

LAND at LESTOON FARM, LUXUYLAN, CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
Walkover Survey, Geophysical Survey &
Historic Visual Impact Assessment



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Lestoon Farm, Luxulyan, Cornwall

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For

Gareth Davies of
Clean Earth Energy

on behalf of

Mr Hancock

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Lestoon Farm, Luxulyan, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 500kw wind turbine.

Lestoon Farm appears to have belonged to the Priory at Tywardreath and later formed part of the Manor of Prideaux. In the early 19th century it was a hamlet of four tenements. The historic fieldscape is a Landscape of Great Historic Value and preserves the form and layout of the late medieval fieldsystem of Lestoon and Treskilling. The walkover survey and geophysical survey failed to identify anything of particular note.

*The proposed turbine would be located close to the edge of three Landscape Character Areas, of which the Mid Cornwall Moors is the most relevant. The viewshed analysis indicates the ZTV would be extensive within 4km, but highly restricted by the terrain beyond 5km. Only a small number of designated heritage assets – the Grade I church at Luxulyan and the Scheduled landscape at Helman Tor – would be affected to any significant degree (**negative/moderate**).*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, on the basis that while no single monument or building is affected to a significant degree, it would be located within a topographically-subdued landscape and on the edge of a LGHV.*

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The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Lestoon Farm
Parish: Luxulyan
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX0358558287

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Lestoon Farm, Luxulyan, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Hancock (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a wind turbine and its associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine is to be located in a field c.300m north-west of Lestoon Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on gently-sloping north-facing slope at a height of c.120m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained, gritty, loamy soils (with a humose horizon in places) of the Moretonhampstead Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie superficial deposits of alluvium which in turn overlie granites of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the southern side of Luxulyan Parish in the Deanery and Hundred of Powdershire. The two manors mentioned in the Domesday book for Luxulyan are Bodiggo and the smaller Trevillyn.

A settlement at *Lostouen* was first recorded in c.1200 and the area in which the site is situated is classified as *Medieval agricultural heartland with farming settlements documented before the 17th century* on the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The area local to the proposed turbine contains a number of medieval monuments, such as the remnants of a medieval field system to the north-east on Lestoon Moor (MCO21165) and extant medieval streamworks recorded to the north-west at Little Lavrean (MCO45959). The classification of *Medieval Farmland* within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation forms part of the wider classification of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Such areas have been enclosed and cultivated since at least the medieval period, with a high probability of containing archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods. To the west of the farm, on Treskilling Downs, is an extensive Prehistoric or medieval field system (MCO45982), suggesting that there is potential for both prehistoric and medieval remains within the vicinity of the turbine site.

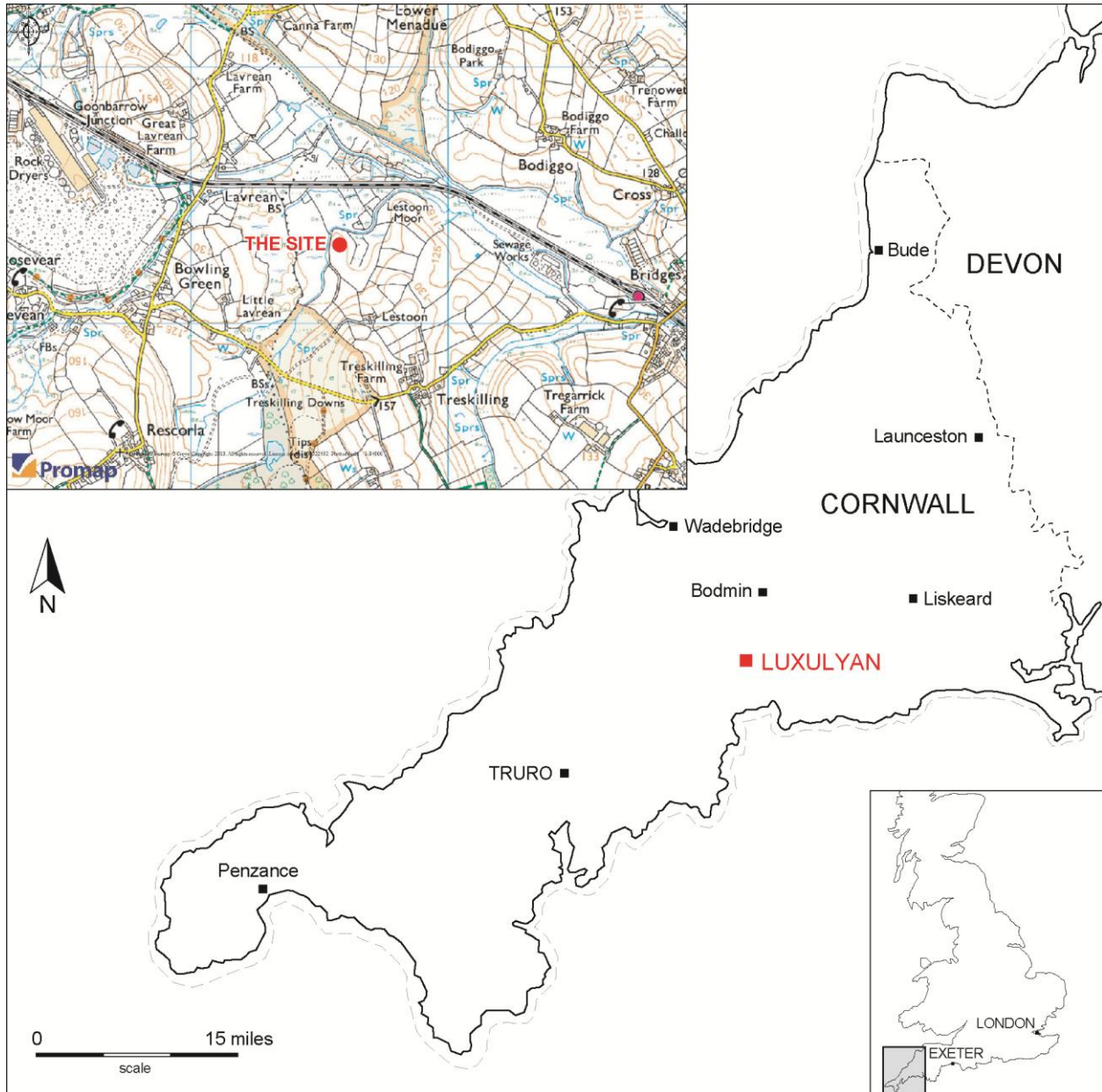


Figure 1: Site location (the field containing the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

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

Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity of Onshore Wind and Large Scale Photovoltaic Development in Cornwall (Cornwall Council 2012).

no mention of the vill among the possessions of the Priory in the 16th century *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

In the post-medieval period Lestoon appears to have formed part of the Manor of Prideaux. It passed, with all the estates of that family, to the Hearles of Northumberland. The last of the Hearles left his estate to his sisters-in-law, whose representatives sold them to Charles Rashleigh in c.1805 (CRO AD 1155/1). By the 1840s Lestoon had passed to Joseph Sawle Sawle, possible via his marriage to Dorothea Prideaux Brune (CRO CF/2/217, CF/2/219).

2.2 Ordnance Survey First Series 1856

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1856 Ordnance Survey 1” scale maps (Figure 2). The Gascoyne map of 1699 appears to show the *St Austle and St Mewan Downs* extending as far as *Lunullion*; both Treskilling and Lavrean are depicted, which would suggest they were settlements of some importance. Otherwise the map is devoid of useful detail. The Agar-Robartes family held land in Luxulyan parish at Treskilling, and thus the Lanhydrock Atlas of 1695 is of some use, but they did not own land at Lestoon.

The OS First Series maps are never very detailed, but usually differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land with some accuracy. The landscape depicted on this map is a highly fragmented one, particularly to the west, with blocks of enclosed fields separated by large areas of open unenclosed land.

2.3 The 1840 Luxulyan Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The proposed turbine would be located within field no.1369, which at this time is described as *Moory Park* and listed as being under arable cultivation. The owner was a Sir Joseph Sawle Graves, Bart. and the land was tenanted by a James Roach. At this time Lestoon was a hamlet, all owned by Joseph Sawle Graves, but tenanted by three others: William Nicholls, Joe Parsons and Edward Blythe.

The field names are largely prosaic and straightforward, though ‘Horney Wink’ is presumably a corrupt rendering of an unknown Cornish place-name. The name *Moory Park* and *The Brake* would suggest fields only recently taken into cultivation. The shape of the fields to the north-east, east and south of Lestoon are indicative of enclosures from medieval strip fields, as are the fields of Treskilling. In contrast, the fields around the proposed turbine site are less regular, which might suggest they originated as intakes from the waste.

Field no.1678 – Treskilling Downs – is recorded as common waste, and its resources would have been utilised by the residents of Lestoon and Treskilling, as noted on the Lanhydrock Atlas map of the Treskilling estate.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Owner/Lessee</i>	<i>Field Name</i>	<i>State of Cultivation</i>
1363	Sawle/Roach	Lower Horney Wink	Arable
1364	Sawle/Roach	Well Meadow	Arable
1367	Sawle/Roach	Grassy Close	Arable
1369	Sawle/Roach	Moory Park	Arable
1370	Sawle/Roach	The Brake	Furze
1673	Sawle/Roach	Above Town	Arable
1674	Sawle/Roach	Higher Horney Wink	Arable

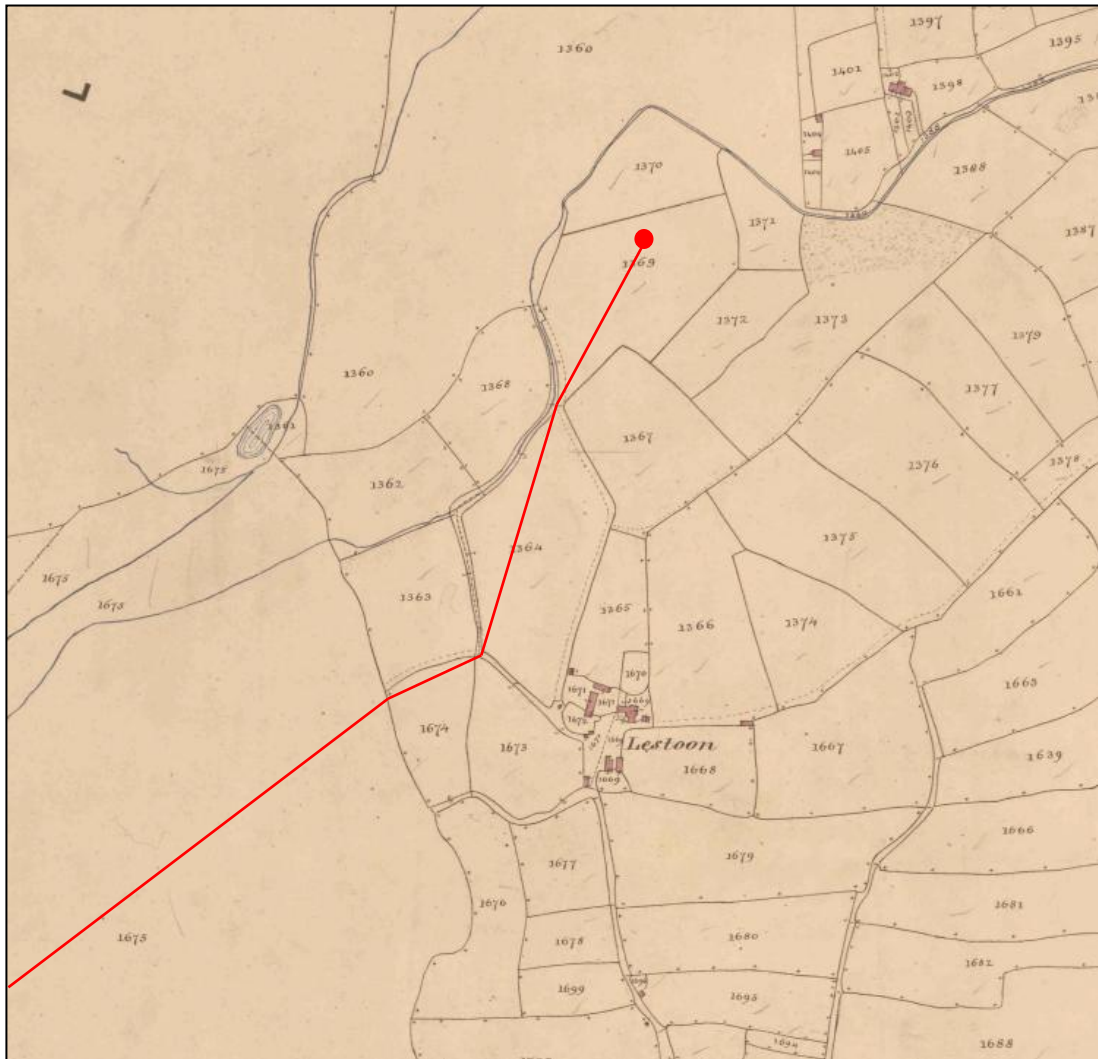


Figure 3: Extract from the 1840 tithe map (CRO) (the location of the turbine and access track is indicated).

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps (not illustrated)

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1882 shows a landscape identical to that of 1840. The 2nd Edition map of 1907 is almost the same; a single field boundary had been lost between the fields numbered 1362 and 1368 on the tithe map.

By the 1970s, the field boundary separating the fields numbered 1369 and 1370 had been lost, and some rationalisation has clearly taken place at the hamlet of Lestoon, but the fieldscape was much as it had been in 1840. Over that time, the most significant local change was the loss of field boundaries to the north, on *Lestoon Moor*, and the abandonment of the squatter settlements there.

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E Wapshott in August 2013. Photographs were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. The turbine is to be situated in a field, away from the road, on lower ground to the north. Immediately around Lestoon Farm and to the east around Treskilling the field pattern is quite regular, with narrow parallel fields, running in curving arcs around the boggy, wetter ground to the west, around Lavrean. There are some curvilinear field boundaries associated with Treskilling that are related to earlier cultivation practices. The fields are bounded by stone-faced hedgebanks, although to the west some of these have been replaced with wire-and-post fencing.

The field in which the turbine is to be situated is large, with two sections of surviving hedgebank running into the centre, suggesting several enclosures may have been thrown together. The field is approached from the farm via a former lane, curving across another large field, which again appears to have been formed from two smaller enclosures. The northern, southern and eastern boundaries are all tall hedgebanks with mature hedgerow trees. To the west, the boundary is a wire-and-post fence with the remnants of a hedge. The enclosure is laid to pasture; some very minor undulations within the field were noted, but these appear to be natural, following the contours of the north-facing slope and down to the east. To the east there is a slight combe with a waterlogged base filled with soft rushes. The turbine will sit on a slight knoll of ground, with rock showing through the pasture, suggesting this is a rock outcrop. There were no obvious crop marks or earthworks.

Direct intervisibility was confirmed for Lestoon Farm, Little Lavrean and the house at Great Lavrean. However, direct intervisibility could not be confirmed for any of the other heritage assets considered in the impact survey, local blocking applying in many cases.

3.2 Archaeological Background

In common with much of Cornwall, the area around Lestoon Farm is notable for its post-medieval and mineral-related archaeology. There are a series of abandoned post-medieval settlements immediately to the north of the proposed turbine site, and (presumably) related tin and china-clay industrial buildings and features. The Treskilling Downs feature an unusually well-preserved area of medieval or pre-medieval cultivation ridges, which the access track would cross. The fieldscape at Lestoon and Treskilling is designated as a *Landscape of Great Historical Value* (LGHV), as it appears to have been relatively stable since 1695 and represents a fossilised late medieval strip-field system.

This is an area of great archaeological potential, and clear landscape merit.

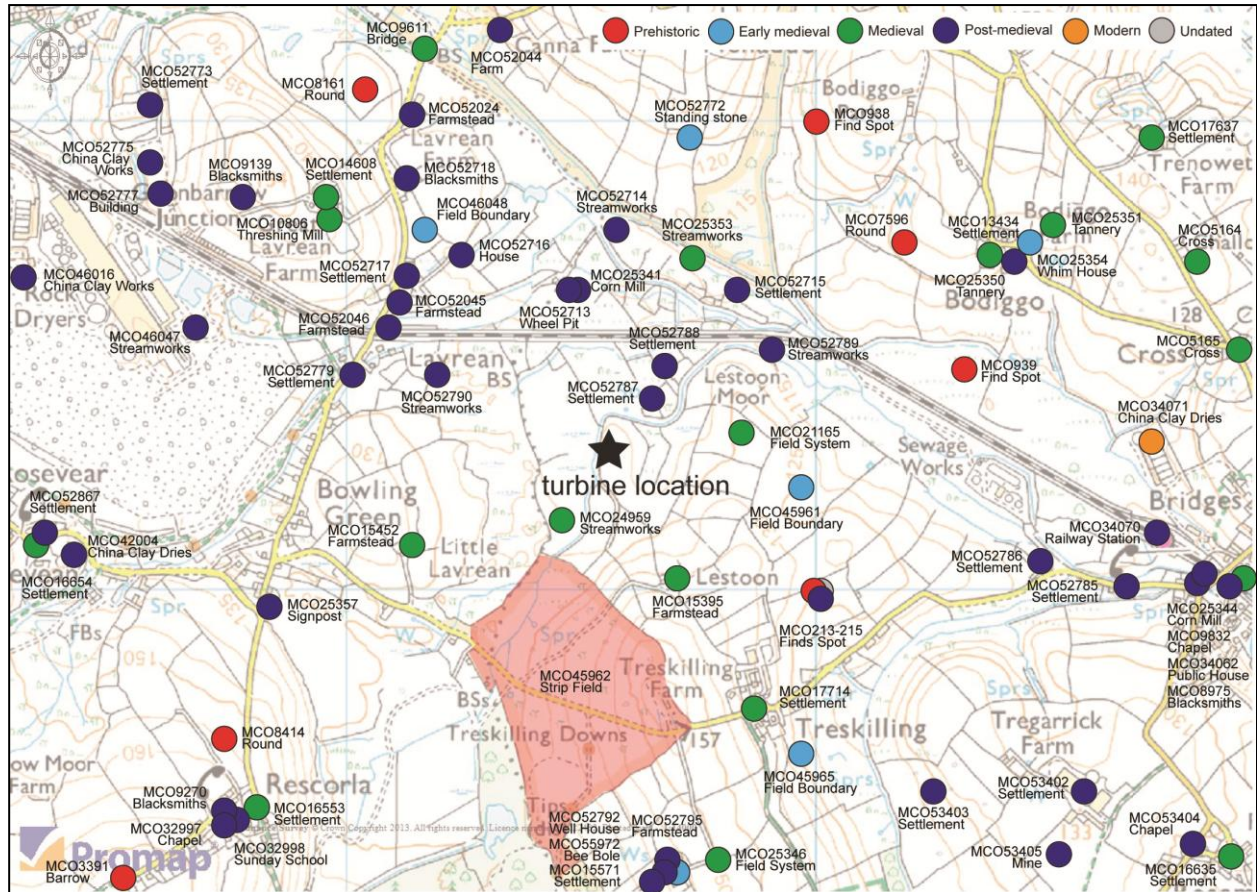


Figure 4: Local Historic Environment Records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO25357	BOWLING GREEN - Post Medieval signpost	Monument	A guide post at Bowling Green survives. Made by N Holmans Foundry, St Just, approx 1890.
MCO8414	RESCORLA - Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Monument	Field-name 'Karhart' suggests the presence of a round, but no surface remains.
MCO16553	RESCORLA - Medieval settlement	Monument	Rescorla, first recorded in 1170, and still occupied.
MCO32998	RESCORLA - Post Medieval Sunday school	Monument	A Sunday school relating to the 1873 chapel, now converted to a house 'Scol de Sul Cottage.'
MCO32997	RESCORLA - Post Medieval non-conformist chapel	Monument	A Methodist chapel.
MCO9270	RESCORLA - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	Monument	A smithy recorded on the Tithe Map c.1840.
MCO3391	RESCORLA - Bronze Age barrow	Monument	Field-name 'Barrow Field' suggests the presence of a barrow, but no surface remains.
MCO45962	TRESKILLING DOWNS - Prehistoric strip field, Early Medieval strip field	Monument	An extensive strip field system is visible on aerial photographs, of low earth and stone banks.
MCO213	BODIGGO - Undated findspot	Find Spot	Two wooden shovels found at Bodiggo and at Broadwater Moor are in Truro museum.
MCO214	BODIGGO - Neolithic findspot, Bronze Age findspot	Find Spot	A stone axe found at Bodiggo is in the possession of the finder
MCO215	BODIGGO - Post Medieval findspot	Find Spot	A number of clay pipes found at Bodiggo are in the possession of the finder.
MCO17714	TRESKILLING - Medieval settlement, Post Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Treskilling is first recorded in 1180 when it is spelt "Roskillin".
MCO45965	TRESKILLING - Early Medieval field boundary	Monument	A single ditch field boundary is visible on aerial photographs and has been plotted as part of the NMP.

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MCO25346	TRESKILLING - Medieval field system	Monument	The field boundaries around Treskilling appear to show the remains of the enclosed strips of a medieval field system.
MCO17751	TRETHARRUP - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Tretharrup is first recorded c.1180 when it is spelt "Treuurcharab".
MCO52795	LOWER TRETHARRUP - Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	Lower Tretharrup farmstead.
MCO52792	LOWER TRETHARRUP - Post Medieval well house	Monument	In 1990 a well house was noted at this location to the west of Lower Tretharrup farmhouse.
MCO55972	TRETHARRUP - Post medieval bee bole	Monument	Several bee boles built into a hedge observed in 1991.
MCO53403	TREGARRICK - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement to the SW of Tregarrick is recorded at this location on the Tithe Map c.1840, but no longer survives.
MCO53405	ROSEMELLING - Post Medieval mine	Monument	The filed name 'Pit Close'.
MCO53402	TREGARRICK - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement to the SE of Tregarrick is recorded at this location on the Tithe Map c.1840 and it is still occupied.
MCO53404	ROSEMELLING - Post Medieval chapel	Monument	Field-name 'Chapel Field'.
MCO16635	ROSEMELLING - Medieval settlement, Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	The settlement of Rosemelling is first recorded in 1296 and the farmstead comprises some C18 or even C17 buildings.
MCO52785	BRIDGES - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement to the west of Bridges is recorded in the Tithe Award c.1840. The original settlement has been completely destroyed.
MCO34062	BRIDGES - Post Medieval public house	Monument	The King's Arms public house at Luxulyan.
MCO8975	BRIDGES - Post Medieval blacksmiths	Monument	A smithy at Bridges.
MCO52786	BRIDGES - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement to the WNW of Bridges is recorded in the Tithe Award c.1840. The dwelling has been incorporated into a modern late C20 house and the converted two-storey barn.
MCO34070	LUXULYAN - Post Medieval railway station	Monument	Luxulyan station opened in 1873 as part of the Cornwall Minerals Railway.
MCO25344	BRIDGES - Medieval corn mill, Post Medieval corn mill	Monument	A mill at Bridges was first recorded on the 1696 Lanhydrock Atlas.
MCO9832	BRIDGES - Post Medieval nonconformist c hapel	Monument	Demolished nonconformist chapel
MCO34071	BRIDGES - Modern china clay dries	Building	A post-1907 pan-kiln including chimney and the remains of tanks.
MCO939	LUXULYAN - Bronze Age findspot, Iron Age findspot	Find Spot	Two cauldrons, of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, were found by tinners in 1792, at a depth of about 8m, somewhere in the Luxulyan Valley
MCO5165	CROSS - Medieval cross	Monument	The names 'Houg Cross' and 'Crossy Parks' suggest the site of a cross but there are no remains.
MCO5164	CROSS - Medieval cross	Monument	Field- name 'Cross Field' suggests the site of a cross but there are no known remains.
MCO25354	BODIGGO - Post Medieval whim house	Monument	A whim house was attached to what is now a house named 'South Barn'.
MCO25350	BODIGGO - Medieval tannery, Post Medieval tannery	Monument	A tanyard is recorded at Bodiggo on the Tithe Map c.1840, some remains survive.
MCO13434	BODIGGO - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Place	The settlement of Bodiggo is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt 'Bodewitghi'.
MCO25351	BODIGGO - Medieval tannery, Post Medieval tannery	Monument	A tanyard is recorded at Bodiggo on the Tithe Map c.1840, some remains survive.
MCO7596	BODIGGO - Iron Age round, Romano- British round	Monument	The field-name 'Round Park' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.
MCO17637	TRENOWTH - Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Trenowth is first record in 1327 and it is still occupied.
MCO938	LUXULYAN - Bronze Age findspot	Find Spot	A Palstave found at Luxulyan was transferred to Truro museum from Exeter in 1974. It is badly cast and very eroded and broken below the stop ridge.
MCO52044	CANNA FARM - Post Medieval findspot, Post M	Monument	Canna Farm is recorded on the Tithe Map c.1840 and consists of a dwelling, barns and outbuildings.

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	edieval outbuilding, Post Medieval barn, Post Medieval farmstead		
MCO9611	LAVREAN - Medieval bridge, Post Medieval bridge	Monument	The bridge at Lavrean is recorded in 1200 as 'the stone bridge of Menadu'. It is possible that parts of the medieval structure do survive, however the present bridge does not appear to be medieval.
MCO8161	LAVREAN - Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Monument	The field-name 'Round Meadow' suggests the site of a round. It is an unlikely location for a defended site as it is next to a stream in a valley bottom.
MCO52024	LAVREAN - Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	Lavrean farmstead is recorded on the Tithe Map c.1840 and consists of a dwelling and barns. The farmstead is still occupied.
MCO52772	LOWER MENADUE - Early Medieval standing stone	Monument	The field name in the Tithe Award c1840 is 'Post Field'. There is no sign of a menhir or standing stone in the field
MCO52718	LAVREAN - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	Monument	The ruined remains of a smithy at Lavrean.
MCO46048	LAVREAN FARM - Early Medieval field boundary	Monument	A field ditch running N-S is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs and has been plotted as part of the NMP.
MCO52716	LAVREAN - Post Medieval house	Monument	A simple south-facing cottage survives at this location and recorded as Beehcott on the modern Mastermap (2007).
MCO52717	LAVREAN - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	An early C19 dwelling with large modern addition survives and called Lavrean Cottage.
MCO52045	LAVREAN - Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	All that survives of Lavrean in 1990 is a pile of rubble, possibly where the dwelling was sited, and a number of small outhouses, all in a derelict state.
MCO52046	LAVREAN - Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	A farmstead at Lavrean is recorded on the Tithe Map c.1840 and by 1990 it has been completely destroyed.
MCO25341	LAVREAN MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	Monument	Lavrean Mill was recorded on the Tithe map of c.1840 and the ruined building still survives.
MCO52713	LAVREAN MILL - Post Medieval wheel pit	Monument	The wheel pit at Lavrean Mill is sited on the western short wall and it was visible in 1990.
MCO52714	LAVREAN MILL - Post Medieval streamworks	Monument	An area of alluvial streamworks is visible to the NE of Lavrean Mill and sited in the flat valley bottom.
MCO25353	LAVREAN - Medieval streamworks	Monument	The site of a C12 tin works survives at Lavrean.
MCO52715	LESTOON MOOR - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement is recorded at this location to the north of Lestoon Moor. An abandoned building survives.
MCO52779	LAVREAN - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Lavrean is recorded on the Tithe Map c.1840. The cottage has been heavily modernised and the corrugated iron and concrete block building have, until recently, been used as an abattoir.
MCO52790	LAVREAN - Post Medieval streamworks	Monument	An area of alluvium streamworks survive to the east of Lavrean.
MCO52789	LESTOON MOOR - Post Medieval streamworks	Monument	An area of alluvial streamworks is visible on aerial photographs to the NE of Lestoon. There are other sites of streamworks further up stream.
MCO52788	LESTOON MOOR - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement on Lestoon Moor is now abandoned and derelict.
MCO52787	LESTOON MOOR - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	A settlement on Lestoon Moor is now abandoned and derelict. It is recorded on the 1 st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880.
MCO45959	LITTLE LAVREAN - Medieval streamworks	Monument	An area of alluvial streamworks is visible ENE of Little Lavrean as irregular dumps and are visible on air photographs.
MCO21165	LESTOON MOOR - Medieval field system	Monument	The field name 'The Stitch'
MCO45961	TRESKILLING - Early Medieval field boundary	Monument	Two lengths of field bank running perpendicular to one another are visible on aerial photographs and have been plotted as part of the NMP.
MCO15395	LESTOON - Medieval settlement, Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	The settlement of Lestoon is first recorded c.1200 when it is spelt 'Lostouen'.
MCO15452	LITTLE LAVREAN - Medieval settlement, Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	The settlement of Little Lavrean is first recorded in 1150 when it is spelt 'Onurion Minoris'.
MCO42004	ROSEVEAN - Post Medieval china clay	Monument	A pan-kiln at Rosevean.

	dries		
MCO52867	ROSEVEAN - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Rosevean is recorded on the Tithe Map c.1840 and consists of small terraces of workers' cottages which appear to have been crudely restored in the 1960-1970s.
MCO16654	ROSEVEAN - Medieval settlement	Place	The settlement of Rosvean is first recorded in 1405 when it is spelt 'Tresussabyan'.
MCO46047	ROSEVEAN - Post Medieval streamworks	Monument	Running N-S between Molinnis Moor and Bowling Green china clay works is an area of tin streaming activity.
MCO46016	ROSEVEAR - Post Med china clay works	Monument	Rosevear china clay works opened 1843 by Adam Scott, closed 1942 under ownership of ECLP.
MCO14608	GREAT LAVREAN - Medieval settlement, Post Medieval farmstead	Monument	The settlement of Great Lavrean is first recorded in 1180 when it is spelt 'Anurion Major'. It is presently an occupied farmstead on a hill.
MCO10806	GREAT LAVREAN - Medieval house, Post Medieval house, Post Medieval threshing mill	Buildings	The present house at Great Lavrean is C19, although Great Lavrean house is regularly mentioned in the C16 and C17. The only visible remains of the earlier house is part of a mullioned window in an outhouse.
MCO9139	LAVREAN - Post Medieval blacksmiths wor kshop	Monument	A Smithy is recorded at Lavrean on the Tithe Map c.1840, mentioned as being near to Lavrean mansion.
MCO52777	GREAT LAVREAN FARM - Post Medieval building	Monument	A building recorded at this location WNW of Great Lavrean Farm on the Tithe Map c.1840 no longer survives.
MCO52775	GREAT LAVREAN FARM - Post Medieval china clay works Post Medieval streamwork	Monument	An area of alluvial streamworks was noted to the NW of Great Lavrean Farm. An alternative explanation for the site may be that this is an early china clay workings.
MCO52773	PENDELOW - Post Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Pendelow (also spelt Pendulaw) to the NW of Great Lavrean Farm is now abandoned with surviving ruins in a wooded and waterlogged area.

Table 1: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

3.3 Assessment of Impact

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

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

4.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetometer (gradiometry) survey was carried out on approximately 1.6ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the access track and cable run. This work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel in August 2013, and the data was processed by Stratascan. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).

The survey identified a small number of geophysical anomalies. These linear features appear to correspond with historic field boundaries shown on the 1840 tithe map. Note that the access track across Treskilling Downs, which would adopt and renew an existing access track, could not be surveyed; the track is flanked by post-and-wire fencing; and much of the rest of the area is covered with mature gorse scrub.

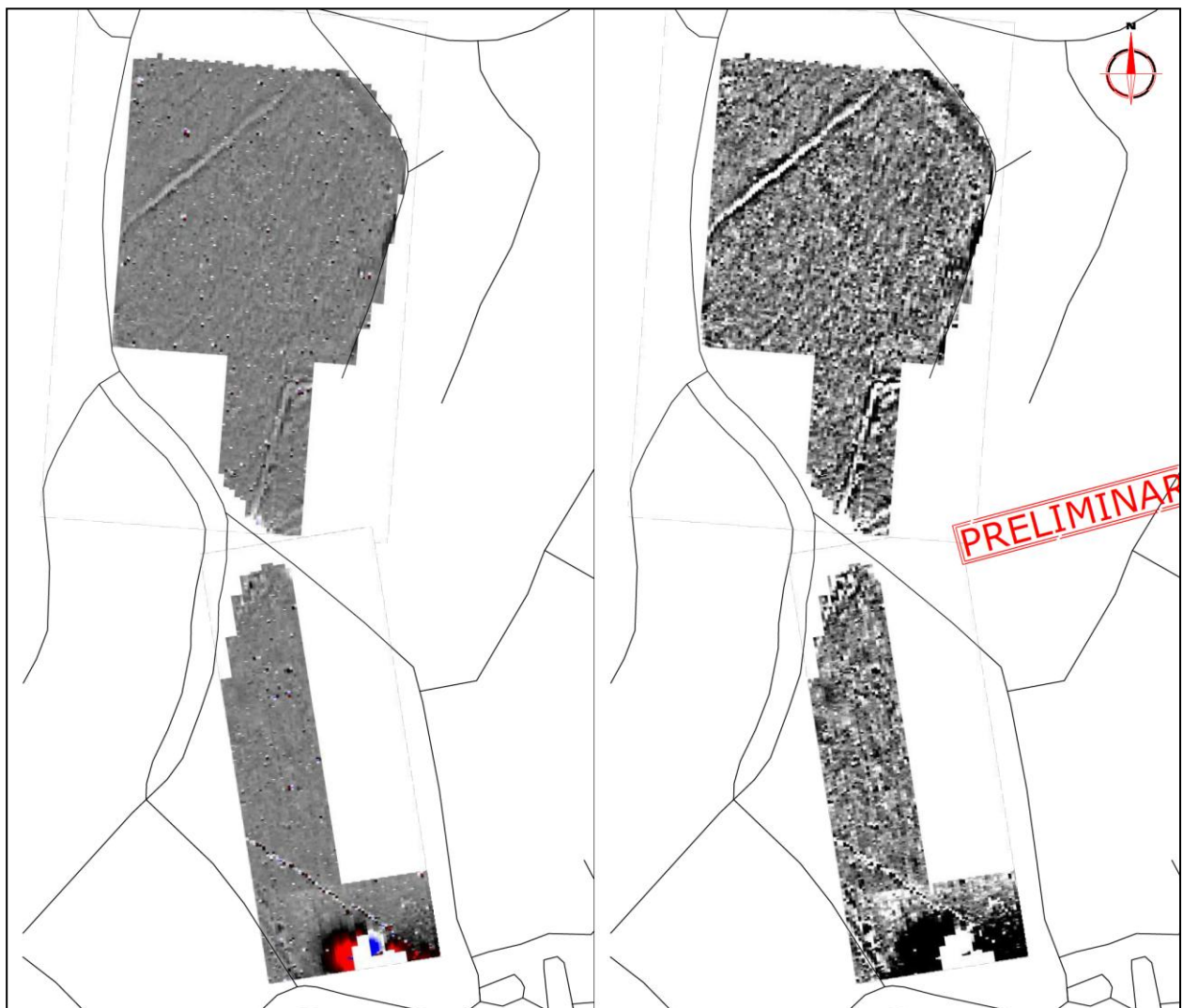


Figure 5: The greyshade plot of the preliminary results of the gradiometer survey (Stratascan, *forthcoming*).

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

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

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

- Grade I* buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II* buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

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

Parks and Gardens

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

The *Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB)* Volume 11 covers environmental assessments, and Section 3.2 concerns cultural heritage; it contains a useful summary of the value ascribed to particular monuments, buildings and landscapes (see below).

Value	Criteria for assessing the significance (value) of heritage assets
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage sites and associated structures • Buildings and archaeological remains of acknowledged international significance • Historic landscapes of international value • Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments • Grade I and II* Buildings • Other Listed structures that can be shown to have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the Listing grade • Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest • Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value • Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) • Conservation Areas containing very important buildings • Undesignated assets of comparable quality and importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed buildings • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives, or have exceptional qualities in the their fabric or historical associations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated special historic landscapes, or undesignated landscapes that would justify designation • Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors(s) • Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character • Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance • Historic but unlisted buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations • Robust undesignated historic landscapes • Historic landscapes of interest to local interest groups • Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Historic townscape or built-up area of limited historic integrity or built settings • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest • Buildings of no architectural or historical merit • Landscapes of little or no significant historic interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource has not been ascertained • Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets (after tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1, DMRB 2009)

5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be extensive within 4-5km, but highly restricted beyond 5km. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy (Figure 6). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Concentric rings with radii of 5km, 10km and 15km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the visual impact assessment (VIA). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

5.4 Field Verification of ZTV

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, 10km and 15km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are extensive within 4-5km, but beyond that intervisibility is very patchy and restricted by the topography. The closest settlements are the small village of Bowling Green (c.0.5km), the farming hamlet of Treskilling (1km) and the village of Luxulyan (c.1.5km), which contains a number of heritage assets. Bugle is the closest large settlement (2km). The settlement pattern in the area is of scattered farmsteads and small villages, with settlement focused on the larger coastal towns like St Austell and Fowey or the inland mining towns such as Bugle, St Columb Major and Bodmin. To the north-east the ground rise to the foothills of Bodmin Moor.

There are approximately 16-20 Scheduled Monuments or groups of monuments recorded within 10km of the proposed turbine, as mapped on the ZTV. A significant number of these are Bronze Age barrows that survive only as shallow mounds, or wayside crosses, which often enjoy a significant degree of local blocking. There is one large stone aqueduct, which crosses the Luxulyan valley.

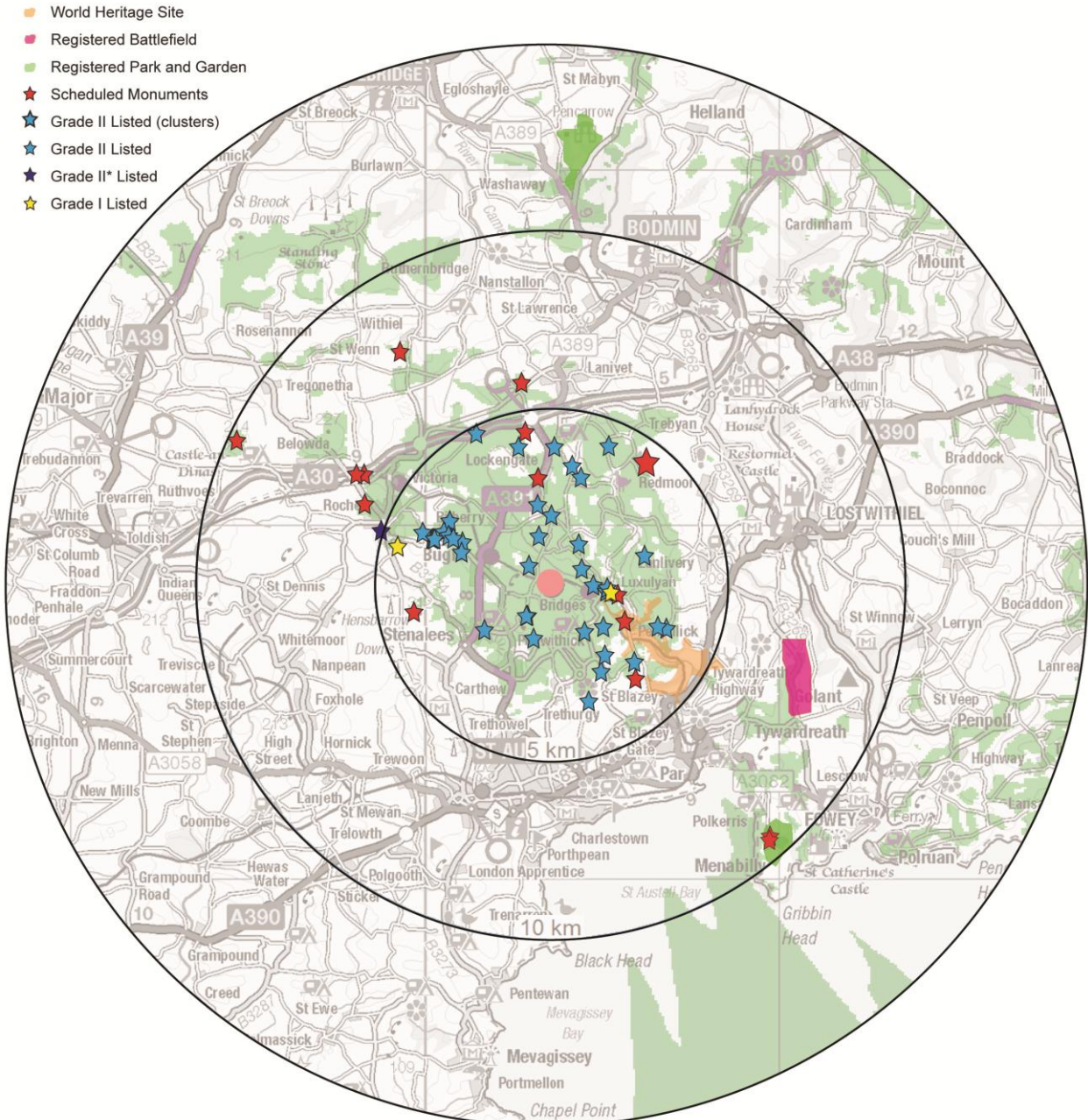


Figure 6: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy).

There are approximately 40 Listed structures within the 5km, with further Listed structures within 10km. There are three Grade I Listed ecclesiastical buildings and one Grade II* church. The rest are all Grade II Listed buildings and structures. Note that Listed milestones were excluded from this assessment, as the setting of these stones is very specific and localised and highly unlikely to be affected by a wind turbine.

5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.5.1 Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

- Tregonning Farmhouse and attached Stables; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Accessed via a private track leading off the farm track to Trevanney Farm. The buildings were observed from the closest point of public access, across the fields and over the top of a wooded valley. The farm buildings sit within a wooded enclosure that wraps around to the west, north and east, with a more open aspect to the south. The trees should provide a significant element of local blocking. The farmhouse and its buildings are set around a farmyard, and this provides the context and setting for the buildings. Views to the turbine would be restricted by Treskilling Down, but it is likely the hub and blades would be visible. The value of the heritage assets, Listed for their expression of the vernacular, mean an impact assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.
- Medros Farmhouse and Methrose Farmhouse, attached walls and courtyard; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Located down a long private drive off a busy road; trees have been planted around the entrance and along the field edges, restricting vehicle noise and views. From the nearest point of public access the land was observed to slope gently to the top of Luxulyan valley, and thus it is possible these buildings would have some views to the turbine. These are farmhouses, and not necessarily constructed with long views in mind; they are currently defined by their association with the land-holding, their barns and agricultural buildings, and those buildings may provide local blocking. The buildings are Listed for their architectural merit – in this case very high – and their surviving fittings and former functions; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor**.

- Trethevy and attached gateway; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located south of the Luxulyan valley, this farmhouse is shielded from any views to the proposed turbine by the dense woodland that dominates this area; impact **neutral**.
- Yondertown; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set on a south-west facing slope east of the Luxulyan valley. It is framed by trees and woodland to the north, west and south-east, with the woodland of the Luxulyan valley and the village of Luxulyan providing further local blocking. The buildings are set around an enclosed farmyard composed of historic and modern structures, and the relationships between those buildings, and the value of the farm as an example of vernacular architecture, would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Lower Tregantle Farmhouse and butter well; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Accessed along a track which runs through a private farmyard. The farm stands on high ground within a wooded enclosure; the ground falls away to the west, where a former quarry now forms a lake. That lake is surrounded by woodland, which provides some limited local blocking. An operational turbine near Bodiggo farm would interrupt line-of-sight to the proposed turbine. Impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor**.
- Menadew Farmhouse and attached garden walls; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located within a large group of barns and outbuildings, many of which have now been converted to dwellings and holiday cottages. There are also modern buildings and timber stables and other agricultural features. This house sits on a high ridge of ground and does have some views to the south, but the road that runs to the east, up the valley from Lavrean, is lined by hedgebanks topped with mature trees. These provide some local blocking. The area does feature patches of woodland and individual trees, which would also impede views, but it is likely there would be some limited intervisibility between the heritage asset and the proposed turbine. The barns and buildings provide the setting for the farmhouse, and views are less important to the inherent value of the farmhouse; impact **negative/minor**.
- Conce Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located alongside a narrow parish road, north of Luxulyan, this small low farmhouse stands to the south of a farmyard and group of outbuildings, across the road from a cottage of later date. The windows of the farmhouse are small, and there are none of the northern side. The frontage is almost totally obscured by the mature garden and tall hedge, which surrounds a small square garden to the south of the house. The house has been built for an agricultural purpose, not for views or outlook. It is Listed for its architectural merit as an example of an older vernacular style of farmhouse, very different from the 19th century houses that dominate the area. The turbine may just be visible across the fields to the south-west, but due to the low height of the farmhouse the hedgebanks that surround the agricultural fields west will significantly limit these views; impact **neutral**.
- Trevillyn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair, but converted. Terraced into an east-facing slope, the farmhouse has some views to the south and to the south-west, limited by rising ground to the south of the building. The house and barn have been newly converted, but still provide the context and setting to each other. This age of house was built with larger windows to light the rooms, and views were considered more important. For a farmhouse, however, its primary function was agricultural, and thus the contribution of its wider setting to its value is more limited. It is Listed for its architectural merit, and that would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **negative/minor**.
- Barn east of Great Lavrean Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located on a hill, facing towards the proposed wind turbine site, the farm is surrounded by thick stands of mature trees. There is a break in the trees around the farmhouse, but this is not Listed. The barns lie to the east; they were not designed for their views, which have little relevance to their value, being Listed for their local

vernacular, fittings and survival, none of which would be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.

- Rescorla Farmhouse and cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located in the small settlement of Rescorla, the farmhouse and cottage lie close to the centre of the hamlet, surrounded by other stone-built buildings. Set on a high knoll of land, the farmhouse will most definitely have some views across to the north-east to the turbine. There are already a number of operational turbines in the area, and these are also visible from the farmhouse. The farm has a large range of buildings, and the cottage also enjoys local blocking from the other buildings in the settlement. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Resugga; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. The farm is accessed via a long private lane; the farm and buildings are visible across the fields, and appear to be surrounded by trees. Some views to the proposed turbine would be possible; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor** or **neutral** due to local blocking and the topography.
- Restineas Farmhouse, Barn and Bakehouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located down a small lane to the west of the Eden Project site. All views to the proposed turbine would be blocked by the woodland planted to conceal the Eden Project car parks. The settlement of Penwithick also provides some local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Lower Woon; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located in heavily-wooded grounds alongside the Roche to Bugle road. The trees in the grounds would shield the house from any views to the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Rosemellyn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located within the heavily-wooded landscape of the various clay works, comprehensive local blocking is provided by these woods. The various industrial structures to the south also provide an element of local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Bodiggo; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Situated just north of the village of Luxulyan, less than 1km from the proposed turbine. Two farmhouses and a range of modern, and historic barns, some having been converted into dwellings. East of the farm there are a number of large, very old conifer trees, and the lane that runs to the west of the farm buildings is lined by hedgebanks topped with mature trees. Just north-west of the farm, even closer than the proposed turbine, is another large wind turbine, and across the road to Luxulyan is a large solar farm. Some views to the turbine may be possible, through the trees, and it would certainly be visible from the farmland. However, the value of farm buildings is rarely defined by its wider setting; the buildings provide a context and setting for one another, which would not be affected by the proposed turbine. However, cumulative impact could be an issue here; impact **negative/minor**.

5.5.2 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older ‘core’ Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it

are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced 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 is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

- House at SX051621 and Hillside; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to poor. Surrounded by the historic and modern farm buildings of Boddick Farm, which provide comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Primrose Cottage and House attached to right; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in the shallow valley east of the Church in Luxulyan. Surrounded by the other cottages and buildings in the village and blocked by the mature trees. The ground rises to the west and north, and the church and other village buildings also block any views; impact **neutral**.
- Ivy Cottage, Old Farmhouse, Barns and Stables; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in the small hamlet of Bodwen, just off a B road leading from the A391. The hamlet has been extensively developed, and lots of the small barns have been converted to dwellings. The settlement is shielded by mature trees in and around the buildings, and the houses provide local blocking to one another. The cottage is understood as a historic dwelling typical of the region, and this would not be affected by the proposed turbine. Some limited views might be possible, especially in winter, at a distance of only c.1.5km. The house, cottage and barns provide a cohesive unit; impact **negative/minor**.

5.5.3 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

- Menabilly – of medium significance, a Grade II listed building, in excellent condition (see entry for estate).
- Prideaux House, attached walls and gazebo; medium significance; Grade II Listed;

condition: excellent. A country house in landscaped parkland, which lies mostly to the south, with banks of trees to the north and agricultural farmland beyond. There would be some views towards Luxulyan and the proposed turbine, although these views would be limited by the topography of the hill. Despite these restricted views, the impact on the house should be **neutral**, as it takes its setting from its landscaped grounds. We would still understand the house as an important gentry residence, with its associated service and outbuildings and home farm, which all lie to the north and north-east along the parish road. Setting, context and understanding would be largely unaffected; impact **negative/minor**.

- Grotto on the grounds of Mahebourg, formerly associated with the historic vicarage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. A shell grotto, lying within the wooded grounds of a private dwelling. Access was not possible, but grottos are by their very nature are introverted, secluded structures. Impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **neutral**.

5.5.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Church of St Ciricius and St Julitta, at Luxulyan; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Tombchests, Gravestones, Crosses, Gates and other associated features; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: mixed, good to fair. The church and churchyard face across a narrow parish road to the heavily-wooded grounds of a large house that sits to the north-west. The block of woodland runs north along the parish road, shielding the church and churchyard from the majority of views towards the proposed turbine. The graveyard is also filled with scatters of decorative shrubs and small trees, with larger ones towards the edges, further shielding any monuments or churchyard crosses from any intervisibility. The church and its graveyard are defined by their relationships to one another, and in turn to the settlement they serve; many historic cottages and buildings surround the church. The tall square tower would have direct views to the wind turbine, but the church is not valued for its views and outlook, but for its architectural merit as an ancient place of worship, and both its exterior and interior fittings. Views to and from church towers are important (see above), as is the interaction between different churches throughout this landscape. This church tower is particularly important, however, as a landmark in a mining landscape due to its cultural associations: the local stannary records were said to have been stored in the tower in the post-medieval period. The proposed turbine would compete for landscape primacy; impact **negative/moderate**.
- Church of St Peter, at Treverbryn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in a heavily-wooded churchyard, this is a small 19th century church without a tower. The churchyard is enclosed by a wall, and the trees add to the introverted nature of the enclosure. Significant local blocking is provided by two houses built to the north of the church, and the school that stands to the north and east. The setting and context of the church remains unchanged at the heart of the community; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Gomonda, at Roche; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. The churchyard includes monuments, crosses and churchyard features; all medium significance; Grade II Listed structures; condition: mixed, generally good. Set in a heavily-wooded churchyard, but one that is open to the east, within a walled enclosure framed by the main road on the eastern side. Opposite the church, to the south-east, lies the village war memorial, with a playground and then the open countryside beyond. A line of large electricity pylons runs south-east of Roche, but the most obvious intrusive elements in this landscape are the large china clay quarries and spoil tips; the tips provide comprehensive local blocking and severely diminish the potential impact of the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Tregaminion Church, at Menabilly; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. The churchyard includes wayside crosses; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. A former 19th century mortuary chapel for the Rashleigh family. Flanked by trees to the west, which curve around to the north and south, the church is one of a large number of estate buildings, farms, service buildings etc. on the estate. The landscape is planned, with farmland, parkland and gardens. The church itself does not have a tower, merely an arched bell-housing. It is Listed for its architecture and earlier monuments and fittings, taken from another, possibly earlier church. The setting of the building within the estate and churchyard would not be affected by the proposed turbine, at a distance of c.9.5km, despite wide views to the west across Carlyon Bay. Experience and understanding of this heritage asset would

not be affected, as outlook it less relevant to its value and local blocking also applies; impact **neutral**.

- St Michael's Chapel, Roche Rock; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair, but ruinous. Built into a rocky outcrop that forms a shallow hill, south-east of the village of Roche. The chapel is built into the rocky tor and it was clearly intended to be a key visual feature in the local landscape, adjacent to a main route through the village of Roche. The chapel is clearly visible to the north, north-east, north-west, west and south-west. It is visible from the immediate settlements to the south, such as Coldvreath, and to the scattered settlements along the B3274. The large spoil heaps, mines, quarries and associated landscape features would provide comprehensive local blocking and carry the eye, minimising any impact from the proposed turbine. The value of the building lies in its unusual form, location, survival, and architectural merit, none of which would be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.

5.5.5 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 19th century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than 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.

- Innis Bible Christian Chapel and associated memorials; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located down a small farm track, past a farm, on an unmetalled track. The chapel is visible from a distance, and stands within a small sub-rectangular wooded enclosure, with a graveyard on the southern side. Views from this enclosure would appear to be very restricted. The chapel is associated with nearby Innis Farm, and a footpath crosses a nearby field linking the track to another road. It was not clear due to the state of the road and a farm gate whether there was public access; impact **negative/unknown** but probably **neutral**.
- Ebenezer Methodist Church; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good, but converted to a different purpose. The tall lancet windows in the south and east elevations have been blocked. South of the building is a large factory, run by the company "Tulip", and this structure provides comprehensive local blocking. The chapel can still be appreciated as a former religious building; impact **neutral**.

5.5.6 Wayside Crosses, Wells

Crosses often ex-situ, secluded locations, sometimes in churchyards

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century, and the original symbolism of their setting has been lost. Therefore, context and setting is now the confines of the church and churchyard, where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion. Therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not

affect their relationships with their new surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance.

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

Holy wells are often very found in very secluded locations, or in association with churches or chapels. These are also usually very intimate monuments or structures, with little frame of reference with regard to the wider landscape. As such, unless located in immediate proximity to a proposed turbine, the impact of these developments is likely to be minimal.

- Wayside Cross at Lockengate; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, shaft surviving and worn section of cross head. Located at a busy road junction alongside the A391. Set into a small grassy area, with trees around to the rear and adjacent to a small bus shelter. The cross stands at an appropriate location and retains a landscape presence. It can still be understood as an early religious symbol, and experienced to some extent in its intended context; it is not defined by its views but by its symbolism and association with the routeway and travellers. In addition, comprehensive local blocking is provided by the trees and the buildings of the settlement that has grown up around the junction; impact **neutral**.
- Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Located at a crossroads west of Lanivet, this monument could not be located. The small areas of waste around the crossroad were very overgrown, and the monument could easily be concealed; impact **negative/unknown**, but given the relevance of the wider landscape setting to wayside crosses, probably **neutral**.
- Wayside Cross in the grounds of the former Rectory at Withiel; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Located in the grounds of a private property. The cross may once have stood alongside the former road that runs from the parish road to the east, but it may well have been moved in the 19th century to form a garden feature. The general area has distant views back towards the high ground and the china clay area, although the immediate surroundings are very rural. There are a number of other turbines visible in this landscape. The cross is not in its original location; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **neutral**.
- St Cyor's Wellhouse; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. A small stone structure surrounded by tall stone walls, with a small arched opening over the well. The well is surrounded the mature gardens of a nearby house, with stone retaining walls that also frame the road at this point. This stone structure is not defined by its views; it holds religious significance and lies within its intended setting in the village. The gardens across the road contain a number of mature trees, which block views to the north-west; impact **neutral**.

5.5.7 Industrial Buildings

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

A whole range 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.

- Kiln Chimneys at SX004595, SX005597, SX005596; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good, three key landscape features. They all have direct line-of-sight to one another and project above the tree-line and other associated buildings. These features line the road between Roche and Bugle; this road wraps around the northern side of the main mining area. The chimneys are associated with extant or former workings, some of which have been converted or restored as houses or business units. The industrial nature of the valley has been maintained. The chimneys value lies in their survival and architectural merit, and their association with the mining heritage of the area. As individual monuments, views from each structure are fairly limited and largely irrelevant to their original function. As strong vertical elements in the landscape, they are visible across a wide area, and the proposed turbine might compete for landscape primacy. However, they are dwarfed by the enormous spoil tips; impact **neutral**.
- Great Wheal Prosper China Clay Works; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair, with drying house, chimneys, etc. upstanding, but converted for modern use. Located among the other china clay works and lying north of the large quarries, comprehensive local blocking is provided by the high ground and industrial landscape to the south. It also survives within an extant industrial landscape, and takes its context from the other historic features immediately adjacent, such as the Carbis Brickworks; impact **neutral**.
- Carbis Brick and Tile Works; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set amongst the china clay works, with beehive kilns and a large chimney. Outlook is irrelevant to the value of this feature, which is designated on the basis of its survival and architectural merit. It derived some of its value from the surrounding industrial structures, both modern and historic, but not its wider landscape setting; impact **neutral**.
- Rosemellyn China Clay Works Engine House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Attached to the drying house and on the china clay works site, with chimneys from other kilns visible, and facing the huge quarries to the west and south-west. This can still be experienced as a historic element in a modern semi-industrial landscape. The outlook from this feature is irrelevant to its value, being Listed for its architectural merit and contribution to the important historic mining landscape in the area; impact **neutral**.
- Wheal Rose China Clay Works; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located among the other china clay works and lying east of the large quarries, comprehensive local blocking is provided by the tall conifers that surround the site, and the modern security fencing and industrial landscape to the south. It is situated within an industrial landscape, and takes its setting from the other historic features immediately adjacent, such as the Rosemellyn China Clay Works; impact **neutral**.
- Marker stone for Cornubian Mine; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Set along a narrow roadway, this is a memorial and ‘marker’ for a historic industrial site. It can be experienced and understood as intended, on the former site of the mine; **neutral** impact.

- China Clay Works at SX046582; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: poor, some elements of the buildings survive. Framed by a modern housing estate on the southern side. Set in a heavily-wooded enclosure, with the railway line running to the west. The building is partly used for business purposes and is not defined by its outlook, being an industrial structure, understood in the wider landscape which is dominated by the evidence of mining. There may be some very limited views, but these hold no importance to the value of the surviving building which is Listed for its architectural merit; impact **neutral**. Note that this is a 20th century clay dry, and is mistakenly Listed (the text of the Listing refers to a demolished 19th century clay dry at SX204058).
- Treffry Viaduct (viaduct and aqueduct); high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent (restored). A large stone structure spanning the valley south of Luxulyan, over a road and the railway line. While monumental in size, this structure cannot be seen outside of the valley; the valley sides and the high ground either side are heavily wooded. An industrial building such as this is not defined by its outlook; it is Listed for its functional, architectural and engineering achievement. The construction of these structures did involve an element of spectacle, and were in some way designed to impress. However, topography and tree cover would mean that views to the proposed turbine from the monument would not be possible, and nor would views to the viaduct include the turbine; impact **neutral**.

5.5.8 Prehistoric Fortifications

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts

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

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

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

- Hillfort, hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. An extensive area of well-preserved Prehistoric settlement on the slopes and summit of a pronounced hill c.4.5km north-east of the proposed turbine. The site enjoys panoramic views across the whole area, with clear and unimpeded views to the location of the proposed turbine. Visibility to and from the site are key to our understanding of the tor enclosure, much less so for the associated hut circles and fieldsystem; impact **negative/moderate**. A number of operational turbines are already visible from this monument, and cumulative impact

may be an issue.

- Prideaux Hillfort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Located on the Prideaux estate, within the grounds and shielded by a woodland plantation. Views from the hillfort are currently focused to the west, south-west and south due to parkland tree planting. The outlook to and from the hillfort is key to our understanding of the heritage asset, it being constructed for defensive and status-related reasons. The context of the fort within the wider landscape has changed a great deal, now incorporated into the adjacent parkland and surrounded by enclosed agricultural fields. The change of context and limited views necessitates an impact assessment of **negative/minor**, and operational turbines are already present some distance to the south.
- Castle-an-Dinas; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. A large multi-vallate hillfort located c.9.5km to the west. Also containing two Scheduled barrows. This large and impressive hillfort occupies the summit of a highly prominent hill south-west of Bodmin town, and enjoys wide views across the part of Cornwall. Views to the top of the turbine may be possible, but blocking is provided by the topography and the china clay spoil tips. This landscape already contains a number of operational turbines and other modern intrusive elements, so cumulative impact may be an issue. Impact **negative/minor**, as despite being on the limit of visibility, the proposed turbine could still contribute to the erosion of distinctive historic character in the landscape.

5.5.9 Prehistoric Monuments

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

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

- Hensbarrow round cairn and Beacon; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown. On the very edge of the large quarries to the west of Stenalees, with wide views north; however, it is completely shielded from any views to the proposed turbine by the china clay spoil heaps. Its original context on the open hilltop has been irrevocably altered, and it no longer carries the eye or holds any significant landscape presence, being overshadowed by the adjacent activity; impact **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow 270m south-west of Castle Hill Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Set in the middle of a block of agricultural fields, just visible over the hedgebank from the track to Innis Bible Chapel. The land here is quite flat and thus the hedgebanks and trees provide some local blocking, but they are not quite tall enough to restrict all views to and from the mound. The original context of the barrow may have been lost, but it retains a landscape presence. Numerous operational turbines are visible on the high ground to the south and south-east, so cumulative impact may be an issue; impact **negative/minor**.
- Three bowl barrows south of Brynn Barton Cottage; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed. One is clearly visible west of the B3274 opposite a

chicken farm. This field is flat, with clear views to high ground, the China Clay district and to the south-east. One of the barrows survives only as a very shallow mound, less than 0.5m in height, and the hedgebanks that surround the field would limit and restrict any views out of its field enclosure; impact **neutral**. The second mound is visible as a slightly more substantial monument, but still ≤ 0.5 m in height. It is set to the north of a tall mature hedgebank, which provides comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**. The third barrow could not be located.

5.5.10 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

- Pencarrow; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. The parkland is extensive and planted with stands of mature trees and large individual parkland trees. This surrounds the gardens that wrap around the house, including both formal and informal pleasure grounds. The house and inner gardens are set in a valley, with a focus on the house. The valley restricts views, which are further limited to the south by the banks of trees framing the parkland. When compared to nearby operational turbines, the impact of the proposed turbine would be negligible; impact **neutral**.
- Menabilly; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Located on the eastern side of Carlyon Bay, the estate comprises landscaped and wooded parkland, surrounded by agricultural fields and estate farms, with gardens around the main house. The estate appears wholly self-sufficient, with a focus on the house at its core, with its own chapel. The house and immediate grounds are enclosed by mature trees, but these lie predominantly to the east, allowing views to the bay and coastline. The fields run down to the rocky coastline and the small fishing village of Polkerris lies north-west of the main part of the estate. The estate occupies a headland, with views south to the sea and to the east and west. This estate is unlikely to be affected by a turbine at a distance of *c.*10km, as the town of St Austell and other nearby settlements, as well as the bay itself and the other historic features around the estate provide the geographical context, which would be unaffected; impact **neutral**. Impact on the house itself would also be **neutral**, this being understood as the heart of the estate and thus unaffected by the turbine, taking its meaning and context from its immediate surroundings.

5.5.11 Registered Battlefields

Battlefield registration commemorates and protects parts of the countryside and townscape where notable battles occurred in the past. In the vast majority of cases, there is no surface expression and the battlefield itself may be very poorly located. The character of the local landscape (see above) is of critical importance to the impact of a proposed turbine, as the particulars of the local landscape may have played an important role in the progress and outcome of the battle. In these instances, anything that alters the character of that landscape will have a pronounced impact on how it is experienced and perceived.

- Battle of Lostwithiel, English Civil War 1644; very high significance; Registered Battlefield; condition: mixed, now farmland. Slightly elevated, on a long shallow west-facing slope, with views to the west across to the high ground upon which the proposed turbine is to be situated, at a distance of 6-7km. There are already multiple operational turbines in the wider landscape, and the modern mining landscapes around Bugle are a significant landscape feature in this vista. At a distance of 6-7km the proposed turbine would be only be one of numerous modern intrusive elements and will appear quite small in size. The battle itself is an intangible thing, a brief moment in history, recorded in books and records, and we cannot judge its value by its outlook. Visitors who know the history of the area would still experience the site and appreciate the various strategic possibilities that might have played a part. The buried archaeological resource would not be affected by the turbine. Impact **neutral**.

5.5.12 Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS

The proposed turbine would lie within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, the Luxulyan Valley. There is an inherent conflict between the protection and preservation of this landscape, and the duty to ‘protect, conserve and enhance historical authenticity, integrity and historic character’ and the need to appreciate this is a living landscape that continues to evolve and where sustainable development must be encouraged (see the *WHS Management Plan 2005-10*). The deep incised and heavily-wooded valley is a highly distinctive landform, in which the relicts of its mining heritage form prominent components. Anything that detracts from that comes into conflict with the need to conserve and enhance historic character. Balanced against this are the environmental benefits of the proposed development.

- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, Luxulyan Valley; very high significance; a World Heritage Site. Running from Luxulyan down to Tywardreath, a steep and heavily-wooded river valley, dominated by features such as the Treffry Viaduct, china clay works and the various remains and evidence of mining. The proposed wind turbine would be located 1.5km north-west of this important protected landscape. A railway line runs through the valley, from end to end, and it is crossed by a number of small roads. The remains of various mining buildings survive, completely enshrouded by the woodland that dominates the valley. These features can be experienced together as one traverses the valley, but many features no longer even retain line-of-sight to one another. None of the industrial buildings contained within the valley were built with outlook in mind, as they were constructed for specific purposes to fulfil a specific function; as such, setting is by accident of location rather than necessarily by aesthetic design. At the northern end of the WHS, where the valley is fairly shallow, it is possible the turbine may be visible through the trees. However, this end of the WHS is equally exposed to other modern intrusive visual elements such as pylons and operational wind turbines. Impact assessed as **negative/moderate** at the northern end, due to the intrinsic importance of the WHS. The southern end of the valley, where it drops away and becomes narrow, steep and winding, will have no intervisibility with the turbine. Impact **neutral** for this southern end, due to local blocking. Impact **negative/minor** overall.

5.5.13 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 Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15

‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Both councils, AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected on the edge of three landscape character areas: the *St Austell and Luxulyan Valley LCA*, the *Mid Cornwall Moors LCA*, and the *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay LCA*. In terms of overall landscape character, this area owes more to the *Mid Cornwall Moors LCA*, which is characterised as an open plateau surrounded by higher land, and visually dominated by the spoil heaps of the China Clay district. Under the guidance issued by Cornwall Council (2012), the medium-scale topographical landforms, the ‘wild’ feel of much of this area, and the prominence of Castle-an-Dinas and Helman Tor, indicates a *moderate* sensitivity to wind turbine development. As a medium-sized turbine development, the proposed development would be highly visible within the 4-5km range. The scale of the human impact on the china clay district, combined with local blocking from vegetation and the built environment, mean it will have a slightly diminished visual impact, but this is an open and exposed landscape of slight rolling hills. In addition, the *Helman Tor and Luxulyan Valley Area of Great Landscape Value* lies just to the east, and the turbine will be built on the edge of the *Treskillig, Lestoon and Tretharrup Landscape of Great Historic Value*. This latter designation is particularly problematic, as the proposed turbine will be a new, modern intrusive vertical element within this landscape. However, it would be located close to the edge of the LGHV, and would have minimal physical impact on the ground.
- Overall, the impact on the character of this historic landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can be removed.

5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
70920	TREGONNING FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED STABLE	SX0502157155	Negative/minor
70906	MEDROS FARMHOUSE METHROSE FARMHOUSE, AND WALLS ATTACHED, AND ‘FONT IN COURTYARD	SX0506556312	Negative/unknown
70772	TRETHEVY, AND GATEWAY	SX0681057071	Neutral
70775	YONDERTOWN	SX0655657086	Neutral
70764	LOWER TREGANTLE FARMHOUSE, AND BUTTERWELL	SX0619559154	Negative/unknown

Land at Lestoon Farm, Luxulyan, Cornwall

70909	MENADEW FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS	SX0322459652	Negative/minor
70895	CONCE FARMHOUSE	SX0413861645	Neutral
70925	TREVILLYN FARMHOUSE	SX0439061238	Negative/minor
478874	BARN EAST OF GREAT LAVREAN FARMHOUSE (FARMHOUSE NOT INCLUDED)	SX0297258837	Neutral
396352	RESCORLA FARMHOUSE	SX0279357538	Negative/minor
396357	RESUGGA	SX0307856834	Negative/unknown
395275	RESTINEAS FARMHOUSE, AND BARN AND BAKEHOUSE	SX 04608 55033	Neutral
70974	LOWER WOON	SX0103659250	Neutral
70970	ROSEMELLYN FARMHOUSE	SX0048059790	Neutral
70892	BODIGGO	SX0446858764	Negative/minor
67596	HOUSE AT SX 051621	SX0517662193	Neutral
67595	HILLSIDE	SX0510762189	Neutral
70933	PRIMROSE COTTAGE AND HOUSE ATTACHED TO RIGHT	SX0525358021	Neutral
70926	IVY COTTAGE	SX0319460645	Negative/minor
70927-31	OLD FARMHOUSE NR IVY COTTAGE, AND BARNS, AND STABLES	SX0318260558	Negative/minor
70918	PRIDEAUX HOUSE WITH ATTACHED WALL AND GAZEBO	SX0590556076	Negative/minor
70950	GROTTO IN THE GROUNDS OF MAHEBOURG	SX0503858193	Negative/unknown
70934	CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA, AND VARIOUS MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD – TOMBCHESTS, WAYSIDE CROSS, GATES ETC.	SX0520458067	Negative/moderate
396955	CHURCH OF ST PETER	SX0166857090	Neutral
70980	CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA, AND VARIOUS MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD	SW9879659796	Neutral
397017	TREGAMINION CHURCH, AND WAYSIDE CROSSES	SX0967051911	Neutral
CO 191	ST MICHAEL'S ON ROCHE ROCK	SW9911159617	Neutral
70901	INNIS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, AND MEMORIALS IN BURIAL GROUND	SX0263562174	Negative/unknown
70896	EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH	SX0357160270	Neutral
24268	MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS AT LOCKENGATE	SX0318661310	Neutral
24300	WOODLEY CROSS, OPPOSITE FERNSIDE FARM	SX0271163951	Negative/unknown
CO 241	WAYSIDE CROSS IN THE GROUNDS OF THE FORMER RECTORY AT WITHIEL, 70M SOUTH-WEST OF THE HOUSE	SW9930065258	Negative/unknown
30444	ST CYOR'S WELL HOUSE	SX0528058036	Neutral
70961 70962 70963	KILN CHIMNEYS	SX004595 SX005597 SX005596	Neutral
70958	GREAT WHEEL PROSPER CHINA CLAY WORKS	SX0018359596	Neutral
70954	CARBIS BRICK AND TILE WORKS	SX0011159595	Neutral
70969	ROSEMELLYN CHINA CLAY WORKS ENGINE HOUSE AT SX 007600	SX0071060049	Neutral
70973	WHEEL ROSE CHINA CLAY WORKS	SX0105259471	Neutral
70965	MARKER STONE FOR THE CORNUBIAN MINE	SW9997759706	Neutral
70894	CHINA CLAY WORKS AT SX 046582	SX0471258274	Neutral
CO1048	TREFFRY VIADUCT	SX0564157187	Neutral
CO 991	HILLFORT, HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT AND FIELD SYSTEM AT HELMAN TOR	SX0615861632	Negative/moderate
CO 188	PRIDEAUX HILLFORT	SX0590555671	Negative/minor
CO 93	CASTLE-AN –DINAS HILLFORT	SW9454462367	Negative/minor
CO 552	HENSBARROW ROUND CAIRN AND BEACON	SW9967857546	Neutral

Land at Lestoon Farm, Luxulyan, Cornwall

CO 907	BOWL BARROW 270M SOUTH WEST OF CASTLE HILL FARM	SX0283562578	Negative/minor
CO 839	THREE BOWL BARROWS BETWEEN 120M AND 820M SOUTH OF BRYNN BARTON COTTAGE	SW9805161459 SW9819461378 SW9821360793	Neutral
1643	PENCARROW	SX0423269886	Neutral
1642	MENABILLY	SX0963851904 SX1027850909	Neutral
-	THE BATTLE OF LOSTWITHIEL, 31 AUGUST - 1 SEPTEMBER 1644	SX1047555732	Neutral
-	CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON MINING LANDSCAPE – LUXULYAN VALLEY	-	Negative/minor
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The land at Lestoon appears to have belonged to Priory at Tywardreath, and later formed part of the Manor of Prideaux. The settlement was originally a hamlet containing at least four tenements, and shrank to a single farm by the 20th century. The historic fieldscape is a *landscape of great historic value*, and very clearly preserves the form and layout of the medieval fieldsystem associated with Lestoon and Treskilling; relict elements of this fieldsystem survive as earthworks on the Treskilling Downs. The walkover survey failed to identify any features or earthworks of immediate note, and the geophysical survey only identified two historic field boundaries and modern disturbance.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located near the base of a slope within the concave lowlands that characterise this small part of the *Mid Cornwall Moors LCA*. The proposed turbine would be a prominent addition to this landscape, but only within 4-5km; beyond that, topography would severely restrict its visibility. The *Mid Cornwall Moors LCA* is noted for its 'wild' character, but it is also dominated by the 20th century spoil tips of the china clay district; the size of these man-made landforms tends to minimise and diminish the size of even quite significant new additions. The turbine would be located within a *landscape of great historic value*, and while it would have a minimal impact on the physical character of that landscape, it would contribute to the erosion of its overall distinctiveness.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a fair number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. In general, and despite the prominence of the site, the impact of the proposed turbine on the setting of Listed structures will be fairly restricted. In most instances, the Listed structures most likely to be affected are those where the wider setting is least important to their perceived value. In only one instance – the Grade I church at Luxulyan – is the impact likely to be greater (**negative/moderate**), and this because of the cultural associations of the church tower with the stannary district. Most of the buildings and monuments considered are insulated from the potential impact of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation. In terms of the Scheduled Monuments considered, the Scheduled landscape at Helman Tor is likely to suffer the greatest impact (**negative/moderate**), partly due to likely cumulative impact.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, on the basis that while no single monument or building is affected to a significant degree, it would be located in a topographically subdued landscape and on the edge of a LGHV.

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Luxulyan tithe map
Luxulyan tithe apportionment
Ordnance Survey 1" map, 1856

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT LESTOON FARM, LUXULYAN, CORNWALL

Location: Lestoon Farm, Treskilling, Luxulyan, Cornwall PL30 5EL
Parish: Luxulyan
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX0358558287
Pre-Planning Application ref: pre-planning
Proposal: 500kw wind turbine, hub height 50m, tip height 77m
Date: 21.08.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Clean Earth Energy (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting for the proposed erection of a single wind turbine with a height of 77m to tip on land at Lestoon Farm, St Treskilling, Luxulyan, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Dan Ratcliffe, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed turbine location is set within a landscape classified as *Medieval Farmland* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation and there are a number of medieval monuments listed in the vicinity. The settlement of Lestoon is first documented in *circa* 1200 (MCO15395) when it is recorded as *Lostouen*. There are also the remnants of a medieval field system to the north-east on Lestoon Moor (MCO 21165) and extant medieval streamworks recorded to the north-west at Little Laurean (MCO45959). The classification of *Medieval Farmland* within Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation forms part of the wider classification of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Such areas have been enclosed and cultivated since at least the medieval period, with a high probability of containing archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods, and the west the farm, on Treskilling Downs, is an extensive prehistoric field system (MCO45982). There is therefore potential for both prehistoric and medieval remains within the vicinity of the turbine site.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

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

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

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

- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). The significance of Assets will be determined according to The Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) Volume 11 Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 and using our professional judgement as recommended by the 3rd Edition of The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. The study will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. These distances are based upon those required for a Medium sized turbine as outlined in Cornwall Council guidelines on *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Version 3 – June 2013).
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment “Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment” 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.
- 4.3 Geophysical Survey:
The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of approximately a 2.5 hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

5.0 REPORT

- 5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. geophysical survey, intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital ‘Adobe Acrobat’ PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-157342.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. The geophysical survey will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel and the data processed by Stratascan Ltd. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Farmhouses and agricultural buildings

Name: BODIGGO

UID: 70892

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now house. Circa 1700 with later C18 alterations and additions, some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable ends stacks, in brick to left and in granite with cornice to right. Plan: 2-room plan, each room of equal size; the kitchen to the right and the parlour to the left. Central entrance to passage, each room heated by gable end stack. There is a later outshut along the whole of the rear, with straight stair to centre approached from the rear, dairy to rear left and kitchen/scullery to rear right, the dairy unheated and the scullery with an oven with stack at right side. 2 storeys and almost symmetrical 3-window front. First floor has three 2-light casements, each of 8 panes; central stone gabled porch with plain outer opening and slate roof, inner early C18 2-panelled door with original latch. 2-light 3-pane casement to left and 3-light 3-pane casement to right. The right side has wide external stack, with straight joint to outshut to right; wide oven with pitched roof at base of stack to right; rendered stack to scullery and C20 2-pane light to right. Rear has stable door off-centre to left, to left a 2-light casement with timber lintel, 6-panes each light and H hinges. 2-light C20 window to right. Interior The central passage has had the wall removed to right; wall to left is late C18 fielded panelling. The parlour to front left has panelled shutters to window. Straight stair in rear outshut with stick balusters. The dairy has one slate shelf remaining.

National Grid Reference: SX0446858764

Name: TREGONNING FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED STABLE

UID: 70920

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now house with attached stable. Late C18-early C19, incorporating earlier fabric, with alterations of mid C19 and later. Granite rubble and granite dressings. Slurried slate roof with gable ends and brick gable end stacks. Plan : 2-room plan with central entrance, rooms to right and left of equal size, each room heated by a gable end stack. Unheated single storey outshut along the rear of the whole house, of mid C19. Attached to left, a single storey stable with entrance to front. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, all windows of mid C19. All windows are 4- pane sashes in exposed boxes; central gabled porch with 2-centred arched chamfered granite doorway, re-used; inner panelled and glazed door. Attached to left a single storey rubble stable with gable end and corrugated iron roof, with doorway and blocked window with timber lintel to front. The right side has straight joint to rear outshut; outshut has C20 2-light window. Rear has catslide roof over the outshut, C20 glazed door and C20 2-light window. Interior Not accessible at time of survey, (June 1986).

National Grid Reference: SX 05021 57155

Name: STABLES ABOUT 30 METRES SOUTH OF TREGONNING FARMHOUSE

UID: 70921

Grade: II

Details

Stables in 2 ranges. Late C18-early C19, with later stable probably of early C19 attached to left. Granite rubble with large granite quoins. Hipped slurried slate roof to main building, corrugated iron roof with gable ends to later stable to left. Plan : Stable with central entrance and loft over, including pigeon loft; access to upper storey from rear by a ramp; a modification of a bank barn. The smaller later stable attached to left also has central entrance to front and loft over. 2 storey stable with central door with granite lintel, which also serves as the cill for a central loading door above. Row of pigeon holes under eaves. Attached to left, with a straight joint between, lower 2-storey stable with central door with granite lintel and small central loading door under eaves. The right side has the line of the gable end of a former attached building, now removed. At ground floor to left a small ventilation opening with granite jambs and lintel, small blocked window opening to right. Central loading door at upper level and row of pigeonholes with slate cills under eaves. The left side has window at ground floor right and central ventilation slit at upper level. The rear has a rubble ramp to left, rising to a central loading door, with pentice hood in corrugated iron. 2 ventilation slits at ground floor level. The rear of the lower stable has a central upper loading door and small square ventilation window at ground floor to left. Interior Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 05031 57120

Name: MEDROS FARMHOUSE METHROSE FARMHOUSE

UID: 70906

Grade: II*

National Grid Reference: SX 05065 56312

Details

Farmhouse, now two farmhouses. Circa 1400, with parlour wing to early C16; dated 1676 on plasterwork in chamber over parlour, with remodelling of this period, including staircase in parlour wing. Kitchen to rear of parlour wing probably of late C17, and dairy addition to rear of lower end room; later additions and alterations, including re-roofing of late C20. Granite rubble, parlour wing, hall bay and stacks in granite ashlar, granite dressings. Partly rendered Spanish slate roofs, with front lateral stack to later kitchen. Plan : The house has been divided in 2, with the hall and lower end now Medros, the parlour wing and original inner room as Methrose; the house could possibly have been used in this way in the late C17, as it is possible that the lower end and the later kitchen would have provided facilities for 2 families. The original house had a through passage, with lower end room to right, heated by gable end stack, and open hall to left, with inner room to end left, probably originally heated by gable end stack, the thickness of the wall at this point indicating possible flue position. There is a recess in the rear wall of the hall which may be the position of the original hall window in the C15, before the projecting hall bay was built in the early C16; this window may have been closed as part of a re-orientation of the house, with the reconstruction of what is now the rear through passage doorway. The rear passage doorway may

have originally been similar to the surviving doorway from the passage to the lower end room. Circa early C16, the hall bay and the front lateral stack were built. At this time, the house may have been entered from the north, with the parlour wing and courtyard to rear south. Circa early C16, the parlour wing of one-room plan and 2 storeys was built at right angles in front of the inner room; the ground floor room was heated by a gable end stack to the outer side, and the first floor room by a gable end stack at the junction with the inner room; access through a door in the front corner of the hall. The parlour wing has a stair tower to the outer side, probably of the original build. In 1676, the parlour wing was remodelled, dated on plasterwork in upper chamber, with a barrel vault ceiling to the upper chamber, now concealed, and additional panelling in the ground floor room, of which only the frieze survives. In the late C17, a rear kitchen block of 2-room plan was added to the rear of the parlour wing, heated by stack to outer side, and perhaps at this time the original inner room took on its present use as pantries. Later additions include a single storey outhouse/dairy to the rear of the lower end room, possibly of late C17, with an open through passage, a single storey rubble addition to the gable end of the lower end, as an outhouse, and a single storey outshut to the rear of the hall, concealing the rear passage door. In the late C18 or early C19 a straight stair was inserted in the lower end room, along the front wall. The early range is partly of 2 storeys, with single storey hall to left and 2-storey lower end to right; all under one sloping roof-line, the first floor rooms being over the entry and the the lower end, mostly in the roof space. The porch is of squared rubble with pitched slate roof, stone benches to sides, inner 4-panelled door set in opening which was possibly originally wider. Raking dormer above in chamfered granite surround, probably re-sited, with stoolings for 2 mullions. Lower end has 4- pane light with slate cill at ground floor, 2-light casement of 3 panes each light under eaves. Gable end brick stack. Hall to left has front lateral external stack in granite ashlar, with weathering and tall ashlar shaft with cornice; roof level slightly raised over canted hall bay to left, with 3 lights to front and one to right side, with chamfered mullions and concave moulded surround, C20 stained glass; the left side of the bay is butted against and the parlour wing. The right gable end of the lower end has single storey rubble addition, renewed in C20 concrete blocks with corrugated iron roof; the front has a blocked window with chamfered granite cill. To the rear, the lower end has at ground floor a C20 2-light casement and 8-pane light, with slate cills, small 2-light casement under eaves. Attached to rear of lower end, single storey rubble outhouse/dairy with slurried slate roof; this has an open through passage and unglazed window under eaves to rear. The rear of the passage and hall has a single storey rendered outshut, with 2 C20 windows to rear, door and window to side; this encloses the rear of the through passage. To the right is the rear of the original inner room, with 2-light window opening at ground floor, one side glazed and one side as a ventilation window to pantry; raking dormer above with 6-pane sash. The parlour wing is of 2 storeys,, front in granite ashlar, right gable end and rear in rubble, with left gable end rendered. At the front, the ground floor has continuous hood mould over 2 windows,, 4-light and 2-light, both with chamfered mullions and surround, some iron stanchions remaining; first floor has 3-light similar window without hood moulds, varied glazing, some leaded lights. Each gable end has granite ashlar stack with cornice and shaped top. The left gable end has raised coped verges, blocked single light at first floor left with chamfered granite surround. The right gable end has moulded string course at upper level. The rear has the roof pitch extended to left over the stair tower, which has the rear wall partially rebuilt in C20 concrete blocks, with C20 half-glazed door and 4-pane light. Attached to rear left and in the same axis as the parlour wing, the late C17 kitchen block, which extends as far as the stair tower. This is single storey, with a large 4-pane sash on the side facing the stair tower. It was re-roofed in the early C20 with pitched roof of corrugated iron, and brick stack to rear; the gable end extends beyond the rear wall of the early range, and on the inner side there is a plain door and 4-pane casement, in chamfered granite surround, with remains of central mullion. Interior The front door to the passage has fleur-de-lys strap hinges to inner side. The rear passage doorway is moulded on the outer side, with wave moulding and hood mould, cushion and diavolo stops. The doorway in the passage to right, leading to the lower end room, is of three pieces of wood, chamfered, with a rounded arched head, a rare survival of a primitive doorway type. The lower end room has gable end fireplace, rebuilt in C20, formerly with oven; the windows to front and rear have chamfered cills. Straight stair to front of room. The hall has a 2-bay arched brace roof with internal jetty to passage side, the wall above the jetty of stud construction, with beams under jetty with stops at each end. Stud wall to passage. Granite floor. Recess in rear wall, formerly site of window, with C18 cupboard inserted with LH hinges. The front lateral fireplace has roll-moulded lintel and jambs, with vestigial ogee and flat stops. Granite candle bracket to side of moulded doorframe to doorway to original inner room; granite doorway with 3-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with domed stops, leading to parlour wing, a plain door with strap hinges on the parlour side. Along the outer side of the hall is the high seat with panelled back and panels along the top with carved leaves and flowers. In the parlour wing, the ground floor room has a framed ceiling of 4-bays, with heavy moulded beams, probably of the early C16; carved wood frieze, formerly with lower panelling, probably of the C17 remodelling of the parlour wing. C20 fireplace in outer gable end wall. The room was divided in the late C19, forming a passage from the entrance to the hall to the rear stair tower. To the rear of the passage, the doorway to the original inner room is moulded, with bar and scroll stops, narrow panelled door with heart-shaped catch. Stair tower has winder stair, with bobbin- turned balusters and turned newels, of C17. From the landing, there is a doorway to the room over the inner room, a 4-panelled door in similar moulded frame with pyramid stops. At the top of the stair, a doorframe with bar and scroll stops. The room over the parlour has plaster overmantel dated 1676, with coat of arms, shield and helm over, the arms with a quartering of the Kendal family, with scrolled leaves and pilasters. A lower ceiling was inserted in the late C19/early C20; the barrel vault remains in the roof space, trusses removed, moulded purlins remaining. The later C17 kitchen has fireplace on outer wall, with a flat granite lintel, hollow-chamfered, with handle-holes cut in the early C20 for stove. The inner room is used as pantries, partitioned in 2; there is one beam, chamfered with run-out stops, and the window also has a wooden lintel, chamfered with run-out stops. The width of the wall at what was originally the gable end indicates a former flue for gable end fireplace, now blocked. The house is an exceptionally fine example of a surviving-open hall, with many internal features of interest from all phases of development. It can be compared with the Old Post Office, Tintagel and Truthall, Sithney, for similar hall roofs. John Wesley was a friend of the then farmer, Mr Meager, and stayed here five or six times between 1755 and 1778. The courtyard walls, which are essential to the character of the house, are listed as a separate item. (Sources: Chesher, F. and V.: *The Cornishman's House* 1968. Gilbert : *An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall* 1817. Jope, E.M.: *Studies in Building History*. John Wesley's Journals. Henderson Manuscript Collection, Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro. Pierce, J.: *The Wesley's in Cornwall*. Radcliffe, E.: *Buildings of England: Cornwall* 1970).

National Grid Reference: SX 05065 56312

Name: COURTYARD WALLS ATTACHED TO SOUTH AND EAST OF MEDROS FARMHOUSE AND METHROSE FARMHOUSE, AND FONT IN COURTYARD

UID: 70907

Grade: II*

Details

Courtyard walls and font in courtyard to Medrose Farmhouse and Methrose Farmhouse. Walls of mid C17; font probably of mediaeval origin, said to have been used in the C18. Walls in granite rubble, faced in granite ashlar on outer side of east range, with granite dressings; granite font. The walls run in a south range from the parlour wing for about 12 metres, and in an east range of about 7 metres, to join the lower end of the farmhouse. There is a doorway in the east range. The font is inside the courtyard. The

walls are about 2 metres high, in large blocks of granite, partially rebuilt in the C20 in the east range. The east range has a granite doorway, with 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with roll-mouldings, jambs set on square bases without stops. Double doors with strap hinges, probably re-used. The font is octagonal, with brattished top and roughly circular bowl, on shaped stem. It is said to have been used by John Wesley for baptisms in the C18.

National Grid Reference: SX0506156303

Name: TRETHEVY

UID: 70772

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now house. Circa mid C16 origin, with mid C17 rear wing to right; refronted mid C18, with later alterations. Granite rubble, partly rendered, with granite ashlar stack to rear wing. C20 slate and asbestos slate roofs with gable ends. Gable end stack to right and rear lateral stack to rear wing, and rear lateral stack to hall. This appears to have been originally a 2-room and through passage plan, with the hall/kitchen to right and unheated room to left, used as a dairy. The original rear passage door remains, front entrance replaced by a window. A parlour wing was built to the rear of the hall, enclosing the hall's rear lateral stack, in the late C17; this is of one-room-plan, heated by stack to outer (right-hand) side; later used as a granery at first floor. In the mid C18, a third room was added to the right hand end, and a new entrance passage inserted in the right-hand end of the hall/kitchen. This created a nearly symmetrical front. Original stair site uncertain, with C18 straight stair inserted along the outer side of the rear wing. The C18 passage has solid wall to right, formerly external wall, and stud partition to hall/kitchen; ceiling beams in hall/kitchen continue over passage. 2-storeys; first floor has five 16-pane sashes under eaves, ground floor has four 12-pane sashes, with central 4-panelled door with overlight, forming a symmetrical front. Ground floor windows have granite lintels, all chamfered except 1 to right; window to left formerly door. Dairy to end left has a ventilation window. Gable end stack to right, no evidence of any stack to left gable end, more regular granite quoins to right end, indicating later rebuilding. The left end is rendered, with single light at ground floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. Right gable end in rubble, rear of right end rendered with single C20 light under eaves. The rear wing is of 2 storeys, in 2 builds, with slightly lower roof level at junction with main range. At right (outer) side there is a 9-pane light at first floor, and to right an external stack in granite ashlar with moulded string and cap, brick chimney. Single storey rubble lean-to at base of stack, with narrow stack to hall. splayed light at outer end and loading door to side. Gable end wall of wing rendered. The left (inner) side of the wing has 2 C20 windows at ground floor and 3 at first floor, narrow single light with splayed granite reveal at ground floor to right. The rear of the main range has a rear lateral stack in rough granite ashlar, with moulded string and slate weatherings. Single storey rubble lean-to along rear of hall and dairy with 2 C20 windows and door; this conceals the rear door to the hall. Interior: The hall has 2 large chamfered cross beams, 1 to end left with mortices, although with no space for a door to have been set in; 7 beams with scratch-moulded decoration. The dairy is ceiled, with slate floor and shelves, stone corbel on front wall supporting post. Deep splayed reveal to front and rear window. The rear door to the hall, concealed by the rear lean-to, is in granite, chamfered with 4-centred arch and pyramid stops. Hall fireplace blocked, with oven to rear. Door to passage is 4-panelled, passage has granite floor. End room to right has slate floor and rough-hewn granite lintel to fireplace at gable end. Passage has moulded beam as in hall. Rear wing has straight stair against right wall, end room in wing has fireplace of circa 1800, in granite with plain pilasters and moulded mantel; 4 panelled door. On the outer wall of the wing, the lean-to conceals granary door, and small single light with timber lintel to left and right. The roof over the wing is of 5 bays, with straight principals, halved and pegged, with cambered collars pegged to the faces of the principals, 2 rows of purlins, some later replacements. In the main range, there is a passage along the rear of the house, and there are 3 front rooms divided by plastered stud walls. Trethevy was formerly part of the Pelyn estate.

National Grid Reference: SX 06810 57071

Name: GATEWAY ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH OF TRETHEVY

UID: 70773

Grade: II

Details

Gateway. C17, resited. Granite 4-centred arched doorway, chamfered, with step stops, set in short rubble wall as gateway to garden. Probably originally came from inside Trethevy.

National Grid Reference: SX0681957082

Name: YONDEERTOWN

UID: 70775

Grade: II

Details

Abandoned farmhouse. Probably early C17, with C17 outshut to rear. Granite rubble with granite dressings. 2-room plan with each room heated by gable end stack. Central entrance to passage which would have had partition walls only; room to left has stair tower to rear. Later outshut to rear of room to right. 2 storeys, front wall foundations remaining; room to left has, gable end fireplace with flat chamfered granite lintel, cut out to form a round arch, single light above with chamfered granite jamb and lintel. Blocked window to rear at ground floor with timber lintel. The stair tower to rear has small stair light with splayed reveal and stone newel stair. Room to right has gable end fireplace with flat chamfered granite lintel; doorway to rear leading to single storey outshut built around the base of the stair tower with straight joint between. The outshut has wider door to outer side with granite jambs.

National Grid Reference: SX0655657086

Name: LOWER TREGANTLE FARMHOUSE

UID: 70764

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Early C17, with inner room added probably mid C17, with alterations, of late C19 and C20. Granite, coursed squared rubble to front with front lateral stack in ashlar, right and left sides rendered, rear in random rubble. Slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends, gable end stack to right and front lateral stack to hall/kitchen. Originally 2-room plan with cross passage, hall/kitchen to right heated by front lateral stack and unheated dairy to left. The inner room was added in the mid C17, heated by gable end stack and with a circular stair tower to the rear left. Probably in the late C19, the roof level was raised over the inner room, and a straight stair inserted in the passage, which is unusually wide. The stair tower was closed off and opened again in the C20. 2 storeys, passage has C20 porch with inner panelled door, C20 light to ground floor left (dairy) and 4-pane sash and C20 light at first floor. External granite ashlar stack on plinth, weathered and stepped with cornice and tapered top; the hall also has a moulded

plinth. C20 window at ground and first floor to right of stack, at ground floor with convex moulded jambs. Inner room stepped back to right, with C20 window at ground and first floor. There is a plinth to the outer side of the inner room, not continuous with hall plinth; roof level raised with rebuilding under eaves to front and rear of inner room. Left side rendered. Right side has stack with cornice and tapered top, also rendered. To the rear, there is a straight joint between the hall and inner room, with quoins at upper level on the hall side, slate string course at first floor level, possibly showing line of roof raising; circular stair tower to end left and 2-light casement to rear of hall with granite lintel. 6-pane light to rear of passage. Rear of dairy has chamfered ventilation slit, 16-pane sash under eaves. Interior : Straight stair inserted in passage. Dairy to left has granite floor and slate shelves. Hall/kitchen has fireplace closed. Solid wall between hall and inner room. Inner room has gable end fireplace with flat chamfered granite lintel. Granite newel stair in stair tower. Roof not accessible.

National Grid Reference: SX0619559154

Name: BUTTER WELL ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH OF LOWER TREGANTLE FARMHOUSE

UID: 70765

Grade: II

Details

Butter well or cooler. Early-mid C17. Granite, set into a bank. Circular plan, about 1 metre in diameter, with floor, roof and walls of granite; door opening about 50 centimetres wide and about 70 centimetres high, with granite jambs and lintel. There are no shelves, and there is no water beneath for cooling ; exact function not clear.

National Grid Reference: SX0619059140

Name: MENADEW FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS

UID: 70909

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse house garden walls attached to front and rear. Circa 1830. Granite ashlar front, granite rubble. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with ashlar gable end stacks with cornices. Plan : Double depth plan with central entrance and principal rooms of equal size of front left and right, each room heated by gable end stack. 2-storey outshut for rear service rooms to right, including unheated dairy; the outshut encloses the rear door. The walls enclose the garden to the front of the house and the yard to the rear. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, with C19 windows remaining, all 4-pane sashes with cambered heads and keystones, central gabled porch on Tuscan columns, inner half-glazed door with overlight with decorative glazing bars. Boxed eaves. Left side has wide external stack. Rear has 2-storey outshut with door to right side and 4-pane sash at first floor above; rear of vain range to right has 4-pane sash at ground and first floor. The front garden is enclosed by rubble walls, ramped up to the house to left; the rear wall encloses the rear yard to rear left of the house. Interior Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 03224 59652

Name: HIGHER MENADEW FARMHOUSE

UID: 70900

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Circa 1840, with addition of mid-late C19 to right; incorporating earlier materials from a former farmhouse on or near the site, with later alterations and additions. Granite rubble, painted and partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end brick stacks. Plan : Original house of double depth plan, with central entrance, larger room to front left, probably a parlour, and smaller room to front right; kitchen to rear left, stair boxed in to rear of entrance passage with unheated dairy and scullery to rear right. The front rooms and the kitchen heated by gable end stacks. Addition to right of one room plan and 2 storeys, heated by gable end stack to right. 2 storeys symmetrical 3-window front, first floor has three 12-pane sashes with external shutters, ground floor has central 4-panelled and glazed door with porch with 2 granite piers to front and hipped roof, 16-pane sash to left and right, all windows of C19 except, sash to ground floor left, a replacement of C20. Set back to right, at lower roof level and rendered, the addition of 2 storeys and 2 windows, first floor has two 12-pane sashes, ground floor has two 2-light casements. The left side has 4-pane light at first floor left; right gable end rendered, with 2-light casement at ground floor, partly for ventilation to scullery. Rear of addition has 2 doors and 12-pane sash at first floor left. The rear of the main house has three 12-pane sashes at first floor; 20-pane sash at ground floor right. Attached to rear of scullery, a single storey lean-to, probably of circa 1850, with slate roof and C20 window to rear; door at left side has re-used jamb from a C17 doorway, in wood, with heart and roundel stop and mouldings, set upside down. Inside the lean-to, 2-light casement to scullery and rear door to kitchen. Interior Front rooms have panelled shutters to window, C20 fireplaces, straight stair of mid C19 boxed in to rear of entrance passage.

National Grid Reference: SX 03201 59688

Name: BARN ABOUT 5 METRES NORTH EAST OF FARMHOUSE SOUTH OF IVY COTTAGE

UID: 70928

Grade: II

Details

Barn. Probably early-mid C19. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : 2-storey building with cart entry to right and smaller entrance to left, probably for separate cells. Loft over, reached by external steps at the back, with a pigeon loft. 2 storeys, ground floor has wide entrance to right and narrow doorway to left, both with timber lintels; ventilation slit to right and left of narrow door. Upper level has central deep loading door under eaves, smaller loading door to right and left under eaves. Row of 4 square pigeon holes to right and left of central door. Left gable end has 4 pigeon holes at upper level to left. Rear has external stone stair leading to central loading door under eaves, 2nd loading door under eaves to right; ventilation slit at ground floor to right. Interior Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 03182 60558

Name: FARMHOUSE SOUTH OF IVY COTTAGE

UID: 70927

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now house. Circa early C18 with some C19 and later alterations. Random granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Brick gable end stacks, chimney to right rendered. 2-room plan, with smaller room to left and larger room to right, each

heated by gable end stack, central entrance; integral outshut for service room to rear right, entered from rear of room to right; later extended to rear left, where the outshut extends beyond the line of the gable end of the main building. Virtually symmetrical 2-window front with central doorway; windows of mid C19. First floor has two 2-light casements of 4-panes each, ground floor has remains of C20 porch and half-glazed door, 2-light casement to right and left of 4-panes each light to right and 2-panes to left. Right side has external stack with cornice; to rear a projection with pitched roof, possibly an oven. Rear has 2-pane light at ground floor and single light at first floor at right side. Rear has 4-pane sash to left and C20 door and porch; straight joint to right, where the outshut was possibly an unheated dairy, with single light at ground and first floor to left side. Interior Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 03175 60548

Name: BARN ABOUT 25 METRES EAST OF OLD FARMHOUSE

UID: 70931

Grade: II

Details

Barn. Probably C18. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Small threshing barn with central cart entry and smaller doors to right and left, with loft over. 2 storeys, central cart entrance, doorway to end right and left with granite lintels, blocked to right, with window inserted. Former doorway to left of cart entry, blocked. Right gable end has ventilation slit at upper level and remains of former attached single storey building. Left gable end has ventilation slit at upper level. Along rear wall at ground floor, row of 5 ventilation slits with deep splayed reveals internally. Interior 6-bay roof of mid C19, with straight principal rafters resting on the wall tops, collars and 2 rows of purlins with ridge purlin. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the stable and the old farmhouse.

National Grid Reference: SX0313060506

Name: OLD FARMHOUSE

UID: 70929

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now used as farm building. Probably C17; probably abandoned as farmhouse circa 1850, when a new farmhouse was built, with later alterations. Granite rubble, with large granite quoins to left end, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks in granite with cornices and shaped tops, rear lateral brick stack to hall. Plan: 3-room and cross passage plan; one room to left heated by gable end stack, passage to right. The central room, to the right of the passage, appears to have been originally unheated, with a rear lateral stack inserted at later date. The end room to right, possibly originally a parlour, is heated by a gable end stack. Possibly in the later C17/early C18, the front wall of the end room to right was rebuilt, with a rough joint to the front; the stonework to the rear has no joint. Probably at about the same time, a single storey unheated outshut was added to the rear of the room to left, perhaps at the same time as the rear lateral stack was inserted in the central room. 2 storeys, ground floor has door with timber lintel and slate weathering leading to passage, with 2 pigeon holes above; room to left has 2-light casement at ground and first floor. C20 single storey lean-to attached to right of door, with 2-light casement above and blocked ground floor window to right with granite lintel. The first floor windows have granite lintels. Rough joint to right, and end right room has window opening at ground and first floor. Right gable end has external stack with rubble oven at base; small single light at first floor to left with roughly hewn granite jambs. Left gable end has external stack, and single light at ground floor to right with slate weathering; blocked single light at first floor to right with slate cill. To rear, there is a single storey rubble lean-to attached to right with single light to left side. Rear of central room has brick stack rising from eaves and window opening at ground floor with timber lintel; narrow single light to left of stack under eaves. End room has ground floor window opening with heavy granite lintel. Interior Inaccessible at time of survey, 1986. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the stable and the threshing barn.

National Grid Reference: SX 03105 60496

Name: STABLE ABOUT 5 METRES SOUTH EAST OF OLD FARMHOUSE

UID: 70930

Grade: II

Details

Stable or shippon with loft over. Probably C18. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable-ends. Plan: rectangular stable, with 2 entrances to ground floor and loft over. 2 storeys, ground floor has 2 single light window openings to left with roughly hewn granite lintels, 2 narrow doors to right with granite lintels; first floor has small window to left with shutters with strap hinges, deep loading door to right under eaves and small window opening to right with shutter. Buttress to left. Left gable end has single storey lean-to with slate roof and door to front; door in gable end and loading door above. Right gable end has small ventilation light with rough granite lintel at ground floor to left, upper loading door with pentice hood. Rear has loading door under eaves to left opposing the large loading door to front; small doorway at ground floor to left. Interior Not inspected. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the threshing barn and the old farmhouse.

National Grid Reference: SX 03116 60487

Name: CONCE FARMHOUSE

UID: 70895

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Late C17 or early C18, with stable attached to left of later C18; the front was altered in the mid C19, with outshut to rear right. Painted stone rubble. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Large projecting gable end stacks with recessed tops and slate weathering. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, formerly leading to passage with lower end room to left and upper end room to right. Integral outshut to rear of lower end room and stair tower to rear of passage. In the mid C19, the passage was altered, so that the entrance is directly into the lower end room to left and a straight stair was inserted into the integral outshut. The stair was removed from the stair tower and further outshut built to the rear of the upper end. The 2 main rooms are heated by gable end stacks, the outshuts unheated. The stable to left has, entrance to ground floor to rear and left over. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front; 4-pane sashes under eaves, central porch with pitched roof, plain door with glazed panel, 4-pane sash to right and left; external stack to each gable end. The rear has integral outshut behind lower end with 2 single lights under eaves and 2 single lights at ground floor, all with slate cills. Rear door to mid left, with C20 glazed porch. To left, to the rear of the upper end, a lower single storey outshut with straight joint to right, single light to rear. To left of front, single storey outhouse connects the house to the stable; the stable has half-hipped roof with ridge tiles, door with window inserted at ground floor to centre and 2 windows under

eaves, blocked to right. The rear of the connecting outhouse has C20 door, stable has door to left and loading door under eaves to right. Interior The upper end room to right has chamfered and straight-cut stopped cross beams, C20 fireplace at gable end. The room to right has C19 cross beams and C19 mantel to fireplace with corbels; formerly larger fireplace. In the stair tower, there is a single light at upper level with wall-plate above; this has flower and leaf carving.

National Grid Reference: SX 04138 61645

Name: TREVILLYN FARMHOUSE

UID: 70925

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Mid-late C17, with alterations and additions of mid C19 and some later C20 alterations. Granite rubble with large granite quoins. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks, rendered to left, and with granite ashlar shaft to right with cornice. Plan : 2-room plan, with larger parlour to left and smaller hall/kitchen to right, each room heated by gable end stack. Stair tower to rear right of kitchen. In the mid C19, a straight stair was inserted along the rear outer wall of the upper end room to left, and 2 room wings were added, each of one-room plan, with gable ends to rear; to rear right, a single storey scullery/wash-house addition, heated by gable end stacks. 2 storeys and 3 windows, ground floor has gabled and glazed C20 porch, with inner 4-panelled door; the position of a former door is visible in the stonework off-centre to left. 3-light C20 casement to right and left, the window to left with chamfered granite lintel, and the one to right with plain lintel. 3 gabled dormers, each with 6-pane sash; the roof level raised in mid C19. The left side has C19 rear of mid- late C19, lean-to of oen storey with attic, with C20 French window and 2-light casement above; straight joint to main range. The right side has external stack with oven at base to right with pitched roof. First floor left C20 single light. To right, the stair tower with hipped roof and 2 C20 blockwork buttresses, narrow single light at ground floor to side. The gabled rear wing to the rear of the kitchen has 2-light casement at ground floor and 6-pane sash at first floor on the outer side; attached single storey outhouse to right has door and 4-pane light to left side and further single storey rubble addition with door in front gable end and corrugated asbestos roof; this forms a 2-span roof over the single storey addition, and there is a 2-light casement and rendered C20 addition to the inner side. The wing to the rear of the parlour, also 2-storey, has 2-light casement at ground and first floor in gable end; the 2 gable ends form a valley, with central 2-light casement at first floor. Interior The kitchen to front right has heavy flat chamfered granite lintel to fireplace, plain granite jambs, oven to rear left; wall recess to right with timber lintel. The rear wall has internal window with timber lintel, possibly originally a doorway to the stair tower to rear right. The partition wall between the kitchen and the cross passage has been removed. The parlour to left has small fireplace with chamfered granite lintel and jambs, with smaller granite fireplace inserted. To rear right, the stair tower has a cambered timber lintel, set low; the original function of this is not clear. Interior not fully accessible.

National Grid Reference: SX 04390 61238

Name: HOUSE AT SX 051621

UID: 67596

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now house. Mid C17, with some C19 alterations and few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Corrugated iron roof with gable ends. Gable end stacks, with rendered shaft to left, granite shaft with cornice and shaped top to right. The rear wall is roughcast and may be cob. Plan: 2-room plan, with a larger room to right and smaller room to left, each heated from a gable end stack ; entrance off-centre to left through a porch. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front ; at first floor all windows are C19 4-pane sashes ; at ground floor C20 replacement 4-pane light to right and left, in chamfered granite surrounds with hood moulds. Off-centre to left an open- fronted porch with pitched slurried slate roof, stone benches to sides and inner C20 door in chamfered granite surround with run-out stops. To left there is a single storey lean-to with blocked door and C20 window, C20 windows at side of the lean-to. Left side rendered at upper level. Right side in rubble, blind. The rear is roughcast, possibly over cob. Interior: Not fully inspected. At ground floor in the central passage, a straight stair is inserted in the full width of the passage ; one roughly hewn beam remains. Both ground floor rooms are ceiled with original fireplaces removed or concealed.

National Grid Reference: SX0517662193

Name: HILLSIDE

UID: 67595

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Probably late C17, with additions and alterations of C18, C19 and C20. Granite rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks, with brick shaft to left, rubble shaft with slate weathering to right and a small axial stack with granite shaft. Plan: 3-room plan, originally with a through passage. There is one room to right, heated from a gable end stack, and 2 rooms to left ; the end room to left is heated from a gable end stack. The central room may originally have been unheated ; the axial stack may be a later insertion, heating a first floor fireplace. Later in circa C18, an outshut was added to the rear of the whole house, of single storey. Probably later in the C19, the passage was removed, to make the central room larger, and a new partition wall inserted ; the front door was blocked, so the house is entered from the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 2-window front. The room to end right has the wall brought forward, with 4-pane sash at ground floor and C19 16-pane sash at first floor. The central room has 4-pane sash, and blocked doorway with C20 6-pane light inserted ; 16-pane sash at first floor. To end left, a large 3-light C20 window at ground floor. The right end has large external stack with curved oven at the base ; the outshut is to right. At the rear, the outshut has C20 door and windows, 2 windows at first floor above. Attached at the left end is a C20 farm building. Interior: The room to right is ceiled, with C20 range inserted in the fireplace. The original passage has been removed, so the central room has been made larger. There is a straight stair to the rear of the room to right. Rest of house not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 05107 62189

Name: TREBELL FARMHOUSE

UID: 67588

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C18, with addition of mid-late C19 and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Rag slate roof, slurried over the C19 addition, with ridge tiles and gable ends. Very large gable end stack to left with rubble shaft. Plan: Probably originally a large one-room plan, with central entrance to front, the room heated from the gable end stack at the left end. In circa

mid-late C19, an unheated addition of one-room plan was added at the right end ; probably at the same time, the original room was divided by partition walls, to give a central entrance passage with a small room to right and left. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 2-window front. At first floor two 6-pane sashes and ground floor two 4-pane sashes of C19. Central open-fronted porch with pitched slate roof, C19 4-panelled inner door. The addition to right has 6-pane sash at first floor and 6-pane sash, formerly door, at ground floor. The right side has remains of a small single storey rubble addition. Rear has 2 C20 casements at ground and first floor, with C20 glazed door at the rear of the C19 addition. Interior: The room to left has fireplace with cambered timber lintel and rubble jambs. Both rooms have roughly hewn beams which may be replacements ; interior not fully inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX0577362649

Name: HIGHER ROSEWARRICK FARMHOUSE

UID: 67576

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Probably mid C17, with addition of the circa late C17-early C18 ; mid C19 addition and some C19 alterations. Painted granite rubble, the rear roughcast over cob. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks, with brick shaft to left, the gable end stack to right now in an axial position, with rendered shaft. Plan: 2 room plan with cross passage ; each room heated from a gable end stack. Probably in late C17, the front of the room to right was extended forward, and an addition of one-room plan, unheated, was made to the right end. In circa mid C19, an addition was made to rear left, attached to the main house by a lean-to ; this is a one-room plan house, heated from a gable end stack to right, and with central entrance at the front. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. To left, there is a C20 window at ground floor and C20 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor. Plank door with glazed panel and pitched slate hood, set in the angle to the projecting bay to right. The bay has 2-light C20 casement at ground floor and single C20 light at first floor. C20 lean-to to front right. The end room to right has single light at ground floor and 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor. The right end is blind ; the roof is half-hipped, and the upper level of the building is in cob. The left end has large external stack. At the rear, there is a 4-pane light at ground floor to left ; 2- light casement at ground and first floor to the central room. At the left side is the front of the C19 addition ; this is 2-storeys, in rendered stone rubble, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, with gable end stack with brick shaft to right. Symmetrical 2-window front, at first floor with two 20-pane sashes, ground floor has central brick porch with 4-panelled inner door and C20 plate-glass window. Left side has 24-pane light at ground floor. Rear blind, in granite rubble. Interior: The two rooms to the original house are now one room. The room to left retains roughly hewn beams. C20 range inserted in the fireplace at the left end. The fireplace at the right end has a cambered timber lintel with rubble jambs, partly infilled in C20. The room to right is at a higher floor level. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are visible, probably of C19, saw-cut. Roof space not accessible.

National Grid Reference: SX 01733 63724

Name: LOWER ROSEWARRICK FARMHOUSE

UID: 67578

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Mid-late C17, with additions and alterations of circa mid C19 and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 3-room plan ; the room to left is heated from a gable end stack. To right there is a passage and a small unheated central room, with rear lateral passage. The room to end right is heated from a gable end stack. Probably in circa C19, a single storey outshut was added to the rear, along the whole of the rear. In circa mid C20, the roof level was raised over the main range and over the outshut. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 4-window front. At first floor there are four C19 16-pane sashes. Ground floor has 28-pane sash of C19 with timber lintel to left ; half-glazed C20 door with pitched slate hood on posts with scalloped valance. Two 16-pane sashes with timber lintels to right. The left end is blind ; rendered at the upper level, with the outshut rendered. The right end is similar, with single light at ground and first floor in the outshut. At the rear, the outshut is 2- storey, with random windows, 3 C20 casements at first floor, 2 C20 casements at ground floor to left and one to right, with a C20 lean-to porch. Interior: Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 01357 63883

Name: 82. BARN EAST OF GREAT LAVREAN FARMHOUSE (FARMHOUSE NOT INCLUDED)

UID: 478874

Grade: II

Details

Threshing barn, remodelled from possible farmhouse. Probably Medieval or C16 in origin from which the ground floor of the rear wall, the right-hand end, and the lower part of the front wall survives, otherwise rebuilt as a barn c1800 and the left-hand end rebuilt mid-late C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings including some C17 or earlier dressed granite fragments; rag slate roof. Rectangular plan with parts of the walls about a metre thick, built against a bank on the right; threshing floor towards right and loading doorway from bank at right-hand end. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 1 window to left of 1st floor and ventilator on right. Ground floor has doorway on the left and 4 irregularly disposed ventilator openings. Rear has 2 doorways, the central doorway cut through later, and small opening right of doorway spanned by a near round-arched dressed C17 or earlier fragment. INTERIOR has old floor structure and c1800 roof structure with pegged collar trusses except where replaced at the right-hand end when this was rebuilt. There are 2 upright pieces of granite set into the rear wall towards right which may be the jambs of a former fireplace, now blocked with rubble.

National Grid Reference: SX0297258837

Name: 83. RESCORLA FARMHOUSE

UID: 396352

Grade: II

Details

2. C18 and possibly earlier. Granite rubble cottages. Slate roof at 2 levels, with gable end. 2 storeys. 4 windows overall, small sashes with glazing bars. Glazed porch.

National Grid Reference: SX 02793 57538

Name: RESTINEAS FARMHOUSE

UID: 395275

Grade: II

Details

GARKAR 1. 1584A Restineas Farmhouse SX 05 NW 6/199

2. C18 house. Coursed granite. 2 storeys. 5 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Central plain door. Slate roof with half hipped ends. End chimney stacks.

National Grid Reference: SX 04608 55033

Name: 88. BARN BY RESTINEAS FARMHOUSE

UID: 473413

Grade: II

Details

Former barn with later horse-engine house. C17, remodelled early/mid C19, horse-engine house added later C19. Granite rubble with some cob; grouted ragstate 1-plan roof plus polygonal roof over horse-engine house. PLAN: C17 walls survive as a U-shaped plan, part of which was converted and extended as an L-shaped barn with a grist mill in the small part of the L. This mill was operated from a waterwheel downhill at a short distance, of which the wheel pit survives, and was presumably linked by flat rods. The rest of the C17 structure survives as a lean-to in part of the angle, then, in the C19 an extra bay was added to the left of the barn incorporating a threshing floor with stone steps at the rear. The horse-engine house was added at the central part of the C17 wall but aligned with the barn front. Later, the horse-engine house was subdivided by the insertion of a cross wall creating a through passage between its original doorways. This change necessitated the conversion of one of the windows to a doorway and later another, wider doorway was cut through next to the original front doorway. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Of the original exterior, now partly enclosed since the addition of the horse-engine house, are 2 chamfered granite doorways and some small chamfered and unchamfered granite windows with monolithic jambs. The front of the barn has C19 remodelled window openings and a wide threshing flooding doorway over a doorway at the beginning of the C19 extension on the left, another doorway to ground-floor centre and there are some blocked pigeon holes under the eaves. The horse-engine house has 2 unaltered window openings now fitted with copies of the original windows with vertical glazing bars and random panes. The door between the windows is mid-late C19. Many of the other openings have repaired original doors or doors and windows based on fragments of the old ones that had survived. INTERIOR: C19 floor joists and roof structure. This building contains the remains of a C17 farm building, rare in Cornwall. It is also an interesting example of a C19 barn with an integral mill with an unusual former power source and a good horse-engine house added.

National Grid Reference: SX 04627 55056

Name: BAKEHOUSE BY RESTINEAS FARMHOUSE

UID: 473412

Grade: II

Details

GV II Bakehouse, possibly a remodelling of remains of the earlier farmhouse. C17, remodelled early/mid C19. Roughly-coursed large granite blocks with snecks, granite lintels; hipped ragslate roof partly fallen; tall brick stack on the foot. Small rectangular plan with steps up to bank on the right and from the bank to loading doorway into the right hand end. 2 -Storeys; 1-window range with central windows and doorway on the left. C19 2-light casement windows with horizontal glazing bars; pranked door. INTERIOR has C17 chamfered fireplace partly rebuilt in the C18 or C19 when an over was fitted on its left-hand side; floor structure removed; C19 roof structure. Group value with mid C18 Restineas Farmhouse (qv) and barn (qv).

National Grid Reference: SX0459855038

Name: LOWER WOON

UID: 70974

Grade: II

Details

ROCHE Lower Woon SX 05 NW 6/225

Farmhouse. Early C19, with alterations of mid C19 and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Slurried slate roof with ridge coping tiles, large projecting stacks at gable ends-with short brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, which leads directly into the room to left; stud wall to larger room to right. C19 outshut to rear of entrance and room to left, containing an unheated service room and the stair. 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window range, all early C19 16-pane sashes with brick heads. Central gabled porch with doorway with cambered brick head and keystone, C20 glazed door; right side of porch has small single light. Left side has single storey C20 lean-to. Right side has single light with chamfered granite surround, blocked in slate, at ground floor to left. To rear, 2-storey outshut, with later single storey outshut added in the angle to the main building to left. The left side of the outshut has a 4-pane light at first floor. Rear of outshut has C20 light at ground and first floor. Single storey shed with corrugated iron roof attached to end right. Interior not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX0103659250

Name: ROSEMELLYN FARMHOUSE

UID: 70970

Grade: II

Details

Farmhouse. Circa 1830 with few later alterations. Rubble, rendered and lined out. Hipped slurried slate roof with ridge coping tiles, rendered stack to left, stack removed to right and rear stack to rear left wing. Plan: Double depth plan; central entrance to entrance hall with large principal room to left and smaller principal room to right, each heated by stack to outer side; shallow service room, unheated to rear right and left. To rear right, the stair hall; to rear left, a 2-storey service wing containing passage, kitchen heated by stack to rear and rear service room with external door. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range, all large 16-pane sashes of early C19, with granite cills, central 6-panelled door with overlight. Left side has two 16-pane sashes at ground floor and 2 at first floor, lighting the service room and the kitchen; right side has small single storey lean-to. Rear of the main has 8-pane light with ventilation grille to service room and 16-pane sash at first floor, rear of wing has stable door to service room and 6-pane sash at first floor. Interior The parlour to front right has moulded cornice and wooden chimneypiece with cast iron grate; both front rooms have panelled shutters to windows. Open well stair with stick balusters, wreathed handrail and scroll-moulded string.

National Grid Reference: SX0048059790

Cottages

Name: PRIMROSE COTTAGE AND HOUSE ATTACHED TO RIGHT

UID: 70933

Grade: II

Details

Pair of attached houses. Circa 1840 with some later alterations. Squared granite rubble. Slurried slate roof with gable ends and gable end granite stacks. Plan : each house has one room to front and rear, heated by the gable end stacks, with paired central entrances. Primrose Cottage is to the left, attached house to right. 2 storeys and 3 windows, at first floor all 16-pane sashes with granite cills, ground floor has similar sash to left and right, paired central doors; the door to Primrose Cottage to left is C20 half-glazed, 6-panelled door to right. Left side ground and first floor. Wide external stack. Interior Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 05253 58021

Name: IVY COTTAGE

UID: 70926

Grade: II

Details

House. Probably mid C19, with C20 alterations and additions. Granite rubble, rendered front. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Slightly projecting stone rubble gable end stacks with brick shafts. 2-room plan with central entrance and room to right and left, each of equal size and heated by gable end stack. Integral rear outshut for narrower service rooms, room to rear right heated by rear lateral stack; another outshut at right gable end. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, all C19 12-pane sashes with very small horns, central C20 gabled and glazed porch. Right side has single storey lean-to with rendered front and 4-pane light, door to rear. Rear outshut has door and C20 window at ground floor at right side, C20 window at first floor. Left side has small single storey lean-to. Interior Not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 03194 60645

Name: WYNBERG

UID: 70975

Grade: II

Details

House. Circa 1800, with alterations of mid C19 and some C20 alterations. Painted granite rubble, slate-hung upper storey, partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends with gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with each room of equal size and heated by gable end stacks; small central entrance hall. 2 storeys, 2 window range, all late C19 4-pane sashes; the central door is concealed by a small greenhouse and there is a small C20 addition to the left end. The left end has a small half hip in the roof to the chimney; slate-hung at upper level. The right end is rendered. Interior not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SW 96529 61765

Name: COTTAGE ABOUT 100 YARDS SOUTH EAST OF RESCORLA FARMHOUSE

UID: 396354

Grade: II

Details

2. C18/19. Granite rubble cottage. 2 storeys. 3 casement windows. Central door with simple slate hood. Large end stone stack with oven bulge. Slate roof with gable ends.

National Grid Reference: SX 02817 57494

Name: RESUGGA

UID: 396357

Grade: II

Details

2. C17. Roughcast rubble. 2 storeys. 3 widely spaced windows with additional C18 end bay at slightly lower level. Casements. Stone doorway recently cement rendered, and closed gabled porch. Massive chimney stacks. Slate roof. Recently much restored.

National Grid Reference: SX 03078 56834

Gentry Residences

Name: OLD MANOR, PREDEAUX

UID: 70917

Grade: II

Details

House, used in C19 as stables or ancillary farm buildings, re-used as house. Probably early C16, with alterations for use as farm buildings; C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings, large granite quoins. Slate roof with ridge coping tiles of C20, with gable ends; stacks removed. Plan : The building appears to have been of 3-room plan, with entrance hall entered from porch; one room to right and 2 to left; the room to right heated by a rear lateral stack, room to left end with a doorway to front and to left side at upper level. This may be a fragment of a formerly larger house. 2 storeys, ground floor has three 3-light windows, in granite, with 3-centred arched lights, hollow-chamfered with recessed spandrels; end window to left has central 4-centred arched light. C20 glazing. 2nd bay from left has 4-centred arched doorway, hollow-chamfered with recessed spandrels. 2-storey gabled porch has 4-centred arched doorway with roll mouldings, hollow-chamfered with hood mould; door possibly of C17, with strap hinges. 3-light similar window above doorway with hood mould and limestone coat of arms of the Rashleigh family set above in recess with hood mould. 6 C20 gabled dormers. The right side has similar 3-light granite window at ground floor and first floor large C20 window with segmental head. Left side built into the bank, with C20 stair to first floor glazed door. This was possibly inserted at the time of the conversion to farm building use. The end left room was formerly heated by a stack at the left end, now removed. The rear has a C20 brick stack rising from eaves to right and left, heating the rooms to each side of the porch entrance. Interior: Much altered late C20.

National Grid Reference: SX 05820 55840

Name: PRIDEAUX HOUSE WITH ATTACHED WALL AND GAZEBO

UID: 70918

Grade: II

Details

House with attached screen wall and gazebo. 1808, built for one of the Rashleigh family; some later alterations. Front and left side in granite ashlar; granite rubble, partly rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles behind high parapet. Rendered axial stacks. Plan : Double depth plan, with central entrance, principal room to front right and left; the room to front left is open to the room to rear left. Stair well to rear right. Attached to rear right, a large service wing with cellar and attic. A screen wall is attached to front right, with the service yard behind at cellar level; the screen wall terminated by a gazebo. 2-storeys, 1:1:1 bays. The central bay breaks forward and is carried on 2 pairs of granite Tuscan columns, supporting the wide, round unmodelled arch of the porch, its archivolt recessed into the house ; over the arch a straight cornice, and under the porch a low flight of 4 granite steps lead to the recessed doorway. Panelled double doors, with applied coats of arms of earlier date, sidelights and decorative fanlight. Large 15-pane sash with sidelights and segmental head to right and left; at first floor three 12-pane sashes with bandcourse over; cornice and blocking course. At the left side, the 3 central bays are broken forward; at ground floor, 2 large 12- pane sashes with segmental heads, each with flight of 8 granite steps to garden terrace; central round-headed niche with Rashleigh arms. First floor has band course and cill band to three 12-pane sashes; cornice and blocking course. At the right side, the screen wall in rubble extends about 10 metres, rising to first floor level at the front; to the rear of the wall the service courtyard, with 4 open bays with cambered heads below the wall as open store on the yard side. At the end of the wall, small single storey gazebo, with pyramidal slate roof, C20 door to right side with brick jambs. The right side of the house has at basement level 3 doors with segmental heads, and two 12-pane sashes, arranged symmetrically. Ground-floor has 5 windows, all 12-pane sashes except 2nd from left, which is blind; first floor has 5 windows, blind except 2 to right with C20 sashes; upper level of first floor has two 12-pane sashes and two 9-pane sashes, 2nd from left blind. Stack rising from eaves to left heating the front rooms. Attached to right, a large contemporary 1808 service wing of 3 storeys on cellar; towards the front, a cellar door and 18-pane sash, with 12-pane at first floor to left. The service wing at the right side has 5 windows, similar sashes with segmental heads at ground floor, with 30-pane sash to left lighting the service stair; door 2nd from right. Other windows at first and 2nd floors 12-pane sashes. The rear is rendered and lined out; the rear of the main house has a round-headed sash lighting the entrance hall with Y-tracery glazing bars; 12-pane sash to right. First floor right has 12-pane sash, to left a 16-pane sash and C20 sash. The service wing projects to left, also of 5 windows, at ground floor 12- pane sashes with a glazed C20 door, at first floor 15-pane sashes. The rear of the service wing has a single storey addition in granite ashlar with hipped roof, now used as garages. Interior Central entrance hall has arch with vault and rear stair well, oval, with open-well stair with open string, wreathed handrail and stick balusters. Rectangular lantern above with swagged plasterwork. The room to front right has coloured marble chimneypiece, plain cornice and shutters to windows. The room to front left has false door to front for symmetry with door to room to right, and rear 6-panelled door; later C19 marble chimneypiece and cornice with wheatear and roses; panelled doors double to room to rear left, which has the same cornice and marble Regency- style chimneypiece. In the service wing, the cellar rooms are vaulted. Rest of interior not inspected.

National Grid Reference: SX 05905 56076

Name: GATEWAY WITH RAILINGS AND PIERS AT NORTH WEST ENTRANCE TO PRIDEAUX HOUSE

UID: 70919

Grade: II

Details

Gateway with railings and piers. 1808. Granite ; cast and wrought iron. Gateway has range of railings about 4 metres long to each side, shafts with arrow-head finials, stanchions with urn finials, set on granite base with coping. Terminal granite piers with pyramidal caps. Central pair of cast iron gates with arrow-head in 2 tiers, wrought iron railings piers with cast iron urn finials.

National Grid Reference: SX0582756188

Name: GATEWAY WITH GATE AT THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO WITHIEL HOUSE

UID: 67622

Grade: II

Details

Gateway with gate. Circa 1815. Granite ashlar gateway with cast iron gate. The gateway has flanking walls, about 1½ metres high in ashlar, the coping stones with a roll-moulding. Rectangular plan terminal piers with similar coping stones. Central wide cast iron gate with a cross design of rails with lead rosettes at the intersections, the top rail raised in a curve over 3 ovals. The base rail has railings with spear finials.

National Grid Reference: SW9943165125

Name: WITHIEL HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO REAR

UID: 67621

Grade: II

Details

Rectory, now house. Circa 1815, incorporating some earlier materials, and with later alterations and additions, some C20 alterations. Granite ashlar front and sides; slatestone rubble. Hipped slate roof with deep eaves and crested ridge tiles. Axial stacks with ashlar shafts and cornices. Partly slate-hung at the rear. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance hall and principal room to front left and right. Stair hall to rear centre, and principal room to rear right; to rear left is the service wing of 3-room plan, which is returned to rear to enclose a rear yard for stabling and further services. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, on plinth, with band course and rusticated quoins. First floor has 12-pane sashes with cambered arches and keystones, external shutters. Ground floor has C20 window in original opening to right and left, with external shutters. Central painted Doric portico with cornice and inner round-arched doorway with recessed arch, half-glazed double doors with fanlight. Right side has three 20-pane sashes at ground floor and first floor, all with cambered stone arches and keystones. The left side has 3 C20 windows at ground floor and three 12-pane sashes at first floor in similar surrounds. Rear wing to left, of 2 storeys, with 3 lateral ashlar stacks. The right a 12-pane sash lighting the service stair. Ground floor has 4-pane sash, three 12-pane sashes with cambered arches and keystones; first floor has 4-pane sash and 12-pane sash. The rear of the wing is slate-hung with a hipped roof, 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. The return wing is attached to left, also slate-hung with 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. To the left, there is a 28-pane sash at ground floor and a lean-to at the end. Facing the service yard, to right there are C20 garage doors with a 16-pane sash above. Enclosing the service yard is a sandstone rubble wall with doorway with brick segmental arch. Inside the service yard, the

rear of the main house has a round-arched 15-pane sash lighting the stair with splayed glazing bars; to left an inset stone shield of arms with hand and lion. Steps leading down to a cellar door. The inner side of the service wing is rendered and lined out, with random fenestration. Attached to the right side of the house is a screen wall, in rubble, with lean-to's attached to the rear; this extends about 25 metres, and is taller at the front, about 4 metres high, about 2 metres high at the rear. Interior: The entrance hall has round-arched niches; stone paved floor. The rear stair hall also has a stone paved floor, with open-well stair set on a curve, with stick balusters and wreathed handrail. The rooms to front and rear left are now one room; the rear room retains a marble chimneypiece of circa 1815. The room to front right has C19 marble chimneypiece and plain cornice. All 6-panelled doors at ground floor.

National Grid Reference: SW 99359 65295

Churches

Name: CHURCHYARD GATEWAY ABOUT 3 METRES WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70939

Grade: II

Details

Gateway to churchyard. Probably late C15, with C19 gates. Granite with wrought iron gates and wrought iron overthrow. Dressed granite walls to sides, about one metre high, with granite benches, central plain granite coffin stand. Double gates with spear-headed rails, wrought iron overthrow.

National Grid Reference: SX0518558061

Name: CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70934

Grade: I

Details

Parish church. Mid-late C15, with south porch of slightly later C15; late C19 restoration. Granite ashlar, slate roofs with ridge tiles and raised coped verges; granite dressings. West tower, nave and chancel in one, north aisle, south aisle and south porch. Perpendicular style. 3-stage tower on moulded plinth with weathered string courses and embattled parapet. West side has pointed arched doorway with hood mould and relieving arch, recessed C19 double doors with strap hinges. 3-light window above with 4-centred arch and hood mould; 2nd stage to south has slate ventilator. 3rd stage all sides a 3-light bell-opening with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery, slate louvres. North east stair tower has slate ventilation lancets at each stage and embattled octagonal turret. Chancel east gable end is stepped forward behind the north and south aisles, with continuous plinth; 4-light east window with 4-centred arch, hood mould with moulded stops and cusped lights with upper tracery. 5-bay north aisle has all 3-light windows with 4-centred arched heads and hood mould, cusped lights with central light taller, upper tracery; between 2 windows to left and 3 to right, the rood stair tower, with pitched slate roof and lancet. The west gable end has similar window, east gable end also, but with all 3 lights the same height. 6-bay south aisle has porch in 2nd bay from left. All windows on south side as on north side of north aisle, some with tracery and mullions replaced in C19. East gable end has 3-light window with 4-centred arched head and hood mould, cusped ogee lights of equal height. West gable end has 3-light window with pointed arch and hood mould, pointed arched cusped lights of equal height with upper intersecting tracery. South porch on plinth which is not continuous with south aisle plinth, with tall embattled parapet. Tall 4-centred arched doorway with roll moulding and quatrefoils in spandrels, square hood mould with mask stops and moulded string course. Above the string course, an image niche with cusped head and brattished top, 3 turrets carved below. Interior : Tower has pointed arched hollow-chamfered north door to stair, ceiled in C19. Tall 4-centred tower arch with moulded impost. Nave and chancel have continuous C19 ceiled wagon roof, in the chancel with moulded ribs and cusped panels between ribs. All walls have plaster removed. Nave and chancel have 6-bay arcade to north and south, all 4-centred arches with Cornish standard piers, of Pevsner 'A' type, all with rings on abaci except 2 piers to north east with quatrefoils carved on abaci. The north aisle has 12-bay C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs, moulded wall-plates partially replaced in granite, plaster ceiling. Upper doorway to rood stair to north; at east end, cusped piscina in south wall. South aisle has 13-bay C15 wagon roof, with moulded ribs and wall-plate, some bosses remaining. At east end, 4-centred arched piscina in south wall. By south east window, left jamb cut back as an image stand; by right jamb, carved figure of an angel holding a shield. The south porch has granite floor, benches to sides, holy water stoup to right of doorway. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch, with roll mouldings and central concave mouldings; C19 door with strap hinges. Stone vaulted roof in 4-bays, each of 2 lozenge shaped cusped panels; moulded stone wall-plate. Fittings: Norman stone font in nave, of Bodmin type, circular bowl with carved outer sides on central shaft, 4 outer shafts each surmounted by a carved head; on granite plinth. C19 wooden pulpit in nave, on granite base, incorporating wooden panels of heraldic carving. Pair of sanctuary chairs in chancel, probably mid C17, tall back with geometric carving and winged cherub to top, no arms. Plain late C19 pews in nave and aisles. Monuments in north aisle: slate tablet with nowy head and laudatory quatrain, to Matthew Wellington, 1794; slate tablet of C20 commemorating Walter Hicks, 1636; slate tablet with carved urns, to Henry and Ann Udy, 1789; slate tablet with nowy head and incised head of cherub with wings, to Loveday Williams, 1733 fine baroque monument with pilasters, broken segmental pediment with shield of arms and helm to top, batwinged skull on apron, convex oval inscription inscription panel with moulded surround and Latin inscription, to Joseph Carveth, vicar of the parish, 1728. Monuments in south aisle: slate tablet with nowy head and floral border, to Nicholas Avery, 1796, by N. Philip; classical marble monument with spear and fasces on pilasters, cornice and pediment with shield of arms, to Sir John Colman Rashleigh of Prideaux, 1847 and other members of the family; slate tablet with nowy head, to Elizabeth Rosevere, 1765; slate tablet with nowy head and incised cherub with wings, admonitory verses, to Joan Avery, 1785, by Henry Colliver. Tower west window has fragments of mediaeval glass including shields of arms; chancel east window has stained glass of the saints, erected in memory of Silvanus Trevail, 1903. Other windows with early C20 glass. (Sources : Radcliffe, E. : Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970).

National Grid Reference: SX 05204 58067

Name: EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH

UID: 70896

Grade: II

Details

Methodist Church. Dated 1859, some later alterations. Granite rubble, front and Sunday School rendered and lined out, slurred slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Single auditorium plan with gable end to front and rear, paired porches to front left and right. 2 storeys on plinth, front gable end has flat-roofed porch to right and left with blind round-headed window to front and doorway to each inner side; inner doors with strap hinges. At upper level, 3 round-headed sashes, central one taller, each of 15 panes with

upper Gothic interlace glazing bars; in the gable, a round-headed recessed slate datestone with inscription: Ebenezer Bible Christian Chapel 1859. The right side has 2 similar round-headed sashes. The left side is rendered and lined out, with one similar round-headed sash. The rear gable end of the chapel has 2 similar round-headed sashes. Interior: The 2 porch entrances lead to a vestibule which is screened from the auditorium by pitch-pine panelling. Rostrum at the west end with pulpit with decorative cast iron balustrade to front. Raked benches to rear of rostrum. Plain pews.

National Grid Reference: SX 03571 60270

Name: INNIS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

UID: 70901

Grade: II

Details

Bible Christian Chapel. 1846, with later C19 east porch and later repairs; replacing an earlier building. Rubble, rendered and lined out. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : Single auditorium plan, with entrance through east porch; the chapel is oriented with its liturgical east end to the west and the south side treated as the front. Single storey. The blind east gable end has gabled porch, with double doors in its gable end and C20 window to its left side. North side has 2 C20 buttresses and 8- pane light under eaves to right. South side is treated as the front facing the burial ground and has two 16-pane sashes high in the wall. Rear gable end has a rendered brick lean-to, with door to left side. Interior Plain interior with ceiled roof. Fittings: original large pulpit at west end with leaders' seats in front open-backed benches. The land was formerly a Friends' burial ground, given to William O'Bryan in 1819. (Sources: Stell, C.: Nonconformist Chapels RCHM).

National Grid Reference: SX 02635 62174

Name: TREGAMINION CHURCH

UID: 397017

Grade: II*

Details

Church. Early C19. Local stone rubble, stone tile roof. Single bay chancel 3 bay nave high vestry off west point. 3 light east and west windows. 3 light windows on right hand side only of nave. Cut stone porch with moulded door and coped parapet. Complex neo-Decorated tracery to west window. Coped parapet gable and bellcote. 3 nave windows of 3-lights each, trefoil plate tracery heads. INTERIOR: box pews and west gallery on cast iron columns; stone font. Carved pulpit possibly medieval. Wall tablets of pre-C19 date perhaps from a previous church. Moulded chancel arch without capitals, plastered vaulted ribbed nave roof. Commandment boards. Heraldic glass in east window. A former mortuary chapel for the Rushleigh family, although equipped with the liturgical furnishing appropriate to a parish church or chapel of ease, many of them pre-dating the early C19 date ascribed to the church.

National Grid Reference: SX 09670 51911

Name: CHURCH OF ST PETER

UID: 396955

Grade: II

Details

Anglican church. 1848-50 by G E Street. Local rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; steep rag slate roofs; bellcote over W gable. STYLE: Middle Pointed. PLAN: nave, lower chancel, baptistry at Wend, S porch and small N vestry transept. EXTERIOR: buttresses dividing 3:2 bays to nave and chancel; 2-light cusped and traceried windows except for 3-light E window and square-headed single-light and 2-light windows to flat-roofed baptistry with canted corners. Porch has quatrefoil over moulded 2-centred arched doorway with C20 copy planked doors; another pointed doorway to vestry. Old chamfered granite wheelhead cross on moulded base under E window. INTERIOR: not inspected but described in Pevsner as having a great barn-like roof; memorial windows to Gill. A very early work by Street, which like St Mary at Par (qv) again expresses the simplicity of design characteristic of the early Ecclesiological movement. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990:-: 229).

National Grid Reference: SX 01668 57090

Name: CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA

UID: 70980

Grade: II*

Details

Parish church. C14, largely rebuilt mid C15; in 1822 substantially altered for the Rev. Thomas Fisher, later alterations, probably to the south porch, and restoration of 1890 by J. D. Sedding. Tower in squared granite, granite rubble, with granite dressings. Polyphant arcade. Slate roofs with ridge coping tiles, raised coped verges to the north transept. Plan West tower, nave and south aisle, north transept, chancel and south porch. The north transept is said to be on Norman foundations, largely rebuilt in the C14. The tower is of C15. In 1822, the nave, chancel and south aisle were rebuilt, the south arcade removed and the east front formed as one gable end. At some time after this, the south porch was probably rebuilt. In 1890, J.D. Sedding carried out a restoration, which re-instated the arcade between the south aisle and the nave, and renewed the roofs. There was a further proposal in 1900 for a vestry, which was not built, only the doorway through the east wall of the transept. Perpendicular style. 3-stage tower on moulded plinth, with set-back weathered buttresses rising to embattled parapet with polygonal corners, each supported by a carved figure or mask; no pinnacles. String courses to each stage. The west doorway has a 4-centred arch with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels, square head with hood mould and square stops; plain C19 door. 4-light C15 Perpendicular window above, with Y tracery and cusped lights, hood mould and relieving arch. The top stage has 3-light bell-opening to each side, with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery, slate louvres and hood mould. Clock at 2nd stage to east and north. 3-bay nave without plinth, has 2 north windows of 1822, with 4-centred arch an intersecting tracery. The north transept is of a single bay with gable end to north with cross finial, one similar early C19 window in north gable end stair descending to cellar to west, to a 4-centred arched doorway hollow-chamfered, with studded door. C19 east doorway with pointed arch. The south aisle is of 6 bays, with raised coped verges and cross finial. Windows of 1822, with intersecting tracery, porch in 2nd bay from west. The east gable end has a window of 1890, a copy of the tower west window, of 4-lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, with hood mould. Gabled south porch has raised coped verges and cross finial, on plinth. 4-centred arched outer doorway, chamfered, with cast iron gates with diamond finials. Inner doorway is a tall 4-centred arch with roll-moulding and hood mould, much rebuilt, with C19 studded double doors. Granite floor and C19 arched-brace roof. The chancel has large east window of 1890, as at east end of aisle, of 6 lights, with cusped lights, Y tracery and hood mould with angel stops. Cross finial. Interior Tall 4-centred arch to tower; tower has north west door to stair, hollow-

chamfered, with C19 studded door. Stone newel stair. The tower arch has triple shafts to sides with a concave moulding between each shaft, 3 orders of mouldings to arch, convex and concave. Nave and chancel in one, with wagon roof of 1890, ceiled over the chancel; similar roof to south aisle. The south arcade is of 6 bays, in polyhant, with standard A-type piers and lightly Tudor arched heads. Plain 4-centred chamfered arch to north transept, and at upper level to the east of the arch, the rood stair door, hollow-chamfered, with 4-centred arch and step stops. 2 steps remain at upper level on the north transept side. North transept also has C19 roof. Fittings: Fine late C12 Bodmin-type font in south aisle, in Pentewan stone; a large bowl on central stem with 4 corner shafts with bases. The shafts end in carved angels' heads, much restored and With one angel replaced. The bowl has interlaced snakes under chevron rim. In the nave, a pulpit, probably by Sedding, in Polyphant, on plinth with flight of steps. Royal arms over the south door, oil on canvas, probably circa 1800. Slate monument in the north transept, with incised nowy head, central cherub's head with wings, crossed bones to left and skull to right. Latin inscription and English verses, to Richard Treweeke, rector of the parish, 1732. The dedication is also referred to as St Gonandus, or St Gomond. Sources: Radcliffe, E. : Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Creswell Payne, H.M.: The Storey of the Paris of Roche 1946.

National Grid Reference: SW 98796 59796

Name: STILE AT THE WEST ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA

UID: 70985

Grade: II

Details

Stile. Late C18 or early C19. Granite. The stile has 3 granite steps to each side, on the inside and the outside of the churchyard. Granite rubble walls to sides. Across the top step, a granite monolith bar. On the outer side, the pintle remains from a gate.

National Grid Reference: SW9876559786

Name: CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL AT ROCHE ROCK

UID: 70972

Grade: I

Details

Chapel. Licensed 1409. Squared dressed granite. Plan: has the appearance of a 3-stage tower, with a lower room for a chaplain and the chapel above. The chapel is built on the side, near the top of a massive jagged outcrop of schorl and the floor of the lower room is the rock. The east front has a moulded string courses, at the first stage no windows, the 2nd stage has a small single light with trefoil head, moulded granite jambs and lintel with voussoirs. The 3rd stage has large 2-centred arched window with moulded jambs and relieving arch. Upper gable end. On the south side, there is a 4-centred arches doorway to the chaplain's room, with roll-moulded surround. Interior The floor between the chaplain's room and the chapel has been removed; at the upper level to north is a small window with flat lintel. St Michael's Chapel is of outstanding landscape value. The site would have been: chosen for its isolation, and as particularly suitable for a dedication to St Michael; now, no longer used as a chapel, and without a roof, it has also assumed the qualities a romantic folly. The combination of the jagged rock face and the dressed granite forms an architectural unity, whether it is viewed as a mediaeval chapel or as a romantic ruin. Ancient monument no, 191.

National Grid Reference: SW 99112 59618

Name: ROCHE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH AND ATTACHED SCHOOLROOM

UID: 70977

Grade: II

Details

II Wesleyan Methodist church built in 1835, schoolroom of 1874, dated 1877 at the time of the restoration and fitting of the interior; few later alterations. The 1877 alterations carried out by John Paul of St Austell under the supervision of Mr Silvanus Trevall included the minister's room to the rear of the chapel and the connecting block to the schoolroom, which is attached to the rear right, and is a single room. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings, slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends. Single auditorium plan, with entrance at front gable end and rostrum to rear, with organ chamber to rear of rostrum. 2 storeys, front gable end has central round-arched doorway with cast iron fanlight of 3 circles and dressed stone round arch, double 6-panelled doors. To right and left, a 4-pane sash with round arch and similar foiled top glazing and dressed stone round arch. First floor cill band course, and central 2-light round-arched window with granite foiled tracery to top, similar 4-pane sash to right and left. Recessed circular datestone above, with date 1877 and inscription: Wesleyan.... the rest illegible. Moulded stone open pediment with corbels. The left side has two 4-pane sashes with cambered heads at ground floor, first floor has 2 plain round-arched 4-pane sashes with dressed stone round arches. Set back to left, a 2-storey block containing the minister's room at ground floor and the organ chamber above; this has a tall round-arched 4-pane sash at upper level and brick stack to side. Single storey brick addition at ground floor and rubble lean-to to rear. The right side has 4-pane sash with cambered head at ground floor and half-glazed door to right; 2 similar round-arched 4-pane sashes at first floor. The schoolroom is attached to rear right, single storey, with plain double door to left and 2 paired 12-pane sashes with brick heads and surrounds; gable end brick stack to right. The rear of the church has 2 similar tall round-arched sashes at upper level and gable end brick stack; single storey rubble lean-to at ground floor containing service rooms, with four 4-pane sashes. The rear of the schoolroom has a small single storey flat-roofed C20 addition. To left, 2 paired 12-pane sashes as on front. Interior The internal fittings are of high quality and remain intact. The roof is of 6 bays, with chamfered tie-beams and king posts rising to the collars; curved braces supporting the tie-beams and upper braces to the collars. There is a wide segmental arch to the organ chamber, with painted fluted Corinthian columns to sides. There is a gallery to all 4 sides; it is approached by 2 dog-leg stairs, one at each side at the front, where there is a panelled screen forming an internal porch. The stairs have notched balusters. The gallery is supported on plain cast iron piers, which are marbled; the gallery has a panelled front, with blind round arches with key blocks, corbelled below and with moulded handrail. The gallery is ramped down to right and left behind the rostrum. Wooden rostrum with similar panelling, and straight stair with notched stick balusters to each side. Similar communion rail. Pine pews with stencilled numbering in the auditorium and gallery. In the gallery the pews are raked to right and left at the rear, to each side of the organ.

National Grid Reference: SW 98866 60297

Crosses, Gravestones, Monuments, Milestones, Boundary stones, Wells and Bridges

Name: SUNDIAL IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70940

Grade: II

Details

Sundial. Shaft dated 1687, sundial dated 1902. Granite with copper sundial plate. Chamfered granite pier, stopped at the base and with square head, with one numeral one each face, giving the date 1687. Copper plate on the top with gnomon and inscription. The sundial was presented by Silvanus Trevail in 1902.

National Grid Reference: SX0520658055

Name: WILLIAMS AND BRYANT MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD AGAINST THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70935

Grade: II

Details

Pair of headstones. Early C19 and late C18. Slate. Headstone to William Williams, 1804, with nowy head and incised head of cherub with wings, admonitory quatrain. Headstone with square head and paired round-headed inscription panels, panel to right blank; panel to left has incised cherub's head and wings, motto: Life is Short and sextet in cursive script; to John Bryant, 1787.

National Grid Reference: SX0520758058

Name: BRYANT MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 2 METRES EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70937

Grade: II

Details

Headstone. C18. Slate. Square head with incised nowy-head inscription panel with primitive cherub's head with wings to top centre, hourglass to left and heart to right; valedictory sextet. To William Bryant, 1778.

National Grid Reference: SX0522058058

Name: BRIAN MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 3 METRES SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70938

Grade: II

Details

Headstone. Late C18. Slate. Nowy head, incised border and cherub with wings to top; admonitory quatrain. On reverse side, the initials JB, WB, JB, in upper case lettering. To John Brian, 1784 and other members of the family.

National Grid Reference: SX0522258056

Name: TREVAIL MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 5 METRES SOUTH OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70941

Grade: II

Details

Memorial cross. 1903. Granite. Celtic style cross, about 2 metres high, with relief carved interlace decoration in panels on a tapered rectangular section shaft with a Maltese wheelhead cross, also with interlace carving. Set on battered plinth with granite moulded curb to the enclosure of the grave. To Silvanus Trevail, architect, 1851-1903 and other members of the family.

National Grid Reference: SX0519558051

Name: CHURCHYARD CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 2 METRES WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70936

Grade: II

Details

Churchyard cross. Mediaeval or earlier origin. Granite, set on uncut metamorphic stone boulder. Cross about one metre high, wheelhead, with raised carved Maltese cross on each face. Ancient monument no. 347.

National Grid Reference: SX0518758063

Name: WELLINGTON AND ROSEVEAR MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 5 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70942

Grade: II

Details

Pair of headstones. Early C19. Slate. Headstone to Elizabeth Wellington, 1823, has square head with incised primitive Ionic pilasters and segmental head to inscription panel, with fans carved at the top to left and right and admonitory sextet. Headstone to Nicholas Rosevear, 1816, with stylised Ionic pilasters and round head to inscription panel, with fans carved to top right and left and valedictory verses.

National Grid Reference: SX 05225 58072

Name: UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 13 METRES EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70943

Grade: II

Details

Chest tomb. Circa 1800. Granite. Flat top with short trefoil-headed railings around the top; heavy moulded lid, no plinth.
National Grid Reference: SX0523258060

Name: TREVAIL MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 26 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70945

Grade: II

Details

Obelisk. Early C20. Granite. Square plan obelisk with pointed top, about 1½ metres high. Set on battered plinth with moulded cornice and square base, with segmental-headed recessed inscription panel in east side of plinth. To Joseph Trevail, 1903.

National Grid Reference: SX0521358099

Name: GATEWAY AND STEPS AT SOUTH EAST ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST CIRICIUS AND ST JULITTA

UID: 70944

Grade: II

Details

Gateway and steps at the entrance to the churchyard. Probably C18 steps leading to earlier gateway. Granite. The flight of 12-granite steps, with a wall to the east side, is outside the churchyard. The wall is about 2 metres high, rising with the steps for about 2 metres. The gateway has a square rubble pier to right and left, about one metre high; gateway paved in granite, with low wall to each side, with bench along top of wall. C20 rails to each side of steps.

National Grid Reference: SX 05245 58031

Name: MILESTONE AT SX 044571

UID: 70915

Grade: II

Details

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about 70 centimetres high, with rounded head, painted, with carved and painted lettering in crude upper case: LUXULYAN 1 MILE.

National Grid Reference: SX 04472 57199

Name: MILESTONE AT SX 050558

UID: 70916

Grade: II

Details

Milestone. Late C18. Granite monolith about 80 centimetres high, with rounded head Painted, with carved painted lettering in lower case with serifs: Luxulyan 2 MILES.

National Grid Reference: SX 05052 55843

Name: CROSS AT SX 031612

UID: 70932

Grade: II

Details

Cross. Mediaeval, perhaps earlier origin. Granite monolith about 2 metres high, or irregular shape, roughly hewn. Rounded head with Maltese cross raised in relief.

National Grid Reference: SX 03191 61312

Name: MILESTONE AT SX 136621

UID: 70912

Grade: II

Details

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about 1 metre high with segmental head, painted, with carve painted lettering in upper case without serifs: LUXULYAN 3 MILES, with the word Luxulyan carved in a curve to follow the shape of the head of the milestone.

National Grid Reference: SX0361862162

Name: MILESTONE AT SX 050558

UID: 70916

Details

Milestone. Late C18. Granite monolith about 80 centimetres high, with rounded head Painted, with carved painted lettering in lower case with serifs: Luxulyan 2 MILES.

National Grid Reference: SX 05052 55843

Name: O'BRYAN MONUMENT IN THE BURIAL GROUND ABOUT ONE METRE SOUTH OF INNIS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

UID: 70904

Grade: II

Details

(Formerly listed as O'Bryan monument in the burial ground about one metre north of Innis Bible Christian Chapel) Headstone. Early C19. Slate. Headstone with stepped rounded head, by Edgcombe of Truro. To Thomasine, the mother of William O'Bryan, 1821.

National Grid Reference: SX0263962172

Name: ALLEN MONUMENT IN THE BURIAL GROUND ABOUT ONE METRE SOUTH OF INNIS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

UID: 70903

Grade: II

Details

(Formerly listed as Allen monument in the burial ground about one metre north of Innis Bible Christian Chapel) Headstone. Mid C19. Slate. Plain square headed headstone, to William Allen, of Little Torrington, Devon, an itinerant preacher, 1845.

National Grid Reference: SX0263862171

Name: POMERY MONUMENT IN THE BURIAL GROUND ABOUT ONE METRE SOUTH OF INNIS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

UID: 70902

Grade: II

Details

(Formerly listed as Pomery monument in the burial ground about one metre north of Innis Bible Christian Chapel) Headstone. Mid C19. Slate. Square headed headstone with sunburst carved at each top corner. To Mary Pomery, 1840 and George, her husband, 1843.

National Grid Reference: SX0263562171

Name: MILESTONE AT SX 014626

UID: 70910

Grade: II

Details

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about 60 centimetres high. Round head, painted with crude painted and carved lettering: 5B. Benchmark to top.

National Grid Reference: SX0136862581

Name: GUIDESTONE AT SW 997624

UID: 70959

Grade: II

Details

Guidestone. C18. Granite monolith about 1 metre and 50 centimetres high, with rounded head. Top painted, with carved painted lettering in upper case with serifs: WITHIEL.

National Grid Reference: SW 99737 62451

Name: CROSS AT SX 027639

UID: 67574

Grade: II

Details

Cross. Pre-Conquest; restored C20. The whole cross is a granite monolith, roughly hewn, with a wheelhead, about one metre and 10 centimetres high. A short section of the shaft survives; the wheelhead has four roughly carved circles to front and rear. This cross is not listed as an ancient monument.

National Grid Reference: SX 02709 63952

Name: 81. MILESTONE AT SX 043593

UID: 70914

Grade: II

Details

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about one metre high, set into the bank. Segmental head, painted, with carved painted lettering in upper case without serifs: LUXULYAN 1 MILE. Benchmark below inscription. The word Luxulyan is carved in a curve to follow the shape of the head of the milestone.

National Grid Reference: SX 04346 59406

Name: MARKER STONE FOR THE CORNUBIAN MINE AT SW 999597

UID: 70965

Grade: II

Details

Marker stone for the Cornubian Mine. Late C19. Roughly hewn granite monolith about 40 centimetres high, of roughly square plan; carved lettering on 2 faces, in upper case with serifs: RR6CU on one side, other side illegible.

National Grid Reference: SW 99977 59706

Name: YELLAND MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 2 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST

GOMONDA

UID: 70981

Grade: II

Details

Pedestal tomb. Mid C19. Granite. Square pedestal with engaged octagonal shaft to each corner with moulded caps and bases. Inscription panel to front and to each side, with gable over each panel and to the rear, each with a small trefoil at the apex of the gable end a trefoil recess in the gable. Spire top with finial which has a moline cross carved on all sides. Inscription in Gothic lettering, to Richard Yelland, 1851.

National Grid Reference: SW9880959798

Name: COCK MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 8 METRES NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA

UID: 70984

Grade: II

Details

Pedestal tomb. Mid C19. Granite. Square base with recessed panels, moulding below pedestal with roll-moulded corners and slate inscription panels. Flat top with scalloped soffit surmounted by draped urn carved in granite standing on a square base. Erected by S. Arnold in memory of William Cock, in recognition of 30 years' faithful service as Manager of the Great Wheal Prosper China Clay and Stone Works, who died 1866.

National Grid Reference: SW9880759813

Name: UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 3 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA

UID: 70982

Grade: II

Details

Chest tomb. C18. Granite. Granite ashlar chest with moulded top, heavy flat lid, square-cut. No inscription.

National Grid Reference: SW9880559785

Name: UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 8 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA

UID: 70983

Grade: II

Details

Headstone. C18. Slate. Nowy head with rounded shoulders, incised border with cherub's head in shaped cartouche to top, crossed bones to each side. Inscription in cursive script, with admonitory quatrain. Dedication illegible, dated 1740.

National Grid Reference: SW9880259780

Name: HIGMAN MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 5 METRES WEST OF ROCHE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

UID: 70979

Grade: II

Details

Chest tomb. C19. Granite and slate. Granite ashlar chest on plinth with plain corner pilasters and heavy moulded lid. Slate inscription plate set into the lid. To Joseph Higman, 1852.

National Grid Reference: SW9884760290

Industrial features

Name: CHINA CLAY WORKS AT SX 046582

UID: 70894

Grade: II

Details

China clay works, including chimney and remains of tanks. Late C19. Chimney in white brick with metal banding on granite rubble base; tanks in rendered stone rubble. There are 7 tanks to the rear, of rectangular plan; The clay slurry was carried via pipes tunnelled through a hill and over a viaduct into the rear of the tanks. The sediment was taken through sluice gates at the front of the tanks on to the pan, which is a long platform in front of the tanks with heat ducts under the floor. The furnace and chimney is at the left end of the pan. In front of the pan, there is a railway track on a terrace, for carrying away the finished clay in the form of briquettes. The chimney is circular, with tapered shaft, on circular granite rubble base about 3 metres in diameter. The tanks are rectangular, about 20 metres by 10 metres, with walls rendered inside and in granite rubble to front, each with opening to front. The site is close to the railway for transporting the china clay, with the station at Bridges, Luxulyan.

National Grid Reference: SX0471258274

Name: Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

Brief Description:

Much of the landscape of Cornwall and West Devon was transformed in the 18th and early 19th centuries as a result of the rapid growth of pioneering copper and tin mining. Its deep underground mines, engine houses, foundries, new towns, smallholdings, ports and harbours, and their ancillary industries together reflect prolific innovation which, in the early 19th century, enabled the region to produce two-thirds of the world's supply of copper. The substantial remains are a testimony to the contribution Cornwall and West Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in the rest of Britain and to the fundamental influence the area had on the mining world at large. Cornish technology embodied in engines, engine houses and mining equipment was exported around the world. Cornwall and West Devon were the heartland from which mining technology rapidly spread.

National Grid Reference: N50 8 10 W5 23 1

Name: Combined viaduct and aqueduct called Treffry Viaduct

UID: CO 1048

National Grid Reference: SX 05641 57187

Name: ROYALTON MINE ENGINE HOUSE AT SX 977617

UID: 70971

Grade: II

Details

Engine house with chimney. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Rectangular plan engine house with circular plan chimney at one corner. This is an inside beam engine house, so there is no opening in the bob wall as is usual; all the machinery was contained within the structure. Rectangular engine house, without roof; the gable end wall with the chimney at one corner, has a small window opening at upper level. The chimney is of circular plan, about 4 metres diameter at the base, tapered; the lower stage is in granite rubble, with brick collar and brick upper stage and cornice. Not fully accessible at time of survey (July 1986) Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SW 97744 61816

Name: BELOWDA MINE BUILDINGS INCLUDING ENGINE HOUSE, AT SW 969621

UID: 70951

Grade: II

Details

Engine house, boiler house and smithy at Belowda Mine. Late C19. Granite rubble, with brick top to chimney. Rectangular plan engine house with chimney to north; the boiler house is about 10 metres to east, of rectangular plan. The smithy is about 30 metres to south west. These buildings were part of Belowda tin mine. The north front of the engine house has the chimney to right; the chimney is of circular plan, about 3 metres diameter at the base with an inspection hole at the base. The chimney is tapered, in granite rubble to the height of the engine house, and continued in brick. The north front of the engine house has 3 window openings, one at each storey, the upper 2 with brick jambs. Attached to the left side is a 2-storey lean-to, of later date, which projects beyond the engine house at the rear; it has a gable end at the rear, and 2 window openings to the side, the front has been partially demolished to form a cart entry. Attached to the right side is a 2-storey building with gable ends and corrugated iron roof; to the front this has an upper door approached by a flight of granite steps, and a window. To the rear there is a wide doorway to left and window to right, 2 blocked windows under eaves. To the rear of the engine house, the bob opening has brick jambs, and there is a doorway leading out on to a granite rubble platform. The boiler house is a small single storey rubble building with gable ends; the front faces south, with a doorway and a window opening, small single light in left gable end at upper level and opening to rear under the eaves. Formerly had a slate roof. Attached to the right side is a lower single storey lean-to with doorway to front and ventilation slit in rear wall. The smithy is a long, single storey building of 2-room plan, in granite rubble with quoins, corrugated iron roof with gable ends. The front faces north, and has central doorway with cambered brick head. The rear has 2 window openings, as on front. These buildings form a good group, important both for industrial archaeology and for their landscape value. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SW 96993 62147

Name: Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape.

Location: N50 8 10 W5 23 1

Name: WHEAL ROSE CHINA CLAY WORKS

UID: 70973

Grade: II

Details

China clay works, including remains of tanks, 2 dries and pair of kiln chimneys. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. The tanks are to the south west, much overgrown; there are 2 long rectangular dries, each about 70 metres long; the kiln chimneys are sited in between the dries, an unusual arrangement. At each end of the dries, the remains of a 2-storey building. The dries have rubble walls, with the brick channels remaining inside; roofless, with gable ends. The dry to the east has 5 openings in the rear wall to the tanks, with fittings for sluice gates; the dry to the west has 8 similar rear doorways. At the end of each dry, a flight of stone steps down from the platform, and ovens at the end of each dry in the gable end wall. In the middle, there is a pair of circular plan granite rubble chimneys, each about 4 metres in diameter at the base; both tapered, one with cast iron banding, each with brick top. The wall to the rear is curved around the chimneys. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX 01052 59471

Name: KILN CHIMNEY AT SX 005596

UID: 70962

Grade: II

Details

Kiln chimney from a china clay works. Late C19. Granite ashlar and brick. Circular plan chimney, with remains of a large rectangular plan building to one side. The chimney is in granite ashlar, tapered, with a moulded collar at the top of the lower stage; continued in brick with cornice and blocking course to top. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX 00722 59643

Name: KILN CHIMNEY AT SX 005597

UID: 70963

Grade: II

Details

Kiln chimney from a china clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble with cast iron banding. Circular plan chimney. Circular chimney in granite rubble, tapered, with 9 cast iron bands. The rest of the kiln no longer remains. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX 00590 59703

Name: ROSEMELLYN CHINA CLAY WORKS ENGINE HOUSE AT SX 007600

UID: 70969

Grade: II

Details

Engine house at former china clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Unusually large rectangular plan engine house, with circular chimney at front right corner; there is a deep channel running directly away from the rear of the engine house. This engine house was used for pumping from the china clay pit; it worked on a system of flat rods through a tunnel to the pit. The channel running away from the rear of the engine house housed this machinery. The front wall of the engine house has a round arched opening at upper level, with granite cill, which serves as a lintel for the lower door. To right, the chimney is circular, tapered, about 4 metres in diameter at the base, with a round-arched inspection hole with brick head at the base. Lower stage of the chimney in granite rubble, brick collar and upper stage continued in brick, with cornice. The left side has 3 round-arched openings with brick surrounds at upper ground floor level, partially demolished. The rear bob wall has round-arched opening; inside, a pit towards the rear of the engine house. To the rear, off centre from the arched opening, a deep channel running away at right angles from the engine house. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX0071060049

Name: KILN CHIMNEY AT SX 004595

UID: 70961

Grade: II

Details

Kiln chimney from a china clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Circular plan chimney, tapered. The lower stage of the chimney is in granite rubble with cast iron banding; upper stage in brick with a plain cornice of 3 stepped courses of bricks. Formerly had a rectangular building at the base. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX 00405 59595

Name: GREAT WHEEL PROSPER CHINA CLAY WORKS

UID: 70958

Grade: II

Details

China clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. The dry has slate roof with gable ends. Long rectangular china clay dry with chimney at the west end. There are the remains of the tanks to the south, and a railway branch line along the north side, formerly used for transporting the china clay. The dry is a long rectangular building, single storey, standing on a granite plinth, open-fronted, with C20 doors along the front. The chimney is at the west gable end, circular, about 4 metres diameter at the base. It is in granite rubble, tapered, with cast iron banding; the upper stage is in brick with cornice. To the south side, there are the remains of the tanks; these have granite rubble walls about 2 metres high, these to the east end still in use. There is a 2-storey C20 building between the eastern tanks and the dry. Along the north side of the dry, the remains of the railway track; this branch line would also have served the Carbis Brick and Tile Works adjacent to the west (q.v.). Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX 00183 59596

Name: CARBIS BRICK AND TILE WORKS

UID: 70954

Grade: II

Details

Row of 3 beehive kilns and chimney, of the Carbis brick and tile works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Row of 3 beehive kilns running in a north/ south axis, with square plan chimney to the south of the northernmost kiln. Circular kilns, about 7 metres in diameter, in granite rubble with coping at the top of the vertical walling, domed brick roofs. Each kiln has a segmental -headed brick doorway to front and rear; the interior is completely faced in brick; with a central circular brick structure for the flue above the furnace, with ventilation slits. The furnace was below the kiln, each kiln with a ventilation hole at the top of the domed roof. The chimney stands on a square battered granite plinth, the square chimney in white brick with cast iron bracing to corners. Base about 3 metres by 3 metres, slightly tapered. Beehive kilns are a rare survival in Cornwall. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

National Grid Reference: SX 00111 59595

Scheduled Monuments

Prehistoric ritual/funerary monuments

Name: Bowl barrow 270m south west of Castle Hill Farm

UID: CO 907

National Grid Reference: SX 02835 62578

Name: Three bowl barrows between 120m and 820m south of Brynn Barton Cottage

UID: CO 839

National Grid Reference: SW9805161459, SW9819461378, SW9821360793

Prehistoric fortifications

Name: Helman Tor

UID: CO991

National Grid Reference: SX0615861632

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort, a stone hut circle settlement and a field system, situated on the prominent hill known as Helman Tor. The earlier prehistoric hillfort survives as a single complete rampart mainly composed of large orthostats and small coursed stone walls linking outcrops of naturally outcropping rock and enclosing the whole top of the tor. An additional, partial outer rampart to the west extends southwards and is similarly constructed. This attains a height of up to 1.5m. The position of an entrance is suggested by two orthostatic uprights in this outer boundary and a second entrance has also been identified on the western side. Within the enclosure the settlement on the summit of the tor includes at least 19 flat areas, terraced for occupation. On the lower western slope of the hill is a stone hut circle settlement which includes one substantially-built hut circle with an internal diameter of 11.5m with at least two associated smaller hut platforms. These lie within a field system surviving as substantial lynchets, areas of cleared stone and clearance cairns concentrated on large earthfast boulders. There are further boundaries between the two ramparts, and on the eastern side of the hill there are more cleared areas and clearance cairns. A later stone-faced earth bank appears to cross the top of the tor from north to south and is a post medieval land division for grazing. Throughout the area there is extensive evidence of post medieval stone splitting. Partial excavations by Mercer in 1986 revealed evidence for lengthy occupation including many post and stake holes from frequently replaced structures; hearths; a midden containing Neolithic pottery; and an enigmatic paved feature. Additional chance finds in the vicinity have included two greenstone axes, flints and pottery indicating early prehistoric activity.

Name: Prideaux Hillfort

UID: CO188

National Grid Reference: SX0590555671

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, known locally as 'Prideaux Castle', situated at the end of a prominent inland spur. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure defined by three closely-spaced concentric ramparts with ditches and parts of a

fourth rampart which survives as either a slight bank or a scarp. The ramparts range in height from 1.3m to 2.7m, the innermost being the best preserved, whilst the outermost rampart survives as a partial scarp up to 1.3m high. The entrances appear to have been staggered. To the north and east, the outer defences are partially overlain by field boundaries which are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included. On the eastern side, the ramparts have been cut by a later entrance. A circular depression to the east may be a hut circle.

The hillfort was first recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1813 when it was called Prideaux Warren. It was re-surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1969 and by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in 1988 as part of the Luxulyan Valley Project. Stray finds of a sherd of Iron Age pottery, a granite hammer, flints and a possible cup marked stone have been made within the hillfort.

Name: Castle-an-Dinas

UID: CO93

National Grid Reference: SW9454462367

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

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

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

Chapels, crosses and wells

Name: Wayside cross in Luxulyan churchyard

UID: 28463

Details

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated to the west of the church in Luxulyan churchyard in southern central Cornwall.

The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head set in a large irregularly shaped boulder. The overall height of the monument is 1.66m. The principal faces are orientated east-west. The head measures 0.48m high by 0.55m wide and is 0.17m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs with traces of a narrow bead around the outer edge of the head. There is a 0.05m diameter hole near the top of the head on the east face. The shaft measures 0.83m high by 0.39m wide at the base tapering to 0.33m at the top and is 0.2m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.18m at the top. On the east face is a 0.06m diameter hole near the base of the shaft. This hole and the one on the head are the result of the former reuse of the cross as a gatepost. The shaft is cemented into a large boulder of Luxulyanite, a local volcanic rock. This boulder measures 1.19m north-south by 0.67m east-west and is 0.35m high.

The wayside cross is located to the west of the church, by the west entrance into the churchyard. The cross originally stood on the Bodmin road at a place called Three Stiles, near Consence. It may have been in use as a gatepost at this site. The base is believed to be built into a hedge close to this site. The cross was removed to a rockery in the vicarage garden by the Reverend Grylls between 1813-1853 when he was vicar of Luxulyan. By 1896 when the historian Langdon recorded the cross, it had been re-erected in its present position in the churchyard at Luxulyan.

The metalled surface of the footpath passing to the east and north of the cross, the concrete filled cattlegrid, coffin resting stone and gates at the entrance to the churchyard to the south, and the iron gate to the north west where they lie within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 05188 58064

Name: St Cyor's well house

UID: 30444

National Grid Reference: SX 05280 58036

Name: Medieval wayside cross at Lockengate

UID: 24268

National Grid Reference: SX 03186 61310

Name: Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm

UID: 24300

National Grid Reference: SX 02711 63951

Name: Wayside cross in the grounds of the former Rectory at Withiel, 70m south-west of the house

UID: CO 241

National Grid Reference: SW9930065258

Name: Wayside cross in Tregaminion chapel yard, 3m north west of the chapel

UID: 28441

National Grid Reference: SX 09657 51913

Name: Wayside cross in Tregaminion chapel yard, 8m south of the chapel

UID: 28442

National Grid Reference: SX 09667 51898

Name: Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard, 10m south of the church

UID: 28448

National Grid Reference: SW 98794 59776

Name: Medieval chapel of St Michael's on Roche Rock

UID: CO 191

National Grid Reference: SW9911159617

Registered Landscapes: Battlefields

Name: The Battle of Lostwithiel, 31 August - 1 September 1644b

List entry Number: 1413762

National Grid Reference: SX1047555732

Parks and Gardens

Name: GROTTO IN THE GROUNDS OF MAHEBOURG

UID: 70950

Grade: II

Details

Grotto. Circa 1780. Granite with shell decoration. A round arch over a seat. The front of the arch is faced with black volcanic pebbles; stone roof, the grotto built against a granite boulder at the rear. The interior has pattern of ormer shells with graded coloured pebbles between in red and black. The seat has a sloping back, with a star pattern in shells and large conch shells along the top of the seat. This grotto was formerly part of the Vicarage garden, (now known as King's Acre (q.v.)) now in a separate property, Mahebourg. In style it resembles the Shell Seat at Mount Edgcumbe Country Park.

National Grid Reference: SX 05038 58193

Name: PENCARROW

UID: 1643

Grade: II*

Details

Early and mid C19 formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds, together with C18 parkland.

National Grid Reference: SX 04232 69886

Name: MENABILLY

UID: 1642

Grade: II

National Grid Reference: SX 09638 51904, SX 10278 50909

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View to the north-west, where Great Lavrean Farm occupies the visible high ridge of ground, set within the thick woodland.



View to the west, south-west towards Roche and the mining assets along the Roche to Bugle road; from the east.



View back to Lestoon Farm and the farmyard; from the north.



View to the lower ground to the south-east and east, towards Luxulyan village and the various heritage assets that encompasses; in the foreground is a boggy wet area, in a small combe; from the north-west.



The field peaks at the centre, with some rock and granite showing through the grass pasture; from the south-east.



View of the grass pasture of the field; from the south.



View of the large operational turbine that stands to the north-east, near Bodiggo Farm; from the south-west.



View to the nearest dwelling: Little Lavrean Farm, which is hidden in the trees to the west, with the mining landscape visible behind; from the east.



Ivy Cottage, at Bodwen; from the south-east.



Ivy Cottage, showing how its mature garden plants and tall hedge shield it from any views; from the south-east.



The barns and stables of the Old Farmhouse, in Bodwen, all Grade II listed buildings; from the north-east.



The Ebenezer Methodists Chapel, at Ebenezer, north of Luxulyan, showing its blocked windows and adjoining buildings; from the south-east.



The large solar farm outside Luxulyan, near Bodiggo Farm, east, alongside the main road out of the village; from the south-west.



Bodiggo Farmhouse, with mature hedges to the garden; from the south-east.



The barns at Bodiggo, in their own walled enclosure, having been converted for residential use; from the north-east.



The tall pine trees which shield the farm at Bodiggo, to its western side; from the south-east.



The clay works outside Luxulyan, to the north and adjacent to the railway line, now partially surrounded by a modern housing estate; from the east.



The trees in the walled enclosure west and north of the church, which shields the structure from views to the turbine; from the south.



The church in Luxulyan, a Grade I Listed building, framed to the west, north and east by trees; from the south-west.



The medieval wayside cross in the churchyard, shielded by the walls of the churchyard, the buildings of the village and the trees; from the south-west.



One of the monuments in the churchyard, which are all Listed Grade II; from the west.



The Listed gateway into Kings Acre, opposite the church; from the south-west.



Primrose Cottage, east of the church, local blocking from other houses and buildings in the village; from the south-east. .



The stone garden walls that shield and enclose St Cyor's Well House; from the south.



View from within the sunken stone enclosure that contains the small arched well house building, showing no views to the north or the west, only limited views to the east and south; from the east.



Views within the Luxulyan valley, a protected mining landscape, showing the thick tree coverage; from the south.



Views to the northern end of the valley, as it widens and becomes more shallow, showing that the density of the trees still block views to the turbine; from the south.



The Treffry Aqueduct within the Luxulyan valley, surrounded by the trees of the valley; from the north.



The remains of the mine buildings that line the valley are shielded from any impact by the trees that dominate the area; from the west.



The valley turns west towards the southern end and splits, becoming steeper, and the trees provide even more comprehensive blocking as they get closer together.



Prideaux House, which lies south of the turbine and to the west of the Luxulyan valley at its southern end. The house sits in its landscape parkland and there is no impact from the turbine; from the south-east.



The wide gateway to the private drive down to Medros Farmhouse, showing the small plantation of trees that block views to the farm; from the north-west.



The small 19th century church of St Peter, showing it surrounded by trees; with no views out to the surrounding countryside; from the south.



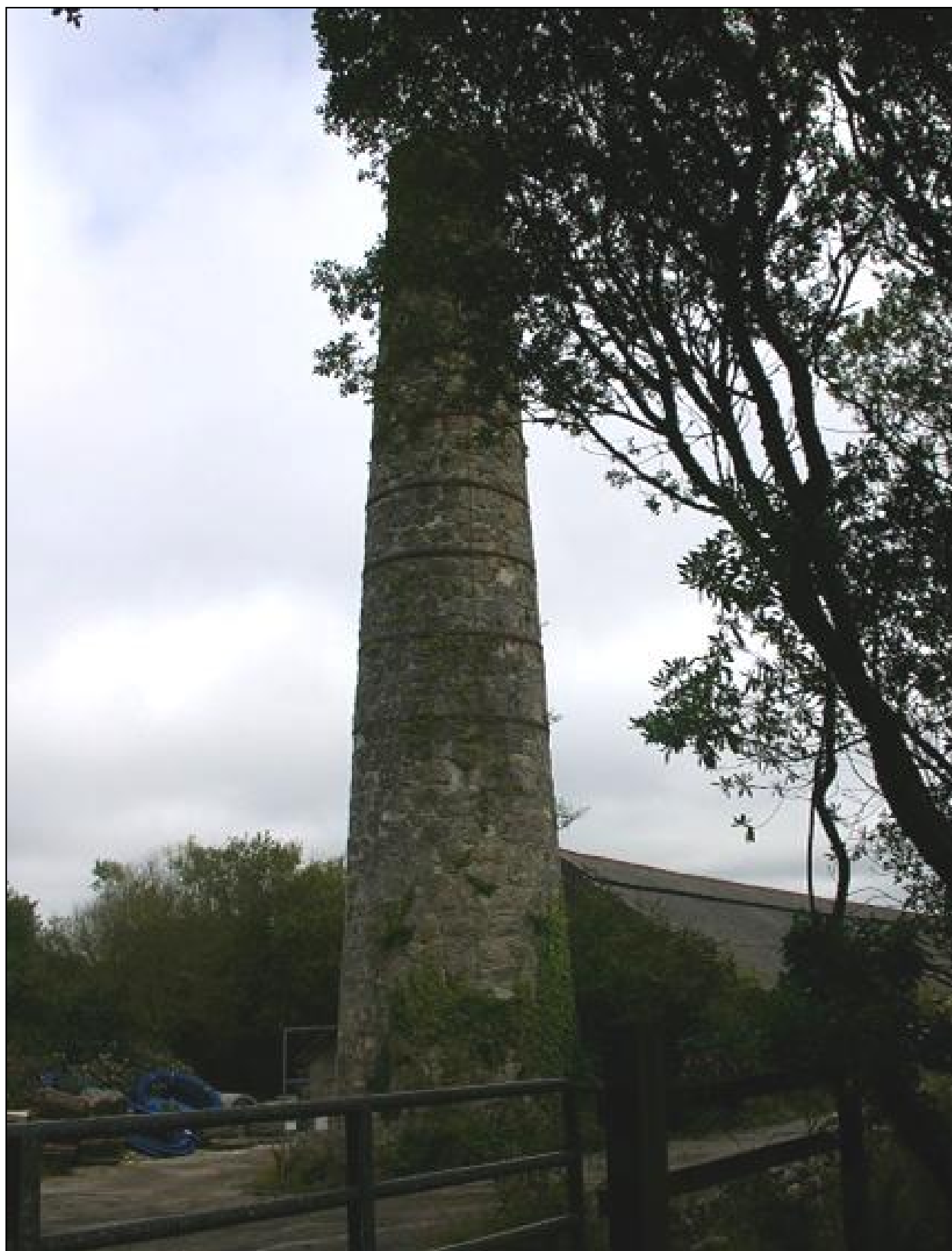
The tall mature trees which line the stone walls of the churchyard at St Peter's; from the south-west.



View up the main street in the small settlement of Rescorla, showing to the left, the farm house and to the right the cottages; from the east.



The top of one of the kiln chimneys, showing above the trees; from the south-west.



One of the kiln chimneys, within the mining area between Bugle and Roche, attached to a drying house and surrounded by woodland; from the north-west.



Rosemellyn Farmhouse, set in the woodland, between and around the various clay works and adjacent to the Rosemellyn Clay Works; from the north.



View west along the valley north of the main china clay quarries, along the road between Bugle and Roche. All of the various china clay works, brick works and kilns provide each other with a cohesive context, also being shielded by the trees of the surrounding woodland; from the east.



The Carbis Brick Works, with beehive kilns and chimney; from the north-east.



The medieval chapel of St Michael, at Roche, set into the high rocky outcrop; from the north-east.



The Church of St Gormonda, a Grade II* Listed building in Roche; from the south-east.



Views from St Gormonda, east towards Luxulyan, showing the local blocking; from the west.



View of one of the wayside crosses in the churchyard at St Gormonda, a Scheduled Monument; from the north-east.



Views up to the barns set into the trees at Great Lavrean Farm; from the south-east.



Higher Menadew Farm, showing the local blocking from buildings; from the east.



Trevillyn Farmhouse, showing the excellent condition of the newly restored building, with a barn to the west converted to a garage and another barn to the east; from the north.



Views towards the proposed turbine location from a gate just above Trevillyn Farmhouse, confirming views from the general area of the farmhouse; from the north-east.



Conce Farmhouse, on the side of the road, showing its low roof height and the tall hedges to its garden at the front; from the north-east.



The medieval wayside cross, still standing in its intended location at the road junction in Lockengate, shielded to the south and east by tall mature trees and the houses behind; from the north-west.



View down the long back drive at Pencarrow, on the eastern side of the estate; showing the thick forest/woodland which shields the inner parkland and gardens of the house, to the north; from the south.



The tall hedgebanks that flank the busy B road that forms the eastern boundary of the main part of the landscaped parkland at Pencarrow; from the south.



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