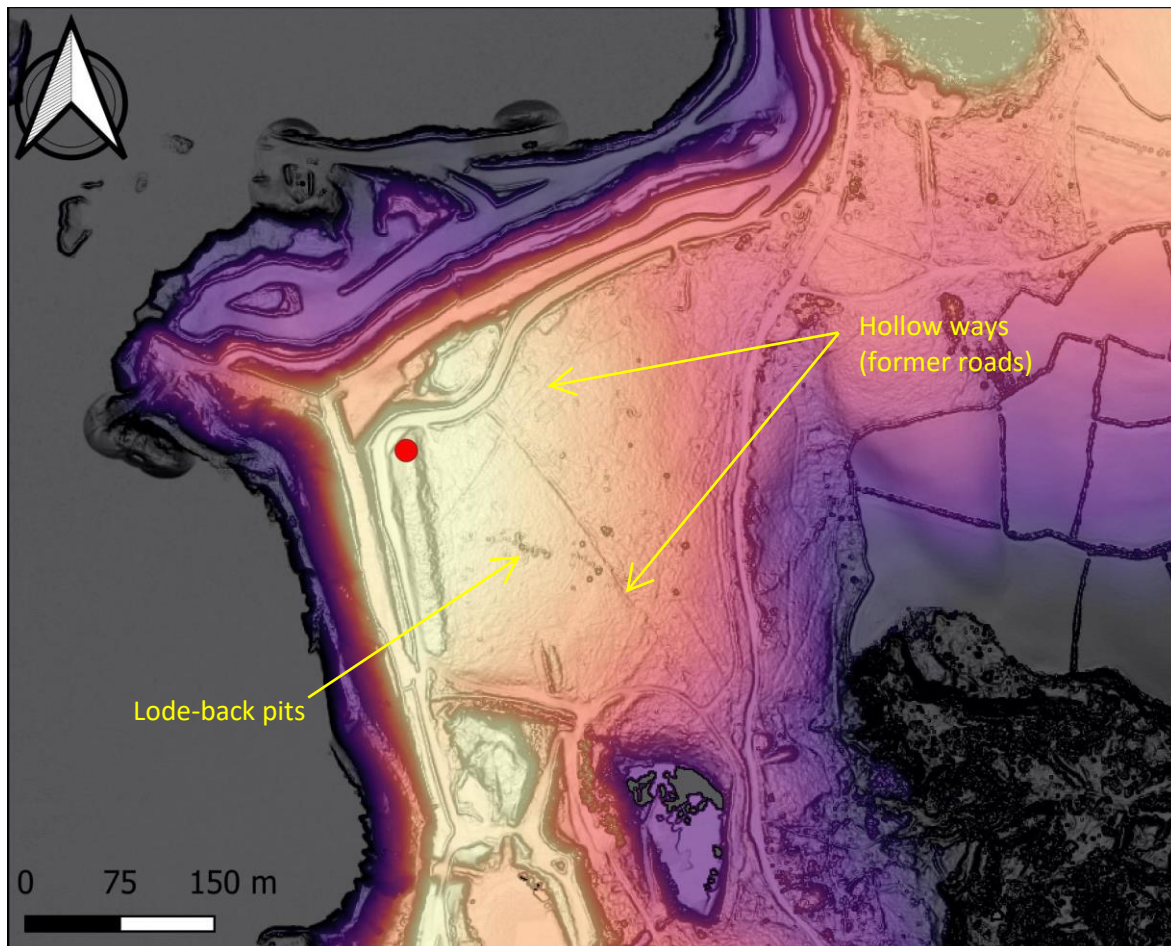


FIGURE 11: COMPOSITE LIDAR IMAGE USING 2017 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 1M DSM LIDAR DATA. BASIC ASCII DATA WITH COLOUR RAMP SHOWING RELATIVE ELEVATION OVERLAID WITH A SLOPE ANALYSIS (VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0). PROCESSED USING QGIS VER.3.16. CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0. THE SITE OF THE TURBINE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 12: 3D MODEL GENERATED FROM THE 2017 1M DSM LIDAR AND DRAPED WITH A 2021 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (© GOOGLE EARTH). CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0. THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 13: THE 2021 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH DRAPED OVER THE LIDAR IMAGERY (© GOOGLE EARTH; ALSO CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0). THE LOCATION OF THE TURBINE IS INDICATED.

### 3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

The site was visited by B. Morris on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2022; the weather conditions were dry, clear, and bright. The proposed turbine would be located close to the eastern edge of the Blackpool china clay pit, at the northern end of a tall linear spoil heap and adjacent to a quarry haul road perched on the edge of the quarry. To the north and west the ground drops vertiginously into the quarry; to the east and south, a fragment of the former Burngullow Common survives. The groundcover here is of short, rough heather, gorse, and purple moor grass with scattered willow shrubs. While this area appears largely undisturbed by recent quarrying operations, commercially available aerial photographs indicate the northern part was subject to use in c.2002, and vehicle tracks are shown criss-crossing the site.

The earthwork features identified on the aerial photographs and LiDAR images are readily visible. The former trackway running south-west to north-east is c.4m wide and up to 0.6m deep. The lode-back pits are clear features, each c.4m across and up to 2m deep, with shallow banks of spoil to the south and east (downslope) sides. Two other shallow but water-filled rectangular pits c.1x1m across were observed, perhaps for livestock or ecological monitoring as they appeared recent. At the time of the visit a telegraph pole had recently been cut down and withdrawn, and a new post-and-wire fence erected along the line of the haul road.

Additional images from the walkover survey can be found in Appendix 1.



FIGURE 14: THE TIP OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING OUT OVER BLACKPOOL PIT, WITH THE PROMINENT GOONAMARTH SKY TIP TO THE RIGHT, AND THE TURBINE AT GOONAMARTH IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



FIGURE 15: THE AREA OF DISTURBED MOORLAND IMMEDIATELY TO THE EAST OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 16: THE LINE OF LOD-BACK PITS; VIEWED FROM THE WNW, LOOKING ESE (SCALE 1M).

### 3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

The direct *effect* of the development would be the possible disturbance or destruction of archaeological features or deposits present within the footprint of the development; the *impact* of the development would depend on the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, the archaeological potential of the site varies across the site. In the immediate vicinity of the quarry its potential is *low* to *negligible*, the disturbance caused by 20<sup>th</sup> century works destroying or badly damaging any earlier remains that might have existed. Within the surviving and relatively undisturbed fragment of Burngullow Common, the archaeological potential for mining remains is *moderate*, as the well preserved holloways and lode-back pits would suggest. It is also possible, although unproven, that Prehistoric funerary remains might survive; if so, there were no obvious upstanding remains.

Mitigation here would take the form of monitoring works during any groundworks associated with the installation of the proposed turbine.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF DIRECT IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Direct Impacts						
Prehistoric archaeology	Undeg.	Onsite?	Medium (regional)	Minor to Moderate	Slight to Moderate	Minor Adverse to Moderate Adverse
Mining archaeology	Undeg.	Onsite?	Low (local)	Minor to Moderate	Slight to Moderate	Minor Adverse to Moderate Adverse
<i>After mitigation</i>				Minor	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Negligible

## 4.0 INDIRECT IMPACTS

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### 4.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *indirect effect* of a development is taken to be its effect on the wider historic environment. The principal focus of such an assessment falls upon identified designated heritage assets like Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. Depending on the nature of the heritage asset concerned, and the size, character and design of a development, its effect – and principally its visual effect – can impact on designated assets up to 20km away.

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Historic England 2017), with reference to ICOMOS (2011) and National Highways (DMRB LA 104 2020) guidance. The assessment of effect at this stage of a development is an essentially subjective one, but one based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors. Appendix 2 details the methodology employed.

This report follows the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017, 6). *Step one* is to identify the designated heritage assets that might be affected by the development. The first stage of that process is to determine an appropriate search radius, and this would vary according to the height, size and/or prominence of the proposed development. For instance, the search radius for a wind turbine, as determined by its height and dynamic character, would be much larger than for a single house plot or small agricultural building. The second stage in the process is to look at the heritage assets within the search radius and assign them to one of three categories:

- Category #1 assets: Where proximity to the proposed development, the significance of the heritage asset concerned, or the likely magnitude of impact, demands detailed consideration.
- Category #2 assets: Assets where location and current setting would indicate that the impact of the proposed development is likely to be limited, but some uncertainty remains
- Category #3 assets: Assets where location, current setting, significance would strongly indicate the impact would be no higher than negligible and detailed consideration both unnecessary and disproportionate. These assets are still listed in the impact summary table.

For *Step two* and *Step three*, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (*Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), this assessment then groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the potential effect, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors. The individual assessments should be read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

### 4.2 QUANTIFICATION

The character, size and topographical location of the proposed development would indicate a search radius of 5-10km is sufficient to identify those designated heritage assets where an appreciable effect might be experienced.

There are 172 designated heritage assets within 5km of the site, of which 10 are Grade II\* and 2 are Grade I. There are 15 Scheduled Monuments with 5km (though some will duplicate Listed structures). There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within 5km.

With an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), a subset of these assets has been selected for assessment, based on proximity and the ZTV. Most assets that fall within the ZTV within 5km of the proposed site have been considered; almost all assets within 2.5km have been assessed. The rest of the assets have been scoped out of this assessment.

- Category #1 assets: None.
- Category #2 assets: Crow south-east of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse (GII); [Burgullow] Manor Farmhouse (GII); Nanzeath Farmhouse (GII); Carthew Farmhouse; Wash House; Bank Barn; Drying Barn; Saw House; Mill; Outbuilding and garden wall (all GII); Tregascoe Farmhouse, Barns (all GII); Bosinver Farmhouse (GII); Carbean Farmhouse (GII); Treveor Farmhouse (GII); Treloweth Farmhouse (GII\*); Retanning Farmhouse (GII); Bodinnick Farmhouse; Pigsty; Stable; Barn (all GII); Hembal Manor (GII); House at Newgate (GII); The Old Rectory; Cross Base; Gateway; Sunday School at St Mewan (all GII); St Austell Conservation Area (multiple GIIs, ×3 GII\*s); Cottage west of Gunheath Farmhouse (GII); Hewas Inn (GII); Queens Head Inn (GII); Church Room at St Stephen (GII); Trudgeons (GII); Bible Christian Chapel with Attached Sunday School at Nanpean (GII); Trelowth Methodist Chapel (GII); Sticker Methodist Chapel (GII); the Church of St Mewan in St Mewan (GII\*); Holy Trinity Church in St Austell (GI); St Stephen's Church in St Stephens (GI); Trethosa School (GII); Nanpean Cemetery War Memorial (GII); Gover Valley Viaduct (GII); Goonvean China Clay engine house with Chimney (GII\*/GII); Chapel Mill (GII\*); Chimney at SW9600250975 (GII); Engine House at Polgooth Mine (GII); Mining complex at South Polgooth Mine (GII; SAM); Longstone on Longstone Downs (SAM); platform cairn on Hensbarrow Down (SAM); round cairn and beacon called Hensbarrow Beacon (SAM); Hillfort at St Stephen's Beacon (SAM); round at Carloggas Farm (SAM); Sticker Camp (SAM);
- Category #3 assets: Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage and No.2 (GII); Carthew Cottage (GII); Wash House (GII); Milestone at Wheal Martyn (GII); Milestone at SX200566 (GII); St Stephen Churchtown Cemetery War Memorial (GII); Church Room at St Stephen (GII); Church of St Peter Stenalees (Methodist) (GII); Methodist Church at St Stephens; the GII monuments/grave slabs in various churchyards.

### 4.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE ZTV

The ZTV supplied by the agent, and the ZTVs generated in house, have determined the theoretical bare-earth extent of the viewshed to be extensive. This is not unexpected, given the height of the proposed turbine and its elevated location, but the actual visual effect of the turbine will be more nuanced than this suggests. The principal effect would be felt to the south and south-south-east, where the full sweep of the blades and the base of the turbine would be visible. For most areas, only the hub and upper sweep of the blades would be visible over the intervening terrain.

In addition, the ZTV takes no account of the screening that may be provided by other structures and, in particular, hedgerows and trees (albeit subject to seasonal variation). The relative value of *aspect* over *prospect* will also vary between different classes of structure or monument.

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

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;



- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. While it was clear that, for some designated heritage assets, there would be an appreciable visual, for the most part, screening from trees, hedgebanks, and other buildings plays an important role.

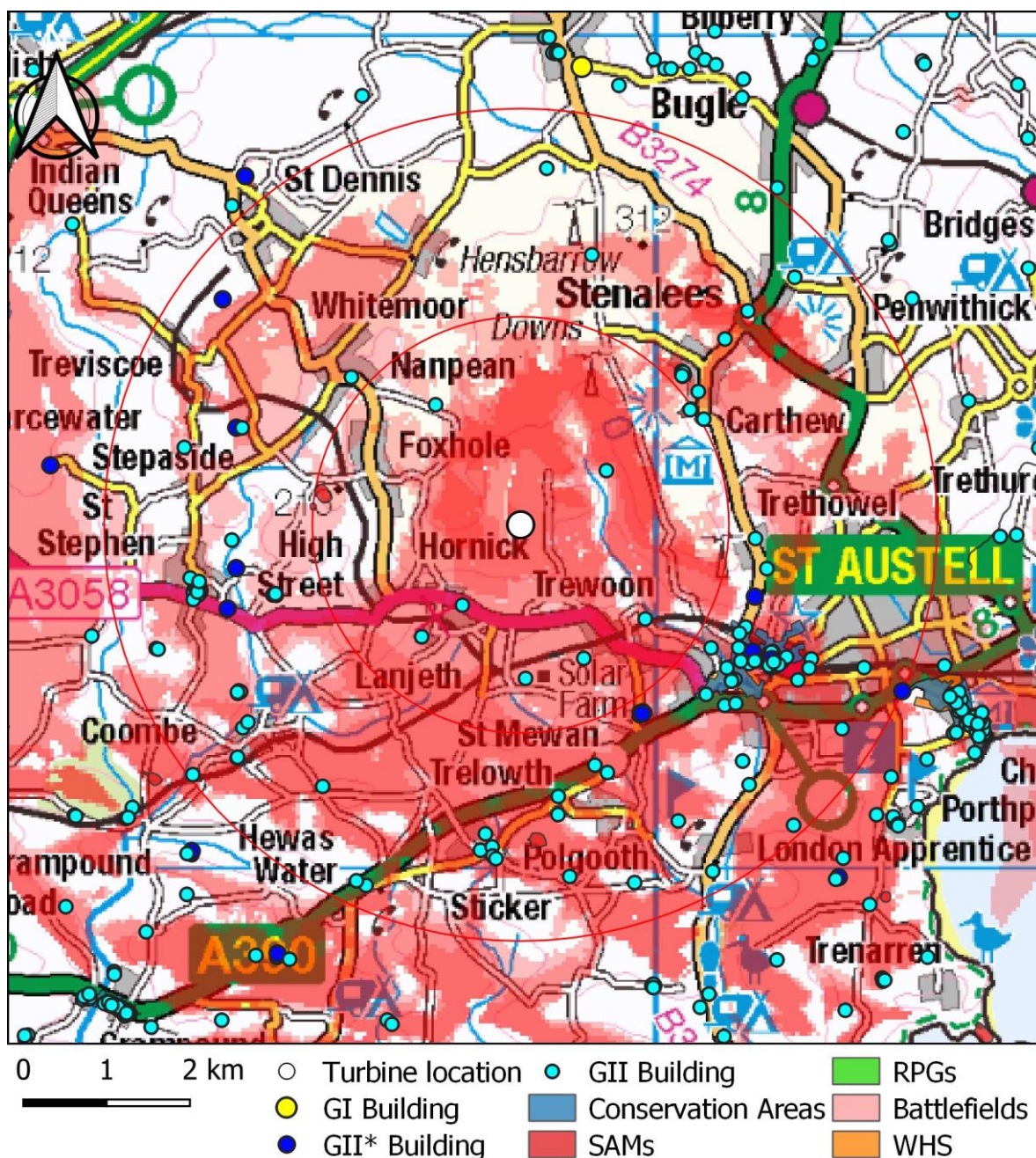


FIGURE 17: 7.5KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST THE OS MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE - BASE OF BLADE SWEEP – HUB – BLADE TIP I.E. THE DARKER THE COLOUR, THE MORE OF THE TURBINE IS VISIBLE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.16. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

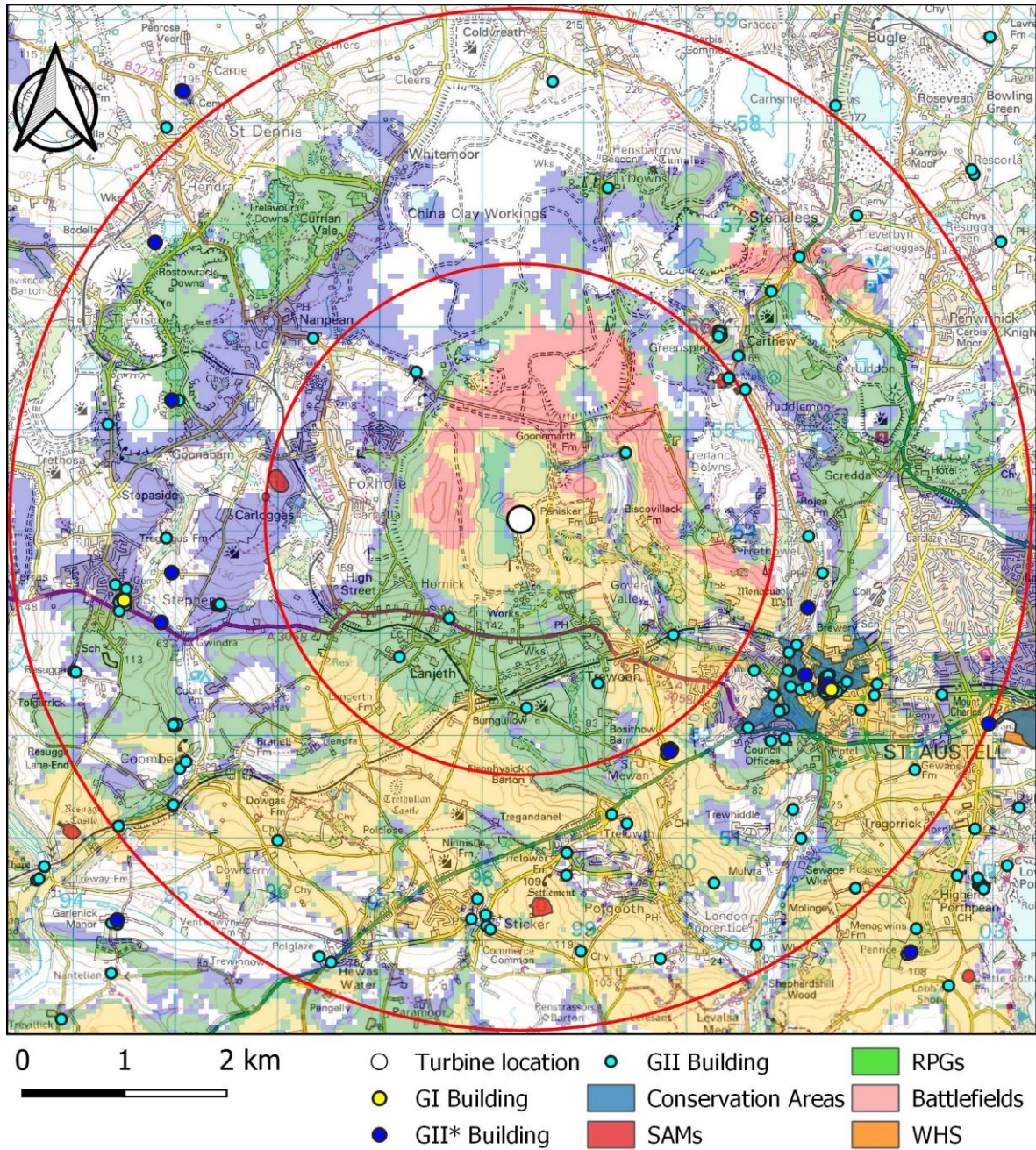


FIGURE 18: 5KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST THE 1:50,000 SCALE OS LANDRANGER MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE = RED; BASE OF BLADE SWEEP = YELLOW; HUB = GREEN; BLADE TIP = BLUE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.16. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

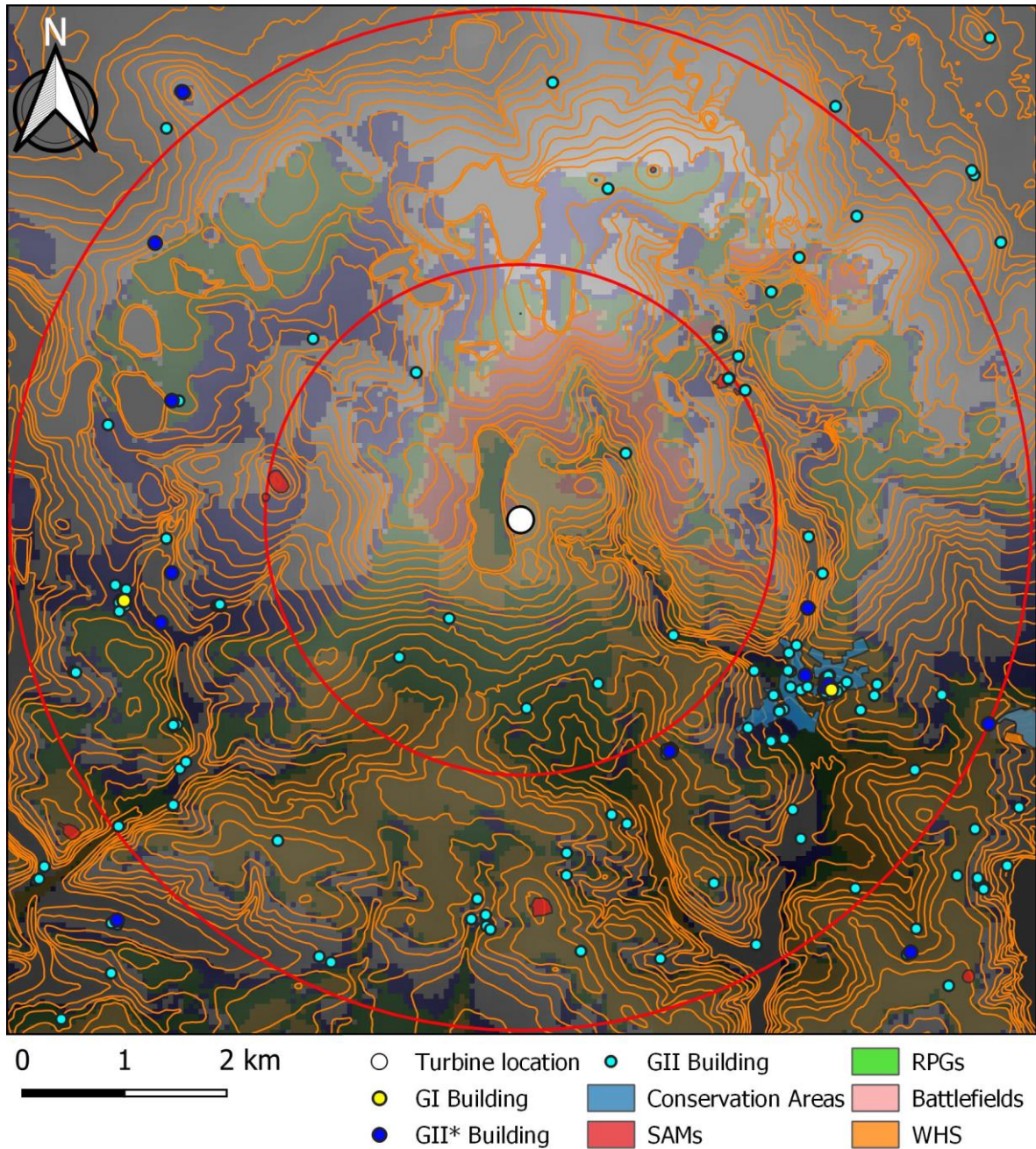


FIGURE 19: 5KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST A CONTOUR MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE = RED; BASE OF BLADE SWEEP = YELLOW; HUB = GREEN; BLADE TIP = BLUE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.16. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

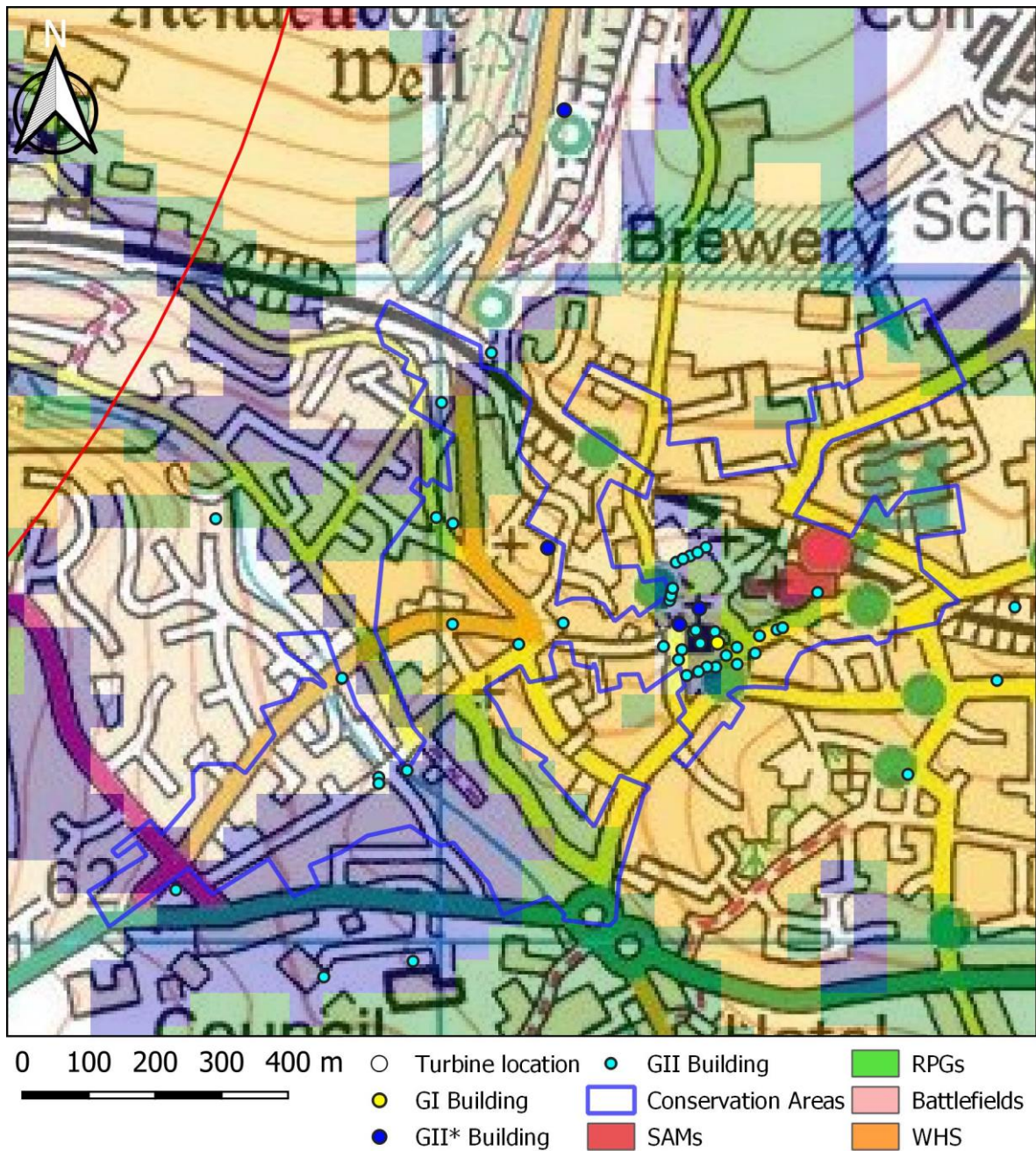


FIGURE 20: ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN ST AUSTELL; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE = RED; BASE OF BLADE SWEEP = YELLOW; HUB = GREEN; BLADE TIP = BLUE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.16. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

## 4.4 IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE

### 4.4.1 FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

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

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

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this. Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting.

#### What is important and why

Farmhouses and buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the rural landscape and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). Working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

<b>Asset Name: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.2km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Listing:</i> Crow (a probable cool store or perhaps a pigsty). Probably C18. Granite and blue elvan rubble. Chamber built into a rubble-faced bank with blocked doorway to the front. INTERIOR not accessible except to note that the chamber is roofed with granite lintels at least for the first 2 feet or so. This is a very rare surviving example of a primitive building type unique to Cornwall. There are other listed examples in Mabe C.P. and Penwith C.P. in the west of the county; this is one of only 2 known examples in the china clay district of Cornwall. The other example, at Penhale (SX 0172 5592), is either buried under earth or may have been destroyed when the associated farmstead was levelled.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Located down a long drive, the farmstead sits within a pocket of surviving fields. It can only be viewed from a distance, from the road or footpaths.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Evidential value as the structure is sealed, but low aesthetic value as this is a functional structure and largely underground. Historical value is high as this is a rare asset. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The building is recorded as blocked, but its structural integrity may remain quite high.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the middle slopes of a steep-sided combe dropping down to the south into the Gover Valley. The landscape context is therefore the valley landform and surrounding slopes. The proposed turbine would stand on the boundary of this landscape, on the lower slopes of the downs to the north-west and behind the operational Goonamarth turbine. The new turbine would be just outside the landscape context.	

<i>Setting:</i> Set into a bank within the farmyard opposite the main farmhouse. The whole farmstead is set down a long farm track off the Greensplat Road within the combe. Another farmstead is located on the west side of the same valley. There are operational turbines at Goonamarth and one on the skyline to the east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views between the structure and the farmhouse/farm buildings. No wider views from the asset itself, which is set at ground level and below ground. There would be general views from the farmstead across its fields and down the steep valley to the south, as well as directly across to Goonamarth Farm, on the west slopes of the same valley.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> None.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to views due to the nature of its subterranean build; however, the farmstead and setting of the asset is affected as there are views to the site of the proposed turbine. The rarity of the asset could be considered to increase its sensitivity to any change either directly or indirectly.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. This is a functional store or similar which relates to the use of the site as a historic farm holding. Considerations of setting beyond the limits of its immediate vicinity are irrelevant to its significance.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from the farmyard.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: [Burgullow] Manor Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.8km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse. Possibly mid C18; refronted and with additions of circa mid C19, with C20 alterations. Stone rubble; the front in squared granite rubble with the top storey in rendered brick. Partly rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks with brick shafts at the right and left sides. The rear slope of the roof is in asbestos slate. Plan: Double depth plan; central entrance with principal room of equal size to front left and right. The service rooms are to rear in an outshut of one storey with loft over. The kitchen is to rear left, heated from a stack to rear and there is an unheated dairy to rear right. At the right end there is a later C19 unheated lean-to, and a later C19 kitchen wing to rear left, heated from a stack at the right side. Exterior: 3 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Central C19 6-panelled door with C20 hood on wooden posts. C19 16-pane sash with sidelights and granite lintels to right and left. At first floor there are two similar C19 sashes with sidelights; the window to left has been replaced with a C20 plastic window. At attic level there are 3 C20 plastic windows. The right end is rendered, with a single storey rubble lean-to with C19 3-light 6-pane casement, and C20 half-glazed door to rear. The left end of the front range is blind. There is a straight joint to left to the service range, with C19 9-pane window and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor; first floor has C19 12-pane sash. The second kitchen addition to left has C19 12-pane sash and 9-pane window. At the rear, the two bays to left have 12-pane C19 window at ground floor and two C20 windows at first floor. There is a single storey lean-to of C19 to centre with C20 porch set in the angle to left. The rear of the later lean-to to right has C20 door. Interior: Not inspected.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a quality small gentry farmhouse, having received a phase of aggrandisement in the 1800s. It now stands in a small, park-like garden setting but retains a busy working modern farmstead immediately to the south, enclosing the house but divided from it by the local parish road. A large solar farm has been built in the fields to the north-east, north, and north-west.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is of interesting aesthetics reflecting a phase of aggrandisement. It will have high evidential value as the interior was not inspected during the Listing and fine details may survive. It will have historical value as an example of its type. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> This farmhouse is still part of a working farmstead and is of historic character; it appears to be in good condition, excepting the inevitable internal modernisations.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight south-west facing ridge between a wide shallow combe to the east and a steeper combe that drops down to a small river valley to the south-west. The landscape context is these valley landforms.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located off a lane and just south of the railway line. The asset stands in a walled garden, north-east of the stone farm building and a large farmyard of modern buildings. The house is completely enclosed by mature trees and hedgebanks on the north side, screening the solar farm from the house. There is a plantation of deciduous trees to the east. Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east. Another large solar farm abuts the farmstead to the east.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west. Some views north-east to the Blackpool china clay tips from the gardens. The modern drying and clay works block all views further north from the asset. Views mostly screened by trees or farm buildings. An operational turbine stands directly to the south of this asset.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Visible along the approach from the east along the road, and the farmstead formed a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed in trees.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The pocket polite landscape within which the farmhouse now stands clearly separate from its working surroundings, associating it with the phase of later aggrandisement. This	

is significant as its farmhouse status and setting in relation to the historic and modern yards and its fine gardens reflects both sides of its narrative.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its lack of outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as it could be. The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered. A solar farm wholly encloses this asset within its pocket landscape to the north-west north and north-east.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Intervisibility with the proposed turbine is not anticipated but glimpses might be possible from the roadside looking past the house, over the solar farm, and past the towers of the intervening china clay works. Visual links to significant modern impacts already compromise the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Nanzeath Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.8km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Circa C17, with additions of circa C18, alterations and some rebuilding of mid - late C19 and some C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Bitumenised slate half-hipped roof with ridge tiles. End stack to left with rendered shaft and end stack to right with brick shaft. Rear lateral stack with granite rubble shaft with cornice and upper brick shaft. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room is to right, heated from and end stack to right. The hall is to left of the passage, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, heated from an end stack. Probably circa C18, an unheated outshut of one storey was added to the rear of the hall and the upper end room. Circa mid C19, alterations were made to the lower end room, which is said to have been rebuilt, but no straight joint is visible; the rear of the lower end room was partitioned to form a small scullery/kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window front. Ground floor has 2 late C19 6-pane sashes to left, C19 6-panelled door and C20 window to right, all with timber lintels. First floor has 2 late C19 4-pane sashes to left and 2 mid C19 16-pane sashes to right. The left end has external stack and single storey lean-to with privy. The right end is blind, stone rubble at ground floor and rendered cob above. At the rear, to left there is a C20 2-light casement, 2-light casement and C20 door with hood; first floor has single C20 window and C19 12-pane sash. At the base of the rear lateral stack there is a projection with pitched rag slate roof, a deep fireplace. Behind the hall and upper end is a single storey outshut, with rag slate roof, single 4-pane casement and 2-light 3-pane C19 casement. Interior: The lower end room has C19 beams; partitioned to rear with a door with wooden ventilation grille. C20 range inserted in end fireplace. The front window has splayed reveals. In the passage there is a straight stair with stick balusters, dividing to right and left at first floor. The hall has a bench with panelled back along the front wall, probably of C18. The rear lateral fireplace is partly blocked, with C19 mantel. The inner room has late C19 chimneypiece. At the rear of the hall is an C18 2-panelled door to the dairy, which has slate shelves.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> All the farm buildings have been converted into holiday lets, and it is likely the farmhouse has been subject to recent renovation as well, with a potential loss of conservation value.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The house is of aesthetic, historical and evidential value. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Still occupied but no longer a working farmhouse; it retains its historic character and appearance and looks to be in good condition.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set into a south-east facing slope, the house is laid out at right angles to the slope and facing south-west across its former garden. The landscape context of this farm is the long southern slopes falling from the clay tips to the north and the steep curving valley of a tributary of the River Fal, the valley curving south away from Lanjeth, around the farm and to the west.	
<i>Setting:</i> The former farmstead lies south-west of the village of Lanjeth, on the north-east side of a valley that drops down to Coombe. The farm is located within a farmyard of converted historic farm buildings, accessed from the north and south, and set among small field enclosures bounded by tall hedgebanks and mature deciduous trees.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views for the farmhouse are limited – short distance views across the garden to the principal façade, and more general landscape views across the valley from the south-east and east.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of the local vernacular style would not be affected.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The house was constructed within a working agricultural landscape, which has now been transformed into a residential/holiday let one. The current setting does enhance the ‘rural aesthetic’ but at the cost of a lack of authenticity.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine would be a clear visual feature standing at the head of the valley. However, the farmhouse itself is expected to be screened by its outbuildings and nearby trees, with no effect on views and immediate setting.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect	
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>	



FIGURE 21: NANJEATH FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Carthew Farmhouse; Drying Barn; Saw House; Mill; Outbuildings and walls; Wash House; Bank Barn</b>	
<i>Parish: Treverbyn</i>	<i>Within the ZTV: Yes – hub/base of rotor sweep</i>
<i>Designation: GII</i>	<i>Value: Medium</i>
<i>Distance to the turbine: 2.6km</i>	<i>Condition: Overall Fair</i>
<p><i>Description: Farmhouse. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof over projecting eaves on shaped brackets; deep dressed granite end stacks. Double-depth plan with 2 rooms to the garden front; central rear entrance and stair hall and further entrance to centre left. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, plus attic lit from gables; symmetrical 3-window front. All openings spanned by flat arches and with C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical 3-window-range rear with central round-arched stair window with fanlight head. End walls have central windows, and the left-hand return has a central doorway. INTERIOR not inspected.</i></p> <p><i>Drying Barn. Probable wood-seasoning bank barn, and extension later used as slaughterhouse. Early C19, said to have been built by French prisoners-of-war. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof. Rectangular plan built into the bank at the rear and extended on the right. EXTERIOR: tall single storey and 2-storey under the same eaves line; 1:2-bay front. The original 1-bay front is nearly symmetrical and has 3 tall doorways (with opposing doorways to 1st-floor level opposite). The principal features are the 2 large triangular openings to the bays flanking the central doorway with pairs of small ventilators under the eaves above. There is a smaller triangular opening to the left-hand bay and 2 small ventilators on 2 levels above, and there are 3 small ventilators above one another to the right-hand bay. The 2-storey former slaughterhouse on the right has wide doorway on its left with slightly narrower loading doorway above and there are a pair of small ventilators to each floor to the bay on the right. Right-hand return has 2 1st-floor windows with wooden louvres. INTERIOR has original scissor trusses to the right which are charred having survived a fire. The other trusses are later C19 or C20. There are the sawn-off ends of former joists on the flat high up but under the level of the eaves ventilators. These are the remains of a presumed drying floor or rack. There are also some roughly shaped joist holes at 1st-floor level but these may be a later feature. This is a most unusual building, distinguished by its large triangular openings which are probably unique in Cornwall. It stands with the Saw house (qv) on the north side of a yard, detached from the main group of Farmhouse and buildings (qqv) to the south.</i></p> <p><i>Saw house. Early or mid C19. Granite rubble with trusses carried on granite monoliths; some concrete block repair; corrugated asbestos slate roof. 'Small rectangular plan plus belt-house lean-to at right-hand end towards rear. Single storey; 3-bay front with 2 window openings, and doorway towards left. There is another opening in the right-hand end left of the belt house. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and reset purlins. Architecturally, this building is undistinguished, but it is important for its role in the function of the C19 buildings that relate to it. It was operated by the water-powered mill (qv), which stands in the yard to the south.</i></p> <p><i>Mill, probably a grist mill and also originally or later used as a saw mill, and attached leatwall. 1827 datestone and another stone with initials for S E Martyn for whom it was built; waterwheel by Derry &amp; Sons, founders, St Austell. Granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; bitumen grouted rag slate roof. L-shaped plan, built into the bank where it adjoins the later Bank barn (qv) and with a deep wheel pit and water wheel to its other rear elevation. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 1-window range fronts on either side of an inner angle. Left-hand front has central doorway and loading/winnowing doorway above flanked by date and name panels; window is towards left and there are ground-</i></p>	



floor doorways at far left and right. The openings are spanned by flat arches. The right-hand front has flat arches to doorway at far left and towards left, the other openings are spanned by segmental arches including a wide loading doorway above the doorway 2nd from left and a wide ground-floor doorway right of centre and a narrow doorway at far right. Rear of left-hand part has window on the left and loading/winnowing doorway opposite the front 1st-floor doorway, there are also 3 small openings low down on the left for belt drives, one of which has been cut through later, and there is an opening low down on the right which is spanned by a re-used (17 segmental granite arch stone. The wheel elevation has a central loading/winnowing doorway and a large (about 25 foot) unrestored wheel on the right. The cast-iron and wood wheel appears to have been breast shot but the water landing very near the top. The windows have simple glazing with vertical glazing bars and there are ledged doors. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and drive wheels for former sawing activity. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached high rubble wall for leat launder also forming the yard boundary north of the mill. Evidence of original drive belt holes to the bank side of the mill suggest that this building was designed to have a dual function as both a grist and saw mill and as such it is very rare, and the survival of its wheel further enhances its interest. It encloses the north east side of the farmyard, with the Farmhouse (qv) to the south and the Bank barn (qv) attached to the west gable.

Outbuildings incorporating bee boles, the building probably originally pig sties relating to farm yard and attached garden wall. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof on 3 levels. Overall L-shaped plan. EXTERIOR: single storey; low building with 2 original window and 3 door openings facing NW into the farmyard plus originally an open-fronted building next to the farmhouse. There is another doorway, now a window, at far right of main block; the doorway at far left is set back from the front. Shorter elevation returned left of the inner angle has central doorway and a later doorway at far left. Rear elevation of longer range has fine group of bee boles with 7 boles over 6, all with corbelled arched heads. Rear of shorter return block has 2 ventilator openings. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: high rubble retaining wall with 2 embrasures facing north-east enclose east side of yard, with Mill (qv) to north and Farmhouse (qv) on south side of yard to west.

Wash house. Early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings; corrugated asbestos roof; granite end stack. Small rectangular plan plus projection to rear right-hand corner for copper. Single storey; 2-window front facing rear of farmhouse. 9-pane fixed lights; central doorway with ledged door. INTERIOR not inspected. Included for group value.

Bank barn, probably used as either a granary or as a timber store. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof with later brick end stack on the left. Rectangular plan, built into the bank at the rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 6-window range. 2nd from left and 5th from left window openings are blocked, the others have simple windows, most with vertical glazing bars. There is a central doorway, a doorway at left and far left and one at far right, all with ledged doors, and there are 3 ground-floor windows plus a small ventilator window. Dove holes arranged in rows and singly, those beneath eaves with ledges. Stone steps to plank door to rear. INTERIOR has original collar trusses and other roof timbers. This building is part of an interesting evolved and planned group with an original mixed use of saw-milling and farming. It stands on the north side of a U-plan farmyard, with the mill (qv) attached to its east side.

*Supplemental Comments:* The farmhouse and barns are in fair/good condition and appear to have been recently restored.

*Conservation Value:* The house and barns have the strong granite vernacular aesthetics typical of the region. They will have historical and evidential value, reflecting the agricultural and industrial character of the area. No known communal value. The group has historical value.

*Authenticity and Integrity:* The farmhouse and barns are in ongoing use. They form a fine group of building in good condition, with views and spatial relationships between them maintained, and historic in appearance.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Located on the mid to upper slopes of the valley of the St Austell River, on an east-facing slope as it curves south and drops into a steep combe to Carthew. The landscape context is the river valley and wider slopes of the china clay works.

*Setting:* Located at the end of a long private drive on the very edge of the china clay works. The house is framed by banks of trees to the south and west but is quite open to the north and east. The group of buildings and farmhouse are arranged around two yards, a more traditional farmyard near the house with a more industrial top yard.

*Principal Views:* The house could not be publicly accessed but had recently been visited by SWARCH (Spring 2022). The house had wide views east across the river valley and to the landscape beyond. Views to the west are more limited, but some more open views from the top yard. Views to the south as the site are framed by banks of trees and the combe south of the farmstead is heavily wooded, and this is expected to restrict views. Views to the farm are possible from the adjacent valley slopes.

*Landscape Presence:* The farmstead does enjoy some local landscape presence, set on the mid-to-upper slopes and is visible from the wider landscape and the wider valley. The landscape presence of the house is somewhat limited by the banks of trees behind and to the side of it and it is dwarfed by the sky tips and bench tips.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* The farmhouse is of agricultural character, but the upper yard includes semi-industrial functions. It therefore relates to both key elements of the local landscape. Internal views within the group are largely screened by the nature of the enclosed courtyard plan of the farmstead.

*Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:* Incidental. The site represents both the rural and later industrial periods so relates directly to the complex multi-faceted character of the modern landscape. The farmstead is attractively vernacular, set back among trees, but views within the farmstead are limited by the buildings themselves and by the absence of clear viewpoints within the wider landscape. The scale of the 20<sup>th</sup> century impacts within this landscape have partially divorced the farmstead from an intelligible rural context.

<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The main elevation of the house faces south-east, away from the proposed turbine. There may be some limited intervisibility over the tops of trees with the proposed turbine to the south-west. The turbine would only be visible across the china clay works, which are in continuous operation. In wider valley views the turbine will stand behind the farmhouse and will appear in views across the valley to the farm from elevated viewpoints to the east.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Tregascoe Farmhouse; Two Barns; Stables</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – tip
<i>Designation:</i> Gill	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3km	<i>Condition:</i> Good?
<p><i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse. Probably late C17 origin; dated 1795 which refers to the rebuilding; alterations of mid - late C19 with some C20 alterations. Granite rubble and cob; front in granite ashlar. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles over the front range, with end stacks with brick shafts. Half-hipped slate roof with ridge tiles over the rear range, with end stack to left with brick shaft. Plan: Originally a 2-room plan house, with central entrance and room to right and left, each heated from an end stack. The house was refronted in 1795, and probably later in the C19 a rear range was added, containing a kitchen to left, heated from an end stack to left, a stair hall to rear centre and unheated dairy to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C19 4-pane sashes in the C18 apertures, with flat arches with voussoirs and keystones. Central C20 glazed door, datestone with date 1795 in raised carved numerals at first floor level. The left end of the front range is blind, in rubble. In the rear range there is a projecting oven and C19 4-pane sash at ground floor to left. The right end has C19 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to right. At the rear, to left there is a C19 12-pane sash at ground floor and plank door with C19 12-pane sash above. Later C19 stack above. To right, there is a 2-pane window and C19 12-pane sash lighting the stair; to end right a plank door and 12-pane sash; 4-pane sash and 12-pane sash at first floor. Interior: C18 2-panelled doors at first floor and straight stair in the rear range.</p> <p>Stable. Probably early C19; incorporating C17 materials. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Small single storey stable or shed; there is a smaller single storey shed attached at the left end. The front has one doorway, re-used surround of C17. Exterior: Single storey; front has small square window to left with granite lintel; 4-centred arched chamfered doorway with pyramid stops. To right a 3-light granite window, hollow-chamfered, with stoolings remaining for the mullions. At the left end there is a small single storey shed attached, with doorway to front. Right end blind. Rear end blind. Interior: The roof is of C19 construction entirely. This building does not appear to be a fragment of a formerly larger building, but contains re-used C17 features which may originally have come from Tregascoe Farmhouse.</p> <p>'The Byre'. Barn. Mid - late C19. Granite rubble with granite quoins. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Bank barn, built into the bank at the rear and with access to the loft by an external stair at the left end. Attached at the right end is a cart shed or shippon. Exterior: The main barn is 2-storey, an asymmetrical front. Ground floor has plank door with overlight and segmental stone arch; 2-light window to right with segmental stone arch. At first floor level there is a loading door to left with segmental arch and pulley tackle. 2-light window with segmental arch to right. At the left end there is a single storey cart shed or shippon attached; this has central double doorway with segmental arch and ventilation slit to right and left. The main barn is built into the bank at the rear. Interior: Not inspected.</p> <p>'Waterwheel Barn'. Barn, with attached retaining wall and range of pigsties. Dated, but not wholly legible, circa 1830; few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Hipped slate roof with lead rolls to hips. Plan: Large rectangular barn, with cart shed and shippons at ground floor and loft over. Built into the bank at the rear, with entrance at upper level to rear. At the right end, and of the same date, is a wheelhouse containing an overshot waterwheel, formerly powered from a leat at the rear of the barn, to drive grinding machinery. The wall is attached to front right, enclosing a yard, with a range of pigsties attached at the front. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical front. Ground floor has double width doorway with segmental granite arch and keystone; single doorway to right and left with cambered stone arches and ventilation slit at each outer end. At first floor a central double width loading door with pentice, single door to right and left with shutters with strap hinges, each of 2-lights with cambered dressed stone arches with keystone. Datestone at first floor level to centre. At the left end there is an external stone stair leading to an upper doorway with plank door with flat arch in dressed stone. At the right end there is a single window to the loft with shutters with strap hinges and flat granite arch to left. The wheelhouse has a hipped slate roof, with opening at the side and at the front; formerly had a wooden launder to rear. Overshot wheel in cast iron, with wooden floats and spokes. The main power was geared from the main shaft, with a secondary wheel in cast iron, set parallel on the inner side, cogged to take a secondary drive. No machinery remaining inside. At the rear there are central double doors at upper level with pentice and 2-light window with shutters and cambered dressed stone arch to right and left. Attached to front right is the retaining wall, extending about 20 metres; the ground level is lower on the outer side. The wall is in granite rubble with granite coping. Attached at the end of the wall is a single storey range of pigsties, in rubble, with rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. There are five doorways facing the yard, with granite lintels and plank doors, one blocked. The interior of the pigsty has stalls with slate partitions capped in timber, and a feeding passage along the rear with stone troughs. The interior of the barn has a cast iron wheel at the right end taking a secondary gearing from the waterwheel. Interior: Not inspected.</p>	

<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A farmhouse and group of historic farm buildings. The farm buildings have been converted to residential use, the yards replaced by car parking spaces and lawn, with two small groups of solar panels. Note that the farmstead is private property and accessed by private track. Supplemental details below are derived from nearby viewpoints or aerial photographs.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The house and farm buildings will have some aesthetic and historical value. The evidential value of the farm buildings will have been eroded by the conversion to residential use, with the loss of fixtures and fittings etc. No known communal value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The structures all appear to be in good condition, but their authenticity has been eroded by the conversion to residential use and the concomitant loss of historic features.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located on a fairly steep SSE-facing slope on one side of a narrow coombe that rises from Gwindra to Carpalla, the head of which features a mica dam/lake and a spoil tip. The hill above is capped by St Stephen's Beacon.
<i>Setting:</i> The house and former barns/stable form a small compact group around the former farmyard. The farmhouse with small walled garden lies to the western side, with a linear range of former farm buildings (Stables, Barn) stretching up to the north-east and offset slightly to the south. Across and to the south-east is the second Barn, at right angles to the linear range, with a small yard to the west framed by a second single-storey farm building. To the north-east and north of the group are immature gardens associated with the new residential properties, with two sets of small solar arrays. There is a new drive and parking area to the east of the second Barn. To the south is a tin-roofed 20 <sup>th</sup> century farm building. The approaches from east and west are lined with deciduous trees, and the hedges around the property are lined with tall mature hedge shrubs or trees, providing a clear sense of enclosure. Breaks in the trees to the east, south-east and north provide views out from the enclosures.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited. The house faces south-east across its lawn, but views to and from the house are largely screened by mature deciduous trees. The farm buildings form a tight group, visible at close quarters.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Tucked into a fold in the hills and largely screened by trees.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. The farmhouse would appear to have been built to address an approach along the valley to the south, or along Long Lane (A3058), but the trees effectively screen this from view. The farm buildings have some pretension to aesthetics, but this can only be appreciated within the former farmyard itself. The rural backdrop provides a suitable setting to the buildings, but
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Incidental. The farm buildings were functional buildings, not built for wider views. The principal façade of the farmhouse faces south-east and would not include the proposed turbine. The value of the assets as examples of the local vernacular style would not be affected.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Intervisibility with the proposed turbine would not be possible due to the terrain, and further screening is provided by the trees and other buildings here. Elevated viewpoints from which to appreciate the farmstead in its landscape setting would be located to the south, and the proposed turbine would either not appear or be tangential in those views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Bosinver Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> Gil	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.15km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17; circa mid C17 alterations and addition of a stair tower. Probably in the late C18 an addition to rear left and probably at about the same time or early in the C19 an addition at the right end. Later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Thatched half-hipped roof; the outshut with slate roof. Two rear lateral stacks to left with rubble shafts. Plan: The original plan is not clear. The house may have been of 3-room plan, but the site of a passage is not clear. There would have been one room to right, possibly originally heated from a gable end stack to right. The hall is to centre, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, also heated from a rear lateral stack. Circa mid C17, a stair tower was added to the rear of the hall; possibly at about the same time, a 2-storey bay was added to the front of the hall. This is now used as a porch and the two rooms to rear right are all one room. Probably in the C18, an addition of one-room was made to rear left, entered from the stair tower. Probably slightly later, a one-room plan cross wing was added to the right end, heated from a gable end stack to rear, with an oven; this may have replaced the lower end room as a kitchen. The hall was also used for cooking, with an oven inserted in the rear of the fireplace. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with a shallow bay to the main front and the cross wing to right. The bay has a C20 door with C20 plastic window at first floor; the corner to right, by the doorway, is also glazed as a small window; C20 flat hood on granite piers. At ground floor to right an early C20 paired 4-pane sash, first floor right a C20 2-light 6-pane casement. Ground floor to left a C19 12-pane sash and first floor similar 2-light 6-pane casement. The left end has C20 glazed door and C20 plastic window at first floor. Attached to left is the C18 addition, an outshut of single storey with loft; C20 window with keystone at ground floor and 4-pane window at first floor. At the right end, the cross-wing is 2-storey; C20 plank door and C20 window at ground floor to right, with two C20 windows to left and hipped thatched porch. The front end of the cross-wing has a single storey C20 addition. At the rear, there is a single storey C20 addition behind the C18 outshut to right. The stair tower has gable end with C19 16-pane sash; to left is the rear lateral stack</p>	

<p>to the hall, with a curved oven at the base and C20 small lean-to. At ground floor to left there is a C20 window. The gable end of the cross wing is to left with external stack and curved oven at the base of the stack. C20 porch set in the angle to the external stack. Interior: The main range is at lower floor level than the cross wing. Some of the ceiling beams are C19 replacements and some are very roughly hewn and chamfered. The rear lateral fireplace to the hall has granite jambs and lintel, hollow-chamfered with run-out stops. Cloam oven to rear right with clay door. In the stair tower to rear, there is a C19 4-panelled door leading to the outshut to rear left. The stair is a wide dog-leg, of C17, with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are boxed in; roof space not fully accessible, but the principal rafters are halved and pegged, roughly hewn, with the purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters. The cross-wing has C19 ceiling beams at ground floor and fireplace with cloam oven. Source: Chesher, V. and F.: The Cornishman's House 1968.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a large vernacular farmhouse, having received a phase of aggrandisement in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and again in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It now stands in a small park-like garden setting as part of the popular Bosinver farm holiday. The A390 has been cut in just north of the house and indeed the access is now off an awkward feeder lane off a junction; aurally this is very intrusive and it is visible to the north-east and east.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is of interesting aesthetics reflecting a phase of aggrandisement much earlier than the obvious phase of mining wealth in the area which hit around 1800. It will have high further evidential value despite the interior inspection due to its age. It will have historical value as an example of the earlier farmstead type in the area. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> This farmhouse is still part of a farmstead of superficial historic character but now sits at the heart of a large holiday park, it will have the inevitable internal modernisations, but it is its setting which has changed the most and affects our experience of the asset.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the western side of a steep wooded stream valley which runs north-south that drops down to the St Austell river valley to the south-east. Located on the upper east facing slopes, framed by hedge banks and mature trees. The landscape context is these valley landforms.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located off a short private lane and just south of the A390 trunk route. The asset stands in attractive gardens, with traditional and modern buildings around it, now a holiday park. It is framed by tall hedgebanks and mature trees which aim to screen the road and provide an aesthetically pleasing and rural character. In character, however, it is too pristine to be authentic.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-east include the A390, most views north have been carefully screened. Some views north-east to the Blackpool china clay tips from the garden and wider fieldscape. Views mostly screened by trees or farm buildings. Views within farmyard and across the site have been considered and are aesthetically pleasing if superficial, as part of its tourist function. An operational turbine stands directly to the south-west of this asset on the skyline. There is a key view to the farm from the eastern approach along the A390 from St Austell.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Visible along the approach from the east along the road, and the farmstead forms a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed in trees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. The farmhouse was built for its practical agricultural function, located to serve a farm holding, views are incidental to its value as a vernacular building.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its lack of outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as it could be. The asset is of at least superficial rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered, its immediate setting as a holiday park subsuming all other elements.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Intervisibility with the proposed turbine is possible but borderline according to the ZTV but is not anticipated. Glimpses might be possible from the wider holiday park site and fields around the farm, looking past the house and over the A390 and St Mewan to the high ground beyond. Visual links to significant modern impacts already compromised the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>

<b>Asset Name: Carbean Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.3km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair/Good
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. C18, incorporating masonry, including 1656 datestone with initials W R, from a C17 house probably on the same site. Granite rubble with granite dressings; dry slate parallel roofs; outbuilt granite end stacks. Originally a 2-room plan, with entrance hall or passage between, then extended with 2-room-plan parallel mid C19 range at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; nearly symmetrical 2-window front. C20 windows in original openings, the ground-floor front openings spanned by C17 chamfered granite lintels. Central porch has asymmetrical gable which sweeps lower to the left over a small window; the doorway is spanned by a C17 granite basket-arched stone with a thin roll moulding. Rear openings are spanned by segmental brick arches. Right-hand return has small 1st-floor window opening right of the chimney breast. INTERIOR not inspected. A good example of a standard vernacular plan (with central entry and end stacks to heated rooms either side) which appeared in Cornwall from the later C17.</p>	

<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A good vernacular building. Once a working agricultural farmstead, it now appears of more residential character.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The house is of aesthetic, historical and evidential value. No known communal value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Still occupied but it does not appear to be a working farmhouse; it retains its historic character and appearance and looks to be in good condition.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> It stands on a gentle south-east facing slope. A slight shallow combe runs down to the south-west, along which runs the B3274, dropping into the steep-sided valley of the St Austell River. The landscape context of the farmhouse is the shallow slope and valley landform, as well as the east-facing slopes of the china clay works.
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a small, wooded plot on the very edge of a large clay works south of Stenalees on the B3274. The house stands within a walled garden enclosure with two other stone outbuildings on a gently sloping plot; the hillside rises steeply beyond to the north-west. Banks of trees and scrub partially enclose the house to the north and south.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are open views to the road to the east, some more limited views down the shallow valley to the south-west and some limited views up the slope to the north-east. The house is hemmed in by banks of trees. Its views are also partly blocked by its outbuildings.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is Listed primarily for the survival of 17 <sup>th</sup> century stonework elements from an earlier building and as an example of a vernacular building in a specific local style. Its environment has changed over the course of the 18 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> centuries, through the development of the china clay works, and it relates to a relict farming landscape. Local screening from trees insulates the house from outward views so it is largely unaffected by wider landscape change. The cultural value of the asset as part of a historic farmstead would not be affected.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The house was constructed within a working agricultural landscape which is now relict and largely swept away, fragmentary at best. The house now sits within a landscape of historic china clay tips. Its immediate setting and outbuildings are important and allows for the correct interpretation of this older asset in a much-changed setting.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Although technically visible, the trees would insulate the asset from outward views to a greater extent, although there is a chance of some views down the valley towards the turbine. The principal façade faces the road, and the proposed turbine <i>may</i> appear in the background when viewed from the north-east.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> <i>Medium value + Negligible = Neutral/Slight effect</i>
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>



FIGURE 22: CARBEAN FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST [2020 PHOTOGRAPH].

<b>Asset Name: Treveor Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.4km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair/Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse, with attached front wall and gateway. Early C17, with addition and alterations of later C17. Extended and altered circa mid C19, with later C19 additions and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Slurried scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to left with cornice and octagonal granite shaft; rear lateral stack to right with C19 brick shaft. The front gable end of the wing to right has a gable end stack with octagonal granite shaft, and the stack at the right side has tall octagonal granite shaft. In the rear range there are two stacks at the right side with brick shafts. Plan: The original building is of 2-room and through passage plan; the lower end room is to left, heated from a gable end stack to left, and the hall is to right, heated from a rear lateral stack. The attached front wall encloses a forecourt, with a gateway opposite the passage front doorway. In circa mid - late C17, the house was extended at the right end, with one room added at the right end, heated from a stack at the right side, and one room in front of this, heated from a stack at the front gable end. This formed an L-plan overall. In the C19, the room at ground floor at the right end was used as a dairy. Circa early - mid C19, an addition of one-room plan was made to rear right, heated from a stack at the gable end at the right side. Later in the C19, a further addition was made to the rear of this, with a coach house/shed at ground floor and an upper room also heated from a stack at the right side; the end of this was built into the bank, with access to the loft at upper ground floor level to rear. Circa late C19 - early C20, an addition was made along the rear of the main range, partly 2-storey, and partly as a covered corridor with a porch at the right end. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window front. The lower end to left has two 3- light hollow-chamfered granite windows with hood moulds and C20 glazing at ground and first floor. The doorway to the passage is with granite surround, chamfered, with 2- centred arch, with C19 plank door. To right at ground floor there are two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows, with the level of the cills dropped in the C19, with chamfered wooden mullions and hood moulds. At first floor there are two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows. The wing to front right is 2-storey; at ground floor on the inner side is a 3-light granite window with hollow-chamfered surround, the level of the cill also dropped with chamfered wooden mullions and hood mould, at first floor a 3-light hollow-chamfered granite window with hood mould. The front gable end of the wing is blind. All the granite windows are C17. Attached to front left is the forecourt wall, running in an L-plan, about 1½ metres high, in granite rubble with granite coping. The wall extends about 20 metres along the front and is about 10 metres deep. The front gateway has granite surround, hollow-chamfered with 4-centred arch, with coping over the plain piers with flat capitals to each side. The left gable end of the house is blind; the stack appears to be rebuilt, so the octagonal stacks may be an alteration of mid - late C17. At the right side, there are no windows to the front room in the wing; the room at the right end of the main range has 2-light hollow-chamfered granite window at ground floor and similar 3-light granite window at first floor. To right is the gable end of the first C19 addition, with 2-light C19 casement with granite lintel at first floor. Stepped back to right is the gable end of the second C19 addition, blind. The rear gable end of the C19 wing has plank door with granite lintel at upper ground level. At the inner side of the wing, there are plank double doors to the coach house and 3-light C19 casement with granite lintel at first floor. Stepped back to right is the gable end of the second C19 addition, blind. The rear gable end of the C19 wing has plank door with granite lintel at first floor. The first floor C19 addition has C19 6-pane sash with segmental brick arch at ground floor and 6-pane sash with granite lintel at first floor. The rear of the main range has C19 addition for corridor, partly 2-storey, with C19 porch with hipped roof to right; two 2-light casements to the corridor. At first floor to right there is a 3-light window with C19 margin-glazing and C17 hollow-chamfered granite surround with hood mould. Interior: Not fully accessible at time of survey (October 1987). The rear doorway to the passage is concealed by the C19 addition; this has chamfered granite surround with 2-centred arch, plank door with 4-centred arch. There is a C19 straight stair inserted in the through passage. The hall has C20 fireplace to the rear lateral stack, and is ceiled. the lower end room has C19 ceiling beams and granite paved floor, the gable end fireplace altered in C19. The dairy at the right end has slate shelves. The house appears to have been much remodelled internally in circa mid - late C19, although there may be other features of the C17 remaining on the first floor, such as beams or doorframes. Roof not accessible.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A good vernacular building, attractively set back behind its garden walls, well kept. Across the road to the south is its associated group of historic farm buildings. These consist of a stable and cartshed, L-shaped bank/chall barn, and possibly a second cartshed, raised to a second storey in concrete block. The stables and chall barn are in dressed but irregular ashlar stonework and are attractive vernacular buildings.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The house is of aesthetic, historical and evidential value. No known communal value. There is group value with the undesignated but historic farm buildings.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> It is unclear if the farmhouse is still associated with the farm. If so, it retains that element of its authenticity. The building appears in good condition, although the shallow pitch and regular form of the roof might indicate this has been replaced.</p>	
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmhouse stands on the lower west-facing slopes of St Stephen's Beacon above the village of St Stephen-in-Brannel. The house and buildings are set into a slight declivity in the slope that contains a small stream.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse sits within a small garden plot. The formal and more attractive element is contained within the angle of the L-shaped building and bounded by the walls and gateway noted in the Listing. There is a small lawned area to the east bounded by hedgebanks with trees with a barn beyond, and a second small garden to the north, which is open to the fields beyond. A parish lane runs to the south of the house, beyond which is the historic farmyard and</p>	

buildings noted above. To the south and east of the historic buildings are several ranges of 20 <sup>th</sup> century steel portal-framed barns, yards, and two large silage clamps. The whole farmstead is set within pasture fields, the field boundaries to the north containing lines of mature hedge shrubs or trees; those to the south are low and clipped.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited. The principal façade of the house faces to the south, to the lane and the historic farm buildings. Set back into the slope, screened by trees and shrubs, the house is a recessive visual feature. The L-shaped chall barn is far more prominently located on the top of a shallow slope and visible from further afield.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is Listed primarily for its appearance and vernacular architecture. It is a recessive visual feature, set back into the hillside, and views to and from the building are limited. It does not lie within the ZTV, and the cultural value of the asset as part of a historic farmstead would not be affected.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. Its immediate setting (i.e. the garden) is attractive, and the house is complemented by its good farm buildings, somewhat offset by modern agricultural activities.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. Views across to Treveor from St Stephen could include the tips of the proposed turbine being seen over the bench tip above Blackpool Pit, but from that viewpoint the house is indistinguishable from its buildings and screened by trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Slight



FIGURE 23: THE BARNs AT TREVEOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST [2020 PHOTOGRAPH].

<b>Asset Name: Treloweth Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – tip - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.5km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with rendered shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with the entrance set off-centre to left; larger room to front right and smaller room to front left, each heated from an end stack. Shallow rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C19 12-pane sashes with cambered stone arches. Off-centre to left is a C20 half-glazed door with cambered stone arch. The right end is blind. At the rear there is a C20 glazed porch with inner C19 4-panelled door. 12-pane sash to left and small 4-pane sash to right. First floor has 12-pane sash to left and C20 window to right, with cambered stone arches. Early C20 2-storey brick addition to right with 9-pane window at ground floor on the inner side. This forms a shallow rear wing. Interior: Not inspected.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a quality small upscale farmhouse, having been built with some idea of symmetry and proportions, but vernacular in materials. It now stands at one end of a small residential enclave of converted farm buildings and new houses. It is still framed by fields, but the busy Sticker-to-Treloweth road aurally intrudes on the	

<p>otherwise still rural setting. The block of pasture land in which the farm stands is largely unchanged but there are visible turbines to both north and south on the skyline.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is of interesting aesthetics reflecting a phase of architectural modernisation which is not reflected in the materials. It will have high evidential value as the interior was not inspected during the Listing and fine details may survive. It will have historical value as a good example of the more middle and upper status farmhouse type. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> This farmhouse now simply a residential dwelling, with the associated loss of authenticity. It appears to be in good condition, excepting the inevitable internal modernisations.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight gentle south-west slope on the southern edge of a ridge which runs from Sticker out to St Austell. Its landscape context is the surviving working rural fieldscape between Trelowth, Polgooth, Sticker and Carnmoggas holiday park.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located off a private lane, within a large wedge-shaped block of farmland, there is a busy local road to the north, Sticker village lies just to the west, Trelowth village to the north-east. The former farmhouse is now confined to a single garden plot, with other houses crowded close to the south and along a short continuation of the access lane to the west. There is a stand of mature trees to the west of the house, and along the stream to the east; otherwise, the little hamlet is open to the surrounding fields which are bounded by low clipped hedges. Outside its immediate setting, Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east beyond the A390 and operational wind turbines are visible on the skyline of ridges to both the north and south.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west, some views south to the high ridge dominated by Sticker prehistoric camp. Some views north-east to the Blackpool china clay tips from the gardens. The houses of Trelowth and trees and landscaping of the A390 will screen much to the north and the Blackpool drying and clay works block all views further north from the asset. Longer views from the south across the farm and looking up to clay country will include the new proposed turbine behind the extant one at Goonamarth and the others wider afield on the various tips. An operational turbine stands directly to the south-east of this asset on the high ridge. Some minor cumulative value but hard to quantify.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Visible along the approach from the east along the track and roofscape visible from Rose Hill to the north the road between Sticker and Trelowth, and the farmstead formed a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed by trees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The former farmhouse was located relative to an existing farmstead and its fields. The principal façade faces east, with a backdrop of the trees at the end of its garden.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered. As a farmhouse it relates to the practical husbandry of the immediate landscape and is less sensitive to wider landscape views.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV indicates intervisibility with the proposed turbine is borderline, so it is likely any screening will mean it will not be visible. Visual links to significant modern impacts already compromise the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>

<b>Asset Name: Retanning Farmhouse</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Sticker	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<p><i>Listing:</i>                      Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with additions of later C19 and few later alterations. Stone rubble with granite and brick dressings. Asbestos slate and slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts and axial stack with rendered shaft. The rear is in rubble and cob. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, room to right and left, each of equal size and heated from a gable end stack. Integral unheated outshut behind the room to right and later C19 outshut behind the room to left. In the later C19 an addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a gable end stack to right. Exterior: The first building is 2-storey, a symmetrical 2-window front. Ground and first floor to right and left a C19 16-pane sash with cambered dressed stone arches at ground floor. Central plank door with cambered stone arch set in C20 glazed and gabled porch. The C19 addition to right is 2-storey, with two C19 16-pane sashes at ground floor with segmental brick arches, and one similar 16-pane sash at first floor. The left end has large external stack. The right end has a curved oven at the base of the stack. At ground floor to right there is a 2-light 5-pane C19 casement and at first floor a 2-light 4-pane C19 casement, both with segmental brick arches. At the rear, the single storey outshut to right has plank door at the inner and outer sides. At ground floor to left there is a 2-light 4-pane casement and small C19 4-pane sash at first floor to left. The C19 addition to left has 2-light 5-pane casement with segmental brick arch and plank door with segmental brick arch; first floor has 2-light 5-pane C19 casement. Interior: C19 ceiling beams at ground floor. The room to left was probably originally the kitchen. The parlour to left with a C19 grate to the fireplace.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Accessed down a long no-through road and in a valley with mature wooded field boundaries and a lake, enclosed wholly on the west side by modern housing developments; there are no views to the farm.</p>	



<i>Conservation Value:</i> Unknown, likely to be aesthetic value and historical value as an example of its type. Evidential value but no known communal value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Unknown but it appears from the entrance and views across the fields that this is still a working farm. However, the lack of large modern farm buildings would suggest it is the rump of a historic farm, and thus a semi-derelict farmstead, so could be expected to be authentic in character/function.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the west side of a shallow valley. This is a pocket of remaining pasture land and farmed landscape, with mature wooded boundaries amongst an increasingly built-up zone, where villages are being expanded with large modern housing developments. Its landscape context is the valley form east of Sticker. It lies on shallow upper south-south-easterly slopes.
<i>Setting:</i> Located off a no-through road, with a mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing estate to the west. The farm stands in a small parcel of pasture fields with mature hedgebanks with trees. It is very hemmed in, the land seemingly loosely managed and rather overgrown, very clearly a pocket of surviving relict pre-industrial agricultural landscape context in an otherwise totally transformed village-urban sprawl landscape. The asset appears to stand in a small linear farmyard of historic farm buildings. The farmstead is somewhat enclosed by mature trees and hedge banks, screening it from views in or out. The busy A39 runs just to the north, the busy Hewas Water, Sticker to Trelowth road runs to the south.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited. The principal façade faces south, with all views blocked by trees.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. The farmstead forms a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed in trees.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. This is a working farmstead and relates to husbandry of the landscape it was not constructed with views in mind.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Near comprehensive screening means it is not as sensitive to change as it could be. The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered, the farmhouse surviving on the edge of a residential area.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV would suggest the full rotation of the turbine blades would be visible from this location. However, the screening provided by trees and other buildings in its immediate setting mean that views from in and around the farmstead would be minimal, and as a recessive feature – both in terms of the screening and its visual inclusion with the adjacent housing estate – it has no wider landscape presence. Modern impacts such as the immediately adjacent housing estate have already compromised the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Bodinnick Farmhouse; Pigsty; Stable; Barn</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.9km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Listing:</i>	
<p>Farmhouse, with attached front garden wall. Circa early - mid C17 with re-used datestone: 1602; remodelled and extended in late C17. Extended and refronted and dated 1765, with illegible initials, possibly IOB; with alterations and additions of mid - late C19 and few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings; front in granite ashlar. 2-span slate roof with ridge tiles; in the front range, gable end to left with stack with granite shaft, hipped end to right. Rear lateral stack to right with brick shaft. Gable end stack to rear left range with brick shaft. Plan: Originally a 2-room and passage plan. The room to right heated from a rear lateral stack and the room to left probably originally with a gable end stack to left. Circa late C17, the interior was remodelled, and a dairy with apple loft over was added to rear right. The apple loft is entered from a stair behind the room at first floor to right and may originally have been used as a closet. In 1765, the house was extended at the left end; the left-hand room became a large entrance hall, and a room was added at the left end, heated from a gable end stack; the front was re-faced in ashlar. At the same time, a parallel rear range was added as a kitchen to rear left, heated from a gable end stack at the left end. A stair hall was built at the rear of the original left-hand room. Later in the C19, a rear wing of one storey and loft was added to the left, as a scullery/kitchen, unheated. The wall encloses a shallow garden at the front of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. To right, a tall chamfered plinth remains from the early house. Ground floor has C19 2-panelled door with overlight, set in recessed doorway at the centre of the centre with keystone. Granite datestone above with initials, possibly IOB 1765. Large C19 C16 16-pane sash with voussoirs and keystones to right and left. First floor has three C19 25-pane sashes with voussoirs and keystones; second from right is a blocked window opening. The end window to right has re-used datestone of 1602. Cast iron gutters with lion masks. At the right end there is a C19 16-pane sash with timber lintel at ground floor and C19 20-pane sash at first floor. Set back to right is the dairy and apple loft of late C17; this has 2-light C17 granite window at ground and first floor, both with hollow-chamfered mullions and surround, with 4-pane lights at ground floor and 3-pane lights at first floor. At the left end, there is a blind gable end to right; gable end to left has two C20 12-pane windows at ground floor. At the rear, to right, there is a C20 16-pane window at ground and first floor, with re-used chamfered granite lintel at ground floor. The rear wing is to left, of single storey with loft; there is a plank door at the outer side, a 2-light 3-pane C19 casement in the gable end and C19 2-light 6-pane casement at the outer side. The rear of the dairy has plank door at ground floor with</p>	

keystone and voussoirs; first floor has C19 2- light casement and 4-pane sash. The front garden wall is in granite rubble with granite coping, about one metre high and about 30 metres along the front; circa 1800. There is a central gateway with plain piers and wooden gate. Interior: The entrance hall has granite paved floor, probably remaining from the original left-hand room of the early C17 house. 4-panelled C19 door to the front rooms to right and left. The room to front right has a rear lateral fireplace with C19 chimneypiece and alcove to each side. The front left room has been much remodelled. In the kitchen to rear left, the gable end fireplace has chamfered granite lintel with step stops, re-used. C19 ceiling beams. The dairy has an inserted fireplace to rear with cloam oven, slate floor and slate shelves, with the racks for suspended shelves and roughly hewn ceiling beams. To the rear of the entrance hall, outside the original rear wall of the house, is a dog-leg stair with stick balusters. At first floor, the room to front left has C18 2-panelled fielded door and C19 chimneypiece. There is a small central chamber with bolection-moulded architrave to the doorway; the doorway to the front right room also has bolection- moulded architrave, and 2-panelled bolection-moulded door; the doorway and door to the apply loft are also bolection-moulded. The room has rear fireplace with fine bolection-moulded chimneypiece with bolection-moulded panel overmantel. Formerly has moulded plaster cornice. The apple loft has a coved ceiling and a short flight of stairs leading into it, with some barley-twist balusters remaining, and moulded handrail. The roof trusses are continuous over the original two rooms to front right; these have all been removed but remain on site. The trusses had roughly hewn principal rafters, halved and pegged at the apex; 2 rows of trenched purlins, and collars with a pronounced chamber, dovetailed, halved and pegged to the principals. It seems probable that 1602 is the original date for the house, although this may not have been the principal building on the site, as the stable about 50 metres west (q.v.) has a high quality of stonework and may represent a fragment of a much larger house.

Pigsty. Mid C19. Granite rubble with granite quoins. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Rectangular plan pigsty; with doorways to the stalls of the front and feeding doors to rear. Exterior: Single storey. There are three doorways at the front and one at the right end with granite lintel and keystone; all with plank doors with strap hinges. At the rear there are three feeding doors with granite lintels. Interior: There are separate stalls, with no rear feeding passage. Stable; incorporating part of the front walls of a former house. Probably early C17; rebuilt circa late C18 with few later alterations. Granite rubble. The C17 wall is in squared granite with granite dressings. Hipped rag slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Small rectangular stable with shippens at ground floor and loft above. The entrance is at the left end of the front, and the stable is built into the bank at the right end with loading door directly into the loft from the upper ground level. The front wall incorporates a section of C17 wall, on a plinth with a window, which, judging from the quality of the stonework, would have lit a principal room. There is a small C19 shed attached to front right. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front with quoins to left. At ground floor there is a doorway to left with granite lintel and keystone. To right, the wall stands on a tall hollow-chamfered plinth, with a 6-light granite window, with hollow-chamfered mullions and surround, the king mullion hollow-chamfered with a roll-mouldings; moulded cornice and relieving arch over. Two of the lights are blocked. To right there is an attached single storey rubble shed with doorway at the inner side and gable end to front. At the left end there is a window at ground floor with voussoirs and keystone, 2-light window with shutters at first floor. At the right end there is a loading door at upper ground level. At the rear there is a plank door at loft level. Interior: The stable appears to be completely of the C18, with only the front wall of the early C17; there is no internal evidence to suggest which part of a former building the front wall might have been. Barn. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Bank barn, with a rear wing forming a T-plan; At the front, the main range is to left and the cross wing extends to front and rear to right. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front. The main range has a ventilator door at ground floor with stone voussoirs and loading door above with granite lintel. The front wing to right has ventilator door at ground floor with voussoirs and window above with granite lintel and keystone. There is a drain hole to right. The front end of the wing has a doorway at ground floor. The right side of the wing has ventilation slits, and later C19 single storey rubble lean-to. The left end of the main range has a single storey rubble lean-to, open at the end with double wooden gates. At the rear, the ground level leads directly into the loft over the main range; there is a doorway inside a corrugated iron lean-to. Interior: Not inspected.

*Supplemental Comments:* Accessed down a long drive and in a valley with mature wooded field boundaries; there are no views to the farm.

*Conservation Value:* Unknown, likely to be aesthetic value and historical value as an example of its type. Evidential value but no known communal value.

*Authenticity and Integrity:* Unknown but it appears from the entrance and views across the fields that this is still a working farm, so could be expected to be authentic in character/function.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Located on gentle middle slopes, the farm sits at the head of a small steep combe that drops down to the River Fal. The landscape context is the combe and the valley landform, particularly the middle and upper slopes. The proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context.

*Setting:* Set down a long farm track the farmhouse stands to one side of a large farmyard, with a range of historic farm buildings (also Listed) to its west. There are two larger later 20<sup>th</sup> century steel portal-framed farm buildings beyond to the west. The whole is enclosed by hedgebanks with mature trees, set within its agricultural fields. There is a wooded embanked oval enclosure to the south of the farmstead.

*Principal Views:* Views are within and across the valley landform, focused primarily down the combe into the valley. Landscape views west, from across the valley, focus on the farm.

*Landscape Presence:* The farm is a visible feature within the valley landform and within the landscape as part of the agricultural pattern; however, it does not have landscape presence in its own right.

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Incidental. The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of the local vernacular style would not be affected.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The farm sits within a ring-fenced landholding of agricultural character and its views are still predominantly rural.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Although technically visible on the skyline in wider landscape views to the north-east, trees provide screening to the asset from outward views to a greater extent. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context and within a landscape of extant turbines, set behind an existing turbine; there is unlikely to be any quantifiable additional effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

#### 4.4.2 GENTRY BUILDINGS

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

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

#### **What is important and why**

The lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous merchants could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design); however, the financial limitation of gentry or merchant families means that design and extent is usually less ambitious than for the great houses. Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

<b>Asset Name: Hembal Manor</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.8km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Listing:</i> House. Mid - late C19, with some later C19 additions and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end and axial stacks with stone shafts. Plan: Asymmetrical double depth plan. The entrance front has a central wing containing the porch, with principal room to front right and left, of equal size; there is another principal room to rear right, and a service wing to rear right, which is returned by a range of outhouses to rear, enclosing a small service courtyard at the left side to the rear. Exterior: The entrance front is 2-storey, a symmetrical front with band course and quoins, 1:1:1 bays with a central gabled wing. All windows are C19 plate-glass sashes. The central wing has 2-light window with round arches and keystones; at first floor a gabled wooden oriel with plate-glass windows and breather above. The right side of the wing has 2-panelled door with overlight. The bay to right has 2-light round-arched window at ground floor and 2-light window with segmental arch and first floor, all with keystones. The bay to left has 3-light round-arched window at ground floor and 3-light window with segmental arch at first floor. The right gable end has a square gabled bay at ground floor with three round-arched lights; 2 segmental-arched lights at first floor and breather above. Set back to right there is a 12-pane sash with	

<p>sidelights and segmental arch at ground floor, 2-light segmental-arched window at first floor. Set back to right is the lower 2-storey service wing with band course and axial stack. The rear gable end of the wing has 16- pane sash and 4-pane casement at ground floor, C20 window at attic level. The left end of the main range has external stack, the band course continued. C20 12-pane window at first floor to left. To left there is a gable over the service range with C20 porch and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor, late C19 4-pane sash at first floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. At the rear there is a single storey outshut enclosing the service yard with casements and C20 door. The inner side of the service wing has gabled brick porch with inner plank door and two 2-light C19 casements at first floor. The rear of the main range has C20 porch and 2 small gables, the gable to right with C19 16-pane sash. Interior: Not inspected.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Not accessed; set down a short, wooded driveway off the parish road and standing within wooded grounds. Photographs available on the letting website.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Expected to be of aesthetic interest with inherent evidential value as the interior was not inspected during the Listing, and recent photos indicate modern conversion to holiday lets. Historical value as an example of its type, and probably associated with a local <i>nouveau riche</i>. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The building and its converted coach house are holiday lets. Online photographs indicate the house has been modernised, with the inevitable loss of authenticity but good integrity of the surviving historic components.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located high on a west- and south-facing slope, on the eastern side of a shallow valley. The ground rises to a low summit in the fields immediately to the north-west and falls again to another shallow valley beyond Hembal Lane to the east. The ground drops away to the south, down Hembal Lane to the farming hamlet of Bosithow.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located down a private drive off Hembal Lane, its entrance is framed by stone-faced banks with stone gate piers. It stands within an enclosure formed by mature hedgebanks and plantations of deciduous trees. To the west and north-west is part of the Blackpool drying works; to the west across the valley is a solar farm.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views were assessed from Hembal Lane. Views across the fields and to the west to the drying tips, views south and south-west down and across the valley to the fields and to Bosithow. Views are limited from the asset itself by the trees that surround it.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> No real landscape presence beyond its enclosure and the surrounding fields.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Outward views are now limited by the screening provided by trees and hedgebanks. The house, built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, would have been positioned to take advantage of the views down the valley.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. Built as a gentleman's residence, the house would have been carefully located on a new plot of land for views down the valley. The wider setting is now very industrial as active extraction and processing sites have spread down from the adjacent St Austell downs. As the house is dated to the late 1800s, that extractive landscape would already have been in existence, albeit less pronounced. The relevance of its surviving wooded gardens is important as it allows us to understand this as a minor gentry residence, not as an established farm holding.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> While the proposed turbine would be located on high ground and on the skyline, the screening from the wooded grounds is anticipated to limit the effect on any views. The house is secluded, and key views are south outwards down the valley.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>



FIGURE 24: THE ENTRANCE TO HEMBAL MANOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

#### 4.4.3 LISTED COTTAGES AND STRUCTURES WITHIN HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

##### *Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; Conservation Areas*

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

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

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

##### **What is important and why**

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungalowoid growths arranged around the medieval core (limited historical/illustrative value). As dynamic communities, there will be multiple historical/associational values relating to individuals, families, occupations, industry, retail etc. in proportion to the size and age of the settlement (historical/associational). Settlements that grew in an organic fashion developed fortuitously into a pleasing urban environment (e.g. Totnes), indistinguishable suburbia, or degenerate urban/industrial wasteland (aesthetic/fortuitous). Some settlements were laid out quickly or subject to the attention of a limited number of patrons or architects (e.g. late 19<sup>th</sup> century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. Redruth-Camborne-Pool for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

<b>Asset Name: House at Newgate ('Holly Cottage')</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.2km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> House. Circa early C19 with C19 later alterations. Squared granite rubble with brick dressings. Half-hipped slurried slate roof with ridge tiles. End stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to the front left and right of equal sizes; shallow rear service rooms, with a small lean-to at each end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C19 6-pane sashes, at ground floor with cambered stone arches with keystones, at first floor with cambered brick arches with keystones. Central C19 4-panelled door of late C19 with gabled trellis porch with 2-centred arch to the outer opening and sidelights. Small single storey lean-to at the right and left ends. Interior: Not inspected.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Looks to be a family home. It has the appearance of a small house, rather than a cottage, with a turning circle in front. Despite the Listing, it does not seem to appear on the tithe map of c.1840, the site being occupied by 'The New Inn'. On the 1880s OS map the former common behind is covered in settling tanks for Wheal Louisa China Clay Works, so we may speculate this was an engineer or manager's house. There is a single-storey unroofed stone building to the roadside which looks like it should have had an industrial or commercial function, adjacent to a second in use as a garage/store.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically the building is quite pleasing, set back into its small garden and framed by the trees to either side. There will be considerable evidential value as it may incorporate elements of The New Inn, and the interior was not inspected during the Listing process. Its historical value would lie in any connection to the local china clay industry, and as an example of a vernacular structure. No known communal value.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Externally in good order and still a family home. The degree of modernisation to the interior is, of course, unknown.</p>	
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-facing slope, set into the bank, above the slight terrace which carries the A3058 road. The house's landscape context is these steep south-facing slopes of the historic clay tips and the turbine does stand in this landscape context.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> The house stands within a small garden enclosure, the hedge banks topped with mature hedge shrubs or small deciduous trees; the area of lawn to the south is open to the A3058, bounded by a stone-faced earth bank. Part of a small hamlet, the other houses stand alongside the road, so Holly Cottage has a little more privacy. Between the road and the cottage are two small stone outbuildings, one unroofed. Immediately to the east is a back plot development of three incongruously-large modern detached houses.</p>	
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The enclosed setting of the building within its garden means that views are limited. To and from the main south-facing façade from the road and its small drive.</p>	
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.</p>	
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The architectural value of the house will not be affected by the turbine. The building was not intended to be a landscape feature or with any principal views in mind other than those to the south, away from the turbine.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The house is <i>likely</i> to have been built for a relatively important individual, who is <i>likely</i> to have been involved with the china clay industry. It was built within a small irregular enclosure likely to have been an enclosure from the waste (i.e. mining smallholding) which became an Inn, later rebuilt as this house. The immediate setting provides an attractive backdrop for the building.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV indicates the turbine hub would be visible from this location, but views from the house are to the south, and views to the principal façade are short</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible Change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>	
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b></p>	

<b>Asset Name: The Old Rectory; Cross Base in Churchyard; Gateway to Churchyard; Sunday School</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Good overall
<p><i>Listing:</i> Rectory, now house. Circa late C18 - early C19; late C19 addition to right and early C20 addition to left, with C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Partly slate-hung and partly pebble dashed. Scantle slate roof with ridge tiles, hipped. Stack with brick shaft at the left and right sides of the original house; stack at the right end with brick shaft. Plan: The first building is of double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right, of equal size; shallow rear service rooms. An addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a stack at the right end. Circa early C20 a second addition of one-room plan was made at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C20 replacement sashes. Ground floor has central C20 half-glazed door with C20 doorcase and pediment. 12-pane sash with sidelights, flat granite arch and keystone, to right and left. First floor has central 12-pane sash, 12-pane sash with sidelights to right and left, all with segmental arches. Set back to right is the 2-storey addition, with 15-pane sash with sidelights, cambered arch and keystone at ground floor, 12-pane sash with sidelights, cambered arch and keystone at first floor. To left, the later addition is 2-storey, with three 16-pane sashes with flat arches at ground floor and two 16-pane sashes with cambered arches at first floor. The left end has C20 6-pane window at ground floor to left. The right end has 16-pane sash at ground floor to right.</p>	

<p>At the rear, the central building is pebble dashed with single storey C20 lean-to with door and 12-pane sash. To right there are two 12-pane sashes at ground and first floor and a raking dormer with 10-pane sash above. To left, the C19 addition is slate-hung at first floor; ground floor has small single storey lean-to with 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left, C20 half-glazed door to right. Interior: Not inspected.</p> <p>Base of a cross. Probably medieval. Granite monolith, roughly hewn, of square plan, with a socket in the top for the shaft of the cross.</p> <p>Gateway. Mid C19. Granite; gate in wood and wrought iron; wrought iron lamp standard. The gateway has two plain granite monolith piers, about 1½ metres high, with rounded tops. There is a short section of granite ashlar wall to each side, with rounded granite coping. Wooden C19 gate, with a mid rail with wrought iron trefoil finials. Fixed to the north gate pier to the lamp standard, in wrought iron, the lantern supported on four uprights, which form a tapered column. The lantern has a pyramidal top.</p> <p>Sunday school. Mid - late C19 with few later alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable end to left, hipped to right. There is a louvre on the roof ridge, a rear lateral stack and a stack at the right end, with brick shafts. Plan: The Sunday school faces the churchyard, and has a large room to left heated from a rear lateral stack and a smaller room to right heated from an end stack to right. The Sunday school is built into the bank at the rear; to rear left at lower level there is a coach house with access from the rear. Exterior: Single storey facing the churchyard; the left end has a gabled porch with 2-centred arched doorway with inner C19 door with strap hinges and 2-centred arch. There are five single 2-centred arched lancet windows to right with brick arches and lattice glazing. The right end has a single storey lean-to. The left gable end has a 2-light window at upper level with 2-centred brick arch, Y tracery and lattice glazing. At the rear, the building is 2-storey; at ground floor there are two single casements with flat brick arches, double doors to right to the coach house with a segmental brick arch. The first floor has four 2-centred arched windows to right and one to left; to left there is a small gable over a 2-light window with Y tracery and 2-centred arch. Interior: Not inspected.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The small churchtown settlement of St Mewan has high group value, a strong surviving cohesive historic aesthetic. However, there is pronounced aural intrusion from the A390 road to the south.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value and evidential value for all the assets. High communal value for the church, Sunday school and war memorial. No communal value for the Old Rectory. Historical value generally across the group as an important element within the wider rural historic settlement pattern.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The churchtown is exceptionally authentic, with high structural integrity to all assets.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchtown is located on a south and west-facing slope, to the east side of a river valley, west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform which drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell River estuary to the south.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The assets are located within the small church town of St Mewan. The Rectory stands directly west of the church with the Sunday School to the north. The Rectory lies in wooded gardens, framed by stone walls and stone-faced banks. The Sunday School is flanked by trees to the south-east and by a tall hedgebank to the north-west. The churchyard is wooded, the gateway to the churchyard set low in the stone-faced banks alongside the parish lane. The whole church town is framed by mature hedgebanks and trees, set north of the main village amongst fields.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are some views to the fields to the north, but the ground rises to a low summit to the north-east. Views to St Mewan village, the school and A390 are achieved through the trees to the south and there are scattered views to the fields to the west. Views to the east from both buildings are limited by the church and wooded churchyard. The gateway to the church is limited to views within the church town and the road. The cross base is limited to views across the gardens of the Rectory and within the churchyard. Principal views are those within the church town that define the various roles of the assets within that small community.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited to the immediate fields around the settlement.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross base and gateway have specific functional value and have no real recourse to views, so are less affected by wider landscape changes. The Sunday School is also built for a specific linked purpose, so its key relationship is with the church; it is less affected by changes in the landscape. However, it can be affected by aesthetic changes in its wider setting. The Rectory can be affected as it was built with a certain status and views in mind.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The immediate setting is of agricultural fields and the extended graveyard is of a benefit to the assets, however this is now very much a small bubble of surviving rural character, with from the east urban sprawl from St Austell, the china clay workings to the north and the A390 to the south, with a large housing development beyond.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would not be visible from within the churchtown due to screening from the trees, although it might be visible from the church tower. In wider landscape views the turbine, amongst others, will stand on the skyline above St Mewan. There would be a limited effect on the setting of these assets and no effect on their key views within the church town.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High [group] value + Negligible change = Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>

<b>Asset Name: St Austell, Conservation Area</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep to tip
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.8-3.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair overall

<i>Description:</i> The medieval town of St Austell benefitted from the extraction and trade in copper and tin during the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries; however, its main period of growth was in the 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century when the china clay works were developed north of the town on the Hensbarrow Downs. The town has over sixty Listed Buildings, four of which are Grade II* Listed, one of which, the parish church, is Grade I Listed (below).
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> St Austell is a busy local hub which has suffered from long periods of economic upheaval and a general lack of investment in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. It is undergoing a phase of regeneration at present and contains many fine historic buildings and green spaces. It is quite inward-looking despite its hillside location, with many winding narrow streets; when these do open up they mostly face south-east, south and south-west, with rarer views north up the Gover valley, which is wooded.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> High evidential value within the town as there are with many Listed buildings, and far more that are worthy of protection. Aesthetic value is increasing as investment comes into the town and its many historic buildings are restored and inappropriate mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century developments are replaced with new architecturally superior buildings. High historical value as a medieval and post-medieval town. communal value as the local regional hub and historical value as the commercial centre for the clay industry in the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Overall, the town contains buildings from the medieval, 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. It has suffered from a lack of investment in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, which affected historic fabric. It is a busy authentic market town.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The town occupies both sides of a wide shallow valley orientated roughly north-south. To the north the ground rises to the Hensbarrow Downs; these have been comprehensively re-shaped by the china clay industry. Steep wooded river valleys, such as Gover and Trethowel, join that of the St Austell River west of the main part of the town and run down the Pentewan valley to St Austell Bay. The landscape context of the town is the entire valley landform system, between the downs and Mount Charles.
<i>Setting:</i> The Conservation Area occupies the historic core of the town on the south-facing slope of the valley, surrounded by the modern suburbs which stretch to the south, east and west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the main streets within the Conservation Area, such as, for example; Fore Street, Church Street, Cross Lane, High Cross Street, Duke Street, East Hill, South Street, Market Hill and North Street, Truro Road, Trinity Street and West Hill, etc. There are views across St Austell and the Conservation Area from higher ground to the south, such as between St Austell and Charlestown. The clay tips and quarry landscape provide the backdrop in all landscape views of the town, as a whole.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> St Austell town, as a whole, has significant landscape presence as a major settlement. The Conservation Area lies to the centre of the town but has no separate landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The Conservation Area would be sensitive to changes within the town that disrupt the historic streetscapes and vistas or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. The Conservation Area is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape although it would be sensitive to significant landscape changes which intrude upon the town and views across it.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. St Austell is nestled in a river valley with the high downs behind dominated by the historic and modern working china clay quarrying landscape. The money from this industry facilitated the growth of the town, although the modern industrialisation of quarrying also brings infrastructure which can seem detrimental to a historic townscape.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Views to the turbine from within the Conservation Area are not anticipated. The ZTV indicates views would be possible, but the core part of the Conservation Area – where the bulk of the Listed buildings area to be found – is shown to have more limited or no views under a bare earth scenario. Screening from buildings and more complex local visuals will block or diminish distant views to the turbine. Views over the whole townscape from elevated locations to the east and south-east would include the proposed turbine, which would join other operational turbines and other aspects of modern infrastructure (pylons etc.). The proposed turbine is unlikely to have any specific quantifiable further effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Very High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Cottage West of Gunheath Farmhouse (farmhouse not included)</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.3km	<i>Condition:</i> Poor
<i>Listing:</i> Clay worker's or miner's cottage. Probably early C19 (shown on 1842 tithe map). Granite rubble with granite dressings, rendered at the front; rag slate roof and outbuilt rubble and dressed granite stack at the left-hand end. 1-room plan plus C20 lean-to porch at the front and C20 lean-to on the right. 2 storeys; low 1-window-range front. Late C19 4-pane sash to 1st floor; 4-pane window below; ledged door to porch. INTERIOR not accessible at time of survey. This is a rare surviving example of this type of small industrial worker's dwelling.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A very small vernacular cottage of rural character, likely earlier than the Listing states and therefore any link with historic china clay workings is likely to be secondary. It stands in rough grassland just west of the small farmstead, framed on all sides by the modern working china clay pits. Boarded and abandoned, it does not look to be in good condition.	



<i>Conservation Value:</i> It has high aesthetic value for its granite vernacular appearance and will undoubtedly contain high evidential value, presumed older than the Listing suggests. It may have some local historical significance if it is a rare rural and isolated worker's cottage, set away from the usual roadside settlement pattern. No known communal value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> It appears to be authentic in the sense that it has been boarded up and left for many decades, structurally intact; its dereliction and lack of maintenance can only end in the loss of historic fabric.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The cottage sits just below the crest of a very shallow south-facing slope, on an east-west alignment, dug back into the rising ground to the north.
<i>Setting:</i> The cottage is located on rough open upland grassland, within the historic and modern china clay district. The large Gunheath pit lies to the south-east. The main Littlejohns site lies immediately to the west, across a narrow road. The building lies within a small area of unmolested land.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the main clay works and pits, to the south, east and west. The ground rises behind the cottage and it is set slightly into the slope.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscape here is empty of buildings apart from the cottage and Gunheath Farmhouse. The man-made and barren industrial landscape is dominant but the buildings, despite their relatively small size, are more visible as they stand out within the otherwise open upland grassland.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive, Listed due to rarity and age but views are not a significant consideration. The landscape they were originally associated with has been all but destroyed.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. If genuinely associated with the historic china clay workings as a worker's dwelling, the current landscape is of some relevance to the cottage. However, that use is more likely to relate to a subsequent function of the cottage, which survives from a pre-industrial phase.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located to the south, with spoil tips between. It is likely to be screened by the Longstone Down tips, but its blades may be visible in views south-west. The landscape around the cottage has been dramatically altered and there are several visible operational turbines at some distance.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Hewas Inn</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.8km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> Inn. Early - mid C19 and C20 alterations. Stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles, gable ends to front range and hipped over the front wing. Gable end stacks with rendered shaft to left and brick shaft to right, and stack at the right side of the front wing. Plan: Overall L-plan, with the main range and a wing projecting to front right. The main range is of 3-room plan, now all one room at ground floor, with a one-room plan wing, probably of later C19, attached to front right and heated from a stack at the right side. There is a long single storey range of outhouses attached at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 2-window front. First floor has two late c19 margin-glazed sashes. Ground floor has central C20 half-glazed door, with similar sash to right and left. To end right a C20 half-glazed door. Attached at ground floor level to front is a C20 glazed conservatory. The front wing to right is 2-storey with canted front; C20 12-pane sash with cambered brick arch at ground floor and C19 8-pane sash at first floor. The right side has a 4-pane window with timber lintel at ground floor and C19 4-pane sash at first floor. Attached at the left end is the single storey outhouse with two C20 doors and 3 C20 windows. Interior: Not inspected.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A fairly low L-shaped building. Modern landscaping in the angle of the L with a long porch and external pub seating. The front walls are swathed in Virginia Creeper. It forms an attractive composition with the row of vernacular cottages to the east (1-11 Fore Street), and the house opposite.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> It has good aesthetic value for its vernacular appearance. Evidential value will have suffered from successive pub renovations (the ground floor being all one room, for instance). There will be some historical value, derived from its history as a public house and any earlier function. Communal value may extend to the affection of local regulars, otherwise none known.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The appears to be in good condition. In terms of authenticity, renovation of the property by successive landlords/breweries over the course of the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century are likely to have robbed it of its earlier identity. Authentically late 20 <sup>th</sup> century country pub décor?	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The building stands on a gentle south-east facing slope in a shallow valley that drops down to the south. A small river gathers above the village to the north, and (eventually) discharges into the sea at Caerhayes Castle.	
<i>Setting:</i> The Inn stands to the north of a road junction, where the former A390 met the road from St Stephens. The roads here are flanked by historic buildings of later 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century appearance and vernacular styling. The modern settlement of Hewas Water extends to the north, east and south-east, with some limited green open space with mature trees in the base of the valley. The road junction is quite open, a car park for the Londis in the narrow angle of the junction. The Inn has a slightly sunken front beer garden to the front of the property. The Inn is covered in Virginia Creeper. The houses on the south side of Fore Street are rendered and painted; those to the north are of plain but attractive stone. The Inn is embedded within the residential area of Hewas water.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited. To and from the principal façade which faces onto Fore Street.	

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> None. Subsumed within the residential housing.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive to distant visual changes. Views to and from the building would not be affected due to local screening from buildings, and the Inn cannot be distinguished from the rest of other residential properties at any distance.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The positioning of an Inn at a (formerly) important road junction is a meaningful act – assuming the Inn was built as such and not an earlier structure that was repurposed.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located to the north, the Inn is set down into the slope and there are intervening structures and some mature shrubs/trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>



FIGURE 25: THE HEWAS INN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Queens Head Inn</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.95km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> Inn. Early - mid C19 with additions of later C19 and some C20 alterations and additions. Granite ashlar front and left side. Stone rubble left side and rear. Hipped bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and deep eaves with panelled soffit. Stacks to sides with brick shafts. The wing to right has bitumenised slate roof with gable ends and gable end stack to right with granite ashlar shaft. Plan: Double depth plan, with entrance off-centre to left, a large principal room to front right and smaller room to front left; shallow rear service rooms. There is a later C19 one-room wing to right, heated from a stack at the right gable end and a second one-room plan wing to rear left, heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys on plinth, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has doorway off-centre to left with C20 door and granite voussoirs. C20 16-pane sash with voussoirs to right and left. First floor has central narrower C19 16-pane sash with C19 16-pane sash to right and left, all with voussoirs. Right end blind. The wing to right is a lower 2-storey, with C20 2-light casement at ground and first floor, with segmental brick arch at ground floor and timber lintel at first floor. Single storey C20 addition to right with half-glazed C20 door. Left end blind. At the rear, at first floor to right and centre a C19 16-pane sash with voussoirs and similar sash at ground floor to right. The 2-storey rear wing to left has C20 window at first floor to left and large single storey C20 addition in stone rubble. To the left side of the wing is a single storey lean-to with C20 door and window. Interior: Not inspected.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The presentation elevation of the Inn faces south down a wide space – mainly used for parking cars – flanked by 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages to the east and gardens to the west; it terminates at the A3058. This broad space affords excellent (if now cluttered) views to the building with the tower of the church rising behind. To the rear is a second car park and then the churchyard. The Inn was likely built into a wide space (“The Square”) in front of the church which may have had a market/fair function.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is attractively located and is aesthetically pleasing. Probably built as a coaching inn, the interiors (not inspected during the Listing process) have probably been subject to repeated renovation, reducing its evidential value. However, it will retain both evidential and historical value. Communal value limited to the affection of local patrons.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The appears to be in good condition. In terms of authenticity, renovation of the property by successive landlords/breweries over the course of the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century are likely to have robbed it of its earlier identity. Authentically late 20 <sup>th</sup> century country pub décor?	

<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The Inn sits, like the village, in a low saddle between two low hills, the ground dropping away to east and west to the Rover Fal and a tributary.
<i>Setting:</i> The Inn stands towards the northern end of a basically rectangular space between the Church and the A3058. The Inn faces down 'The Square' and was clearly deliberately sited here for maximum visibility and to exert a sense of ownership over this space. To the east of The Square is a line of 19 <sup>th</sup> century stone-built cottages with light-coloured brick detailing. To the west is a stone-faced hedgebank and garden to the rear of a property facing onto the A3058, now with a new-build inserted into the end of its garden. The space in front of the Inn is gravelled and used for car parking. To the rear of the Inn is another (patrons) car park, with the walled churchyard beyond. The wall of the churchyard is topped with mature deciduous trees which provide good screening.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited. Only to and from the principal elevation to the south.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Indistinguishable from the settlement in wide landscape views from elsewhere.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its location within The Square appears deliberate, and its presentation elevation is nicely framed by the cottages to the east, the gardens to the west, and the trees looming behind around the churchyard. This is, of a kind, a designed view. However, it is a very circumscribed one.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. Its location at one end of The Square appears deliberate – a coaching inn located at one end of long open space. A presentation elevation facing down to the main road, with the church behind. It is only the immediate setting which has this importance though.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located to the north-east, on the hilltop and partly behind a bench tip. The principal setting of the Inn – The Square – is fully screened by the cottages and other buildings to the east, and by the trees around the churchyard.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>



FIGURE 26: THE QUEEN'S HEAD INN WITH CHURCH BEHIND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

<b>Asset Name: Church Room</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Church Room with two attached houses; originally almshouses. Circa late C19; presented to the parish in 1926. Few later alterations. Squared granite rubble with brick and stone dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to right and axial stack with brick shafts.</p> <p>Plan: The church room is to left and the pair of attached houses to right. Each house is 2-room plan, with one room to front and one to rear; No.14 is to left and No.12 to right, the house to left heated from an axial stack and the house to right from the gable end stack to right. Paired central entrances. The church room is one large un- heated room through the full height of the building, unheated.</p> <p>Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical front. The houses to right are of 3 bays on plinth with lintel level band course at ground floor and band courses at first floor at cill and impost levels. All windows are C19 plate-glass sashes. Ground floor has central paired C20 doors with cambered brick arches and keystones. To right and left, 3 windows with cambered brick arches and keystones. At first floor, the windows are arranged 3:2:3, with round brick arches and keystones. Small central gable with circular breather with brick border and terracotta finial. To left, the church room is 3:2:3 windows, all with cambered arches at ground floor and round arches at first floor with band courses as to</p>	

right. Paired central doors, one C19 4-panelled and one plank door, with a similar 4-panelled door to end left. Small central gable with similar breather and finial. Above the main front doors is a slate inscription tablet recording the presentation of the church room to the parish by Edith Annie Mills in 1926. The rear of the church room has 4-pane sashes at ground and first floor levels. Interior: The church room has a stage at the left end.
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Now constitutes a smart row of granite buildings, seemingly well maintained. Perched up above the road and accessed by a two curving paths with steps across short plain lawns.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> It has high aesthetic value for its granite vernacular appearance and will likely contain high evidential value. It will have local historical significance and communal value as a church hall and former almshouses.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> It appears to be authentic in the sense that it retains its original façade and appears well maintained. It is unclear whether the interiors have been modernised.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The Inn sits, like the village, in a low saddle between two low hills, the ground dropping away to east and west to the Rover Fal and a tributary.
<i>Setting:</i> The structure is located to the south side of the A3058, separated from the road by a short lawn retained by a low stone-faced bank. To the east and west are short terraces of vernacular granite cottages. To the south are its gardens, which back onto an agricultural field. To the north, across the road, is a grass field bounded by houses, but which affords clear views to the church tower, rising above the surrounding trees.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited. Only to and from the principal elevation to the south. The visual connection to the church across the field to the north appears deliberate.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> A prominent building within the village, but no real presence beyond.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is important for its connections with the church and the history and community of the village. Its sensitivity to visual intrusion is very limited due to its village context and comprehensive screening.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. The immediate setting is of some importance to the asset, establishing its connections with the church and village, but the wider setting has no real impact or bearing on this building.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The rotor tips of the proposed turbine might be visible in distant views over the rooftops of the village from the upper windows. It would not, however, impact on the immediate setting of the asset, nor would it feature in the important relationship between the church room and the church.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Trudgeons</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> House. Early - mid C19, with additions and alterations of later C19 and C20. Elvan stone rubble with stone dressings; partly rendered. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends in 2 spans over the front and rear ranges. The front range has gable end stacks with brick shafts. The rear range has gable end stack with brick shaft to left and gable end stack in stone with cornice to right. The rear slope of the roof is in asbestos slate. Plan: The front range is of 2-room plan, with entrance off-centre to right; a larger room to left and smaller room to right. The later C19 rear range is also of 2-room plan, parallel to the front range. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 4-window front; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes with stone voussoirs. C20 panelled door second from right. The right end has 2 blind gable ends; the rear gable end has a single storey C20 addition. The left end is blind. At the rear there are two later C19 4-pane sashes to left and 3 plate-glass sashes to right at first floor; the first-floor level is rendered. At ground floor to left is a C20 door and single ventilator window to the dairy. To right there is a plank door and C20 open-fronted porch with pitched slate roof; C19 2-light casement of 8-panes with L hinges and timber lintel to right. Interior: Not inspected; the rear range has a slate floor and there may be other features of the C19 such as good joinery details.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Now 'Swallow Cottage'? The Listing states the front range has two brick chimney stacks; this is in error – the stack to the right is of dressed stone. The roof covering over the front range is no longer of bitumenised slate, so presumably replaced. The front façade is of regularised coursed squared stonework, the effect enhanced by more recent ribbon pointing. The house has a single-storey range of buildings to the south-east, perhaps stables and carriage house, as the house looks more impressive than a simple cottage. The front range may therefore have been added in the earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century to a more humble cottage.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> It does have aesthetic value as a pleasing rural cottage with ivy climbing the front wall. The service range is also attractively built out in stone. The interior was not inspected, so of evidential value. The history of this dwelling, with evidence for service buildings and perhaps aggrandizement, will have historical illustrative and narrative value. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Appears in good condition; the survival of internal features is unknown.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep north-west facing slope, on the eastern side of a river valley, on the shallower mid-to-upper slopes. The landscape context is the meandering narrow valley which runs down south-west to Lower Sticker.	
<i>Setting:</i> Trudgeons is set on the lower slopes of Chapel Hill, with single-storey stone outbuildings to the north-east and south-east across a concrete yard. A narrow lawn to the front bounded by a thin (concrete block?) rendered and	

<p>painted wall pierced by a single painted wooden gate. Across the road to the west is a low vernacular cottage, but otherwise the surroundings are characterised by the well-kept gardens of later 20<sup>th</sup> century houses. There is a 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial unit to the south-east, beyond which is the GII Sticker Chapel.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the valley to the rest of the village; there are also some limited landscape views across towards the china clay tips north of St Austell. There are more restricted views across the valley from Trudgeons, as it is on the lower slopes.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Trudgeons is one of the key houses on Chapel Hill but holds no wider landscape presence.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive to distant visual changes. Views to and from the building would not be affected due to local screening from buildings, and the house cannot be distinguished from the rest of other residential properties at any distance.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The house is <i>likely</i> to have been expanded for a relatively important individual, as indicated by the service buildings, and we might speculate this has something to do with mining wealth. The immediate setting provides a reasonably attractive backdrop for the building.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Apart from views down Chapel hill past the house, at ground level the building feels quite enclosed. The ZTV indicates only the tips of the rotor would be visible in a bare-earth scenario, but the housing and trees on the slopes to the north of Sticker are likely to provide comprehensive screening.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>



FIGURE 27: TRUDGEONS, IN STICKER; VIEWED FROM THE ESE [2015 PHOTOGRAPH].

#### 4.4.4 NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS

##### *Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former*

Non-Conformist chapels are relatively common across the whole of Devon and Cornwall. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe unless it is built in close proximity.

### What is important and why

Nonconformist chapels are typically 18<sup>th</sup> century or later in date, and some retain interior period fittings (evidential). Some of the better preserved or disused examples are representative of the particular ethos of the group in question, and buildings may be linked to the original preachers (e.g. John Wesley) (historical value). Congruent with the ethos of the various movements, the buildings are usually adapted from existing structures (early) or bespoke (later), and similar in overall character to Anglican structures of the same period (aesthetic value). They often have strong communal value, where they survive as places of worship (communal value).

<b>Asset Name: Bible Christian Chapel [in Nanpean]</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Listing:</i> Bible Christian chapel with attached Sunday school. Dated 1886 with few later alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings; partly rendered. Bituminised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to rear with truncated brick shaft. Plan: Single auditorium plan with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east also at the front gable end. The chapel is built into the slope of the ground, and is 2-storey at the rear, where there is an integral Sunday school. Exterior: Symmetrical front with central C20 plank double doors with round arch in dressed stone with keystone; round-arched C19 4-pane sash with brick surround to right and left. Circular recessed datestone above with brick border and inscription: BCC AD 1886. The left and right sides have 2 larger round-arched 4-pane sashes with brick arches; at the left end is a C20 window with granite window at ground floor. The rear is rendered; ground floor has central C20 plank door with late C19 margin-glazed sash to right and left. First floor has two round-arched margin-glazed sashes. Interior: Plain, but with original fittings. The entrance at the front gable end leads to a shallow lobby with door to right and left. The ritual east end has a Communion rail with turned balusters. At the rear there are raked pews with carved front panels. Ceiled roof.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A small well-preserved chapel, still in use by the community.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically pleasing in its simplicity and slight gothic influence. Historically important to the immediate community and of the same local level of communal value. Evidential value within the building as it appears little altered.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic, as still in use and appears little altered. High integrity as well-maintained.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-facing slope. The landscape context is this valley landform which runs down to Nanpean.	
<i>Setting:</i> Set alongside a narrow road, Old Pound. The chapel stands within a small plot, built into the slope, flanked by hedgebanks with some trees.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views south across the fields, and down the road to the west. Some views across the fields towards Nanpean to the north-west. Views up the steep slopes to the east, although these are limited at ground level by small conifer trees in a plantation immediately north-east of the building. Wider landscape views are possible over the roof of the chapel to the countryside beyond to the west and north-west from higher up Old Pound Road.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has some local presence along the Old Pound Road but no wider presence as it is a small low building set into the slope.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind. Trees may screen views to the north-east.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chapel lies on the slopes of clay country, in a chapel-town satellite settlement to Nanpean located along the road lower down in the valley. Its setting is of some importance, as it is located between the settlement and the industrial works, and presumably existed to serve residents and workers. The setting is still readily intelligible.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the building due to the terrain and the china clay works. There may be points within the landscape in which the chapel and the proposed turbine appear in the same field of view, but at that scale the chapel would form a highly recessive feature.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect	
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>	



FIGURE 28: NANPEAN CHAPEL; VIEWED FROM THE ESE.

<b>Asset Name: Trelowth Methodist Chapel</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Trelowth	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.3.3km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> Methodist church. Dated 1872. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east to rear. Exterior: Tall single storey, on plinth; front has plank double doors of C20 with fanlight and round arch in dressed stone. To right and left a tall round-arched window with keystone, each of 21 panes with C20 glazing. Circular slate datestone above with brick border and inscription: UMFC 1872. The left and right sides have 2 similar tall round-arched windows. Rear gable end blind. Interior: not inspected but may retain features such as pews and panelling.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large chapel converted into one or two dwellings, the chapel part now an advertised holiday home. Gravelled driveway, planters, garden shed, fencing and domestic character garden dressings now clearly identify this as residential, even if the exterior visuals have been carefully respected.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically pleasing in its simplicity and slight Venetian-gothic influence. Historically important to the immediate community and of the same local level of communal value. No evidential value as looked wholly stripped out and modernised. Holiday home website photographs indicate some interior details survive but may also be affectations/pastiche.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Completely altered as now a dwelling or two dwellings/holiday home. Interior changed to insert mezzanine bedroom with kitchen below.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in a saddle between hills to the north and south, and valleys dropping away to the east and west.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located at the wide junction of Coliza Hill (former A390) and Trelowth Road, the roads set down into a slight cutting, with lit road signage. Narrow yards/drive/gravelled garden to each side and with a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century dwelling attached to the north-east. Telegraph pole just to the south of the former chapel. Mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century single-storey housing to the west (Wyldecrest Trelower Residential Park), with a large modern dwelling with swimming pool to the rear. Earlier and more vernacular houses set back to the east and behind trees. Open to the agricultural field to the south-west.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views south-west across the fields, and from the west on the approach along the road from Sticker.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has some local presence within Trelowth and along the road from Sticker. This is diluted by the modern housing developments around it which have significantly enlarged the community and now enclose the chapel. Its gabled roof does stand out as one of the taller buildings.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset formerly held communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chapel lies on the slopes of a shallow down in the formerly rural landscape west of St Austell, a satellite settlement to the larger town. Its setting is of some importance, as it is located on an important road network linking the various small villages which frame the clay-country landscape, and presumably existed to serve residents and workers. The setting is still readily intelligible.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV indicates the hub of the proposed turbine could be visible from this location, but while the housing to the north provides less than comprehensive screening, the immediate setting of the former chapel is	

visually complex, and it is unlikely to intrude. There may be points within the landscape in which the chapel and the proposed turbine appear in the same field of view, but at that scale the chapel would form a highly recessive feature.

*Magnitude of Impact:* Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect

*Overall Impact Assessment:* **Negligible**



FIGURE 29: TRELOWTH METHODIST CHAPEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Sticker Methodist Church</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Listing:</i> Methodist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1876, with few later alterations. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east at the rear gable end. The Sunday school is attached to rear. Exterior: The front gable end has a chamfered plinth; central C20 plank double doors with fanlight and round stone arch with imposts and keystone. To right and left a tall round-arched window of 10 panes with keystones, cill band course and band course at impost level. At the upper level there is a third band course with a central round-arched recess with imposts and keystone and inset slate tablet with inscription: WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH 1876. The right and left sides each have three tall late C19 8-pane sashes with segmental brick arches and brick jambs. The rear has a small lower single storey Sunday school attached, with C20 plank door with segmental brick arch and C19 8-pane sash with segmental brick arch at the right side. At the left side there is a C20 single storey addition. Interior: Not inspected.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Closed in 2013 and sold as a private dwelling in 2014. Cars and bins observed outside but looked vacant. A Youtube video posted in 2013 shows there to have been a large central organ flanked by three short pews to each side and one pew in front, steps to each side with turned balusters, and a low altar rail. Access to the service rooms was via a passage down the lefthand side. A painted decorative plaster ceiling rose, similar to other chapels and probably therefore from a catalogue. It is unclear whether any of this remains.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The building retains some aesthetic value, but is, in most external respects, quite plain. It will have some historical narrative and illustrative value as an example of its type. Evidential value is not proven, and most of the features noted in the supplemental comments above may have been lost. It will retain some (diminishing) communal value for its community.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Unclear. Is reasonable condition but likely to have been a profound loss of authenticity as a result of being converted to residential use.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep north-west facing slope, on the eastern side of a river valley, on the shallower mid-to-upper slopes. The landscape context is the meandering narrow valley which runs down south-west to Lower Sticker.	
<i>Setting:</i> Trudgeons is set on the lower slopes of Chapel Hill. There is a 20 <sup>th</sup> century commercial unit immediately to the north-west, beyond which is the GII Trudgeons. There are some other older buildings here but otherwise the surroundings are characterised by the well-kept gardens of later 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses, many of which are bungalows.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the shallow valley to the north and across the rest of the village.	



<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has a presence only on Chapel Hill where it is a principal focus within the village. It holds no wider presence outside of this immediate setting.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The chapel is in quite an open location on a hill slope with some wider landscape views; however, it was not built with views in mind and its design does not require or focus upon views except in an inward manner.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chapel lies on the slopes of a shallow hill, built within a community of scattered cottages and farms, and which now finds itself redundant and absorbed into the expanding settlement of Sticker.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV would indicate the full sweep of the turbine rotor would be visible from the slopes of the hill the former chapel stands on. At ground level in the areas around the chapel is quite enclosed, and the slopes of the hill opposite thickly populated with houses. The immediate setting of the former chapel is visually complex, and the proposed turbine is unlikely to intrude.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>



FIGURE 30: STICKER METHODIST CHAPEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

#### 4.4.5 CHURCHES AND PRE-REFORMATION CHAPELS

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

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

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

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

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of

these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

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

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

Churchyards often contained Listed gravestones or box tombs, and associated yard walls and lychgates are usually also Listed. The setting of all of these assets is usually extremely local in character, and local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, always plays an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have an adverse effect.

### What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the ‘patina of age’ (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value. In general terms, the evidential, historical and communal value of a church would not be particularly affected by individual wind turbine developments; however, the aesthetic of the tower and its role as a visible symbol of Christian worship in the landscape/soundscape could be.

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Mewan (plus various Grade II monuments in churchyard)</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Good overall
<i>Listing:</i> Parish church. C12 origin; largely rebuilt mid - late C15 and restored circa 1851 by G.E. Street. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Some squared granite rubble, the tower in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, possibly of C12 origin and much rebuilt in C15 with the addition of a north chancel aisle. Mid C15 south aisle with south porch. Late C15 west tower, built to two stages only. Circa 1851, the north transept was rebuilt and other alterations made by G.E. Street. Exterior: The nave is concealed except for two bays to north, with two C19 windows, each with 2-centred arch, of 3-lights, with	

varied tracery and hood moulds. The chancel has 3 light C15 east window with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Slate headstone attached to the east wall with nowy head, hourglass, pierced heart and cherub, to Nicholas Robin, 1733. C19 lancet to north and south, with 2-centred arched head to north and 3-centred arched head to south. North transept. The north gable end has C19 3-light window with cusped lights and gable end stack. Single storey boilerhouse attached. To west a 2-centred arched doorway, the door with strap hinges, and 3-light window with cusped lights, all C19. North chancel aisle is of 2 bays. East end has C19 2-light window with cusped lights, 2-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light C19 north window with cusped lights and square head. Attached granite headstone to Ann .... of early C19 and marble headstone to Maria Vivian, 1898. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, without plinth. 2-centred arched, chamfered outer doorway. Interior of the porch has pitched slate floor and C19 wooden benches to sides. C19 unceiled wagon roof. Inner doorway is chamfered with 2-centred arch, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages on moulded plinth with weathered set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with masks on the merlons, pinnacles with cable moulding and masks. Pyramidal roof with half-hipped dormers as bell-openings. West doorway has 4-centred arch with wave mouldings and hood mould, C19 door with strap hinges. C19 2-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Second stage to east has rectangular chamfered window; lancets for stair to north. Interior: All C19 common rafter roofs, except the chancel, which has 3-bay roof of C19 with cusped arched-ranges. Plastered walls except the chancel and north aisle. Tall 4-centred tower arch with Pevsner A-type piers and C19 wooden and glazed screen. 3-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches, and a similar arch to the north transept. Chancel has a piscina with cusped arch to south. The east window in the chancel has C12 nook-shafts, probably re-used in the C19 restoration, with masks at the top of the shafts and a mask at the apex of the east wing. C19 panelled reredos. South aisle has an aumbry. Fittings: C19 benches in south aisle and chancel. C19 carved wooden pulpit in the nave. Re-carved C14 stone font in the nave with octagonal bowl and carved sides, set on a C12 shaft with palmette style carving. Fragment of similar C12 carving in nave. Monuments in nave: Marble monument on slate ground with urn, to William Oliver, 1838. The chancel: marble tablet to William Hocker, 1842. In south aisle a painted shield of arms to Sir Francis Layland, 1933. C19 stained glass.

*Supplemental Comments:* The church forms a fine group with the Sunday school and Rectory, war memorial and other Listed gravestones. The church and Sunday school stand within a wooded park-like churchyard with many ancient yews and other specimen trees planted in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

*Conservation Value:* High aesthetic value; this is a very decorative medieval church, of good historic character. High evidential value, it has complex developmental history. High communal value as the parish church and local historical value to the community.

*Authenticity and Integrity:* Very authentic as a medieval church, still in use, as is the adjacent Sunday school. Appears little altered and in good condition; the churchyard is very well maintained.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* The church is located on a south- and west-facing slope, to the eastern side of a river valley west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform that drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell river estuary to the south.

*Setting:* Located in a small church town north of the main village. Set within a large, wooded churchyard, raised with stone-faced banks, with several rectangular cemetery extensions to the east. A large and imposing stone rectory in formal gardens to the west, with the Sunday school and coach house complex of stone buildings to the north.

*Principal Views:* There are views to the west from the body of the church and churchyard over the adjacent Rectory garden and beyond to the fields. To the north the trees, Sunday school and rising ground limit views. To the east, views are restricted at ground level by the trees and to the south some limited views are possible between trees to the fields and the rest of the village, as the ground slopes away from the church.

*Landscape Presence:* This is a visible local *landmark asset*, with an element of landscape dominance to its immediate and near environment. It is significantly more imposing from the south. It is not a skyline asset.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* The body of the church is relatively enclosed by the trees of the churchyard. The tower would not be screened from views and the proposed turbine would be just over 3km away. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church, within the church town setting and wider parish, would not be affected; however, the aesthetic consideration of the value of the grouping at St Mewan would be adversely affected by the visible turbine inserted into that landscape. There is an element of cumulative impact as well, as several other turbines would also be visible. The various monuments within the churchyard would be wholly screened by the trees.

*Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:* Important. The cohesive historic character of the church town and the wooded churchyard enclose and protect views providing a historic bubble within which the assets can be experienced largely as intended, outside of encroaching modern impacts. Collectively each asset increases the significance of the next by complementing its setting and views.

*Magnitude of Effect:* There are no views from the body of the church or the churchyard and there would be no effect on the attractive setting with the Rectory and Sunday school. Views across and through the surrounding landscape would include the proposed turbine and the church tower. The visual profile of the tower is fairly limited as it is quite squat. There is a cumulative consideration with the extant Goonamarth turbine and others on the clay country downs, although outside of the relevant landscape context.

*Magnitude of Impact:* High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect

*Overall Impact Assessment:* **Minor Adverse**



FIGURE 31: THE CHURCH OF ST MEWAN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Holy Trinity Church</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.5km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Parish church. C13 and C14 remains at the E end, part of which is probably 1390, the date of an endowment for the chantry chapel of St Michael, otherwise C15, the tower 1478-87, the date of the coat of arms of Bishop Courtenay; much restored by G E Street, who designed the reredos and pulpit, in 1872. MATERIALS: granite ashlar plinth to S aisle, Pentewan stone ashlar above and to porch, which like the aisles and the tower has an embattled parapet; tower is Pentewan stone and Carn Grey granite, otherwise local rubble; slate roofs with coped gable ends. PLAN: C13 S aisle chapel; C14 chancel and N aisle chapel; C15 nave and N and S aisles, 2-storey S porch, W tower, and late C19 N vestries in transepts at the E end. EXTERIOR: earliest features are the C13 windows of the chapel east of the S aisle: 3 windows with paired trefoil-headed lancets plus quatrefoil tracery to the S wall and a 3-light window with trefoil tracery at the E end. Chancel window is probably C14 and has quatrefoil tracery. E window of N chapel is also probably C14 and has intersecting tracery. The finest work is to the 3-stage tower with buttresses offset from the corners, strings dividing the stages, the parapet string pierced by carved gargoyles; corbels carry the octagonal corners of the upper stage rising to crocketed pinnacles. There are niches with carved figures to each side of the 2nd stage, 4 apostles to each side except the W side which has a pyramid arrangement of 6 with the top 3 representing the Trinity and the Annunciation, and the risen Christ between 2 saints below; C 16 clock face (Pevsner) above the niches on the S side. Upper stage has blind 3-light windows and carved enrichment to some of the near ashlar courses; lower stage with 5-light window (all with tracery and hoodmoulds), a 2-centred arched doorway with square hoodmould and carved spandrels. N and S aisles have 4-light traceried windows; S aisle has an ashlar rood stair turret on the right with a slate sundial. Porch has offset corner buttresses and moulded strings; the centre of the parapet has carved detail; 2-light moulded 1st-floor window over a 2-centred (nearly round-arched) doorway with an inner open ogee arch. INTERIOR: some plastered walls with exposed stone rear arches and arcade arches and the whole of the N aisle skinned; 2 C13 bays at the E end with Catecleuse stone arcades of pointed arches: round pier to S side and octagonal pier to N side, otherwise tall (15 arcades of Pentewan stone with nearly round arches and standard A (Pevsner) piers; C15 moulded waggon roofs with carved wallplates and carved and painted bosses and plastered panels to nave and aisles; arched-braced roofs to E end, painted except for N roof. FITTINGS: Norman elvan font of Bodmin type with</p>	

<p>faces at the corners and trees of life and dragon decoration; pillar piscina also Norman; a few C15 carved bench ends, the pews otherwise late C19 pitch-pine and panelled; some original C15 fragments of the rood screen; alabaster, marble and tile reredos and round alabaster pulpit with biblical scenes, both by Street; late C19 or early C20 parclose screens. MONUMENTS: free-standing black urn on a square base to Joseph Sawle who died 1769, by Isbell; marble wall obelisk to John Graves Esq. Rear Admiral R N. GLASS: late C19 or early C20 memorial glass to N aisle. This church has the unusual survival of a significant proportion of C13 and C14 fabric, also the tower is one of the finest in Cornwall.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a fine church in excellent condition, within a large central churchyard framed by historic buildings on all sides. Its setting is very insulated and historic urban in character. It does not really look outwards but draws the eye inwards across the roofscape of the town, being the centre point around which the town has developed.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value as a decorated medieval church, high evidential value in a building of complex historical development. High communal value to the town, as their parish church and locally important historically for the same reason.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a parish church, still in use, at the centre of the community. In good condition and with many good historical fittings from various periods.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on a fairly steep south-facing slope with views across the wide valley landform. Its landscape context is the wide valley that drops down to the west and south. The proposed turbine would stand outside this landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church is located within the centre of St Austell. The buildings along Church Street, Market Street and Cross Lane wrap around the building and provide the immediate setting for the church and its walled churchyard, blocking most views to and from the asset. There are deciduous trees and palm trees within the churchyard to the south, east and north-east. The church is framed in streetscape views, such as along South Street, High Cross Street, Fore Street, North Street, Market Street, Trevarthian Road, East Hill, Cross Lane, and the north of Duke Street. The tower of the church rises above the buildings around and is visible across the settlement and further afield. From the south-west, the church tower rises above the modern rebuilt town centre buildings.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened almost completely by the trees and buildings, with some limited views west along Fore Street out of the town towards St Mewan. Wide views would be possible from the tower across the town and St Austell Bay.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i> within its urban setting.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed with views out are screened by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark within St Austell. The proposed turbine would be visible on the skyline to the north, amongst the china clay workings and tips, which frame the townscape to the north.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The church is the historic hub of the community and whilst town life may be more secular in the 21<sup>st</sup> century this is clearly a focus of community activity. The busy urban setting and surviving churchyard, with parkland-style feel and framed by historic buildings, allows us to appreciate the ‘timelessness’ of our ancient churches and gives both the other Listed buildings and the church a chronological ‘sense of place’ within the narrative of the town.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be within just in the 4km radius of the asset. It stands outside of the valley system that encloses the town and would not appear in any of the crucial urban views within the settlement that include the church. In wider landscape views across the town, when looking to the downs behind, it would stand beside the operational Goonamarth turbine. There may be a slight cumulative effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight effect</p>
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b></p>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Stephen</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.95km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i>                  Parish church. C12 origin; rebuilt and enlarged through the C15, the north aisle said to be of 1425, with later C15 additions; the north aisle is dated 1822, at the time of restoration, and the tower bell-openings dated 1893; C19 restoration. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; the south doorway to the nave is all that remains of the C12 church, which was probably lengthened to east with a C15 chancel. North aisle of 1425, with south aisle and south porch. Later C15 west tower. C20 north vestry. Exterior: The nave has three south windows, all C19, of 2 lights, with cusped ogee lights and square hood moulds; no plinth. The chancel east end is on chamfered plinth, not continuous with the aisle plinths. C15 Perpendicular east window of 4 lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Recessed stone set above and C19 quatrefoil breather. The north aisle is on a chamfered plinth, of 8 bays with the C20 vestry at the east end; this has pitched roof and door, with C19 weathered stack rising from the eaves of the aisle. The east end has 4-light C15 Perpendicular window as on chancel, with quatrefoil breather and datestone with initials, JS, RC, and CW 1822. The west end has 3-light C19 window with cusped lights and squared head, quatrefoil breather above. To north, there is one C19 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred</p>	

<p>arches and hood moulds. Third bay from west has a 4-centred arched doorway with moulded surround, hood mould and relieving arch with C19 plank door. The south aisle is of 3 bays on chamfered plinth. All windows are of C19 reconstruction. To south there are three 3-light windows in Perpendicular style with 4-centred arches and hood mould; second from west a 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway with hood mould and C19 plank door. The west end has similar 3-light window without hood mould and with quatrefoil breather above. The east end has 4-light C19 window with Y tracery and 4-centred arch with hood mould. The south porch has 2-centred arched outer doorway with cast iron gates. Slate sundial with gnomon set over, with nowy head, dated 1806. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor, C19 scissors truss roof. Fine C12 inner doorway, of 2 chamfered orders with round arch in banded dark and pale stone, with impost; there are roundels carved on the chamfer of each arch with a convex moulded arch over; C19 plank door with fleur de lys strap hinges. The west tower in 3 stages, without plinth, with moulded string courses and set-back weathered buttresses, embattled parapet with large crocketed pinnacles. 4-centred arched west doorway with hollow mouldings, plank double doors with strap hinges of C19. 3-light west window of C15, with unusual tracery with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The third stage has 3-light 4-centred arched bell-openings with cusped lights and pierced slate louvres. Second stage to south a cusped lancet and plain lancet. Clock at all sides at the third stage, as a memorial to the 1914-18 War. Rectangular stair tower to north with string courses and lancets. Interior: Plaster removed from all walls except the nave and chancel. Granite paved floor. The nave and chancel have continuous ceiled roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and wall-plate of C19. North aisle has similar wagon roof with C15 carved wall-plates. 8-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with 2-centred arches, hollow-chamfered. The east end of the north aisle is used as an organ chamber and vestry, with 2-centred arched chamfered aumbry at the east end. Round-arched hollow- chamfered doorway to north (concealed externally by the C20 vestry). Similar 4-bay south arcade with convex and concave mouldings to 2-centred arches; no indication of a former rood loft. Tall chamfered 2-centred arched tower arch with impost and C19 Gothic screen across and corbelled inner arch. 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway to the stair tower. Fittings: Fine late C12 stone font in nave, of Bodmin type, with circular bowl with carved beasts and demi-figures at the corners, with four outer shafts and one central shaft. C19 wooden pulpit in the nave incorporating panels of C17 carving. Good C19 Gothic stalls and desks in the chancel with stencilled decorations, matching the screen to north and south. Pair of C19 sanctuary chairs in south aisle with inset tiles in the backs. No early monuments.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large and very fine village church in an oval walled churchyard framed by mature trees. Historic cottages cluster along the church boundary. It feels very central and enclosed within the village, but the churchyard is more open on the north-east and east sides, where the land falls away to the valley. The church includes war memorials removed from the Methodist chapel ahead of its conversion.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value as a decorated medieval church. High evidential value as complex structure with multiple phases. High communal value as parish church. Local historical value to the community.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a working parish church and appears little altered, of good historic character.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in a slight saddle in a north-south ridge with a river valley to the east. The landscape context is not only the ridge but also the river valley.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a small oval wooded churchyard, with a small historic church town lying on the south-east edge of the larger modern settlement. The church lies off a narrow lane, south of a large cemetery and north of the busy A3058 road to St Austell.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened from outward views by the trees of the churchyard. The buildings of the village line the churchyard walls to the west and frame the churchyard to the north and east, blocking views further. There are some limited views within the settlement to the south and the south-west. The tower has views out of the settlement and to the landscape beyond. Views to the asset as a landmark would be from the east, north and west.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i>.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is enclosed and views out are blocked by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The church is defined by its village setting as a community building and former centre of village life. It remains an important community hub. The experience of the church in a cohesive historic setting allows us to appreciate its age and importance to the local area and the wider narrative of the village.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located on the high downs above the village. It would be visible from the more open eastern end of the churchyard. The views east through the chancel window are likely to include the turbine, in addition to others already visible on the skyline. In wider landscape views the village, with the church tower as a key feature, and the proposed turbine would both appear, although the turbine would be behind the existing turbines so there is a slight cumulative effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>



FIGURE 32: THE CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN, THE VIEW PAST THE CHANCEL TO THE CHINA CLAY BENCH TIP AT BLACKPOOL PIT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

#### 4.4.6 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

*A range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, sometimes with a view to aesthetics*

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

##### **What is important and why**

Some of these structures are good examples of institutional architecture and may retain period fittings (evidential). They are likely to conform to a particular architectural template and may be associated with an architect of note; they may or may not retain their original function, which will have a bearing on associational value (historical/associational). There is usually a clear aesthetic/design value, with form following function but ameliorated by design philosophy. The exteriors are more likely to retain authentic period features, as the interiors will have been subject to repeated adaptation and redevelopment. There may be some regard to the layout of associated gardens and the position of buildings within a historical settlement (aesthetic/design). The level of communal value will depend on continuity of function – older structures redeveloped as residential flats will lose the original social value.

<b>Asset Name: Trethosa School</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4.1km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> School. Late C19, with few later alterations. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Plan: The main school hall is to front, with a wing to left containing the boys' entrance and a wing to right containing the girls' entrance. The wing to right extends to rear and contains classrooms and there are classrooms to rear of the main hall. Exterior: Single storey, asymmetrical front on chamfered plinth; the main hall to front. The hall has a 5-light window, with central 4-pane sash and 2 plate-glass sashes to right and left, all with toplights, the central light with a round arch over and an inscription in raised upper case lettering: TRETHOSA SCHOOL ST STEPHENS SCHOOL BOARD. Raised coped verges and granite bellcote with shaped gable and ball finial, with bell. At the left side the hall has a 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights, the central light taller. At the right side the hall has a similar 3-light window. At the left side, the wing has C20 door with overlight to front, with inscription over: BOYS, set on the parapet; 2-light window at the left side. At the right side, the wing has C20 door with sidelights, inscription missing, with coping over. The right end of the wing has half-hipped roof and 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights. To right is the gable end of the rear range, with four 4-pane sashes with toplights, the two central lights taller. At the rear there is one classroom to left with blind end wall and two 6-pane windows on the inner side of the wing. To right there are two gable ends, each with 3-light window, the central lights being taller, of 8-panes with 6-pane lights to each side. 2-light window to end right. Interior: Not inspected.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This large building is now a dwelling and tea rooms, with dog kennels adjacent. It is in good condition.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically pleasing with gothic details such as the windows, evidential value likely still remains, although this may have been compromised by the conversion. Some local communal value, as this was obviously an important amenity/institution. Historical value for the local community.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The building has been converted into a large dwelling and tea rooms. This appears to have been done carefully but is expected to have affected both historic fabric and fittings, therefore integrity.</p>	
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Tucked between a deep redundant china clay quarry to the east, and a former mica lake (now solar farm) to the west, on a south-facing slope. This is a heavily altered landscape.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> The school building is set within a small partly walled enclosure, separated from the public road by two small granite cottages within their own gardens. The three structures sit on a small island of undeveloped land between two large china clay features (a pit and a former mica lake), the slopes of which are now covered in low trees/tall scrub.</p>	
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Landscape views are possible to the south from this elevated position on the edge of the clay works.</p>	
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The school is a handsome building, but it has no wider landscape presence and there are very extensive modern impacts.</p>	
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of architectural value, which would not be affected by the proposed turbine. The building is of a specific function and was not designed with landscape views in mind.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The school is located north of the small settlement of Stepside, and its immediate environment has been very heavily altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Given the current setting of the school it is considered highly unlikely that there would be views to the proposed turbine from the building. The landscape around the school is quite different to that of c.1900 and the size of the school is dwarfed by the scale of the china clay landscape here.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No change = Neutral effect</p>	
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b></p>	





FIGURE 33: TRETTHOSA SCHOOL, VIEW ALONG THE BUILDING TOWARDS THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

#### 4.4.7 WAR MEMORIALS

War Memorials are typically located in order to be seen, often at road junctions, high points or central locations within the communities that they were designed to evoke remembrance within. Many examples are located within churchyards or cemeteries, but those which are typically afforded statutory protection are those located outside of these bounds. Many war memorials are located within a defined commemorative and separated space, segregated by bollards, etc. from daily life and affording them in most instances a very clearly defined setting. Context and setting is often confined to the settlement with which they are associated and therefore more distant developments do not tend to affect their relationships with their surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. Almost all war memorials were originally established to commemorate a single community's loss in a single conflict, but they have often been appropriated to remember subsequent conflicts or tragedies. Some large memorials are afforded a much wider setting by their prominent positioning on hilltops above settlements, and in these instances, they are more sensitive to developments.

#### What is important and why

All war memorials have strong communal value, in terms of commemorative power and symbolic, spiritual and social associations (communal). They are usually associated with a particular war and/or some events (historical/associational). Some are associated with notable architects (Edwin Lutyens) or architectural styles (arts and crafts) and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the monument and place (aesthetic/design).

<b>Asset Name: Nanpean Cemetery Way Memorial</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> The memorial is of granite stone construction, with a tall Celtic Cross on a square plinth, with recessed slate panels on all sides. The slate panel on south face of the plinth bears the following inscription:                  TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ AND IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHERS/ WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY/ IN THE GREAT WAR/                  The names of the Fallen are inscribed in the slate panels on all sides of the plinth.</p>	

<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A tall and imposing war memorial in good condition, set within its own small enclosure next to the cemetery and main road.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically very imposing and visually powerful, in a 'Celtic' style. High communal value for the community. No known direct historical value, other than obvious associations with the World Wars.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a historical war memorial. Appears in good condition and complete.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The memorial stands in the valley on a level plot next to the church. The River Colls runs to the west. The valley is known as Curran Vale.
<i>Setting:</i> It stands within a 19 <sup>th</sup> century mining settlement next to a small gothic church. Whilst there are modern impacts (the adjacent village hall building has been converted into a shop and the road is very busy with modern cars) its setting appears little changed since it was erected.
<i>Principal Views:</i> East and west along the road where it appears with the church.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The war memorial has a clear roadside presence and draws the eye; however, it is not visible on a landscape scale.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset relates to its village setting and to the narrative of the community. It would only be sensitive to changes within its immediate setting.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The surviving relationship with the church is positive and allows us to understand this as a community memorial.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV indicates the proposed turbine would not be visible from this location. It is possible the turbine and the memorial would be visible in the same field of view from a third viewpoint, but given the size of the memorial this is unlikely to be meaningful.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>



FIGURE 34: NANPEAN WAR MEMORIAL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

#### 4.4.8 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

*A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics*

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind,

despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and ‘wild’, that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

### What is important and why

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

<b>Asset Name: Gover Railway Viaduct, including piers</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – hub/tip
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1.8km	<i>Condition:</i> Good/Excellent
<i>Listing:</i> Railway viaduct over the Gover Valley on the St Austell - Truro line. The first viaduct was built in 1859; the piers of this viaduct remain, running parallel on the north side of the later viaduct, of 1898. The 1859 piers are in stone rubble. The 1898 viaduct is in granite rubble with brick arches and parapet. The 1859 piers are of rectangular plan, battered, with weathered buttresses. The 1898 viaduct has 8 round arches, with piers of rectangular plan, corbelled and battered. The arches have brick dressings and brick parapet. The Glover viaduct has great landscape value. The eastern half of the viaduct is in St Austell with Fowey district.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The structure is principally of historical illustrative/narrative value, although it is also aesthetically pleasing, particularly when set against its arcadian backdrop. It has some evidential value, and no known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The structure appears to be in good condition – it is requirement that even redundant railway infrastructure is maintained by Network Rail – and retains many period features. It still carries passenger trains. There will have been some degradation due to recent and modern improvements.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The viaduct spans the base of the steep-sided Gover Valley, west of St Austell, as it drops down to join the St Austell river. The landscape context of the asset is the river valley and the wooded slopes to east and west, particularly the upper slopes, from where it crosses and the base where the piers are built.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located to the southern end of the Gover Valley, where the wooded slopes meet the houses of the west suburbs of St Austell. The slopes around the viaduct are still wooded and 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses run right up to the two sets of stone piers. Deep-set stone wall-lined lanes access the area and rows of terraced stone cottages frame views of the viaduct from within the valley. The former agricultural open fields either side of the valley are now occupied by modern housing estates, altering the setting for the viaduct and making it less visually dominant from the upper slopes. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views up and down the valley and across the western suburbs towards St Mewan. The proposed turbine would stand in all views across and through the area dominated by the viaduct when viewed from the south. Views within the valley, up to the viaduct are protected by the trees which restrict views at ground level in the base of the valley.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This has significant landscape presence and value within the wooded Gover Valley. It also holds communal value as part of the influential railway line in the area, so important for the development of the settlements.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset is defined by its scale and dominant visual characteristics. It is therefore sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially within the landscape context of the Gover valley.	

<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The viaduct may exist due to the presence of a deep valley, but as a piece of functional railway infrastructure the valley was a section of costly terrain to overcome. That said, the valley does provide an opportunity to impress with the engineering skill of the builders.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine would be located within 2km and could be considered to intrude on the visual background of the viaduct. The turbine might appear in views up the valley, although not within the valley itself. Views south down the valley, looking away from the turbine, would not be affected. Given the other operational turbines in this area, there is the potential for a slight cumulative effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>



FIGURE 35: THE GOVER RAILWAY VIADUCT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Goonvean China Clay Works, Engine House, Boiler Room, Chimney; Engine House with Detached Chimney at SE950502</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII*; GII	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.5km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown – on private clay works site
<p><i>Listing:</i> Engine house with detached chimney; housing a pumping engine. Dated 1910. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Chimney in granite rubble with stone dressings. Plan: Rectangular plan pumping engine house with detached chimney about 10 metres to east. Formerly used for pumping the china clay pits. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey, with symmetrical front gable end to east; central plank door with sidelights and round-arched fanlight with radial glazing bars and four courses of brickwork round the arch, datestone set as a keystone. First and second floors have central round-arched 12-pane sash with brick arches. Later additions at the left sides. The right side has similar round-arched sash at first floor, ground floor window blocked. The left side has a large lean-to which is the boiler-house and similar sash at second floor. At the rear, there is a doorway at upper ground floor level with round brick arch and keystone, 4-panelled door, formerly leading to a platform. Rectangular bob opening above, weatherboarded at the top of the gable, and with cast iron beam housing. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with a bull-nose moulding at the top as a cornice. Interior: The beam engine survives inside. It was built in the 1860s by Harveys of Hayle and originally situated in an engine house in St Agnes. The engine was moved here from Goon Innis mine, St Agnes in 1910. The existing beam was cast in 1928 to replace one that broke. The new (1928) beam was cast by Holmans of Cambourne and it is reputedly the last in the world to be cast. The boilers have been removed. Only 6 Cornish beam engines survive and a few more exist outside the country. This is a rare early example.</p> <p>Engine house with detached chimney. Circa late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Roofless. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with the front gable end to north and the bob wall at the south gable end. The chimney is detached, about 20 metres to north west. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey; the front gable end wall has doorway at ground floor and window opening at first and second floors. Bob opening at the rear. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with the top section in brick, with cornice at the base of the brickwork.</p>	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Public access was not possible; the buildings are located on private land and a working china clay site. Aerial photographs indicate they lie within regenerating scrub close to a haul road, with some active use for low-intensity dumping.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Expected high evidential value and general historical value as part of the china clay industry. Limited aesthetic value as examples of industrial buildings. No known communal value.	

<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Integrity may have been affected by continuation on a working site, together with a lack of maintenance, but they lie within an authentic setting and are likely to survive in authentic (redundant) condition.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the middle slopes of a former high down and immediately to the east of a large redundant china clay pit. The natural topography has been completely altered here, forming a lunar landscape of peaks and troughs of tips and quarries.
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a working china clay works, within an active industrial landscape. They have been incorporated into the wider modern china clay works.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Access was not possible, but views to and from the structures from across the china clay pit to the west would be possible.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> In another context, either structure could have a wider landscape presence; here, on the edge of a massive quarry, the scale of the man-made features dwarfs these buildings.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Low. These are industrial buildings within an evolving and regenerating industrial wasteland.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The assets are located close to a quarry because of the china clay extractive industry. While they may acquire a post-industrial patina of age, they are functional buildings within a highly modified landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located beyond the Blackpool bench tip and the wooded and/or scrubby tips immediately to the east of the assets. Intervisibility is not anticipated.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Chapel Mill</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – tip - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Poor
<p><i>Listing:</i> China stone mill and associated pan kiln and linhay. Late C19 on site of former grist mill, extended slightly later. Granite rubble with granite dressings; cast-iron and wrought-iron machinery; corrugated iron roof. PLAN: rectangular plan mill, originally a symmetrical plan with central wheel-pit with large pitch-back waterwheel flanked by 2 pan rooms with round pans, later extended on the left to provide another round pan driven by the same wheel. The mill has a wheel opening flanked by 2 doorways at the front. Access to the basement containing the gearing and drive shaft (in an axial passage) is down 2 flights of stone steps to cross passages left of the wheel and by an end doorway direct to the central axial passage in the right-hand end of the mill. The passages have vaulted brick ceilings. In front of the mill is a rectangular reservoir and at an angle near to the front of this on the left is the masonry support for the former launder from the leat. At the rear of the mill are the roofless ancillary buildings. Immediately behind the mill are 4 settlement tanks; behind this a rectangular pan kiln with a round chimney on its left and a coal store on its right; behind this is the linhay for drying the china stone. Behind all this is a walled yard containing the walls of buildings last used as a slaughter house. Right of the mill is the former mill keeper's cottage, mid C19 at the front and incorporating an C18 partly cob house in its rear range, now roofless, not included in the listing. EXTERIOR: the mill is single-storey over a basement and has 2 doorways at left and right at the front. The left-hand doorway is approached across a bridge which spans the winding access to the original basement cross passage. There is another basement doorway left of this for access to the pan gearing that was added. There is a window opening to the left-hand return towards the rear, and there is a central basement doorway underneath. INTERIOR has limewashed rubble walls and the original 11-bay queen strut roof structure, built in 2 phases, the spacing wider in the bay where the building was extended. There are 3 china stone pans, the 2 original pans built of segments of dressed granite held together by iron restraint bands with threaded adjusters and there are holes in the top of each pan wall, which probably originally held safety rails. The other pan is of brick and this is unrestrained. Through the centre of each pan is a vertical drive shaft (driven via adjustable iron gearing from the main drive shaft in the basement). Above each pan is a large cross beam which holds the remains of the top bearings for the 4 rotating cast-iron gates, each of which held 3 vertical timbers, originally with iron shoes for grinding up the china stone. The iron wheel is about 7 metres in diameter and has wrought iron arms (spokes) and cast-iron shrouds (segments). The remainder of the machinery including the drive shafts and the cogs is of cast iron, the bronze bearings having been removed. The buildings at the rear of the mill were very overgrown at the time of survey but the walls of these appear to survive to their full original height and there are granite posts to the otherwise open front (rear-facing elevation) of the linhay. HISTORY: Chapel Mill was used for grinding china stone which was used to give support to the china clay used in the manufacture of porcelain. The mill was also used to grind sand, which was used for abrasives, and for grinding feldspar. The mill is post 1880 as it is not marked on the 1880 O.S. map and ceased working in 1953. Chapel Mill is the best preserved and most complete example of its type to have survived from the mills which served the Cornish china clay industry. It is the only example to have retained its machinery; its survival is therefore of considerable importance.</p>	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Public access was not possible. The building is effectively screened from the road. Online imagery would suggest the area immediately around the building is overgrown, and the corrugated sheets have been lost from the western end of the building since at least 2009. The building is on the Heritage at Risk Register.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The building has some aesthetic value as a romantic and ruined structure, but this is at odds with its historical illustrative and narrative value as a rare and intact stone grinding mill. There is clear evidential value	

for the building, which still contains its mill machinery. Some communal value could be argued as the HAR Register notes a volunteer group has clearly the scrub once.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Highly authentic, both as a structure and a degrading ruin. Poor integrity, visibly declining.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The building is located in a wide valley bottom, at the base of the east-facing slope. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform. The turbine would not stand within this context.
<i>Setting:</i> Located immediately east of the village, on the busy A3058, the mill is flanked by the miller's house to the east and a large modern garage complex to the west, further east is another large garage complex which wraps around the building to the north-east. The mill is now separated from the watercourse by the garage buildings. The leat and launder back-filled or built over, the rationale for the mill's position and the understanding of the relationship of mill/watercourse has been lost. The setting is now of a modern retail/service character.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views, to and from the mill building were along the watercourse/valley, to the north and between it and the miller's house, to the east. The views to the valley and watercourse are now interrupted by the modern steel-framed buildings of the garage complex. Landscape views to and from the asset are restricted, the asset is screened by overgrowth, trees and buildings due to the single storey nature of the building.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building holds no wider landscape presence and is not even prominent within its immediate setting anymore due to the adjacent garage complex
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The specific functional nature and industrial heritage of the building makes it less sensitive to change. The significant modern impacts within its immediate setting have already affected the communal and cultural value of this building.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The building was a functional structure, built where access to materials and motive power were convenient to land ownership.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV would indicate intervisibility with the proposed turbine would be borderline in a bare-earth scenario, and it is not anticipated there would be any further impact on an already significantly altered setting.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + No Change = Neutral effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Chimney at SW9600250975</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.9km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Listing:</i> Chimney. Circa late C19. Granite rubble with stone dressings. Circular plan tapered chimney with moulded string course at about two thirds level and similar stone cornice at the top, with rounded moulding. This is an unusual design of chimney, with no engine house remaining.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The structure principally has historical illustrative and narrative value, with some evidential value. It is aesthetically pleasing – an ivy-clad tower rising solidly from scrubby woodland and betraying little evidence of its intensively industrial past – against a rural backdrop. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The structure appears solidly built, although it is likely to be in declining condition, albeit slowly. A fully authentic remnant of the industrial past.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Close to the flat summit of the hill immediately to the north-west of Hewas Water, on the north-facing slope overlooking a valley containing a tributary of the River Fal, with extensive views to the north.	
<i>Setting:</i> A rural setting, the chimney stands on the western edge of an area of scrubby woodland, with an open pasture field to the west. A small linear group of houses lies further east, with further houses/farmstead the other side of the parish road to the south.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> The base of the chimney is surrounded by trees, and there are no views from the structure. Meaningful views to the chimney are from the valley and rising ground to the north.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has a landscape presence, and is a skyline feature; however, it is too slender to be considered a landmark asset across a wider area.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its architectural elaboration survives independently of its aesthetic value, but as a skyline feature with local presence it is sensitive to change in its visual environment.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chimney was erected for purely functional reasons. Its architectural elaboration is not visible on a landscape scale.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located at some distance but would still appear in some views across this landscape from the south-west. The chimney would retain its local visual prominence. Some cumulative effect is possible.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect	
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>	

<b>Asset Name: Engine House at South Polgooth Mine</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair to poor

<i>Listing:</i> Roofless engine house at disused tin mine. Prominent landmark. Stone rubble walls with semi-circular headed openings, some timber lintels. Quoins. Partly grown over with ivy. Open shaft at south end encircled by low rubble wall. There is no chimney.
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Within and to the south-eastern side of the St Austell Golf Course, with greens immediately to the north-east and south-east. The shaft would be located in the area of scrub to the south-west side.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The structure has clear historical illustrative and narrative value. It has some aesthetic value, but its incorporation into the gold course as a 'feature' renders it rather anodyne. Communal value should be limited, but the structure has been adopted as a logo for the club and thus it may have achieved some limited value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The structure appears in good condition, but as a 'feature' of the gold course its authenticity is diminished.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The engine house is located on the summit of the hill between London Apprentice, Polgooth, and Trewiddle. The ground falls away relatively steeply to each side save to the north-west.
<i>Setting:</i> The engine house stands within the gold club, towards its south-eastern side. It is flanked by fairways with two greens immediately adjacent. An area of scrub to the south conceals the associated shaft. The course is bounded by Cornish hedgerows to the south-east, which define a sub-rectangular agricultural field. The engine house has been incorporated into the course as a visual feature and rises from the edge of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> green.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Given its prominent location, extensive views are likely across the entire landscape. Identifying a key view is difficult without accessing the site. However, the view across the 3 <sup>rd</sup> green to the cylinder door elevation is represented as the club logo and thus presumably the most important. The building stands isolated on a hilltop and it thus quite prominent, visible from elevated viewpoints to the south and east.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> It is a prominent hilltop structure and can probably be considered a <i>landmark feature</i> .
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This was a functional industrial structure, built on the line of a lode trending south-west to the north-east and marked by other shafts. Its architectural form survives independently of its aesthetic value, but as a skyline feature with local presence it is sensitive to change in its visual environment.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The engine house was erected for purely functional reasons. Its immediate setting is a very different, a manicured collection of fairways and greens with earlier historic features including hedgerows stripped out.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine is likely to be visible in views from the structure across the intervening landscape. Its setting would remain unchanged, and the experiential value of the asset is minimally affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>



FIGURE 36: POLGOOTH ENGINE HOUSE, FROM SOUTH POLGOOTH MINE (DETAIL VIEW); VIEWED FROM THE WSW.

<b>Asset Name: Mining Complex and Chimney at South Polgooth Mine</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep
<i>Designation:</i> SAM; GII	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4.2km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair to poor
<i>Listing:</i> Engine house with attached chimney. Late C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins, brick chimney. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with the bob wall to north and the chimney attached to south east at the corner. Exterior: 3-storey engine house; the gable end to south has attached circular plan chimney, with brick cornice, the chimney tapered, in stone rubble up to the height of the gable end, probably rebuilt in brick at the upper level. The bob wall of the engine house has a rectangular opening, with a doorway at ground floor level. In the west wall there is a doorway with granite lintel at ground floor, and a window in the south gable end at each level.	
<i>Scheduling:</i> The monument includes part of the mining complex at South Polgooth Mine, situated on the south western part of Treloweth Common. The complex survives as a series of buildings and surface remains including a	

<p>beam engine house; a Brunton calciner and reverberatory calciner for arsenic with condenser and flues; a chimney stack; dressing floors and waste; and a stamping building. The beam engine house is a tall rectangular building standing to almost full height. Built from granite, it is roofless with brick arches to windows and doors and the bob wall to the north. Attached is a circular stone-built chimney with brick upper sections which unusually served both the engine house and the arsenic calciners. The arsenic calciners are to the south and, adjoined by the flues and condenser, they are largely granite and brick built. Several arches are visible and the main oven has metal door hooks, although the structures have been subject to some collapse. To the north of the complex are the partially-upstanding remains of the building which held the stamping machinery. The principal lode of the South Polgooth Mine was mentioned as a tin work in 1593. Prior to 1826 the mine was worked under the name of Wheal Davy. It re-opened under the name of South Polgooth Mine between 1835 and 1839. It re-opened again in 1880 and trials were still being conducted in 1916. After 1885 it was working on three separate lodes which produced minerals including tin, arsenic, copper and wolfram. Most of the surviving structures date to the period from 1880.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The site was not accessed, but commercial aerial photography would indicate the site has been intermittently used for agricultural storage (wrapped round bales; manure) over the last 10+ years.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The structures have clear historical illustrative and narrative value. The engine house has aesthetic value as a romantic, ivy-clad ruin. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The structure appears solidly built, although it is likely to be in declining condition, albeit slowly. A fully authentic remnant of the industrial past.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Close to the top of the hill between Polgooth and Sticker, on the saddle between two slightly more elevated areas. The site overlooks the valley to the north-east containing Treloweth and Polgooth, and a tributary of the St Austell River which drops down to London Apprentice.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on the south-eastern side of Treloweth Common, in small sub-rectangular fields set into the angle of converging parish lanes that meet just to the west of Carnmoggas. The mainly pasture fields are bounded by clipped Cornish hedgebanks with occasional trees or mature shrubs. The fields feature small copses in corners that probably all indicate industrial remains. The site is located within a sub-rectangular enclosure, mostly scrub-covered, with some larger trees.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley to Polgooth settlement and then across the St Austell river valley to the north-east towards St Austell. The clay tips behind St Austell provide the backdrop to these views.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The remains have distinct landscape presence, standing on north-facing slopes looking across the various valley complexes to the north. The engine house and chimney are skyline features, but do not exert landscape primacy within this complex area. They form part of a wider pattern of chimneys and mining buildings/ruins visible around St Austell.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual nature of these assets and their dual function as both industrial buildings and as an advert/statement of wealth for the former mine business mean they are sensitive to challenges to their skyline profile and visibility.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The engine house and associated structures were erected for purely functional reasons. The layout of the site and interplay of the various elements are not appreciable on a landscape scale.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine is likely to be visible in views from the structure across the intervening landscape. Its setting would remain unchanged, and the experiential value of the asset is minimally affected.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>



FIGURE 37: SOUTH POLGOOTH MINE COMPLEX; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



#### 4.4.9 PREHISTORIC RITUAL/FUNERARY MONUMENTS

##### *Stone circles, stone rows, barrows and barrow cemeteries*

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

#### What is important and why

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear names and have folkloric aspects (historical/illustrative) and others have been discussed and illustrated in historical and antiquarian works since the medieval period (historical/associational). It is clear they would have possessed design value, although our ability to discern that value is limited; they often survive within landscape palimpsests and are subject to the 'patina of age', so that fortuitous development is more appropriate. They almost certainly once possessed considerable communal value, but in the modern age, their symbolic and spiritual significance is imagined or attributed rather than authentic. Nonetheless, the location of these sites in the historic landscape has a strong bearing on the overall contribution of setting to significance: those sites located in 'wild' or 'untouched' places – even if those qualities are relatively recent – have a stronger spiritual resonance and illustrative value than those located within enclosed farmland or forestry plantations.

<b>Asset Name: Longstone on Longstone Down</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan/St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2km	<i>Condition:</i> Destroyed
<i>Description:</i> The site of a former standing stone, set high on Longstone Downs; the stone was removed in the 1970s prior to the expansion of the clay pit.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The ground around the stone would have held high evidential value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> No longer <i>in situ</i> , destroyed/removed.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The stone stood on a north-facing slope; the site has now been completed transformed by china clay extraction and spoil tips.	
<i>Setting:</i> The setting is now completely altered, within the large clay works, surrounded by clay pits and the large conical tips.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views north across the Littlejohns clay works.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument no longer exists.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would have been sensitive to landscape change, but it no longer exists.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> No longer applicable.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The site has already been destroyed.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + No Change = Neutral effect	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>	

<b>Asset Name: Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Roche	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - hub
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.4km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Scheduling:</i> The monument includes a platform cairn, situated on the upper south west facing slopes of Hensbarrow Beacon, and between the extensive china clay works of Goonbarrow, Gunheath and Littlejohn's. The cairn survives as a low, flat-topped circular platform of stones and earth measuring approximately 22m in diameter with a peripheral	

rim bank on the platform of up to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide. There are three early excavation hollows in the centre, east and west of varying size. The cairn was first described by R Thomas in around 1850.
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The monument could not be located. Rough ground and bunds associated with a haul road obscured the terrain.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> A surviving monument of this type will have high evidential value and moderate historical value. No communal or aesthetic value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The monument is likely to be/have been an authentic example of Bronze Age burial practice, albeit one compromised by the modern and 19 <sup>th</sup> century extractive industry. Its current integrity cannot be determined.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument stands/stood on a patch of formerly unenclosed land, once a hilltop, now almost surrounded by a working china clay landscape.
<i>Setting:</i> An open an exposed hilltop with covered with scrubby vegetation, now criss-crossed with white china clay haul roads. A low bench tip to the north, settling tanks to the west, compound to the south, and a radio mast and associated structures to the south-east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Extensive landscape views were clearly intended but these are now restricted and transformed by the china clay works. The feature itself is dwarfed and dominated by the china clay infrastructure, if it survives at all.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> None. The monument has no wider landscape presence and is no longer visible.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset would have been sensitive to change within its visual environment, but the impact of the china clay industry has utterly transformed its immediate and wider landscape.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Paramount, but its immediate setting is so changed as to render that meaningless.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The extent and proximity of modern impacts within the immediate setting of this monument are so pronounced, and on such a massive scale, that even the kinetic visual impact of the proposed turbine can have little further effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – hub - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Scheduling:</i> The monument includes a round cairn, later re-used as a beacon, situated at the summit of an extremely prominent hill known as Hensbarrow Beacon. The cairn survives as a circular stony mound with a bell-shaped profile of up to 45m in diameter and 5.4m high. Known locally as 'Hainsborough' or 'Hensborough' and documented in 1310 as 'Hynesbergh', it was described by Carew in the 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries as the site of the 'arch-beacon' of Cornwall, commanding an extensive view. A triangulation pillar and parish boundary marker stone have been built into the summit.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Large, stony mound surmounted by a painted triangulation pillar. Accessed via a footpath through semi-enclosed fenced grazing on restored parts of the china clay landscape.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Evidential value will still be high, aesthetic value is limited but it is instantly recognisable as a cairn. No communal value. High historical value as a beacon and with medieval documentation of its reuse as such.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a beacon and recognisable as an ancient cairn, reused in the landscape. It still stands in a fairly open setting, despite the china clay tips. It appears in good condition and is a large example of its type. There are no obvious signs of antiquarian excavation.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument is located on the summit of Hensbarrow, formerly a prominent hill, rising up within the granitic uplands. The cairn is located slightly to the north of the summit, on level ground. The landscape context of the monument is the high downs, which also includes the adjacent china clay works and tips.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located within semi-enclosed rough upland grassland, on restored ground now used for grazing. A large bench tip wraps around the site to the north-east, east and south-east. Another tip is located c.500m to the west.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There would have been 360° views across the granitic uplands; views north towards Roche survive, but views to the east are blocked by a bench tip, and views to the west overlook a vast extractive landscape.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is visible on the summit of the hill but is dwarfed by the adjacent spoil tip; it has no wider landscape presence.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is technically sensitive to changes in its views and any landscape changes that affect its landscape presence and visibility. However, the significant effects of 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century and ongoing china clay extraction have already affected the setting and landscape context to such an extent the sensitivity is almost negated to further changes. The intervening tips are likely to provide screening.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Paramount. Its elevated position was key in both its use as a memorial and as a beacon. The scrap of surviving open ground to the north allows us to imagine its original setting, and this is of great benefit to interpretation. Generally, the landscape is so altered as to almost wholly divorce the monument from its intended setting.	

<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine might be visible from the monument, standing behind another bench tip to the south-west, where it will feature alongside the other operational turbines. However, meaningful views from the monument are now restricted to the north, and the turbine would not affect those.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

#### 4.4.10 HILLFORTS

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

#### What is important and why

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

<b>Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.3km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Scheduling:</i> The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn, situated at the summit of the prominent hill called St Stephen's Beacon. The hillfort survives as a roughly oval enclosure surrounding the summit of the hill with an annexe to the north and is defined by a terrace or scarp of up to 7m wide and 2m high which has been partially fossilised in field boundary banks to the south. Other associated ditches, structures, layers, deposits and features will be preserved as buried features. The outer side of the terrace is partially revetted by large stones and marked in places by upright orthostats. The area of the hillfort has been the subject of mineral prospecting, evidenced by numerous pits. First noted in 1864 as being 'distinctly visible' and recorded variously as having between one up to three surrounding ramparts, the hillfort has been variously recorded as being of Neolithic through to Iron Age date. Within the enclosed area on the summit of the hill is a round cairn which was re-used as a beacon. It survives as a low, irregular spread of stones. The cairn was largely dismantled in 1853 when, according to Thomas, it actually measured up to 20m in diameter. The outer stone was removed and used to construct an engine house for Tin Hill Mine and, at this time, a lower platform of stones and a large cist containing ashes was found and left in situ. Its re-use as a beacon is largely inferred from its very prominent position and place-name evidence of 'St Stephen's Beacon', 'Foxhole Beacon' or 'Beacon Hill'.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large site atop a natural hill. The ramparts are visible and quite pronounced in places, overgrown with scrub in others. The site is grazed but there is some animal trample damage. The footpath from the north-west and west was impassable, and the following account is based on a site visit in 2018. Sweeping open views are possible from the summit, the monument sitting above the much-altered modern landscape and set apart as a survivor from a relict ancient landscape that is all but lost. Overshadowed by the china clay spoil tips on the other side of Foxhole. Some evidence of antisocial behaviour, with littering and dumping in and around the site, although not on it. Use of the site for mountain biking/scrambling observed.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> High evidential value. Aesthetic value as an authentic relict archaeological site but built for function as a defensive/enclosed location. Historical value as an example of its type, minor local value of cairn, both for antiquarian excavation and later use as a beacon site. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The site is authentic as a Scheduled Monument, a Prehistoric enclosed hilltop site. Its banks are upstanding although much weathered and it may seal many interesting deposits. The cairn has sadly been significantly affected by the removal of stone and antiquarian excavation. The site could and should be better	

<p>managed for scrub growth, animal damage and weathering; the integrity of some of its banks is probably at risk if not better managed in the future.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument occupies the summit of a prominent hill. The actual summit is a small level area set slightly to the north-west within the monument, the banks enclosing the upper slopes. The terraced area is roughly level on the mid/upper slopes. The landscape context is the hilltop and gentle slopes to the east and west and steeper slopes to the north and east, as well as the numerous china clay tip and pits in its immediate setting.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The hill is set amongst the china clay tips and pits, many of which are now abandoned and flooded. The small settlement of Goonabarn lies just to the north, the road wrapping around the lower slopes of the hill. The bigger settlement of Foxhole lies to the east and former Carloggas Moor to the west.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The summit of the hilltop has 360° views over the surrounding china clay working landscape.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument retains a landscape presence and is a visible feature. The topography of the hill has clearly been modified, but as this monument lies on the edge of a major extractive landscape, its landscape presence is significantly diminished. The complexities of a Prehistoric landscape, overlain by 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century china clay working is such that the monument is reduced to merely being a visible feature and the substantial clay tips and other associated features now command visual dominance.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a highly visible feature whose prominent position on the hilltop was intended to lend it visual dominance over and across the landscape, it would once have been sensitive to landscape change. However, the china clay workings have altered the landscape to such an extent that this sensitivity is seriously compromised.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Integral. The enclosed site is defined by its hilltop setting, as it was likely built for a defensive/dominance reason, giving wide 360° views of the surrounding landscape. The wider historic medieval farming and later china clay working landscapes completely obscure the wild undivided landscape within which the asset was created. The modern china clay works are close and much of the wider landscape has been lost. It stands outside of its setting, divorced from its surroundings. Nonetheless, it remains significant. The immediate fieldscape within which it stands allows us to experience just a fragment of how open this site would once have been.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine is not expected to have any particular effect on the setting of the monument or immediate views, and the ZTV would indicate that in a bare-earth scenario only the tips of the rotor would be visible. There are other operational wind turbines in its wider setting and there is likely to be a minor cumulative effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>



FIGURE 38: THE VIEW FROM ST STEPHEN'S BEACON, LOOKING BACK ACROSS TO THE BLACKPOOL BENCH TIP; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST [2018 PHOTOGRAPH].

#### 4.4.11 PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

##### *Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles*

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

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements.

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

#### **What is important and why**

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

<b>Asset Name: Round 310m east of Carloggas Farm</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes - tip - borderline
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.4km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Scheduling:</i> The monument includes a round, situated on the upper south west-facing slopes of a long gently sloping ridge. The round survives as a circular enclosure defined by a single rampart bank of up to 1m high with a partially buried outer ditch. The rampart to the north and east has been partly incorporated into a field boundary. It has been partially cut by workings from a tin mine. Further archaeological remains in the vicinity are the subject of a separate Scheduling.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The impassable footpath runs around the north and east sides of the monument. There is a solar farm to the south east (8ha), with a similar area to the west of the parish lane that approaches from the south-west. These installations are surrounded by high fencing.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The monument has high evidential value, and also historical illustrative and narrative value. The setting has some aesthetic value, with the relict archaeological feature forming part of the modern rural landscape. There is no communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> An authentic relict settlement enclosure but looks to have overgrown banks and has been subsumed visually into the farming landscape with the field pattern of hedge banks abutting the ramparts, the round reused as a field enclosure itself. It looks to be upstanding, if altered, and the below-ground archaeological levels may have been affected by ploughing and earlier antiquarian activity.	
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The round is located on the south-west facing slopes of the Beacon, tucked in behind the larger Scheduled monument above, but towards the top of this prominent hill.	
<i>Setting:</i> The monument lies on the upper edge of enclosed farmland, with slightly irregular, sub-rectangular fields to the south and south-east running up to and incorporating the banks of the monument. These fields are relatively small and defined by low clipped Cornish hedgebanks. The monument itself is somewhat overgrown, with scrubby woodland to its western side and extending to the north, which surrounded water filled quarry pits. Above rises the summit of the hill, open and exposed, which contains the other Scheduled monument here.	

<i>Principal Views:</i> The monument will enjoy extensive views to the south-west. Fully subsumed within the agricultural landscape it is indistinguishable in wider landscape views.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The round has been almost wholly visually subsumed by the fields which surround and abut it with their mature hedge banks with trees and thick Cornish hedges. It may become more visible in the winter months when foliage is less dense.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus, it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The settlement was clearly and deliberately located on this high point to command extensive views across the landscape, and to be visible. However, like most rounds, this is a hillslope enclosure and not positioned in the most prominent location. Clearly, visibility was not as important as certain other functional requirements. Given its lack of landscape prominence, its immediate setting assuming greater importance.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The ZTV would indicate the tips of the rotor could be visible from the edge of the monument, but it is likely given the (albeit limited) amount of screening the turbine will not be visible. Views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible effect = Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>



FIGURE 39: THE ROUND AT CARLOGGAS FARM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST [2018 PHOTOGRAPH].

<b>Asset Name: Sticker Camp</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Sticker	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes – base of rotor sweep
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.3.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<p><i>Scheduling:</i> The monument includes a later Prehistoric to Roman period round, comprising an oval enclosure defined by a rampart and outer ditch, with a more distant secondary rampart and ditch. Both defensive lines are broken by broad hollow-way running to the enclosure from the west. The inner rampart at Sticker Camp survives 10m wide, 0.75m high max., enclosing an oval featureless interior 70m N-S by 42m E-W (0.25ha); the rampart is reduced at the centre of the W side, considered to mark the site of an entrance. The outer ditch, 16-19m wide and 0.3m deep max., bulges outwards at the centre of the W side, corresponding to the line of approach from the W of an E-W hollow 15-20m wide, 0.5m deep max., and visible from 30m to c.90m from the inner rampart crest on its W side; this hollow marks the entrance- route into the round. An outer rampart and ditch is also visible, though poorly preserved, following a sub-circular course slightly eccentric to the inner defences, centred a little SW of the inner enclosure's centre. The outer rampart is best preserved around the NE and SE sectors, surviving to a maximum 14m wide and 0.5m high, the distance between the inner and outer rampart crests ranging from c.35m to the NE to c.50m to the SE. The outermost ditch survives to a maximum 5m wide and 0.3m deep in its NW sector, and runs into the N side of the hollow-way 65m W of the inner rampart crest. A low irregular mound, 16m long by 0.25m high and centred c.55m SW of the inner rampart's SW curve, may be a remnant of the outer rampart in this sector.</p>	

<p>This monument has been the subject of several descriptions by later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeologists who recorded the layout of the monument's earthworks and their state of preservation. The monument is sited around the almost flat summit of a low hill in the dissected terrain between the granite of the Hensbarrow Downs 3km to the N and the south Cornwall coast 5km to the SE. It stands in the former Treloweth Common, but its site had been enclosed by 1813. All modern hedges and gates, the modern stock shed, and the overhead electricity supply line and its poles are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The round sits within a large block of privately owned farmland known as Treloweth common. There is no public access.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The monument has high evidential value, and historical illustrative and narrative value, associated with early archaeologists in the county from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The setting has aesthetic value as a relict archaeological feature and as part of the rural farming landscape, but the monument itself is too large to comprehend within a single sweep of the eye. There is no communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> An authentic relict settlement enclosure but looks to have overgrown banks and has been subsumed visually into the farming landscape with the field pattern of hedge banks abutting the ramparts, the round reused as a field enclosure itself. It looks to be upstanding, if altered, and the below-ground archaeological levels may have been affected by ploughing and earlier antiquarian activity.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The hillfort is located on a prominent hilltop. The ground drops down to a valley to the west and east and south-east. The immediate landscape context is the hilltop, but the wider landscape context takes in these adjacent areas and the St Austell river valley further to the south-east.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The round lies within a post-medieval fieldsystem defined by relatively large semi-regular fields bounded by low, clipped Cornish hedgebanks with occasional mature trees. There are some small copses of scrubby trees to the corners of the fields, either concealing industrial sites or fox coverts. To the north-west side of the monument is a linear quarry, now seemingly used as a manure store/dump, and to the south-west corner is a 20<sup>th</sup> century steel portal-framed shed.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The monument enjoys wide 360° views and is visible across a wide area but only in that it presents as rounded field boundaries, it is otherwise screened by trees and hedges.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The round has been almost wholly visually subsumed by the fields which surround and abut it with their mature hedge banks with trees and thick Cornish hedges. It may become more visible in the winter months when foliage is less dense.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus, it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The monument was clearly and deliberately located on this high point to command extensive views across the landscape, and to be highly visible. While the fieldscape somewhat changes its intended sense of isolation, it is still experienced in part as a relatively remote place as it sits in a large block of surviving farmland generally open and raised above the rest of the landscape.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance and only in the context of extant turbines. Principal views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument. Numerous other operational turbines are visible from the site. The A390 forms a modern barrier across the landscape the current farmland landscape context of the asset is far outside that of the clay-country context of the proposed turbine.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible effect = Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>



FIGURE 40: THE VIEW FROM THE COVERED RESERVOIR NORTH-WEST OF STICKER CAMP, LOOKING BACK TOWARDS CHINA CLAY COUNTRY; THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS INDICATED. VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

#### 4.4.12 INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

##### *The China Clay District*

The china-clay industry has had an indelible and dramatic impact on the granitic uplands of the St Austell area. Large areas have been lost to extraction or spoil tipping, leaving the remaining pockets of agricultural land or rough ground isolated amid a strange, manufactured moonscape of pits, tips and haul roads. This industrial landscape has itself been remade several times over the last 200 years: early extraction was marked by shallow and limited surface works associated with finger tips and small-scale settling and drying areas. These were superseded by larger and deeper pits associated with the tall conical sky tips, the first examples of which appeared in the early 1900s. There may have been as many as 200 sky tips by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the number and density of which led to the label *the Cornish Alps*. During the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with respect to the Aberfan Colliery disaster but also responding to changing haulage systems, the sky tips were phased out and replaced by extensive bench tips. In the recent past, the bench tips began to be re-profiled to look less obviously artificial, creating a new kind of rounded profile more akin to the chalk hills of southern England. The scale of intervention matches the size of the china-clay companies: in the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were multiple small companies operating in the St Austell district, today, the single operator is the company Imerys. Much of the evidence for early exploitation, as well as the distinctive lines of sky tips, has been lost; yet this extensive industrial landscape retains a slightly otherworldly feel, enhanced by the obvious poverty of much of the surrounding area.

##### **What is important and why**

The surviving elements of this landscape have *evidential value* in terms of their morphology and the possibility that earlier features and structures may yet survive adjacent or – more probably – beneath the tips. There is some *communal value*, in that the local population identifies with the more iconic elements within the landscape (i.e. the sky tips). Lastly, there is aesthetic value to these landscapes: while not pleasing in any standard way, the scale of human intervention invokes awe and a sense of otherworldliness. The remaining sky tips are more readily appreciable and discrete ‘monuments’, many of which are highly visible and some which are regarded as *iconic*.

<b>Asset Name: The China Clay District</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn/St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> Locally significant landscape	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1-7km	<i>Condition:</i> Variable, Poor to Good
<i>Description:</i> The 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century historic clay works dominate the landscape across the former downs north of St Austell. The area remains in continuous use. There are Grade II* listed buildings at Goonvean, Wheal Martyn is a Scheduled Monument, and there are numerous Grade II Listed buildings in the St Austell River valley and further north around Carbis. The vast clay pits are a key component of the landscape but are essentially only visible from within the landscape; the features that define this area in the wider landscape are the spoil tips – the massive bench tips and the distinctive conical sky tips. The sky tips were a ubiquitous feature of the ‘Cornish Alps’ but now only a few remains. Those few are visually arresting and symbolic of the china clay industry, being of regular and uniform shape, unlike the undulating natural downs. Several of these, such as the one south of Stenalees and visible from the A391, may be described as being of <i>iconic</i> status within this landscape.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Whilst of obvious historic importance to Cornwall’s wider socio-economic narrative this is also a busy working landscape, with dusty roads of thundering heavy plant and HGV lorries and the constant noise of working machinery. Lots of modern safety signage, lights, height barriers and telecoms infrastructure litter the landscape. This is far from pristine but is of continuing character and ongoing function, giving the visitor an idea of how stark and different the original workings must have seemed to a largely pastoral community.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Historic value and arguably a communal value, as this landscape is now tied to the identity of thousands of current and past workers and their families many who may have migrated to Cornwall for the work. The aesthetic value of the conical sky tips is high, with several being iconic to this region. The unused, restored areas are reworked for wildlife reserves, with scrub allowed to grow back and the flooded pits take on a bucolic wild beauty that is photogenic, even if the turquoise waters are lethal in reality. Aesthetically, the working areas are pale scars on the landscape, stark and shocking to the eye. Evidential value is low across the site as the workings strip away history to expose the china stone.	



<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The landscape is very authentic and still in ongoing industrial quarrying use. The completeness of the historic landscape is very low as historic workings have been reworked, and ancient landscapes on the downs lost through the continual quarrying.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Within the Gover Valley there are three sky tips: at Goonamarth, Fforest and Biscovellet. The Goonamarth tip is relatively large and distinctive and is located immediately adjacent to the historic Blackpool clay pit. The tip lies on the north-west edge of a naturally prominent high hill, with a narrow combe to the north which joins a steep-sided river valley to the east which then runs south. The sky tip lies on the mid-upper north-west facing slopes, just west of the summit. Fforest lies down in the base of the valley and is wholly vegetated. Biscovellet is a small conical tip on the eastern flanks of the valley.
<i>Setting:</i> These sky tips are set within and around the Gover Valley and associated with a series of current and former clay works.
<i>Principal Views:</i> These vary; Goonamarth tip has 360° views, with views to the south the most open and distant. Views from Fforest are more restricted given it is located in the base of the valley. Views from Biscovellet tip are also fairly restricted. Views to the monuments are more important. Biscovellet is small enough to be indistinguishable from its background at any distance. However, Fforest but particularly Goonamarth are much more visible.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within this confluence of valleys, gentle slopes and inverted pits, the uniform conical mound is entirely dominant and draws the eye, forming a distinct skyline profile. Both Goonamarth and Fforest are local landmark assets.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> These assets are sensitive to any changes in the landscape that affect the skyline profile and its locally important/iconic status within the wider china clay working landscape.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The china clay landscape is defined by geology; the setting is therefore the very reason for its existence. The surviving fragments of earlier historic landscapes within the current and 19 <sup>th</sup> century china clay district lend an important chronological ‘sense of place’ within the wider narrative of Cornwall.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located south-west of the Goonamarth sky-tip, on slightly higher ground, joining the group of existing single turbines at Gunheath, Greensplat, Goonamarth, and Blackpool Pit, and the consented Longstones, East Karlake, and Wheal Martyn turbines. It also would introduce a further tall vertical feature into this landscape to compete with the conical sky tip. This would have an appreciable effect on a skyline of the southern part of the china clay landscape. The other two sky tips would not have this relationship but would still be affected more generally by the slight cumulative increase in modern features in this landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Minor Adverse</b>

#### 4.4.13 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

##### *General Landscape Character*

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided the British Isles into numerous ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of development than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, modern housing estates, quarries, and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual developments is open to question, and site specific, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, they tend to be **adverse**.

The proposed site would be constructed within the *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay Landscape Character Area (LCA CA17)*. It is described as:

*A very varied, dramatic landscape of china clay waste tips and areas of rough vegetation, characterised by open pit mining. The mix of active and disused sites creates a dramatic ‘lunar’ landscape of huge, light-coloured waste tips and settling ponds within a relic pastoral farming landscape. A rugged area of great variation and drama. Dominant visual elements include the large white spoil heaps, either conical or flat-topped in form, aqua-blue pools, areas of rough ground and natural and naturally regenerated scrub and heath, as well as large quarry pits. The scale of these features contrasts dramatically with the small-scale field patterns. The fluctuating and changing condition and relationship of elements in this landscape, and the*

*natural regeneration of heathland, new woodland planting and rough ground provides a vivid and dynamic visual landscape character quite unlike surrounding LCAs*

This character area is characterised as a visually dynamic landscape of vast pits, spoil tips and vivid settling lakes that strongly contrast with the remnants of the small-scale agricultural landscape that preceded it. From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed turbine would clearly be an intrusive new element in this landscape, but it is not unprecedented. The scale and extent of modern intervention in this landscape mean even the larger turbines are dwarfed by the size but particularly by the mass of the spoil tips. The kinetic quality of the turbines would introduce a new sense of movement into this landscape. The overall sensitivity of this LCA to wind turbine developments is assessed as *moderate*, with the caveat that the granite outcrops of St Dennis and Roche are more sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b).

The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are operational turbines at Blackpool Pit, Higher Goonamarth, Greensplat, and Gunheath, with a smaller turbine at Mount Stamper, and consented turbines at Longstones, East Karlake, and Wheal Martyn. In other LCAs turbines serve to erode their relative distinctiveness; in this case, the pale spoil tips and vast pits have no parallel. Where the turbines encroach on the skyline above St Austell there is room for concern, as this skyline is currently marked by the surviving sky tips and massive bench tips. The fact that the proposed turbine would match those of Goonamarth, Greensplat, and Gunheath lends visual congruence to the group, although its proximity could generate visual clutter. However, it also provides a precedent. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **minor adverse effect**.

The turbine has an operational life of approximately 35 years, after which it would be possible to remove it, and the adverse visual effects reversed. The impact is therefore **temporary/reversible**.

#### 4.4.14 AGGREGATE IMPACT

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single development on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

Based on the restricted number of assets where any appreciable effect is likely, the aggregate impact of this development is **negligible**.

#### 4.4.15 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

*Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.*

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

*The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.*

GLVIA 2013, 123

An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account existing, consented and proposed developments. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character. The proposed development introduces another large-sized turbine into this landscape, and thus

the cumulative effect will be enhanced. Figure 41 shows the number and size of operational turbines within 5km. However, the number of designated heritage assets in this area where an appreciable effect is likely is fairly low. Therefore, and on balance, an assessment of a **minor adverse** effect remains appropriate.

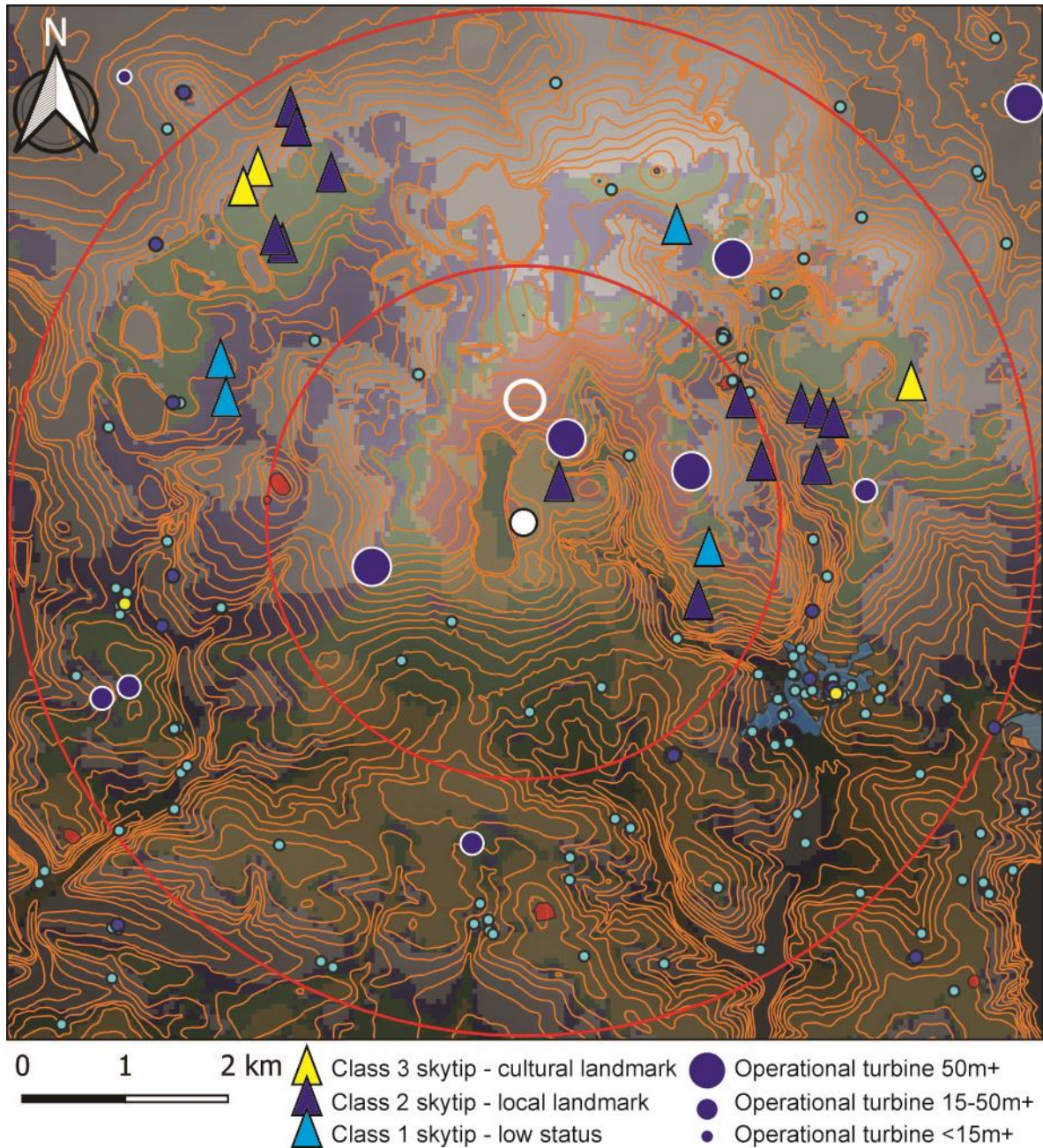


FIGURE 41: AS FIGURE 16 BUT ALSO SHOWING THE LOCATION AND SIZE OF OPERATIONAL TURBINES IN THE AREA, AND THE LOCATION OF CHINA CLAY SKY TIPS OF PERCEIVED VISUAL PROMINENCE. CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
<b>Category #2 Assets</b>						
Crow at Higher Biscovillack	GII	1.2km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
[Burgullow] Manor House	GII	1.8km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Nanzeath Farmhouse	GII	1.8km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Carthweh Farmhouse +6 others	GII	2.6km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Tregascoe Farmhouse +2 others	GII	3.0km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Bosinver Farmhouse	GII	3.15km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Carbean Farmhouse	GII	3.3km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Treveor	GII	3.5km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Treloweth Farmhouse	GII	3.5km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Retanning Farmhouse	GII	3.7km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Bodinnick Farmhouse +3 others	GII	3.9km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Hembal Manor	GII	1.8km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
House, Newgate (Holly Cottage)	GII	1.2km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
The Old Rectory etc. St Mewan	GII	2.7km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
St Austell Conservation Area	CA	2.8-4km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Cottage West of Gunheath	GII	3.3km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Hewas Inn	GII	3.8km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Queens Head Inn	GII	3.95km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Church Room at St Stephen	GII	4km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Trudgeons	GII	4km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Bible Christian Chapel, Nanpean	GII	1.7km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Treloweth Methodist Chapel	GII	3.3km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Sticker Methodist Church	GII	4km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Church of St Mewan	GII*	2.7km	High	Minor Change	Moderate/Slight	Minor Adverse
Holy Trinity Church, St Austell	GI	3.5km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Church of St Stephen	GI	3.95km	High	Negligible	Moderate/Slight	Negligible
Trethosa School	GII	4.1km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Nanpean Cemetery War Mem.	GII	2.7km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Gover Railway Viaduct	GII	1.8km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Goonvean Engine houses	GII* GII	3.5km	High	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Chapel Mill	GII	3.6km	High	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Chimney at SW9600250975	GII	3.9km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Engine House at Polgooth Mine	GII	4km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Mining Complex and Chimney at South Polgooth Mine	GII SAM	4.2km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Longstone	SAM	2km	High	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Platform Cairn, Hensbarrow Fm	SAM	3.4km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Cairn and Beacon at Hensbarrow	SAM	3.6km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Hillfort at St Stephen's Beacon	SAM	2.3km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Round 310m Carloggas Farm	SAM	2.4km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Sticker Camp	SAM	3.7km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
<b>Category #3 Assets</b>						
Carthweh Mill, Mill Cottage, No.2	GII	2.2km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Carthweh Cottage; Wash House	GII	2.0km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Milestone at Wheal Martyn	GII	2.2km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Milestone at SX200566	GII	3.1km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
St Stephen Churchtown Cemetery War Memorial	GII	4.2km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Church of St Peter, Stenalees	GII	3.8km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Methodist Church at St Stephen	GII	4.3km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
<b>Landscape</b>						
Historic Landscape						Minor Adverse
China Clay District						Minor Adverse
Aggregate Impact						Negligible
Cumulative Impact						Minor Adverse

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

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The proposed site would be located towards the northern edge of the parish of St Mewan, close to the boundary with St Stephen-in-Brannel. This area lies within the china clay district attached to St Austell, a landscape largely despoiled by mineral extraction, but one where the disused pits are being reclaimed by nature. Prior to the massive expansion of the china clay pits in the 20<sup>th</sup> century this was an upland landscape of open commons and marginal smallholdings. The proposed turbine would be located on the north-western edge of the surviving part of Burngullow Common. This part of the Common was attached to the Manor of Trewoon, held by the Kellys and, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, in moieties by the Tremaynes of Heligan and the Hoblyns of Nanswhyden.

The proposed turbine would be located on the edge of a block of ancient unenclosed moorland, with the embankments, haul roads, and vertiginous cliffs of Blackpool Pit to the north and west. Recent aerial photography indicates the moorland is far from undisturbed, but the earthworks of two historic trackways and a line of lode-back mineral prospection pits survive in good condition and cross the area to the east and south of the proposed site. The archaeological potential of this moorland site is assessed as *moderate*. The impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent** and **irreversible** but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring.

In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings, or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. A small number of the designated heritage assets considered in detail would be affected by the proposed development to a limited degree (**minor adverse**), with a **minor adverse** impact on the historic landscape, **negligible** aggregate impact, and a **minor adverse** cumulative impact on the basis there are several other operational turbines in close proximity. On that basis the impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** overall. In NPPF terms, this is a development of less than substantial harm, towards the lower end of that spectrum.

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APPENDIX 1: WALKOVER PHOTOGRAPHS



1. VIEW FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING ALONG THE HAUL ROAD TO GOONAMARTH SKY TIP AND OPERATIONAL TURBINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



2. VIEW FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING ACROSS TO THE WATCH HILL BENCH TIP; VIEWED FROM THE ESE.



3. VIEW FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING ALONG THE MOUND TO THE SSW; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



4. AS ABOVE, SHOWING A CLEARER VIEW TO THE BLACKPOOL TURBINE; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.





5. VIEW FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING SSE ALONG IT FLANK; VIEWED FROM THE NNW.



6. VIEW FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING EAST ACROSS THE REMAINS OF BURNGULLOW COMMON; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



7. THE FORMER GATEWAY ONTO THE COMMON FROM THE HAUL ROAD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



8. ONE OF THE LOD-BAK PITS RUNNING ACROSS THE MOORLAND VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



9. VIEW ALONG THE LODI-BACK PITS; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.



10. VIEW ALONG THE SIDE OF THE LINEAR SPOIL MOUND, LOOKING NORTH, WITH THE RELICT TRACKWAY IN THE FOREGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



11. VIEW ACROSS THE MOORLAND TO GOONAMARTH SKY TIP; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



12. VIEW ACROSS THE MOORLAND TO THE TRENANCE DOWNS, THE RELICT TRACKWAY RUNNING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT OF THE PICTURE AND MARKED BY THE SCRUBBY TREES; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



13. VIEW BACK UP THE RELICT TRACKWAY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



14. THE LOCATION OF THE POSSIBLE RESERVOIR (A SERIES OF LINEAR BANKS); VIEWED FROM THE WSW.



15. THE VIEW ACROSS TO THE SITE FROM GREENSPLAT ROAD ON THE TRENANCE DOWNS; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



16. AS ABOVE, INSET OF THE SAME LANDSCAPE. THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED.

## APPENDIX 2: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Heritage Impact Assessment - Overview

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area or archaeological monument (the ‘heritage asset’). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and its setting (indirect impact). This methodology employed in this assessment is based on the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets 2<sup>ND</sup> Edition* (GPA3 Historic England 2017), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) and National Highways (DMRB LA 104 2020) guidance. This Appendix contains details of the methodology used in this report.

### National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 revised 2021). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

#### Paragraph 194

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

#### Paragraph 195

*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.*

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*

### Cultural Value – Designated Heritage Assets

The majority of the most important (‘nationally important’) heritage assets are protected through *designation*, with varying levels of statutory protection. These assets fall into one of six categories, although designations often overlap, so a Listed early medieval cross may also be Scheduled, lie within the curtilage of Listed church, inside a Conservation Area, and on the edge of a Registered Park and Garden that falls within a world Heritage Site.

### Listed Buildings

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

a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations (such as the Church of England) have their own permissions and regulatory procedures. Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may also be Scheduled as well as Listed. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list, and more modern structures are increasingly being included for their architectural or social value.

Buildings are split into various levels of significance: Grade I (2.5% of the total) representing buildings of exceptional (international) interest; Grade II\* (5.5% of the total) representing buildings of particular (national) importance; Grade II (92%) buildings are of merit and are by far the most widespread. Inevitably, accuracy of the Listing for individual structures varies, particularly for Grade II structures; for instance, it is not always clear why some 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses are Listed while others are not, and differences may only reflect local government boundaries, policies and individuals.

Other buildings that fall within the curtilage of a Listed building are afforded some protection as they form part of the essential setting of the designated structure, e.g. a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. These can be described as having *group value*.

### Conservation Areas

Local authorities are obliged to identify and delineate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas, which introduces additional controls and protection over change within those places. Usually, but not exclusively, they relate to historic settlements, and there are c.7000 Conservation Areas in England.

### Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation, etc., are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation. Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent.

### Registered Parks and Gardens

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

### Registered Battlefields

Battles are dramatic and often pivotal events in the history of any people or nation. Since 1995 Historic England maintains a register of 46 battlefields in order to afford them a measure of protection through the planning system. The key requirements for registration are battles of national significance, a securely identified location, and its topographical integrity – the ability to 'read' the battle on the ground.



### World Heritage Sites

Arising from the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in 1972, Article 1 of the Operational Guidelines (2015, no.49) states: 'Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. These sites are recognised at an international level for their intrinsic importance to the story of humanity, and should be accorded the highest level of protection within the planning system.

### Value and Importance

While every heritage asset, designated or otherwise, has some intrinsic merit, the act of designation creates a hierarchy of importance that is reflected by the weight afforded to their preservation and enhancement within the planning system. The system is far from perfect, impaired by an imperfect understanding of individual heritage assets, but the value system that has evolved does provide a useful guide to the *relative* importance of heritage assets. Provision is also made for heritage assets where value is not recognised through designation (e.g. undesignated 'monuments of Schedulable quality and importance' should be regarded as being of *high* value); equally, there are designated monuments and structures of *low* relative merit. The latest iteration of the DRMB has codified value in broad terms (Table 5) but the earlier 2011 version was more usefully explicit (Table 6).

TABLE 5: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/IMPORTANCE (BASED ON THE DMRB LA104 2020 TABLE 3.2N).

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

TABLE 6: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/IMPORTANCE (BASED ON THE DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.1, 6.1 & 7.1).

Hierarchy of Value/importance	
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites; Other buildings of recognised international importance; World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) with archaeological remains; Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance; Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to international research objectives; World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities; Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains; Grade I and Grade II* (Scotland: Category A) Listed Buildings; Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the Listing grade; Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; Undesignated structures of clear national importance; Undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance; Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, demonstrable national value; Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Grade II (Scotland: Category B) Listed Buildings; Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations; Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated or undesignated archaeological assets that contribute to regional research objectives; Designated special historic landscapes; Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value; Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	Locally Listed buildings (Scotland Category C(S) Listed Buildings); Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated and undesignated archaeological assets of local importance; Archaeological assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; Robust undesignated historic landscapes; Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.

Hierarchy of Value/Importance	
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance; The importance of the archaeological resource has not been ascertained.

### Concepts – Conservation Principles

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values (*evidential, historical, aesthetic* and *communal*) laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and the concepts of *authenticity* and *integrity* as laid out in the guidance on assessing World Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2011). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset.

#### Evidential Value

*Evidential value* (or research potential) is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. This is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective. However,

#### Historical Value

*Historical value* (narrative) is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

*Illustrative value* is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

*Associative value* arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

#### Aesthetic Value

*Aesthetic value* (emotion) is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

*Design value* relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the ‘patina of age’.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape. Aesthetic values are where a proposed development usually has their most pronounced impact: the indirect effects of most developments are predominantly visual or aural, and can extend many kilometres from the site itself. In many instances the impact of a development is incongruous, but that

is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

### **Communal Value**

*Communal value* (togetherness) is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative, symbolic, social or spiritual*.

*Commemorative and symbolic value* reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten. *Social value* need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important. *Spiritual value* is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change. The key aspect of communal value is that it brings specific groups of people together in a meaningful way.

### **Authenticity**

Authenticity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.80), is the ability of a property to convey the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property. 'The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful'. Outside of a World Heritage Site, authenticity may usefully be employed to convey the sense a place or structure is a truthful representation of the thing it purports to portray. Converted farm buildings, for instance, survive in good condition, but are drained of the authenticity of a working farm environment.

### **Integrity**

Integrity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.88), is the measure of wholeness or intactness of the cultural heritage and its attributes. Outside of a World Heritage Site, integrity can be taken to represent the survival and condition of a structure, monument or landscape. The intrinsic value of those examples that survive in good condition is undoubtedly greater than those where survival is partial, and condition poor.

### **Summary**

As indicated, individual developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principal values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical and associational, communal, and spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important. As ever, however, the key element here is not the intrinsic value of the heritage asset, nor the impact on setting, but the relative contribution of setting to the value of the asset.

### **Setting – The Setting of Heritage Assets**

The principal guidance on this topic is contained within two publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017) and *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider heritage assets in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or those that include the heritage asset. This corresponds to the experience of its wider landscape setting.

Where the impact of a proposed development is largely indirect, *setting* is the primary consideration of any HIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the Historic England publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017):

*The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.*

*Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated (see below Designed settings). Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.*

*While setting can be mapped in the context of an individual application or proposal, it cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset. This is because the surroundings of a heritage asset will change over time, and because new information on heritage assets may alter what might previously have been understood to comprise their setting and the values placed on that setting and therefore the significance of the heritage asset.*

The HIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this. This is explored in more detail below.

### **Landscape Context**

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland. Together, these determine the character and extent of the setting.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed development is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

### **Views**

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as developments may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape ‘naturally’ brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011, 3):

*Views play an important part in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England’s historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.*

*The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017, 11) lists a number of instances where views contribute to the particular significance of a heritage asset:

- Views where relationships between the asset and other historic assets or places or natural features are particularly relevant;
- Views with historical associations, including viewing points and the topography of battlefields;
- Views where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset;
- Views between heritage assets and natural or topographic features, or phenomena such as solar and lunar events;

- Views between heritage assets which were intended to be seen from one another for aesthetic, functional, ceremonial or religious reasons, such as military or defensive sites, telegraphs or beacons, Prehistoric funerary and ceremonial sites.

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

Yet visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development, some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

Thus the principal consideration of assessment of indirect effects cannot be visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of the heritage asset, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual or aural intrusion of the proposed development.

### **Type and Scale of Impact**

The effect of a proposed development on a heritage asset can be direct (i.e. the designated structure itself is being modified or demolished, the archaeological monument will be built over), or indirect (e.g. a housing estate built in the fields next to a Listed farmhouse, and wind turbine erected near a hillfort etc.); in the latter instance the principal effect is on the setting of the heritage asset. A distinction can be made between construction and operational phase effects. Individual developments can affect multiple heritage assets (aggregate impact), and contribute to overall change within the historic environment (cumulative impact).

Construction phase: construction works have direct, physical effects on the buried archaeology of a site, and a pronounced but indirect effect on neighbouring properties. Direct effects may extend beyond the nominal footprint of a site e.g. where related works or site compounds are located off-site. Indirect effects are both visual and aural, and may also affect air quality, water flow and traffic in the local area.

Operational phase: the operational phase of a development is either temporary (e.g. wind turbine or mobile phone mast) or effectively permanent (housing development or road scheme). The effects at this stage are largely indirect, and can be partly mitigated over time through provision of screening. Large development would have an effect on historic landscape character, as they transform areas from one character type (e.g. agricultural farmland) into another (e.g. suburban).

Cumulative Impact: a single development will have a physical and a visual impact, but a second and a third site in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single site. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.

Aggregate Impact: a single development will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

**Scale of Impact**

The effect of development and associated infrastructure on the historic environment can include positive as well as negative outcomes. However, all development changes the character of a local environment, and alters the character of a building, or the setting within which it is experienced. change is invariably viewed as negative, particularly within respect to larger developments; thus while there can be beneficial outcomes (e.g. positive/moderate), there is a presumption here that, as large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape, the impact of a development will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **adverse** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and protected historic buildings. This assessment incorporates the systematic approach outlined in the ICOMOS and DoT guidance (see Tables 5-8), used to complement and support the more narrative but subjective approach advocated by Historic England and outline in the NPPF (see Table 9). This provides a useful balance between rigid logic and nebulous subjectivity (e.g. the significance of effect on a Grade II Listed building can never be greater than moderate/large; an impact of substantial adverse has – until recently – had little prospect of being achieved). This is in adherence with GPA3 (2017, 7).

TABLE 7: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (BASED ON DMRB LA 104 2020 TABLE 3.4N).

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

TABLE 8: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (BASED ON DRMB LA 104; ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

		Magnitude of Impact (degree of change)				
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Environmental Value (Sensitivity)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

TABLE 9: SCALE OF IMPACT AS PER THE NPPF.

Scale of Impact		
No Change	<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
Less than Substantial Harm	<i>Negligible Adverse</i>	Where the developments may be visible or audible, but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
	<i>Adverse/Minor</i>	Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation.
	<i>Adverse/Moderate</i>	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation.
Substantial Harm	<i>Adverse/Substantial</i>	Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances.
Total Loss	<i>Total Loss</i>	The heritage asset is destroyed.

TABLE 10: IMPORTANCE OF SETTING TO INTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE.

Importance of Setting to the Significance of the Asset	
Paramount	Examples: Round barrow, follies, eye-catchers, stone circles
Integral	Examples: Hillfort; country houses
Important	Examples: Prominent church towers; war memorials
Incidental	Examples: Thatched cottages
Irrelevant	Examples: Milestones



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