

# LAND at PENNARE FARM St ALLEN CORNWALL

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



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# **Land at Pennare Farm, St Allen, Cornwall**

## **Results of a Desk-Based Assessment, Walkover Survey & Visual Impact Assessment**

*For*

Chloe Bines

*of*

MiGrid (the Agent)

*By*



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## *Summary*

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Pennare Farm, St Allen, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single wind turbine.*

*The land at Pennare Farm originally formed part of the medieval manor of Gwarnick. Pennare, meaning 'promontory or headland' is entirely appropriate, as the farm sits below a locally prominent spur of land that juts out into the valley of the River Allen. There is little in the documentary or cartographic record to suggest the proposed site of the turbine is of any great significance, but its topographical location would have been favoured for the burial of the dead during the Bronze Age. In addition, the field-name 'Beacon Croft' would, as the name suggests, indicate it was used as a medieval beacon, or considered suitable for one.*

*Geophysical surveys in the immediate area have revealed the presence of buried archaeological remains, and the substantial ditch identified by the Chynoweth survey (the Killivose?) was probably constructed as a cross dyke designed to cut off and protect the hill spur.*

*In terms of the wider landscape, the prominent location of the proposed turbine means it will be a highly visible new element within this landscape. However, most of the heritage assets affected are not particularly sensitive to wind developments, or else are located at such a distance to minimise any impact. The Grade II\* church at St Allen will be the most seriously affected, and even that enjoys some element of seasonal local blocking.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.*

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Chloe Bines of MiGrid (The Agent)  
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The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Pennare Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	St Allen
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 81102 49762

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Pennare Farm, St Allen, a small parish north of Truro, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of MiGrid (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Thomas Tripp (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 500kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is a field approximately 300m north of Pennare Farm (see Figure 1). It sits close to the summit of a pronounced east-west ridge of land at about 100m AOD. The land falls away steeply to the north, east and south.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones and sandstones of the Gramscatho Group (BGS 2013).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the southern edge of the parish of St Allen, c.400m to the east of the medieval settlement of Killivose. St Allen lies in the Deanery and Hundred of Powder. Pennare Farm formed part of the manor of Gwarnick, successively held by the Bevills, Arundells and Prideaux families.

Gwarnick was an important medieval manor and is first recorded in 1294, and the area in which the site is situated is classified as *Anciently Enclosed Land* on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as the agricultural heartland of farming settlements documented before the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Cornwall Council 2013).

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

A series of geophysical surveys have been undertaken in the immediate area – at Chynoweth Farm, Nanteague Farm, St Allen and Tolgroggan Farm. The earlier surveys were located over known monuments, but the more extensive Chynoweth and Nanteague surveys took place in advance of proposed PV developments, and revealed lost and relict field boundaries as well as other buried features. The survey at Chynoweth also identified a substantial linear earthwork (*Killivose* = small wood+dyke).



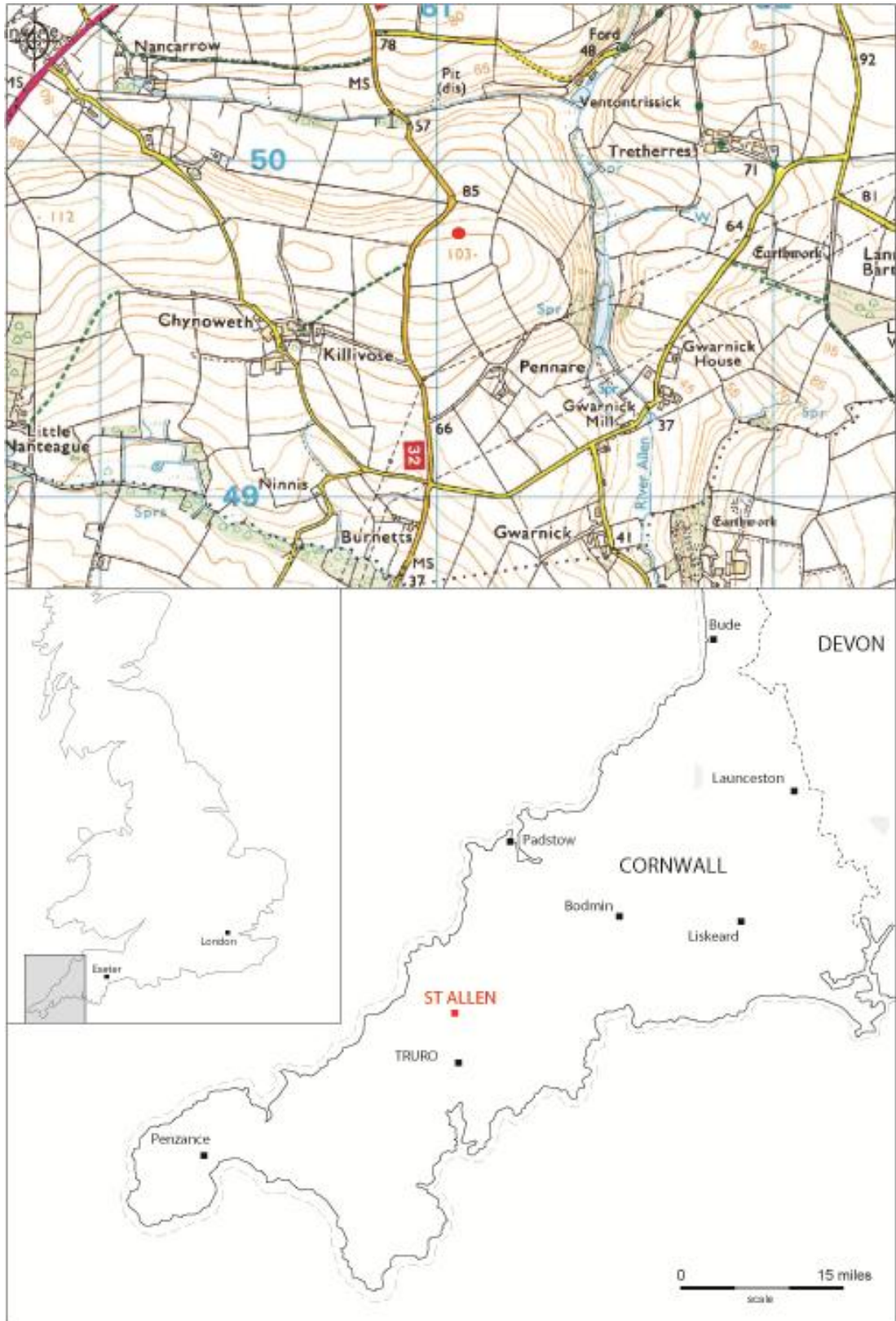


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

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### 2.1 Documentary History

The proposed turbine is located on land that belonged to the Manor of Gwarnick (UID: 62800), first recorded in 1294 as *Wernieg*, the ‘swamp of the alders’ (Padel 1985, 118). It was home to a family of that name (Laurence *de Wernieg* – see CRO AR/1/236), but descended via marriage to the notable Bevill family, who held it for much of the medieval period. The last of the Bevill male line died in 1573, and their lands passed via co-heiresses to the Grenvilles and the Arundells. Gwarnick formed part of the Arundell inheritance, and the manor house was inhabited by a lesser branch of that noble family. John Arundell was known as ‘Black Arundell’ on account of his clothes, and on his death in 1597 it is reputed to have passed to the Prideaux family, who were possessed of the manor in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, various documents in the CRO (e.g. AR/10/38, the probate inventory of Nicholas Arundell d.1666) suggest the Arundells still held parts of the manor into the later 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The Prideaux family certainly held the property in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, as they sold it to James Kempe of Falmouth in 1704. This may have been a reflection of a short-lived financial problem: in 1702 Mr Prideaux sent a letter to a Lady Bellings asking for a loan on Gwarnick House (CRO AR/10/160). Edward Prideaux bought the property back in 1731, and the Prideaux family still held the manor in 1873.

The meaning of the place-name Pennare, derived from *\*pen-arth* meaning ‘promontory or headland’ (Padel 1985, 180-1), is highly appropriate given the local topography. The farm belonged to the manor of Gwarnick and is first attested in a mortgage of 1742, as ‘Little Pennare’ (CRO AR/3/475). This would imply the presence of at least two tenements at this location. In 1841 the farm was owned by the Rev. Charles Prideaux, and occupied by John Keast, his wife, and ten children (FreeCen 2013).

The above discussion is based on Lysons, D. & Lysons, S. 1814: *Magna Britannia, Volume 6* and Gilbert 1838.

### 2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor’s Draft 1803

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1803 Ordnance Survey surveyor’s draft map of the area (Figure 2); the Norden (1610) and Gascoigne (1699) maps do not give any additional details. The only detail of note is the track leading from Pennare around the eastern side of the hill. The draft is not usually reliable in regard to the field boundaries, but the immediate landscape does not seem to be drastically different to that of 1841.

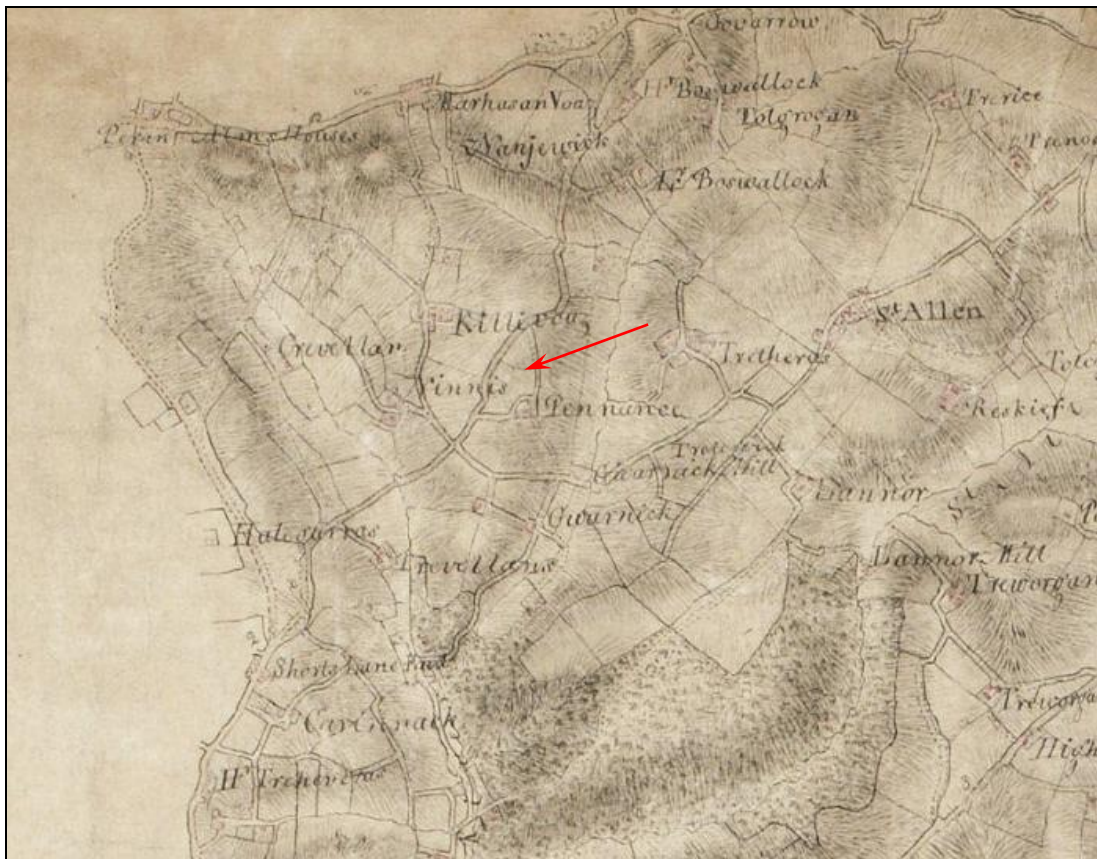


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1811 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

### 2.3 The 1841 St Allen Tithe Map

The proposed turbine is to be located close to the centre of field no.495 *Beacon Croft*. The field is in a particularly prominent location, and may well have been a medieval beacon site. The other field names are largely straightforward and prosaic with *Eight Acres* (no.493) and *Above Town* (no.494) to the south, *White Croft* (no.498) to the east, *Church Park* (no.496) and *Lower Church Park* (no.499) to the north. It is possible the place-name element 'church' here represents the presence of archaeological remains, or equally it could denote former glebe land. In morphological terms, there is little that is particularly distinctive about the shape of these fields, although the gentle curving boundaries of some is suggestive of medieval plough strips.

The fields around the site belonged to the farm of Pennare, which was owned by Reverend Charles Prideaux and leased by a John Keast, who in the 1841 census is listed as aged 55 living with his wife (Grace) and 10 children(?) at Pennare (FreeCen 2013).



Figure 3: Extract from the 1841 St Allen tithe map (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).



## 2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1880 shows that a small number of the hedgerows depicted on the 1841 tithe map had been removed to create fewer and larger fields, most notably to the east and south-east, where the fields numbered 602 and 603 on the tithe have been amalgamated by 1880. These maps show other details, such as the quarries to the west and south-east of the turbine site, although these features may have been present in 1841.

Several further boundaries had been removed by the time of the 1907 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map, with the two fields to the north of the turbine site conjoined. In addition, the field formed by amalgamating 602 and 603 had been further enlarged by the removal of the western boundary.

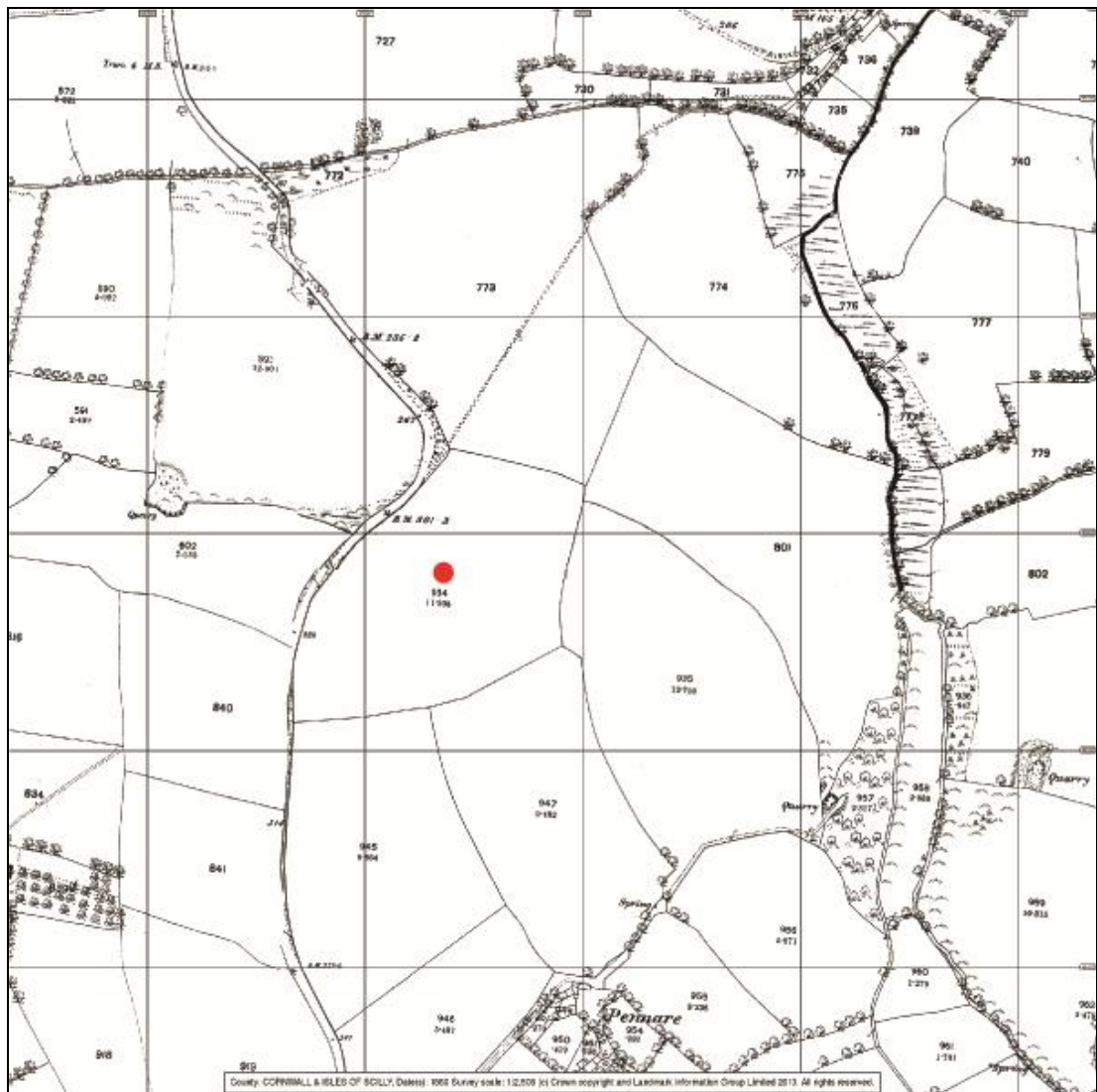


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1880 (the site is indicated).

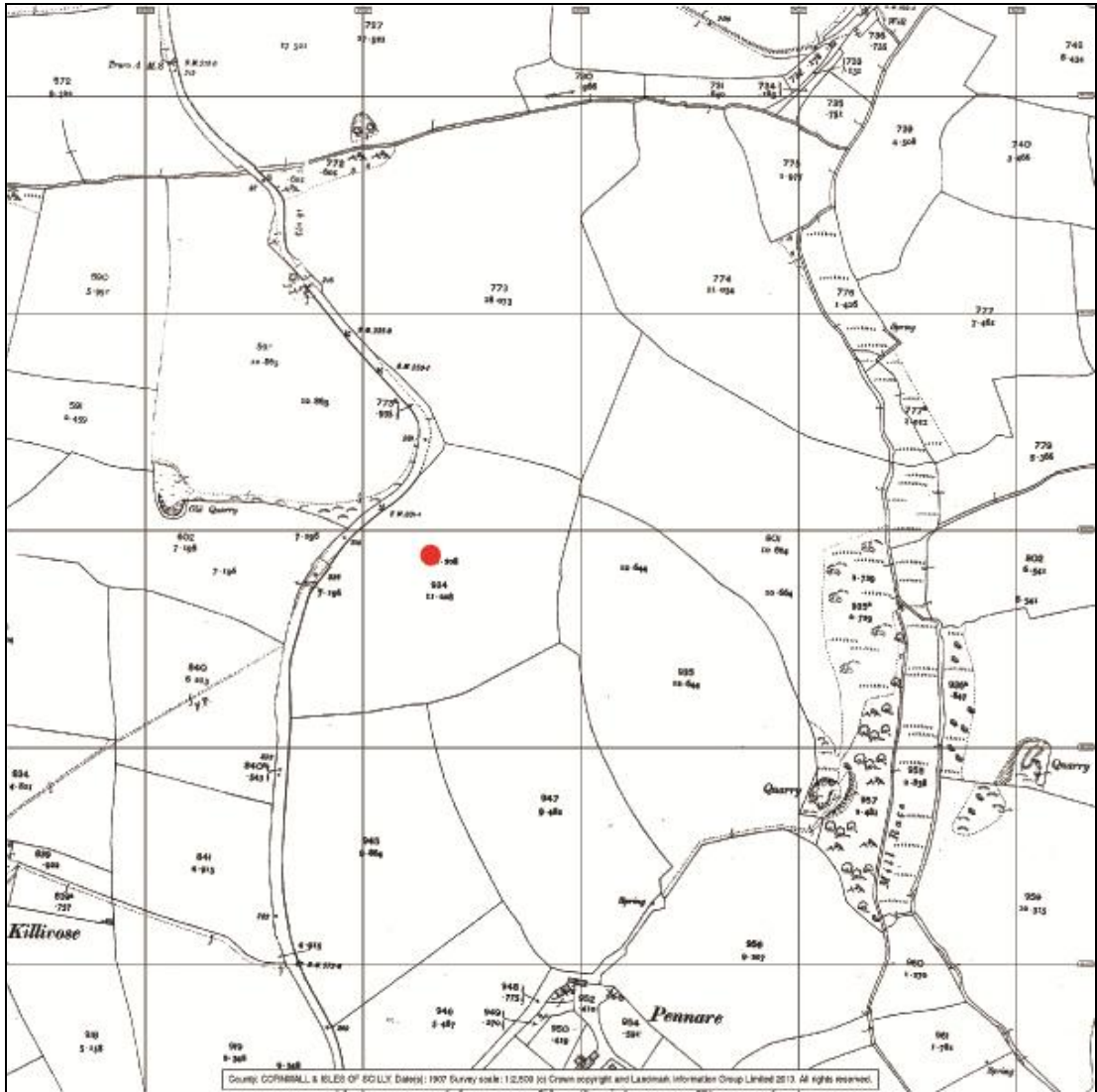


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1907 (the site is indicated).

## 3.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment

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### 3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited in May 2013 by E. Wapshott; photographs were taken, the condition and topography of the field was observed, any visible features or archaeology noted and panoramic photographs taken. The weather was cloudy with some drizzle, rain and mist, which lifted later in the day and limited sunny spells. Long-distance views to the north-west and east were confirmed, with clear views to the high ridges of land to the south-west and south; views to the south-east were more restricted.

Pennare Farm is accessed directly off a busy parish road, which joins the B3284 to the south. The proposed turbine would be located to the east of the B-road, where it dog-legs sharply to the north-west. The field is regularly ploughed and currently contains a cereal crop. The land rises to a peak just to the west of the proposed location of the turbine, falling away to the east, north-east and north, with a wide shallow valley to the north and a narrow wooded valley to the east. The land rises to the south, and the southern field boundary lies on the brow of the hill; the land then falls away to the south, giving wide 180° views to the south-east, south and south-west, towards Truro and beyond. To the west the land is relatively flat, then rising further west to the ridge, now dominated by the A30.

The field is surrounded by stone Cornish hedgebanks, topped with mature hedgerow shrubs, gorse bushes and some tall trees. The field has recently been ploughed and sown with a cereal crop. The field does undulate slightly, but there are no defined earthworks. There is one possible linear that may represent a former hedgebank, running north-south down the length of the field. The surrounding agricultural land is a mix of permanent pasture in the valleys and lower slopes, with cultivated land on the higher flatter ground.

### 3.2 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this relatively open landscape will be extensive. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by MiGrid (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 to the south-west and west. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (34.6m). Up to 5km all HER records and 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.



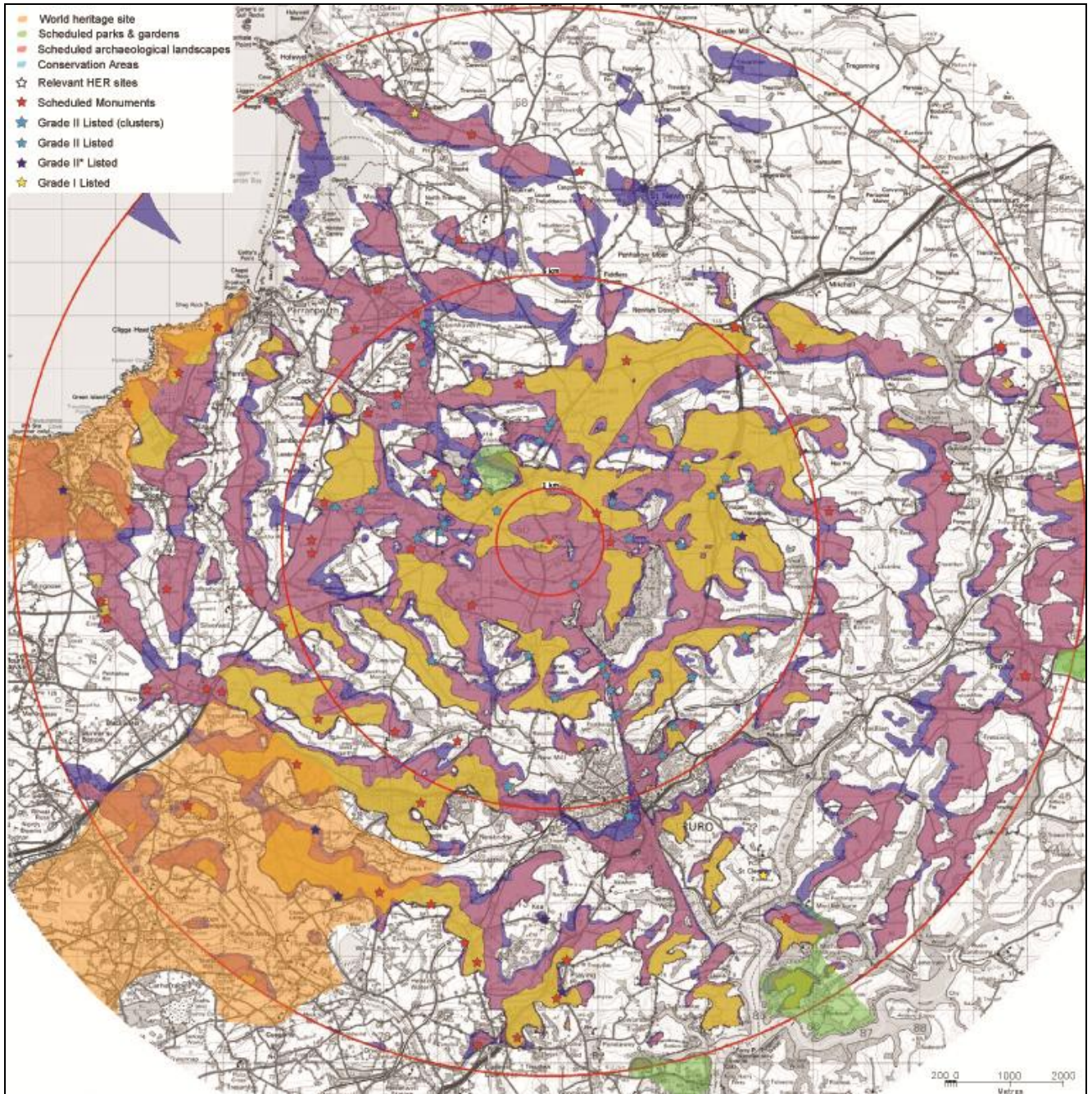


Figure 6: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by MiGrid).



### 3.3 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 1km, 5km and then 10km, with Registered Parks and Gardens being considered out to 15km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. However some elements of local blocking were found within the inner 3km, such as at Callestack village and especially within 1km of the proposed location of the wind turbine. Trees, shrubs and mature hedgebanks block views between the turbine location and adjacent Gwarnick Manor, a Grade II Listed structure which stands 1km from the turbine. The small hamlet of St Allen, lies to the north-east, and contains some Listed buildings, including the Grade II\* Listed church and Grade II Rectory. This settlement is located *c.*2km from the turbine, and the land around the southern part of the hamlet has direct views to the turbine site; other parts of the hamlet have more limited views, with only the hub or blades being visible. There is a substantial element of local blocking from hedgebanks and trees. Buildings provide local blocking within the larger settlements, restricting views and therefore the impact of the turbine, such as in Truro, Shortlanesend, St Agnes and others.

There are 17 Scheduled Monuments recorded within 5km and intervisibility could be confirmed for approximately half of these monuments. The scale and level of the impact varied widely across the group, and a significant number enjoy local blocking from trees, hedgerows or buildings; for others, their original setting has been extensively compromised.

### 3.4 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 3.4.1 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 (34.4m 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.

#### 3.4.2 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.

#### 3.4.3 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. 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 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

### 3.5 Assessment of Impact

#### 3.5.1 Impacts on Potential Archaeological Sites within the Development Area

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**.

### 3.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

#### 3.6.1 Listed Structures: 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 linhay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often Listed for its architectural

features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or 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.

- The lodge 400m south-west of Killagorden is a Grade II Listed building. It sits in a shallow valley orientated north-south. The turbine lies to the north-north-west and the ground rises to the east and west. A narrow road lined with trees runs through the valley, and mature hedgerows run up to the high ground. There may be some very limited views to the turbine, but it is likely that local blocking is comprehensive. The status of the lodge as a gatehouse to Killagorden is unaffected; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Ventongimps Villa (UID: 63713) is a Grade II Listed building, comprising a stone house and stone buildings on two sides of a small parish lane. One of the groups of stone buildings has been converted to a holiday cottage and there are modern agricultural buildings on higher ground to the north and east of the house. There is also a stone building immediately to the north of the house. These provide complete local blocking and there is no intervisibility with the turbine; impact assessed as **neutral**. The high ground to the north of the house will have some limited views to the turbine.
- Higher Ventongimps (UID: 63713) is a Grade II Listed building on the edge of a parish road; it sits within agricultural land and to the north and north-east there is a large wood called Bracken Wood that blocks all views to the proposed turbine. The land to the south will have clear views to the turbine, but the house stands on a shallow north-facing slope and has more limited views. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Lanner Farm and Barton buildings (UID: 63907), a farm and Grade II Listed building, lies to the east of the turbine. The buildings stand to the west and south of the farm, and the parish road runs away from the house to the west; it is lined with tall hedgebanks and tall mature trees. The topography rises to the west of the farm, limiting views to the proposed turbine. The setting of the farm within its farmyard, surrounded by its land, will not be affected by the turbine, despite its proximity; impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.2 Grand Houses

*Large and/or surviving gentry houses, in public or private hands, often incorporating multi-period elements of landscape planning*

The larger stately homes and lesser and surviving gentry seats were the homes of the manorial and lordly elite. Some may still be occupied by the descendants of medieval owners; others are in public ownership or held by the National Trust. Wealth derived from agriculture holdings, mineral exploitation and political office was invested on these structures as fashionable expressions of power and prestige. In addition, some homes will have been adapted in the post-Dissolution era from monastic centres (e.g. Buckland Abbey), and thus incorporate earlier buildings and hold further historical associations.

They are often Grade II\* or Grade I Listed buildings on account of their condition and age, architecture features, internal fixtures and furniture, and historical and cultural associations. In addition, they are often associated with ancillary structures – chapels, stables, kitchen

gardens etc. – that may be included within the curtilage of the House or be Listed in their own right. In addition, there is often a high degree of public amenity.

As such, these dwellings and associated structures were visual expressions of the wealth and aspirations of the owners, and were designed to be impressive. They were frequently located within a landscape manipulated to display them to best effect, and views to and from the structures were very important. In earlier periods this might be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the House – i.e. geometric formal gardens – but even these would have incorporated long prospects and might be associated with deer parks. From the 18<sup>th</sup> century, designed landscapes associated with the House laid out in a naturalistic style and incorporating multiple geographically disparate associated secondary structures became fashionable. The surviving examples usually contain many mature trees and thus local blocking is common. However, such is the sensitivity of these Houses, and in particular their associated designed landscapes, that the visual impact of a wind turbine is likely to be severe.

- Treリスケ School (UID: 377318) is Grade II Listed. It is a country house built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, now converted into a school. It is now surrounded by Truro Golf Course, which has taken over the grounds of the building. This has permanently altered the setting of the building, although many of the mature trees that dominated the former parkland remain and these restrict and manipulate the views in and around the house. The house and its outbuildings remain and their relationship is unaffected by the turbine. The city of Truro is slowly spreading west along the A390 road. High ground wraps around the site to the west, south and north, and the building itself will not have any views to the turbine; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Penmount (UID: 62810) is a Grade II Listed building, a large country house converted to a crematorium. It is surrounded by formal gardens, which wrap around to the east and south. It borders agricultural land to the north and west, which drops away sharply from the hill on which the house stands. The northern boundary of the grounds around the house are lined with tall mature specimen trees. The house has wide views to the north and west, slightly restricted by these trees; however, there is clear direct intervisibility with the proposed turbine site. The setting of the house in agricultural farmland, on a hill with wide views and within its formalised gardens, is not affected by the turbine, and the context of the house and its outbuildings has already been altered by its conversion to a crematorium. Impact is assessed as **negative/minor**, and other turbines are also visible in the wider landscape.
- Lamerton Manor (UID: 63281) is a large stone manor house, a Grade II Listed building. It stands on the northern edge of the village of Idless. The house is surrounded by a high stone wall, framed to the north by extensive service buildings and outbuildings. The house is surrounded to the north-west and west by gardens and grounds, with a number of mature trees. To the south-west of the house is the old farmhouse and further outbuildings, forming a ‘home farm’. To the north and north-west of the house is a series of large native woodlands, cut through by drives, namely Lord's wood, Lady's wood and Bishop's wood. The house and village are inward-looking, taking their context from the historic functions they performed and the valley location, framed by the woodlands around. All of this is unaffected by the proposed wind turbine, despite its proximity at 2.5km. The house and its buildings within its curtilage will not have any views; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Trevella, is a large Grade II Listed house that lies north-east of the settlement of Trispen. It has a tall three-storey tower gatehouse. The arched entrance is shielded by a large mature hedgebank, and the A39 runs between the gatehouse and the proposed turbine. The upper levels of the gatehouse will undeniably have views towards the turbine, but the setting of the building as a decorative estate feature at the entrance to parkland is not affected by the turbine. The social context of a gatehouse onto the main road has been permanently altered by the new A39, which now bypasses this area and the gatehouse no longer holds the impact it once commanded, informing travellers and locals of the presence of a grand house. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**. The house

itself sits on lower ground across the river valley, with the ground rising to the east behind the building; it sits within its grounds and is unaffected by the turbine at a distance of 4.5km; impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.3 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.

- Saveock Manor Farmhouse (UID: 63405) is a Grade II\* Listed building. It lies in rich farmland immediately to the east of Chacewater, on the northern fringe of the World Heritage Site mining landscape. This building sits within its curtilage of land which shows evidence of early field systems, with narrow rectangular fields. All of the fields around the house are bounded by tall mature hedgebanks that shield the property and largely block views of the surrounding countryside, with a focus on the farm, farm buildings and its immediate holding. The farmhouse stands with its associated outbuildings within this medieval field system and this context and landscape setting are in no way affected by a proposed single turbine at a distance of c.7.5km; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Buckshead House (UID: 377325) and outbuildings immediately North Of Buckshead (UID: 377326) are Grade II Listed buildings. A large roundabout on the A39 has been constructed immediately adjacent to the buildings to the north. The roundabout and roads are all lined with street lighting. There is also mid-to-late 20<sup>th</sup> century development to the south and a brand new housing development to the south, with the road wrapping around to the east. The house dominates a high knoll of land with wide views; however, overgrowth blocks views from much of the ground floor of the building and there are a number of tall mature trees surrounding the house that also provide seasonal blocking; these are thickest to the north and north-west. A large mobile phone mast stands south-east of the house and buildings. The house and its outbuildings are surrounded by a tall rendered wall and frame a courtyard. The context of the house and buildings within the walled compound are unchanged and unaffected by a turbine at a distance of c.4.5km. The setting of the house and buildings in their own grounds, in the countryside on the edge of the city of Truro has been permanently and irreversibly altered by 20<sup>th</sup> century developments. The turbine will, however, be visible, so an assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.
- Polwhele House (UID: 62812) is a Grade II Listed building and stands opposite Penmount (UID: 62810); it has been converted to a school. It stands on the same area of high ground, but stands on a shallow east-facing slope. The house is framed to the west and north by its outbuildings. To the west there is a large laboratory site. Partial local blocking is provided by Penmount and the high hedgebanks that frame the boundaries of the grounds. The blocking is such that there is no intervisibility with the turbine despite the views from around the buildings; the house and its outbuildings are set around a courtyard and this will not be affected by the turbine. Impact assessed as **neutral**.

- Bodrean Manor Farm (UID: 62800) is a Grade II Listed building, and is now a bed and breakfast business. The house faces south-east down a valley, with its outbuildings to the north and north-west. The north-west edge of the estate/farm is bounded by a large woodland, and the land falls away to the north and west; the A39 runs along the edge of the high ground before it drops down to a valley to the west. The context of the farmhouse and buildings within their land-holding, and the relationships between these buildings and their various historic functions, is unchanged by the turbine at a distance of c.4km; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Gwarnick Manor (UID: 62800) is a Grade II Listed building that stands 1km from the proposed turbine to the south-east. It sits in a shallow valley that drops away to the south, and the land rises behind the house to the north and west. The manor house has a large courtyard of barns and outbuildings that lie to the north. The hedgebanks of the fields and topography provide significant local blocking and views to the turbine will be minimal; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Lanhadron (UID: 71519) lies outside Trispen to the north-west; it is a Grade II Listed building. It stands directly adjacent to the A39, a very busy trunk route. There will be clear views between the heritage asset and the proposed turbine. There would be limited seasonal local blocking from stands of mature trees and hedgebanks. The setting of the house within the countryside has been altered by the road. Impact assessed as **negative/minor to negative/moderate**, dependant on the season.
- Truthan House and farmhouse (UID: 63941) lie in countryside to the west of the settlement of Trispen, and is a Grade II Listed building. The gate piers, well house, farmyard and cottage are all Listed buildings. The immediate context of the buildings will be unaffected by the proposed turbine, and the setting of the house within its grounds, with parkland trees, walled gardens, grounds and farmland, is likewise unaffected. There is a strong element of local blocking from mature trees in hedgebanks and within the parkland and grounds. The land falls away to the west and south, so some limited views may be possible; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Old Rectory and Culverhouse (UIDs: 63903 And 63904) are Grade II Listed buildings. They stand north of the church in heavily wooded grounds; the setting of the building would remain unaffected as there are no views to the site of the proposed turbine due to local blocking; impact assessed as **neutral**.

#### 3.6.4 Listed Structures: 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.

- The Church of St Cuthbert, at Cubert, is a Grade I Listed building. This is set within the heart of the settlement and is surrounded on south, east and west by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing developments. The older stone properties of the historic village lie to the north of the church around a small ‘village’ green set with a stone cross. The church lies within the churchyard, which also contains a number of Grade II Listed tomb chests. The setting of the church and its related funerary monuments will not be affected by a turbine at a distance of approximately c.8.5km. The church has a spire, rather than a tower, and is not particularly tall. The church enjoys local blocking to its north and west by the settlement of Cubert which has expanded along the road to Holywell. To the south the modern development is comprised largely of bungalows, with views over their roofs to the countryside beyond. To the south-east and east the church is largely blocked by rows of terraced modern houses, providing comprehensive local blocking. The land falls away to the south, and the hub and blades of the turbine could be visible; at this distance the impact of the turbine will only be **negative/minor to neutral**. An assessment of negative/minor is only given due to the significance of the church as a Grade I Listed building. For the tomb chests the impact is neutral as they are in no way affected by a turbine.
- The Church of St Newlyn at St Newlyn East (UID: 63975) is a Grade II\* Listed monument. It lies in the centre of the roughly ovoid enclosure that forms the heart of the historic settlement. To the west lies an important crossroads, with late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century ribbon development along the roads to the east and south. The majority of the older stone properties within the settlement frame the church to the south and north, but the church sits on a high knoll of land overlooking the roofs of the houses to the south, east and west. The church lies within a churchyard and the setting of the church and its related funerary monuments, will not be affected by a turbine at a distance of c.7km. The churchyard is bounded by a stone wall and stone-faced banks and contains a number of mature trees, especially to the south and west. These do limit views out from the body of the church and the churchyard. The land to the south of the settlement rises up to Penhallow Moor, limiting any interaction with the proposed turbine to the south, with views to only the tip of the turbine blades; to the south-east on the moor is a large wind farm, which dominates the landscape to the north, over St

Newlyn East. Its setting within the village would be unaffected; local blocking and the presence of the nearby windfarm makes any impact from the proposed turbine negligible; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- St Michaels Church (UID: 63412) stands just above Cross Lanes, in an area of heavily wooded countryside that may form part of a planned landscape comprised of several large farms with coppiced trees, mature native trees and rhododendrons. It is a Grade II\* Listed building of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and appears to have been converted into a dwelling. It is completely surrounded and hemmed in by trees, there are no views out to the countryside around or further afield as it is on a relatively level piece of ground; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- All Hallows Church at St Kea (UID: 63440) is a Grade II\* Listed building in the settlement of Kea. Kea sits in a wide shallow valley, with high ground to the west, south and east. The settlement itself sits on a small raised knoll of land with wide views to the north. The settlement is, however, heavily wooded and the church is surrounded by trees, shrubs and rhododendrons. The church sits within its walled churchyard and has a small square tower topped with a spire. Views to the turbine may be possible from the top of the church tower but not from the rest of the church or the churchyard. Impact is assessed as **negative/minor** as the turbine will be visible.
- The Church of St Clement in the village of St Clements is a Grade I Listed building. It sits within an ovoid enclosure on the banks of a creek, in the heart of the village and surrounded by historic houses. The church is almost completely surrounded by trees and mature shrubs within its stone-walled churchyard. The foliage around the church is so dense it largely obscures the building from the rest of the village. The church does, however, have a tall square tower; this provides wide views to the south and north, up and down the River Tresillian. The village does sit on a slight knoll and the ZTV indicated the tip of the turbine blades may be visible from the settlement. Despite this, the turbine would have no impact on the church as its setting would remain unaffected; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- The Church of St Agnes in the town of St Agnes (UID: 63779) is a Grade II\* Listed building. The church stands on the northern side of St Agnes, and to the east is a large area of woodland, known as Town Hill. The land drops away to the north and north-east, but rises up to the east, to a small knoll, dominated by the trees. The church faces onto a small square surrounded by historic buildings, with shops and a public house and bakery. The church faces north and north-west, with a small square squat tower topped with a spire. The churchyard wraps around the church, and is framed by one of the main roads through the town. The area around the church is known as the churchtown, and is focused on and around the church. This setting will not be affected by a turbine at a distance of c.9km. Views to the turbine will be very limited, if possible at all, due to the trees which rise behind the church; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Church of St Ermes, St Hermes, (UID: 63934) is a Grade II\* Listed building that stands to the south-east of the settlement of St Erme. Its setting within the settlement, and its function as the focus of religious worship within its parish, will not be affected by the turbine. However, views and visual links with other local churches, such as the church of St Pirran which lies north-west, may be interrupted. The tower will certainly have views to the turbine. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The Church of St Allen (UID: 63899) is a Grade II\* Listed building. It sits on a shallow south-facing slope, and where the land falls away to the south and east it enjoys wide views. The land rises to the west and north. Some local blocking is proved by the trees that frame the churchyard, and the tall mature hedgebank adjacent. The area around the turbine will have some limited views to the hub and blades, and the turbine will undoubtedly be visible from the church tower. The church is set within its churchyard and this setting, and the relationship between the church and its rectory, will not be affected by the turbine. However, given that the proposed turbine would be located c.1.5km away, impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**.

- The Church of St Piran and St Michael (UID: 70010) is a Grade II\* Listed building that stands within the settlement of Perranwell. It sits at a road junction in the centre of the small settlement. A public houses stands to the east, with historic houses on the other sides. The churchyard is heavily wooded, and is framed by a ring of mature trees. The ground rises to the south and south-east and there would be little or no intervisibility; impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.5 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe, unless it is built in close proximity.

- Zelah Chapel and forecourt (UID:63914) is a Grade II Listed building. It sits on the main street within the settlement opposite the public house. The houses adjacent and to the south and east block views to the proposed turbine site. The setting of this building within its historic settlement will not be affected; impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.6 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones

#### *Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards*

Most medieval ‘wayside’ crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

Listed (or Scheduled) gravestones/box tombs almost always lie within the graveyard of churches or chapels, and their setting is extremely local in character. Local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, will always play an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

- In the churchyard at St Allen there are a number of Grade II Listed structures, tomb chests and gravestones. The setting of these structures will not be affected by the turbine due to local blocking; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- There is a stone cross outside of St Michael Penkevil; it stands at a road junction against a hedgebank. There would be no intervisibility with the proposed turbine as it only stands 1m above the ground and complete local blocking is provided by the surrounding foliage and the banks of the road; impact assessed as **neutral**.

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

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

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

- The settlement of Goonhaven sits in a shallow valley and the land rises to the north, west and south. There are two Grade II Listed buildings: the Primary School and Methodists Chapel. They are both located at the centre of the settlement, taking their context and setting from their function as the school and church, providing services to the community. Therefore these buildings will not be affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of 5km as this will not detract their intended function. The wider area would have views to the tip of the turbine, but local blocking within the settlement is such that there would be no views from these heritage assets. The assessment for both is **neutral**.
- Mr Lanyon’s Almshouses (UID: 63433), a terrace of small houses within the settlement of Playing Place, are Grade II\* Listed buildings. The terrace facing east, across to other buildings in the settlement, and is surrounded by bungalows and modern 20<sup>th</sup> century houses. The houses are set in and amongst trees and shrubs, and have established gardens. The almshouses, as accommodation for the “deserving poor” within its historic settlement, is in no way affected by a proposed turbine at a distance of c.8.5km. There would be no intervisibility due to comprehensive local blocking from the other buildings and trees and mature garden shrubs. Impact assessed as **neutral**.

- The city of Truro lies south-east of the proposed turbine site at a distance of *c.*5km. The city contains numerous Grade II Listed buildings, a few Grade II\* merchant's houses and the Grade I 19<sup>th</sup> century cathedral. The Listed buildings are clustered in the centre of the town. The historic part of the town stands on a very shallow south-facing slope and has limited views towards the proposed turbine location. The Listed buildings in the town provide comprehensive local blocking to one another, and their setting within the city will not be affected by the turbine. The cathedral will have views to the turbine from its tall spire, but several large extant wind farms and numerous single turbines already stand to the west, north and east of Truro, some of which are far closer. Despite this, the additional of one more turbine will not have any quantifiable impact on the cathedral. The cathedral is the key visual feature in its immediate landscape, and the proposed turbine will have no influence on this landscape primacy as it too far away. The impact for Truro is **neutral**.
- Trenerry Toll House (UID: 377328) and Milestone are both Grade II Listed. The structures lie north-east of Truro along a historic routeway. Both still stand in their intended context, and their shape, function and meaning are all defined by their roadside position as a toll-house and mile marker. The proposed turbine would stand at a distance of *c.*4.5km. The turbine would have no impact on the setting of these heritage assets, and comprehensive local blocking is provided by the 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern buildings which surround them. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- The Old School is a Grade II Listed building in Shortlanesend (Post medieval School UID: 63285). It is a long low building that faces south-west, and the ground rises steeply behind the school. The building is framed by trees to the south, by terraced houses to the north, by the modern school building to the east, and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing to the west. The setting of the school is the village, and it retains its function as the historic school building. This will not be affected by the turbine at a distance of *c.*2.5km; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Callstick is a hamlet containing a number of Grade II Listed buildings. The land falls away to the south and west, and rises to the north and east. There are open views to the east and south-east towards the proposed turbine. The village contains numerous mature trees, and the Listed buildings will provide local blocking for one another, but as a whole the impact of the turbine will still be felt as no other turbines are currently visible from this location. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The village of Zelah lies north of the proposed turbine site at *c.*2km. There are two Grade II Listed buildings within the settlement: Rose Cottage (UID: 63915) and the Chapel. Rose Cottage lies on the main street opposite the public house and adjacent to the Chapel; there are other historic, although undesignated cottages adjacent and opposite. Local blocking within the village is complete and there would be no views to the turbine. Furthermore, the turbine would not affect the setting of these heritage asset within the settlement; impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.8 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.

- Wheal Busy (UID: 32992) is a Scheduled Monument, and is one of the earliest and best preserved engine houses on the World Heritage Site mining landscape around St Day. It stands on a high peak of land which stands alone as a noticeable promontory. The heritage asset takes its context from its surrounding in the mining landscape with all the other engine houses forming a pattern across the countryside. It has wide 360° views across the area and multiple single turbines and groups of turbines can be seen both close at hand and further afield. The proposed turbine would be located c.8.5km to the north-east and would have no quantifiable or cumulative impact on this monument as it affects neither its setting within a cohesive industrial landscape, nor its outlook, as at that distance it becomes one of many modern features on the distant skyline; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- North of Higher Ventongimps(UID: 63713) is a mine with a Grade II Listed engine house ‘Batters Engine House’ (UID: 63675) and other Listed mine buildings. The land rises to the east on the edge of the mine. These are set into the open-cast mine and although the surrounding area has views to the turbine these buildings would not. Their setting in relation to the mine would be unaffected by the turbine, despite its proximity. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Wheal Anna House (UID: 63683) is a Grade II Listed building associated with a small local mine. There would be views to the south and east from the settlement of Carnkief. The area is dominated by tall mature hedgebanks and trees, and the small area of mining to the south is overgrown with trees. Local blocking is quite comprehensive, but the building is accessed by a long private drive and could not be viewed; impact assessed as **negative/unknown**.

### 3.6.9 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary 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 phenomena. 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.

- Barrow group at Beagle, Scheduled Monument. This group of funerary monuments stand on a prominent headland at the north end of Perran Bay. The barrows are surrounded by the Penhale Sands, a wide area of sand dunes, that run down to the rocky headland. High ridges of land to the east and south will limit views to the proposed turbine, but the tip of the turbine blades would still be visible. The barrows are understood within the context of their setting on an uninhabited headland, surrounded by open dunes to the north, east and south, and by the sea to the west. They are visually very prominent and remain key features in the landscape; they also form a cohesive group and have group value. The location was obviously understood to have religious or spiritual significance, but that will not be affected by the turbine at

a distance of *c.*10km. More relevant modern intrusive elements are the modern holiday park that lies to the north and the various surf and water sport centres that use this coastline. In comparison, the distant blades of the proposed turbine will not impact on the spiritual and funerary significance and setting of the barrows; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- A group of 12 Scheduled barrows lie to the west of the A3075. They now stand in farmland within fields divided by tall mature Cornish hedgebanks. The condition of the monuments varies across the group and some cannot be seen for the hedgebanks that bound the fields. The monuments enjoy increased significance because of their group value, and represent an important collection of funerary monuments. However, they now stand within enclosed farmland and their original setting has been lost. There are large holiday parks to the south, south-east and east, and the ground around the parks has been heavily landscaped, further altering the setting of the wider landscape of the monuments. The high ground to the south of the barrows would have views to the tip and hub of the proposed turbine, but it is unlikely there would be intervisibility with the monuments themselves. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Immediately north-west of Goonhaven there is a group of three Scheduled barrows. This area is now dominated by a holiday park, and the immediate area has been heavily landscaped; the countryside around is dominated by very tall and mature overgrown hedgebanks. The monuments are only shallow earthworks and have very little surface presence. Impact is assessed as **neutral** as the holiday park and settlement block any intervisibility and have completely altered the original setting of the monuments.
- There is a barrow cemetery at Carland Cross (UID: 32024), containing approximately 9 barrows. It lies immediately south-west of the road junction, on the edge of an area with full views to the whole turbine, base, hub and blades. One large barrow, an upstanding earthwork of substantial size, stands in a field overlooking the modern roundabout; the rest of the barrows survive only as shallow mounds within grass pasture. The high down on which they stand has been substantially altered by the landscaping and banking undertaken to mask the roundabout from the rest of the countryside. From the top of the large barrow the proposed turbine may be visible, the rest are too shallow for the turbine to be visible. A wind farm (10+ turbines) is currently being built on the western side of the roundabout. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**, as not all of the barrows have views to the proposed turbine, and their setting has already been irretrievably altered.
- A further barrow cemetery lies just east at Hendra Farm, comprised of 5 Scheduled barrows. These stand on high ground with open views to the south-west and will have views to the proposed turbine at a distance of 6km. These barrows lie on the same ridge of land as those at Carland Cross, and may form part of a wider funerary landscape. Immediately to north-west stands the large wind farm on Penhallow moor. The main railway line runs immediately to the east, interrupting the landscape and views. Impact is assessed as **negative/minor**, as the barrow group is significant but their context has already been altered and there are other turbines in the area, reducing the impact of the proposed turbine at Pennare Farm.
- There is a further group of three barrows located on high ground east of the the B3275. These sit in cultivated farmland with stone banks forming the field boundaries. The land rises further to the east but some limited views to the hub of the turbine may be visible. However, impact is assessed as **neutral**, as at a distance of 9km the turbine will be so small as to insignificant.
- A single barrow occupies an area of high ground immediately south of Perranporth; it will have clear and unobstructed views to the turbine site to the south-east. However, the setting of the barrow – on the cliffs above the coast – will not be affected by the turbine at a distance of *c.*7km. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- South and south-east of St Agnes there are a series of smaller barrow groups (UIDs: 32925, 29608, 29606, as well as some large individual barrows, located on high ridges of land that run roughly north-south away from the town, down to Three Burrows; all

of these monuments are Scheduled. These high ridges of land provide clear and open views to the east and north-east. Between these barrows and the proposed turbine site is the large wind farm near Boscarnick and another large wind farm, near Chybucca, along the A30. Although these barrows do have views to the turbine, the assessment is **negative/minor** as the other wind farms interrupt line-of-sight.

- To the north of Boscarnick is a single group of four barrows, all Scheduled Monuments, and one named barrow, ‘Bell Barrow’ (UID: 29612), also a Scheduled Monument. These barrows lie on a high ridge of ground, east of Coldharbour and Silverwell, adjacent to both the A3075 and the A30. The open ground on which these funerary monuments were built has been completely altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the expansion of the road network and its associated landscaping, bunds, banks, road lighting, roundabouts and raised junctions. Immediately to the south of the four barrows is the large wind farm at Boscarnick and to the east is the other wind farm near Chybucca. The named barrow, ‘Bell Barrow’ (UID:29612), lies further to the north but the two wind farms still dominate its immediate surroundings. The barrows are still understood within their group and the large named barrow within the wider area with further groups of barrows to the west and south, form part of a cohesive Prehistoric funerary landscape. The impact of another single turbine at a distance of over 5km will be largely insignificant as the other wind farms carry the eye; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- South-east of Boscarnick and east of Three Burrows (UID: 29604) is another single Scheduled barrow. The land falls away to the north into a steep valley, rising again to two further high ridges of land, between the monument and the proposed turbine site. The ridge of ground peaks in the adjacent field just behind the barrow, and the barrow would have clear views to the proposed turbine site. However, the barrow itself appears hardly visible – only a very slight earth mound in the corner of the field adjacent to the track and road junction. The field has mature hedgebanks which would provide effective local blocking to a feature with such little surface presence; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Two barrows stand on high ground on the edge of the World Heritage Site mining region, just north-west of Threemilestone (UID: 29612) near Greenbottom. One barrow survives as a large upstanding earthwork, a grassed mound of significant size within a field with very tall overgrown mature hedgebanks. To the west is a farm, with modern and stone buildings, and to the south-west a cottage. It is possible the other barrow – which could not be located – stands within the curtilage of one of these properties. There are open views from the general location of these barrows towards the turbine site. The farm and the field boundaries would limit views from the actual monument, providing a significant element of local blocking. The barrows are understood as a group and as part of the wider pattern of funerary monuments on high ground in the area, towards St Agnes to the west and up to the north. The barrows, as highly visual memorials in the landscape, has been irrevocably altered by the enclosure of the area, which breaks up vistas both to and from the area. The proposed turbine will be c.6km away and would have very little impact; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- To the north and east are two further groups of barrows called the ‘three burrows’, which stand to the east of the A3075 (UID: 29604). These also stand on high ground c.4.5km away from the proposed turbine and will have clear views to the hub and blades; the ridge of ground to the east would block views of the mast. As with the other barrows discussed, these barrows have added significance for their group value, representing parts of a relict funerary landscape. However, their landscape setting has changed, and the the wind farms at Boscarnick and Chybucca, and the main A-roads, have altered this landscape; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Two Scheduled barrows lies just south-west of the proposed turbine site (UID: 29603), c.2km from the proposed turbine site at Allet Common. These monuments now lie within the private garden of a house, heavily planted with shrubs and trees, and there is an established conifer plantation to the north. These trees completely block any views



between the barrows and the turbine. The high hedges of the property along the roadside preclude any view of the monuments; the assessment is **neutral**, but should possibly be regarded as **negative/unknown**.

- North of Bissoe and Wheal Baddon lies a named barrow, called ‘Goodern Barrow’ (UID: 32927), a Scheduled Monument. It stands in farmland just east of a farmstead, on the side of a parish road. It lies within permanent pasture and the fields around have neat banked boundaries, some with mature hedges. It enjoys open views to the north and the turbine will certainly be visible. The barrow is exceptionally well preserved as a large upstanding earthwork, although it is quite overgrown. It is a prominent visible marker in its immediate landscape as the land is quite flat; the land eventually falls away into valleys to both the north and south. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**, as at a distance of *c.*7km the turbine will only be a small feature on the skyline and there are two extant and closer wind farms located to the north-west.
- There are three groups of barrows on high undulating land east of Helston Water (UID:32910). These are Scheduled Monuments and comprise a group of two, a group of three and one large barrow and possible associated ‘round’. The large barrow and round have both incorporated into the field boundaries of the local field system, and hedgebanks rise up over the grassed mound. The banks of the round have been utilised as field boundaries forming a small holding field close to the farmstead to the west. The character of the farmland in this area is defined by tall mature hedges that limit views to single field enclosures and only sometimes allow views between fields. The barrow and round stand on slightly higher ground, and the tall barrow mound lifts the top of the monument above the hedges, giving some wider landscape views. Thus intervisibility with the turbine is limited, and impact assessed as **negative/minor**. The other two groups lie just to the south within the same landscape. The group of two is comprised of one large barrow standing out in the centre of a field, with a smaller barrow incorporated into a field boundary. The larger barrow does stand higher than the mature hedgebanks that surround the field, but the smaller barrow is blocked in by the boundaries that surround the fields. To the east and north-east stands a large plantation of mature trees, and this limits views to the proposed turbine. The barrows are also to be understood within their wider context, as one of several groups within a wider funerary landscape. This context is not affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of *c.*7.5; impact assessed as **neutral** to **negative/minor**. The last group of barrows, the most southerly of the three, again lies within pasture fields. These barrows are less well preserved and local blocking from hedgebanks is complete; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Two barrows stand east and north of Carnon Down. Both are surrounded by the landscaped and planned environments of the vast holiday parks that dominate this area, with their hedges, trees, caravans and municipal buildings. There are open views from the wider area to the north and north-west towards the proposed turbine location. However, the barrows themselves now lie within a landscape totally alien to the open ground on which they were originally constructed. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- South-west of Ventongimps and adjacent to a mine stands a large barrow (UID: 29622) in the centre of a pasture field. A long finger of woodland frames the field to the north and north-east, shielding the barrow from views of the mine. The field is bounded by tall mature hedgebanks. The barrow is an upstanding earthwork, but the woodland completely blocks any views to the proposed turbine. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- There is a single barrow on the west side of the A30 south of Newlyn Downs (UID: 29680). It will have some limited views to the proposed turbine but is already overlooked by a large wind farm to the north and this reduces the visual intrusion of another turbine at a distance of *c.*3.5km; impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.10 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.

- Further east of Cubert and north-west of St Newlyn East lies a Scheduled hillfort (UID:32926). This appears to be located on a north-facing slope with wide views to the north and east; on this basis we may assume its focus and therefore its presumed associated territory/community lay in this direction. The monument is respected by the local fieldsystem, and it forms a clear anomaly within its otherwise fairly regular fieldscape. The monument is on private land and does not appear to be freely accessible; the assessment was made from the adjacent parish lane. The land peaks immediately to the south of the monument and only the very tip of the turbine blades would be visible. A substantial and highly visible wind farm stands on high ground to the south-east. This draws the eye and in comparison the proposed turbine will have a minimal impact on the monument; further scattered wind turbines are also visible to the north. The landscape, with pylons, mobile phone masts and the earlier medieval or post-medieval church towers or spires, has changed dramatically since these monuments were built and they no longer dominate the skyline in the way intended. This monument stands alone on the hilltop within farmland and is still clearly visible to its surroundings; it would be unaffected by a turbine at a distance of *c.*7km to the south and over a high ridge of land; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- A multi-vallate hillfort stands 320m north-west of Shepherds Farm (UID: 32920) and is a Scheduled Monument. It lies on the upper southern slopes of Newlyn Downs. The area around the monument will have views to both the hub and blades of the proposed turbine, but views of the mast will be blocked by Zelah Hill to the south. The monument stands within enclosed farmland bounded by high hedgebanks, being subsumed into the farmland. The land peaks immediately to the north. The monument is still visible in the landscape and is a focus for its immediate surroundings; however, it does have some views to the Carland Cross wind farm to the east, which does carry the eye in the wider landscape. The impact of the proposed turbine will therefore be **neutral** as the focus of the monument is to the north and its intervisibility is minimal.
- There is a hillfort south of Treworder wood (UID: 29616). It lies within pasture fields, and the field boundaries appear to respect the outer bank of the hillfort, creating a curving oval field. There are possible earthworks within this enclosure, but they do not appear to be substantial and have probably been ploughed down. The field boundaries in this area are very tall and the hedgerow shrubs mature, limiting views between fields and across the landscape. The land falls away to the north, but is fairly level in

the area of the hillfort. The area would have views to the proposed turbine, but these are limited by the ridges of land to the north, so only the hub and blades would be visible. Impact is therefore assessed as **negative/minor**, as the function and creation of the hillfort is dependent on its hill-top location and the wide views across the landscape it enjoys. It does still have views to several other rounds in the area, and also other hillforts further afield, and this aspect of its setting would not be affected by the proposed.

- On the northern side of the A30, *c.*3.5km from the proposed turbine, stands a Scheduled hillfort. There are upstanding earthworks and the hillfort has wide views to the north, east and west, the ground rises further to the south. The A30 lies just south, and to the south-west are two large wind farms. Trees and woodland wrap around to the north and east, and though these limit views, the hub and blades of the proposed turbine would still be visible. Impact assessed as **negative/minor** as the views are restricted and the other wind farms limit the impact.
- There is an enclosure fort south of St Allen. This may be very ephemeral or exist only as a cropmark, as it could not be viewed from the parish road; assessment **negative/unknown** or **neutral**.
- There is a Scheduled fort north of Engelly Farm (UID: 29685). It stands north-west of the proposed turbine, at a distance of *c.*3.5km. It has open views to the south, south-east and south-west. The upper portion of the turbine will clearly be visible, although the wind farm at Carland Cross is also clearly visible. Impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.

### 3.6.11 Prehistoric Settlements

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

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

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

Such is the density of these earthwork and cropmark enclosures in Cornwall (close to one every 1km<sup>2</sup>), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

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

- To the east of Cubert is a Scheduled round (UID: 32941). It stands within enclosed farmland and is bisected by the parish road; it also contains a modern farm building. Its earthwork banks are well-preserved but are covered by trees, some of which have fallen. Several Cornish hedgebanks run up to the monument, presumably because it was been used a landscape marker when the local fieldsystem was laid out,

highlighting the visual importance of the earthwork in its immediate landscape. The setting of the monument has clearly suffered as it has been cut in half by a busy tarmac parish road. The modern farm building provides local blocking to the south-east, although there are open views across farmland to the south. The monument is visible to the surrounding farmland, but does not enjoy wider landscape primacy. Other, closer, turbines are visible within the wider landscape to the south, west and south-east. Impact assessed as **neutral**.

- A named Prehistoric round, St Pirans Round (UID: 19554), lies north-west of Rosehill. It is an exceptionally well-preserved structure with high banks. The banks of the round are now overgrown with trees. To the west is a small settlement of houses, to the south-east is a large round silage clamp, which would block all views towards the turbine. The land drops down to Goonhaven in the valley below. The land around the monument has views to the turbine and from the top of the banks there may also be views. The height of the earth banks means that from within the monument there would be no views. An assessment of **negative/minor** is given as despite the fact the views are so limited, the association with St Piran gives the site an enhanced cultural significance.
- On high ground west of the village of Ladock stands a well-preserved Scheduled round. This lies within enclosed farmland and the field system respects the monument; field boundaries run up to it and the southern part of the earthworks have been incorporated into a field boundary. The upstanding earthwork banks appear to have been largely ploughed out on the northern side. The curving field boundary is a distinct landscape feature. The monument has open views to the south and east, with more restricted views to the west as the land continues to rise to a high plateau. The monument will, however, have views to the turbine hub and blades. The setting of this monument on its gentle hillslope, and its wider setting in the landscape, would not be affected by the proposed turbine; however, parts of the proposed turbine would be visible but at a distance of *c.*8.5km. An assessment of **negative/minor** is applied.
- South of the village of Probus stands another Scheduled round (UID: 22537). As with the others, this is now set within enclosed farmland, although it is respected by the boundaries of the local field system. The land has open views to the west towards the proposed turbine location, but is located on private land and could not be accessed. When viewed from the local parish road the earthworks appear to be upstanding and well preserved; the interior of the round could not be viewed. The fields in which it is set have tall mature hedgebanks that would provide some element of local blocking, as its banks are not as tall as some of the other rounds considered during this VIA. This monument forms part of a group of large and well-preserved rounds in this area and to the north, part of an apparently cohesive pattern of settlement. The main trunk route A390 runs to the south, and the village of Probus is expanding towards the monument; these modern developments are far more intrusive than a turbine at a distance of *c.*9km. Impact assessed as **negative/minor to neutral**.
- A third round lies north-west of that at Probus and south-west of that at Ladock. It is a Scheduled Monument, west-south-west of the small farming hamlet of Tregear. This monument has a surface presence but is not well preserved, having been significantly damaged by historic ploughing; a field boundary preserves part of the outer bank, but the other earthworks are very shallow and scarcely visible in the cultivated field. The monument has open views to the south and west, but its state of preservation makes its outlook very local. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- There is a large and well-preserved round south of Treworder Mill. It stands on a hill, with the field system laid out around it, and survives as a large, roughly oval earthwork framing the top of the hill. The hill is bordered to the north and north-west by woodland; the round stands on the northern tip of a spur of land, and falls sharply away to a wooded valley immediately to the north. The earth banks are now overgrown with a stand of mature trees. Its site lies *c.*4.5km from the proposed turbine, blocked partially by high ground to the north, leaving only limited views to the blade tips. Despite the formal organisation of the farmland around the monument, it still

stands in an area of open grass pasture. The farmland and woodland framing the site give it a distinct sense of introspection, with a focus towards and not away from the round. However, its outlook and position of a prominent spur is also crucial to its function. The impact of the turbine on this monument is minimal, despite the inter-visibility; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

- The round north of Playing Place appears to have been subsumed within the modern housing and could not be located; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- There is a large round at Buckshead (UID: 32968), north of a roundabout on the A39; it is a Scheduled Monument known as ‘Polwhele Castle’. It stands within farmland and its earth banks have been incorporated into the local field boundaries. The fields around are all bounded by tall mature hedgebanks and the area to the north is heavily wooded, which obscures the railway line. There is also a small industrial park to the north-west. These local factors mean that although the general area has views towards the proposed turbine, the monument itself has no intervisibility due to local blocking. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- There is a round alongside the A3075 south of Penhallow. It is in exceptionally good condition. The field has open views to the east and will have clear views to the proposed turbine, although the high hedgebanks that enclose the fields will provide an element of local blocking. The proposed turbine will stand at a distance of c.4.5km and this will lessen its impact. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- There is a Scheduled round south of Carnkief. It stands adjacent to a former area of mining, with farms surrounding it and a road to the south; there is extensive local blocking from trees and undergrowth. It lies at a distance of 4km from the proposed turbine and there are several other wind turbines already visible in the area. While there will be some limited views to the Pennare turbine, its impact would be minimal; assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The Scheduled round at Caer Dane stands south-west of Carnkief (UID: 19516). It survives in exceptionally good condition and has retains upstanding earthworks. It stands in a field, framed to the north and west by trees, with mature hedge-banks to the south and east. The earthworks are overgrown and trees dominate the centre of the monument. There would be some views to the proposed turbine, but these would be limited to the upper portion such as the hub as the ground rises to the south, blocking the lower sections. There are also numerous single turbines scattered across this landscape, some closer in proximity than the proposed turbine. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The round and ‘annexe’ west of Lanner Barton is a Scheduled Monument, but does not appear to survive on the surface. Impact assessed as **neutral**.

### 3.6.12 Registered Parks and Gardens

Informal 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 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.

- Chyverton Park (UID: 1491) has 18<sup>th</sup> century parkland, 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and a 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden; it covers 58 hectares in a shallow west-facing valley, and included Grade II Listed house and buildings. The estate is bounded to the south by farmland and to the north, east and west by minor roads, and to the south-east by the A30. The ground rises to the north and east, and falls south and west. There were formerly open views to the north-east but these are now blocked by later planting within the woodland garden. The heavily wooded northern part of the site will

certainly have views to the turbine, but only the fringes of the woodland will have unrestricted views to the proposed turbine. To the south-east the A30 and all of its associated heavy landscaping interrupt views and there are numerous other turbines visible in this landscape. There is a particularly large turbine to the west of Chyverton Park, overlooking the lower western part of the park. The proposed turbine would only be *c.*1.5km away and it would therefore affect the outlook from parts of the parkland and possibly some of the pleasure gardens, although these are set further down the valley around the house. An assessment of **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** has been applied, as despite the proximity the relationship and setting of the buildings in the garden and parkland is unaffected, and the association and movement between the different parts of the gardens would also be unaffected.

- Trewithen (UID: 1488) is situated to the south of the A390 road and east of the village of Probus. The site comprises an early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds with an early 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden, surrounded by 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland and with a Grade II\* Listed house and buildings at its centre. There are 80 hectares of grounds, 6ha of which are the pleasure grounds and gardens around the dwelling house and buildings. The eastern, southern and northern boundaries of the site are now bounded by roads, that to the north being the busy A390; elsewhere, the site borders onto agricultural land. The parkland and grounds lie on a shallow east-facing slope, with extensive views to the east, south and south-west. The land rises to the north and north-west, with the only views to the north being from the gated northern entrance. The site is framed by woodlands to the south-east, restricting views in that direction. It is doubtful that this parkland will have any views to the proposed wind turbine. The impact of the turbine on the wider landscape would be minimal at a distance of *c.*10km. The setting and context of the house and buildings within its grounds, the relationships between the house, its service buildings and its gardens, would not be affected a turbine at a distance of 10km. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Tregothnan (UID: 1646) lies south-east of Truro, near the village of St Michael Penkevil. The site covers 150ha, with 25ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and 125 hectares of drives, woodland and parkland. It incorporates a 17<sup>th</sup> century deer park, 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland and early 19<sup>th</sup> century gardens by Humphrey Repton, with some later 19<sup>th</sup> century features. The house and buildings at its centre are Grade II\*. The gardens are bounded to the west and south respectively by the rivers Truro and Fal; to the north and east lie agricultural land and extensive woodland. The house occupies a dominant position on high ground, with extensive views to the south and west, over the rivers and river valleys. The northern part of the parkland follows flanks of the river valley with views to the villages to the north, such as St Clements; this portion of the park will have some distant views to the proposed turbine, at a distance of *c.*8-9km. The high ground to the north-west, dominated by woodland, will have views to the turbine, again at some distance. However, the trees provide local blocking to both each other and the house, with only the woodland edges to the north and west having any real views. The impact of the turbine on the wider landscape in which the parkland is set is minimal at such a distance. The setting and context of the house and outbuildings is within its grounds; the relationship between the house, its service buildings and its gardens is unlikely to be affected by a turbine at a distance of *c.*9km; however, some limited views might be possible: impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Trelissick Gardens (UID: 1647) lies south of Truro, on the western banks of the River Fal; to the north stand the villages of Old Kea and Porth Kea. The house and outbuildings at its centre are Grade II\*. The parkland is 18<sup>th</sup> century, with 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and gardens and a 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden; the estate comprises 92ha, 10 of which are gardens, the rest is parkland. To the north the site is bounded by the Lamouth Creek, to the north, east and south by the River Fal. To the south-west another creek forms the boundary, and this has been dammed to create a lake; to the west the estate adjoins farmland. The estate is divided by the B3289, which serves the King Harry Ferry, and is this is a busy route onto the Roseland. The land drops away to the north, east and south, with extensive views over the rivers and to the

south-west; there are views north-west up the creek to Tregnothan. Beyond this views are more restricted and the grounds are heavily wooded. Some limited views to the turbine may be possible, at a distance of just over 10km, from the high ground to the west of the estate; the outlook from the inner grounds and vistas to the river would not be affected by the turbine to the north at such a distance. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

- Carclew (UID: 1539) is a registered park and garden, with Grade II Listed ruined country house. It lies south of Carnon Downs, far outside the 10km radius but within the 15km. Carclew was a large 18<sup>th</sup> century Palladian mansion, but it burnt down and was largely destroyed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, leaving only a shell and its grounds and parkland. The gardens contain 18<sup>th</sup> century formal terraced areas and water gardens, with fountains and cascades. The estate is of 145ha, 10ha of which comprise the pleasure grounds and water gardens, with 135ha of parkland. To the south and west the estate is bounded by roads, to the east it adjoins agricultural land and to the north it is bounded by the River Kendall. 20<sup>th</sup> century housing developments run right up to the estate boundary to the south. The site lies on a north-facing slope and incorporates several of steep river valleys and combes, with high ridges of land running south to north. The grounds and parkland are heavily wooded. There are wide open views north to Carnon Downs; the land rises to the north and blocks most views towards the proposed turbine site. Some very limited views may be possible from the higher ground to the south of the parkland, but at a distance of over 10km any turbine will only appear as a very small feature on the skyline and there are other, much closer turbines in this landscape. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Enys (UID: 2322), near Mylor Bridge and Penryn, is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century house and parkland with the remains of some 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century gardens and pleasure grounds. The estate has a history that stretches back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, owned continuously by the Enys family. Pleasure gardens and grounds surround the house and the parkland is dominated by heavy stands of mature trees. To both the north and south the estate is adjoined by agricultural land, to the west by a road and to the east by a stream which runs down to Mylor Bridge. The estate is of 84ha, with extensive views to the south and south-east; the house sits on a high ridge of land with open views to the north, overlooking the bay to Carnon Downs and beyond. There would probably be some limited views to the proposed turbine at a distance of over 10km; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

### 3.6.13 Protected Landscapes

Certain areas within the landscape receive special protection on the grounds of historical association, biodiversity and topography. Clearly, proposals to locate a wind turbine within a protected landscape will come into conflict with its founding principal. Turbines located outside the protected area are likely to have a much-reduced impact, dependant on the nature and character of the terrain.

- There are two registered World Heritage Sites within the 15km of the proposed turbine. These are mining landscapes, with engine houses and shafts spread across vast areas of the Cornish landscape around Redruth. The northern section of the largest area around St Day, between Threemilestone and Chacewater, will undoubtedly have views up towards the proposed turbine at a distance of *c.* 7km. However, the large wind farms along the A30 at Boscarnick and Choon Farm carry the eye and interrupt line-of-sight to the proposed turbine. The mining sites are positioned to take best advantage of the mineral seams and when constructed no thought was given to their outlook or views. Between the various engine houses there are clear relationships, as some are later rebuilds or expansions along seams, representing speculations on the part of companies and their ambitions or failures. Despite clear views to the proposed turbine, this landscape is not affected by its construction as its meaning and setting can be

understood from within the area and does not have relevance or consideration to the outside and surrounding farmland. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

- The mining landscapes on the coast to the west, around Tehidy and Portreath and running up to Perranporth, are slightly closer to the proposed turbine. These sites all overlook the sea, and the land falls away sharply to the west. The northern part of this area immediately south of Perranporth will have clear views to the proposed turbine, but at a distance of 8km. Areas further to the south would also have limited views to the turbine hub, but line-of-sight is again interrupted by the wind farms at Boscarnick and at Choon Farm along the A30. The overall assessment for this landscape is **negative/minor**.

### 3.6.14 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 landscape in and around the proposed turbine site is characterised by high ridges of land intersected by small valleys; this will limit the visual impact of a turbine as the topography will restrict views both to and from the turbine, despite its prominent location. There are a number of large wind farms within 5-6km from the turbine, and there are also a number of large single turbines on farms and holdings within 5km of the turbine. It will therefore be joining an increasing number of these modern intrusive visual actors in this landscape. Given the number of extant and proposed turbines in this area, they are almost becoming a *character feature* of this part of Cornwall. There will come a time however when the number of turbines reaches its maximum limit before the landscape is irretrievably altered. 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 technically be removed.
- The proposed location lies of the edge of the Newlyn Downs and Fal Ria Landscape Character Areas, and would overlook the Mid Fal Plateau. According to the latest interim guidance (Cornwall Council 2012), the Newlyn Downs CA has **low-moderate** sensitivity to wind developments, due to its large-scale plateau landform, simple land cover pattern, the relative absence of distinctive features, and its low scenic quality. The Fal Ria CA, in contrast, is adjudged to have **moderate** sensitivity to wind developments due to its relatively tranquil character and high scenic quality. The Mid Fal Plateau has **moderate** sensitivity to wind development due to its gently undulating plateau landform, working agricultural landscape and lack of distinctive features. The



interim guidance states occasional single small-medium turbines are appropriate for the Mid Fal Plateau and Fal Ria, whereas the Newlyn Downs can withstand larger individual turbines and clusters of turbines.

### 3.7 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
62803	Killagorden Lodge	SW8241746591	Neutral
63713	Ventongimps Villa	SW7908150025	Neutral
63709	Higher Ventongimps	SW7957650676	Neutral
63907	Lanner Farm and Barton buildings	SW8247749733	Neutral
377318	Treliske School	SW8017445365	Neutral
62810	Penmount	SW8292547325	Negative/minor
63281	Lamerton Manor	SW8208447478	Negative/minor to neutral
63926	Trevella	SW8493850826	Neutral
63405	Saveock Manor Farmhouse	SW7672644435	Neutral
377325 377326	Buckshead House and outbuildings immediately North of Buckshead House	SW8338346286 SW7778450701	Negative/minor
62812	Polwhele House	SW8377047256	Neutral
62800	Bodrean Manor Farm	SW8483447905	Neutral
63906	Gwarnick Manor	SW8151448843	Negative/minor
71519	Lanhadron	SW9948247631	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
63941	Truthan House and Farmhouse	SW8369951134	Negative/minor
63903 63904	Old Rectory and Culverhouse	SW8230050645	neutral
63662	The Church of St Cubert	SW8223850602	Neutral to negative/minor
63975	The Church of St Newlyna	SW8289156349	Neutral
63412	St Michaels Church	SW7720743178	Neutral
63440	All Hallows Church of St Kea	SW7720743178	Negative/minor
62819	The Church of St Clement	SW7861157757	Neutral
63779	The Church of St Agnes	SW7202850734	Neutral
63934	The Church of St Hermes	SW8464649866	Negative/minor
63899	The Church of St Allen	SW8289156349	Negative/moderate
70010	The Church of St Piran and St Michael	SW5375229551	Neutral
63914	Zelah Chapel and forecourt	SW8105551733	Neutral
63707	Goonhaven County Primary School	SW7877253831	Neutral
63708	Goonhavern Methodist Church, with Forecourt Walls Gate and Adjoining Schoolroom	SW7877253829	Neutral
63433	Mr Lanyon's Almshouses and Walls Surrounding Garden to East	SW8133741330	Neutral
Various	City of Truro	SW 82470 45046	Neutral
377328	Trenerry Toll House	SW8316045720	Neutral
63285	Shortlanesend Post Medieval school	SW 8077 4760	Neutral
63698	Callstick Vear Farmhouse	SW7709550418	Negative/minor
63915	Zelah Rose Cottage	SW8113951920	Neutral

32992	Wheal Busy	SW 741 447	Neutral
63675	Batters Engine House	SW7907050822	Neutral
63683	Wheal Anna House	SW7871153127	Negative/unknown
29686	Ligger Point barrows	SW7592758032	Neutral
29627	12 Barrows	SW7939055433	Neutral
29626	Rosehill Farm 3 barrows	SW7860154057	Neutral
32024	10 barrows at Carland Cross	SW843537	Negative/minor
22363	Hendra Wood barrow cemetery	SW85835366	Negative/minor
22370	Trendeal barrow cemetery	SW89505338	Neutral
29625	Higher Reen Farm barrow	SW7737453702	Negative/minor
32925 29608 29606	S and SE St Agnes barrows	SW7318250380 SW7276748376 SW7391948933	Negative/minor
29621	Bell Barrow - 520m west of Pendown	SW 7671 4955	Negative/minor
29604	Three Burrows	SW 74804 46983	Neutral
29612	Two barrows just north-west of Threemilestone – (250m south east and 230m north east of Ashgrove Farm)	SR766766	Neutral
29604	two further groups of barrows to the east of the A3075 – the three burrows	SW 74900 47138	Negative/minor
29603	small group of two barrows just south-west of the proposed turbine site	SR795795	Neutral or negative/unknown.
32927	'Goodern Barrow' North of Bissoe and Wheal Baddon	SR778778	Negative/minor
CO 1050	large barrow and round east of Helston Water - Round barrow NE of Gew Farm	SR794794	Negative/minor
32910	group of three barrows east of Helston Water	SR797797	Neutral
29605	group of two barrows east of Helston Water - Bowl barrow 125m south of St Peter's Church at Three Burrows	SW 74554 46974	Negative/minor
32913 32914	two barrows, east and north of Carnon Downs - Round Barrow 120m South East of Parkwood Hill. Round barrow 400m east of Parkwood Hill	SR795795 SR797797	Neutral
29622	large barrow South-west of Ventongimps	SW 7898 5097	Neutral
29680	single barrow on west side of the A30 south of Newlyn Downs - Bowl barrow 130m south east of Penglaze	SR826826	Neutral
32926	prehistoric hill-fort east of Cubert and north-west of St Newlyn East - CARGOLL - Iron Age hillfort, Romano British hillfort	SW 8165 5671	Neutral
32920	Multi-vallate enclosure fort NW Shepherds Farm	SR816816	Neutral
29616	Hillfort south of Treworder wood - Hillfort 225m north east of Bosvisack	SR783783	Negative/minor
29623	Hillfort - Caer Dane - Iron Age	SW 7775 5218	Negative/minor

	hillfort		
32966	Tretherres Round	SW8197150324	Neutral or negative/unknown
29685	Round north of Engelly Farm - Caer Kief	SW 7824 5250	Negative/moderate
32941	'round' To the east of Cubert - CUBERT COMMON - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Medieval plain an gwarry	SW 7959 5741	Neutral
19554	St Pirans Round	SW77895448	Negative/minor
			Negative/minor
22537	Probus round	SW89914719	Neutral to negative/minor
32950	Tregear round	SW8628750322	Neutral
29614	Penventinnie round	SW7937646037	Negative/minor
32930	Two rounds at Playing Place, 960m and 970m south west of Carlyon Farm	SW 8144 4190	Neutral
32968	a large round at Buckshead, north of an A39 roundabout	SW 8368 4632	Neutral
32944	Callestock Veor - Iron Age round, Romano British round (round alongside the A3075, south of Penhallow)	SW 7687 5053	Negative/minor
19516	Carnkief Round	SW78245250	Negative/minor
19502	Caer Dane Hillfort	SW77755218	Negative/minor
25192	Lanner Wood Round	SW82194974	Neutral
1491	Chyverton Park	SW796511	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
1488	Trewithen	SW914476	Neutral
1646	Tregothnan	SW857415	Negative/minor
1647	Trelissick Gardens	SW836395	Negative/minor
1539	Carclew	SW789381	Neutral
2322	Enys	SW791363	Negative/minor
n/a	WHS Tehidy and Portreath	n/a	Negative/minor
n/a	WHS Redruth and Camborne	n/a	Negative/minor
n/a	Historic Landscape Character	n/a	Negative/moderate

## 4.0 Conclusions

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### 4.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The land at Pennare Farm originally formed part of the medieval manor of Gwarnick. Pennare, meaning ‘promontory or headland’ is entirely appropriate, as the farm sits below a locally prominent spur of land that juts out into the valley of the River Allen. There is little in the documentary or cartographic record to suggest the proposed site of the turbine is of any great significance, but its topographical location would have been favoured for the burial of the dead during the Bronze Age. In addition, the field-name ‘Beacon Croft’ would, as the name suggests, indicate it was used as a medieval beacon, or considered suitable for one.

The site is elevated and its topographical situation abrupt, but the cropmarks of Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures and ring ditches have been noted in similar locations and at a similar altitude. Geophysical surveys in the immediate area have revealed the presence of buried archaeological remains, and the substantial ditch identified by the Chynoweth survey (the *Killivose?*) was probably constructed as a cross dyke designed to cut off and protect the hill spur. That being the case, there would have been something to protect.

In terms of the wider landscape, the prominent location of the proposed turbine means it will be a highly visible new element within this landscape. However, most of the heritage assets affected are not particularly sensitive to wind developments, or else are located at such a distance to minimise any impact.

The only building that would be affected is the grade II\* church at St Allen but the impact has been judged as **negative/moderate** and this structure does enjoy some element of seasonal local blocking.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

## 5.0 Bibliography & References

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St Allen tithe map  
St Allen tithe apportionment  
Technical Paper E4 (b)  
Annex 1: Landscape Sensitivity and  
Strategy Matrices for each  
Landscape Character Area  
Cornwall Council  
January 2012

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT PENNARE FARM, ST ALLEN, CORNWALL

**Location:** Pennare Farm, St Allen  
**Parish:** St Allen  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SW811497  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre-application  
**Proposal:** Wind turbine  
**Date:** 23.04.2013

#### 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 Chloe Bines of MiGrid (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Pennare Farm, St Allen, 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) for Central Cornwall.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Pennare Farm is set within a landscape classified as *Medieval Farmland* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation, which 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. A number of geophysical surveys have taken place in the immediate area – e.g. at Nanteague Farm and Chynoweth Farm – and there are cropmarks of enclosures and/or barrows to the north and south. The important historic landscape of St Clements lies immediately to the east. A relatively large number of Grade II Listed buildings lie within 5km, as well as a small number of Scheduled Monuments.

#### 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 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development 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;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.5 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 already been undertaken by MiGrid 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. This 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. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 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 the methods based on the Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

#### 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.
- 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**
- 7.1 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. 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

#### *Registered Parks and Gardens*

##### **Chyverton Park**

###### DESCRIPTION

A late 18th century park developed as pleasure grounds from the mid 19th century, with a 20th century woodland garden

###### LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Chyverton Park is situated about 0.5 kilometres north of the village of Marazanvose and to the south of the village of Cost-is-lost, to the north-west of the A30 road. The site, which occupies about 58 hectares, is bounded to the south-east by the A30 road, while the east, north, and west boundaries are formed by minor roads. The course of these roads was altered in 1770 to enable the enclosure of the park (estate survey, 1770). To the south-west the site adjoins Quarryclose Plantation, and to the south it is bordered by agricultural land. The site occupies a shallow west-facing valley, with higher ground rising to the east and north. There were formerly views north-east from the house towards Tinkers Castle or Hunter's Tower but these have been obscured by 19th and 20th century planting.

##### **Trewithen**

###### DESCRIPTION

Early and mid 18th century pleasure grounds which form the setting for an early 20th century woodland garden, together with 18th and early 19th century parkland.

###### LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Trewithen is situated to the south of the A390 road about 0.75 kilometres east of the village of Probus and about 2 kilometres west of Grampond. The about 80 hectares site comprises some 6 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds and about 74 hectares of parkland, and is bounded to the north by the A390 road and a public footpath which follows the course of a road which was diverted to the north in the late 20th century. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a minor road leading south from the A390 road to Tregoney, while the southern boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads west from the former road towards Probus. To the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with the house standing on a level area towards its centre from which the ground drops away to the east, south, and south-west. There are extensive views south and south-west from the pleasure grounds and park, which are framed by woodland about 270 metres south-east of the house and outside the registered site; specimen trees about 270 metres east-south-east of the house and outside the registered site are also prominent in views south-east from the park. From the north entrance to the site there are wide views north across adjacent agricultural land.

##### **Tregothnan**

###### DESCRIPTION

Early 19th century gardens and pleasure grounds for which Humphry Repton produced a Red Book in 1809, with mid 19th century features by W A Nesfield, set in a wider 19th century landscape which incorporates a 17th century deer park.

###### LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Tregothnan is situated about 0.5 kilometres south of the village of St Michael Penkevil, and about 4 kilometres south-east of Truro. The site, about 150 hectares, comprises some 25 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds and about 125 hectares of parkland, ornamental woodland, and drives. The site is bounded to the west by the Truro River, and to the south by the River Fal, while to the north-west the early 19th century picturesque north drive adjoins the Tresillian River to the west and agricultural land to the east. To the north-east and east the site adjoins agricultural land and woodland through which passes a network of 19th century carriage drives which overlook the River Fal. Tregothnan House stands on a spur of high ground, the land falling away to the Truro River to the west and the River Fal to the south; the parkland to the south of the house is undulating, with small, deep valleys falling south-west and south-east from the house and pleasure grounds. There are extensive views south and south-west across the park to the River Fal and King Harry Reach, to the west of which lies Trelissick. From the north drive there are views west, north-west, and north across the Tresillian River to the villages of St Clement and Tresillian, and to the 19th century designed landscape associated with Pencalenick. The tower of the old church at Kea about 1.5 kilometres west of the house which was purchased by the Earl of Falmouth in the early 19th century serves as an eyecatcher from the north-west park.

##### **Trelissick**

###### DESCRIPTION

A mid 18th century park and early and late 19th century pleasure grounds, together with a mid and late 20th century woodland garden.

###### LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Trelissick is situated about 4.5 kilometres south of Truro, to the west of the River Fal and to the north of Carrick Roads. The site, occupying about 92 hectares, comprises some 10 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds, and about 82 hectares of parkland and woodland rides. To the north the site is bounded by Lamouth Creek, while to the north-east, east, and south it adjoins the River Fal. To the south-west lies Channals Creek, the head of which is dammed to form a lake, while to the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The B3289 road runs from west to east through the site to reach King Harry Ferry about 300 metres east of the house. The site occupies a shoulder of high ground from which the land drops steeply to the water to the north, east, and south. There are extensive views south and south-west down the River Fal to Carrick Roads and Pendennis Castle, while to the east there are views across the River Fal to the wooded west-facing slopes on the opposite shore. To the north-east there is a vista up the River Fal to Tregothnan. To the south-west Pill Farm (outside the site here registered) forms a backdrop to the important coastal and river views from the park.

##### **Carclew**

###### DESCRIPTION

18th and 19th century formal terraced and water gardens, together with 18th century parkland.

###### LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Carclew is situated about 6 kilometres south-west of Truro and approximately 1 kilometre east of Perranarworthal, to the south of the River Kennall. The 145 hectare site comprises some 10 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds, and about 135 hectares of



parkland and ornamental plantations. The site is bounded to the north by the River Kennall, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south-east from Perran Wharf to join a further minor road which forms the southern boundary of the site; this latter road leads south-east to Mylor Bridge. The western boundary of the site is marked in part by a stone wall and to the south-west by a belt of evergreen shrubbery planted beneath mature trees. This belt extends along the southern boundary of the site and is separated from the road by a stone wall which incorporates a large quantity of white quartz. Mid and late 20th century domestic properties have been constructed within the southern shelter belt. To the east the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with a general fall in ground level from the south to the River Kennall to the north. Streams flow north and north-east through two combs which thus divide the site into three parallel ridges which fall from south to north. There are views north from the site across the River Kennall and the Carnon River to the north-east towards Devoran and Carnon Downs. Ornamental planting including evergreen shrubbery and mixed plantations behind rustic stone and quartz walls to the west of the road form the western boundary of the site, and further plantations to the south have common historic origins and form part of the setting of the site.

## Enys

### DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century park with the remains of late 17th or early 18th century formal gardens.

### LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Enys is situated about 1 kilometre west of Mylor Bridge and about 1.25 kilometres north of Penryn; the site lies about 1 kilometre south of the estate of Carclew. The site, which occupies about 84 hectares, is bounded to the west by a minor road which leads north from Penryn to Perranarworthal. To the north and south the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-east and east the boundary is formed by a stream which flows from south-west to north-east towards Mylor Bridge. The house occupies a knoll of high ground, from which the land falls away to the south and north, with a stream, which has been dammed to form a chain of pool, flowing from west to east in a valley to the north of the house. There are significant views to the north, and across the park to the south and south-east of the house towards Pendennis promontory. A narrow plantation (outside the site here registered) extends south-west along a valley south of the park and to the north-west of Carvinack; this forms part of the vista from the south-east front of the house.

### Listed Buildings

#### Church of St Clement GV I

Parish church. C13 foundation; nave and chancel probably of C14; alterations of mid- late C15. C19 restoration. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. South aisle, porch and west tower in granite ashlar. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and raised coped verges to gable ends. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; in circa mid C15, the north chancel aisle was added and the east end of the chancel rebuilt. Later C15 addition of south aisle and south porch, and west tower. Exterior: Nave only visible on north side; has two 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery and relieving arch, and central pointed arched doorway, chamfered, with C19 door with studs. C19 ashlar stack. The chancel east end is on a moulded plinth, continuous with both aisles; pilasters surmounted by tall panelled piers with crocketed pinnacles; 5-light Perpendicular east window with 4-centred arch, hood mould with label stops. North chancel aisle of 3 bays, with no plinth on the north side; all windows are 3- light, with cusped lights and square hood mould. To east the verge is swept down from the chancel, with a 2 light window with cusped lights, Y tracery, 4-centred arch ad hood mould. The south aisle is of 6 bays on a hollow-chamfered plinth, with porch in second bay from west. All windows are 3- light, with cusped lights, central light taller with 4- centred arch, hood mould with label stops. West end has similar larger window. East end has similar taller 4-light window with Y tracery. Gabled south porch on hollow-chamfered plinth. The outer doorway has tall 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with nook-shafts. C18 slate sundial with gnomon above and cross finial. Interior of porch has granite paved floor and benches to sides. C15 ceiled wagon roof with carved ribs and wall-plates, bosses probably re-carved in early C19. Holy water stoup to right with carved shield. Inner doorway has tall 3- centred arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels, tympanum with carved shield and leaves with wave-moulded surround. C19 door with good ironwork. The west tower is in 3 stages on chamfered plinth, set-back weathered buttresses and embattled parapet with octagonal piers with crocketed pinnacles. West door with 4- centred arch and hood mould, C19 door with studs; 3-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould, 3-light bell-openings at third stage with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould, with wooden louvres. To north east, there is no buttress, but a stair tower with lancets. Interior: The south aisle walls are plastered, the rest in stone rubble. The nave and chancel have early C19 wagon roof with carved bosses, of similar workmanship to those at Church of St Meubred, Cardinham (q.v.). The south aisle has wagon roof with some carved ribs and wall-plate of C15, and similar bosses. The north aisle roof is ceiled. Tall round tower arch with impost. The nave has 6-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches ; similar 3-bay north arcade with a C19 wooden screen across. Opening for the road in the north and south arcades. The wall is stepped back by the north arcade at the point where the north aisle was added. Fittings: C19 wooden benches in nave and wooden pulpit; all with Gothic decorative detail. C19 marble reredos. Fine stone font in nave, probably C15, with octagonal bowl with carved panels, on octagonal carved stem with panels and cable moulding. In the north aisle, 2 carved wooden figures fixed to a scrolled board; these are probably surviving from an early screen or as corbels to the roof. Monuments in chancel: slate headstone to Henry Vyvyan, 1811, with carved figures in Gothic style; oval stone tablet to Grace Philipps, 1818; marble tablet with urn, to Richard Frewren, 1792. The north aisle has floor paved with early C19 headstones. Glass: fragment of C15 stained glass in the east window of the south aisle, showing a shield of arms and a bishop's mitre. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SW9942965387

#### Church of St Cubert GV I

Parish church. C13 origin; tower added circa 1300; additions of circa mid C15. Restored by G.E. Street 1846-9; tower rebuilt 1852. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Tower in slatestone rubble with broached stone spire. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends; the south transept retains some hand-made crested ridge tiles. Plan: The church may originally have been cruciform, the nave with north and south transepts; the chancel was extended, the masonry showing an irregular joint between the nave and the chancel on the north side. Circa 1300, the west tower was added. Circa mid C15, the south aisle was added, with south transept and south porch. Exterior: Of the nave, only the north wall and north doorway are visible; the doorway has 2-centred arch with triple hollow mouldings, C19 plank double doors. The chancel east end has C19 Perpendicular window of 3 cusped lights with tracery, hood mould and relieving arch. Small 2-light C19 north window with cusped lights, upper quatrefoil, 2-centred arch and hood mould. There is an irregular joint in the masonry to the nave at the north side. The north transept has raised coped verges and cross finial to the north gable. 2- light north window, probably C14, with trefoil lights and upper hexfoil, with 2- centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. C19 east window of 2 cusped lights with square head and hood mould. West tower on chamfered plinth, in 3 stages, with set

back weathered buttresses rising to the level of the first stage; weathered string course at the top of the second and third stage; octagonal broached spire with finial. C19 2-light west window of 2 cusped lights, with trefoil and 2-centred arch. Second stage has lancet to west. Third stage has C19 2-light bell-openings with 2-centred arches, cusped lights with trefoil and slate louvres and hood mould. The south aisle is of 5 bays including the porch and the transept. The east gable end has C20 cross finial and 3-light C19 window with sharply pointed trefoil lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould; upper relieving arch remaining from earlier window opening. The west gable end has similar C19 2-light window with trefoil lights, elongated upper quatrefoil, 2-centred arch and hood mould. To south, at the east end there is a C15 3-light window with 4-centred arch and hood mould, cusped lights and C19 mullions. To left of the porch a 3-light C19 window with cusped lights, square head and hood mould; to right a 2-light C19 window with trefoil lights, upper trefoil, 2-centred arch and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, with raised coped verges and 2-centred arched moulded outer doorway; C19 east iron gate with spear finials and circles to the mid rail. The interior of the porch has slate floor and stone benches; roof of circa C18 with principal rafters and cambered collars. Granite inner doorway with triple roll-mouldings, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels with quatrefoils, C17 plank door with studs and fleur-de-lys strap hinges on the inside. The south transept has south gable end with C19 2-light window with 2-centred arch and hood mould, sharply pointed trefoil lights and elongated quatrefoil above, banded relieving arch with keystone and recessed springers remaining from the earlier window. No windows to east or west. Interior: Plastered walls and slate paved floor. The nave has a ceiled wagon roof, with part of a carved C15 wall-plate visible on the south wall; there may be further C15 carved members remaining above the ceiling. The chancel has C15 wagon roof with carved ribs and bosses, ceiled, with carved wall-plates, to south supported on granite corbels. The south aisle has C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs, no bosses, and carved wall-plate, unceiled. The south transept is ceiled. The north transept has unceiled wagon roof of C15, with moulded collar purlin and chamfered wall-plate. Tall 2-centred tower arch with 2 convex-mouldings and triple shafts to sides in darker stone and ring-moulded capitals and bases. 6-bay C15 south arcade, with Pevnsner A-type piers, the capitals carved with primitive leaves, 3-centred arches and wave and hollow mouldings. The chancel has an ambry to south. The south transept has 4-centred arch with wave and hollow mouldings, Pevnsner A-type piers with carved capitals as in the south arcade. To south, in the transept, there is a tomb recess below the window, with cambered arch with roll-mouldings. Fittings: C13 stone font in north transept, with cylindrical bowl with star carving, central stem and four outer shafts with ring-moulded capitals and bases. Wooden pulpit in nave, incorporating panels from C15 bench ends showing the instruments of the Passion, including a shroud. Plain C19 pews in nave and aisle and low C19 screen across the east end. The south wall of the nave has Royal Arms of George IV, dated 1820, oil on board in moulded frame, signed John Blee, painter, Truro. In the nave, two C19 painted boards with 2-centred arches, with the Ten Commandments. Monuments in nave: warble tablet on slate ground, to Joseph Hosken, 1780; granite ledger to Revd. Michael Prust, 1808. In south aisle: a fragment of an C18 slate with verses and carved border. In chancel: Gothic style marble monument on slate ground, to James Hosken, 1839, by Pearce of Truro; slate monument with later stone border and pedimental top, with urn, flowers and pilasters, with latin inscription, to Arthur Lawrence, 1669; marble monument with sarcophagus, on slate ground, by Pearce of Truro, to Joseph Hosken, 1833; paired marble tablets on slate ground with pedimental top, to Jean Anderson, 1821 and Joseph Hosken, 1823; marble monument with pilasters and draped urn, with apron, on slate ground, by Isbell of Truro, to John Hosken, 1810; marble tablet with dove on slate ground, to Jean Hosken, 1859; a group of marble monuments on slate ground, to Richard and Frances Hosken, 1872 and 1858, to Jean Logan, 1838, Alicia Findlay, 1907 and Constantia Hosken, 1916. Late C19 stained glass in chancel and south aisle. Source: Pevnsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SW7861157757

#### **Church of St. Hermes GV II\***

Anglican parish church within oval churchyard. C15 and 1819-20, by John Foulston, for the Rev. Cornelius Cardew. Killas rubble with granite quoins. Slate roofs. Tower of granite ashlar. Plan: C19 rebuilt nave with undifferentiated chancel. Aisles running full length and north and south (Truthan) transept chapels. C15 west tower. South porch added 1867; outer opening an early C17 doorway of granite moulded impost and capitals carrying a 3-centred moulded arch, blind spandrels infilled with a ball. Windows all C19 in Perpendicular 3-light form., Buttresses crowned by stumpy crocketed pinnacles with cross terminals set on walls behind gutters, and similar spires to transept gables. Moulded C15 west door and 3-light window over set in 3 stage tower. Perpendicular bell openings and crenellated parapet. Stair in north-west angle. Interior: As rebuilt in early C19, unplastered. Wide nave continuous with chancel and reused C16 6-bay St Stephen's porcelain granite Cornish arcade, the roof higher than earlier nave, the creasing of which remains on tower. Panelled segmental barrel vaulted ceiling with reused carved bosses, and similar shallow vaults over aisles. Tower arch chamfered, with a chamfered inner arch dying into impost. Two very large mask corbels reset above original roof line. Later C19 south door set where former window. Arches to transept chapels as nave arcade. Priest's door on south side of chancel tight between buttresses. Fittings: Font, at west end of nave, a C13 basin on a single column, ornamented with tendrill scroll around rim and leaf pattern on each side. Moulded octagonal base of later medieval date. Pulpit, a deeply carved oak memorial of 1903. Carved oak screens in easternmost bays of arcades. One pew of C15-early C16, altered, but retaining one carved end and one linenfold end. Monuments: South aisle: (a) marble slab set flush in limestone frame, Latin inscription to Rev. Cornelius Cardew DD, died 1831, and wives. (b) White marble tablet on grey field. Tablet has cornice and splayed fluted ends, garland above, arms and corbel below. Pretty. To Mary Cardew, died 1808. In south transept (c) Corniced tablet on square grey field, by Stephens of Exeter. Mutules below. To Edward Collins of Truthan, died 1831. (d) White marble tablet with cornice, crest and arms, scrolled apron below, by W. Pearce of Truro. To Edward Collins, died 1833. In North Aisle (e) simple corniced marble tablet on grey slate, to George Simmons of Trevella, died 1854, also by Pearce. North transept: (f) Commemorative slab for the rebuilding of the church in 1820 at cost of £1,400. Richard Bevan, builder. The monuments are a group related in date to the rebuilding. Miscellaneous: Royal Arms of George IV dated 1827, painted on metal sheet. Lion and Unicorn partially emerging from behind an inclined oval shield with garter. Signed. Brass: Robert Trencreeke of Trencreeke. 1594. in civil dress, with wife and family. The earlier church had a large north chapel and, apparently, no aisles. The Hermes dedication dates from the rebuilding. St Hermes was martyred in Rome on 28th. August AD 116 or 117. (Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall. Vol I: 344-353. Pevnsner. Buildings of England, CORNWALL. Dunkin, E.H.W. The Monumental Brasses of Cornwall, 1882. Colvin. H. 'Biographical Dictionary ' p. 318-9). Listing NGR: SW8464649866

#### **Church of St Allen (Alleynes) (formerly listed as Parish Church of St Alunus) GV II\***

Anglican parish church. C12, C13 and C15. Killas and granite moorstone, slate roofs. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, C12-C13, with parallel south aisle added for almost full length in C15, and C15 west tower to original nave, which was also refenestrated at same time. C15 south porch. Exterior: North door blocked; late C12-early C13 nook shafts with elementary stiff-leaf capitals, round arch with chamfer enriched with nailheads, all possibly reset. Lancet window in north chancel wall. North nave wall and south aisle nave C15 3-light foiled windows. East window of four lights, replicated in C19 in east window of aisle, now the vestry. South door moulded 4-centred arch with corbel over, and different mouldings to porch arch. Inner doorway simply chamfered, with C18 fielded panelled door. West tower of 3 stages, with set-back buttresses, moulded west door deeply set in thick walls with hood moulding, and 3-light panel traceried window over. Stair tower part-octagonal in north-east corner, rising to crenellated tower above the main crenellated

parapet and terminating in a conical spirelet. Two-light bell openings. Porch has cross-crested ridge tiles. Lead spouting adjacent south of tower has moulded arms, initials and date 1705. Interior: Nave plastered. Standard Cornish granite arcade of 6 bays. Piers of 4 attached shafts divided by hollow chamfers, the shafts rising to small capitals. Four-centred depressed arches. East of eastern arch the jamb of former south lancet of chancel is interrupted by last bay of arcade, and piscina partly covered by medieval or early post-medieval rebuild of east chancel wall further to west. East wall has some early plaster painted with red band around east window. Two slots, probably from removed corbels, either side of window. Boarded wagon roof of C19. Aisle similarly plastered and ceiled. Tower base raised over 4 steps; corbelled reveal with single chamfered supporting arch. Fittings: Font, granite, octagonal with large chamfer stops returning octagonal bowl to square, recut and remounted in C19. Ogee oak cover of C17 with ball finial. Font is enclosed in effective early C19 balustrade with narrow pointed arches between balusters. Pulpit, C19, and simple, panelled. Reader's desk has front of c.1570-1600, panelled and carved, with 3 flat consoles. Communion table, now by south door, or oak, with turned legs and stretchers. Organ in east end of aisle. Monuments: North Wall: (a) White marble tablet on grey slate field. C18. Corniced panel with crest, scrolls above and below, by Edgcombe of Truro. To Rev. Edward Tippett MA, died 1840, and wife. (b) Limestone slab, to Rev. Buckland, died 1780. (c) Wall monument, white marble in limestone frame, to Mary Morris, died 1862, Rev. George Morris, and their children. Also slate slab of 1922 and 3 x C19 brasses. On north wall of nave, (d) White marble tablet on grey, a pascal Lamb panel on top. Lettering to William Bennetts of Engilley, died 1835, and family. South wall of aisle: (e) Corniced marble tablet on slate to Rev. Peter Gurney and children, erected 1823, by Edgcombe. (f) Simple tablet to child John Rowe Nicholas, died 1826. Miscellanea: North wall: Painted and framed royal arms of Charles II dated 1660. Persian carpet with 3 major stripes and pear field. Glass: East window 1862, to Lanyon family. North window of 1889 by Moore of London, and a second window of 1909-10. The living was appropriated by the Bishop of Exeter to Glasney College in 1287, and is now held by the bishop's chaplain. Alexander Barclay, 1495-6 - 1552, poet and theologian, author inter alia of the English version of 'The Ship of Fools' was appointed vicar 1530-31. (Church Guide. Pevsner: Buildings of England; CORNWALL)  
Listing NGR: SW8223850602

#### **The Church of St Piran and St Michael (formerly listed as 10.6.54 "The Church of St Piran"). GV II\***

Parish church. Some Norman fabric and font, mostly rebuilt circa 1470 and much restored and partly rebuilt in 1883. Granite ashlar tower, otherwise granite rubble with granite or freestone dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs. Plan: nave/chancel (partly C12), C15 tower, C15 north aisle, C12 south transept (mostly rebuilt in 1883) and circa C14 porch (largely rebuilt in 1883). Exterior : 3-stage C15 tower with original Perpendicular door and windows: strings dividing stages; embattled parapet with corner pinnacles; louvred bell chamber windows and clockface (1913) to east window. North aisle: C15 Perpendicular windows and doorway except for C19 east window. C19 chancel window and C19 windows to south aisle and transept. Norman south doorway with 3 carved heads to the hoodmould. Interior : possibly C12 transept arch on octagonal responds; C15 tower arch; C15 4-bay arcade; C15 rood stairs; C19 wall plaster and C19 wagon roofs. Fittings : C12 square granite font; 1740 oak pulpit on granite base; George III painted coat of arms (dated 1814); 1926 rood screen choir stalls and reedos in Perpendicular style; some coloured glass. Monuments : marble wall monuments to : Humphry Cole of Marazion, died 1775 aged 43 and Phillis his wife, died 1800 aged 67; and to Christopher Cole RN, Knight Commander of the Bath, Colonel of Marines D.C.L., 1770-1836, also others of the same family.  
Listing NGR: SW5375229551

#### **Church of St Newlynna GV II\***

Anglican parish church. Late C12 - mid C13, rededicated Sept 1259. Late C14 - early C15, reroofed c.1846, and restored 1883 by J.P.Seddon. Local shaley killas, some iron stained, with granite dressings to doors and windows. Gritstone quoins to south aisle chapel. Blue slate roofs with clay crested red ridge tiles. Plan. North transept has early base to north and east walls, said to be late C12. Nave, chancel and upper transept walls mid C13 without plinth. South aisle added C15, with contemporary porch and west tower to nave. Aisle extended eastwards subsequently, after addition of a south chapel, the Tresillian chapel, and under which is the Arundell vault. Opposed entrances in second bay of nave. South porch crenellated. Tall open outer doorway with arch in square outer moulded frame and quatrefoils in spandrels. Label over. Door to stair in north-west corner of porch to unbuilt parvise. Sundial over door with iron gnomon. Internal doorway C15, with trefoiled niche over. Windows. North transept west window a C13 lancet, other windows all C15, generally 3-light panelled tracery, but 4-light to north transept and south chapel. East window of chancel C19. Tower of 3 stages, set-back buttresses, but clasping buttresses to third stage rising to square conical finials. Square stair tower on north east angle. West door with 3-light panel tracery over, repeated at bell stage. Gables of south aisle and chapel have crocketed finials. East chapel has 2-light window with quatrefoil heads. Growing from the south wall of aisle at junction with chapel is the famous fig tree, acclaimed to have magical properties. Interior. Nave. Walls plastered. Floor partly flagged. Barrel vaulted open rafter roof of C19 with carved bosses of C15 reused at purlin and ridge intersections. Granite arcade of 6 bays to south aisle, four attached shafts separated by wave mouldings. Moulded capitals and depressed four-centred arches; identical 2-bay opening to north transept. Tower arch corbelled, wide arris reserved ovolo of earlier type. Glass of 1896 in north-west window. South aisle has lower barrel vault, also with reused bosses. Wide opening on similar responds to south chapel. Chapel has similar roof and reveal shafts to south window. Double piscina. Capitals and arches lower than those of nave. Panelled and painted vaulted ceiling. Recess with wood panelled sedilia and table, C19. East aisle chapel has east window with reveal shafts and large cinquefoil piscina in east wall. North transept, formerly the Cargoll Chapel under patronage of the bishopric of Exeter, has C15 open barrel vaulted roof with leaf carved principal rafters, purlins, collar purlins and wall plates. Reveal shafts to north window. Fittings. Font C12. Bodmin type limestone bowl on short column with spurred base, the bowl carved with intertwining 3-strand floral scrolls and 4 grotesque quadrupeds. Four angel heads corbelled from rim, supported by C19 verde antico shafts. Screen, C19 by Seddon, oak. Very fine, set across nave and aisle, 10 bays of panelled tracery with ribbed vaulting supporting an elaborately carved rood loft. Similar screen between chancel and south aisle chapel, incorporating painted panels of original medieval screen. C19 oak pulpit, octagonal, accessible from adapted former rood loft stair. Pews to the east of the nave, a fine group of carved bench-ends with tracery and signs of Passion, and arms, those towards east of nave with crouching beast terminals, extended and completed in 1883. Monuments. South aisle. A simple white marble tablet on grey, to Rev. Henry Pooley, died 1821. South chapel. Fine monument of 1691, white and grey marbles. Inscribed tablet flanked by ionic columns, curtain drawn aside, and falling from broken pediment containing a marble bust. Arms of Arundell quartering Trelice. and arms of Acland in escutcheon of pretence, with vigorous lion supporters on apron. Inscription, in Latin, to Margaret Arundell. Also in chapel a helmet suspended over arch, formerly belonging to Sir John Arundell, who held Pendennis Castle for Charles I in 1646. Miscellanea. North wall. Large wood and plaster carved royal arms of Charles I within timber frame. In nave. a lantern cross head in grey killas stone, much eroded, but bearing crucifixion scene, and on back a seated figure of decapitated person, probably St. Newlynna. The Rev Richard Polwhele, scholar and antiquary, held the living from 1821 to 1838 and from here published 'Traditions and Recollections'(1826) and 'Biographical Sketches in Cornwall (1831).  
Listing NGR: SW8289156349

**Saveock Manor Farmhouse GV II\***

Farmhouse. Circa mid C18 but incorporating part of earlier house. Painted rubble walls with incised stucco simulating ashlar to front. Hipped roof with half-hipped rear wing (east) and outshut in angle. Scantle slate survive to east, west, and south hip but front replaced with corrugated asbestos and rear with asbestos slate. Brick chimneys over side walls and to rear of wing. 2-room wide double depth central stair plan plus single-storey lean-to to west and incorporating part of earlier house to east. Hip-roofed porch to rear entrance; steps to front entrance, originally with Tuscan porch (1 column base survives). 2 storeys. Symmetrical 5-window north front. All original 12-pane hornless sashes with wide glazing bars and internal ovolo-mouldings. Mostly original crown glass. Granite ashlar plinth over rubble footings. Granite sills. Five granite steps of diminishing width lead to central round-headed doorway with original wide door of 3 vertical top panels over wide bottom panel. Plain fanlight. Stucco repair surrounding doorway shows extent of removed Tuscan distyle porch. East wall displays evidence of earlier house. 3 tall openings to each floor. Blocked except for left-hand windows. First floor left-hand window is mid C18 8-pane sash in reduced width opening. C20 window below in reduced opening with cambered brick arch, possibly originally central doorway of 5-window front. Blocked openings are slate-hung except for ground floor right. Interior survives virtually intact from circa mid C18. Original 6-panel and 2-panel doors with ogee or ovolo-moulded architraves; window shutters to front rooms open- well open-string stair with trailing rose to string, turned column balusters turned circa late C19 bulbous newel with ball finial; ramped oak handrail and moulded dado rail. Moulded plaster ceiling cornices to front rooms with modillions to right-hand (west) room and with dentils to vestibule. Round-headed archway to kitchen and a further round-headed arches from first floor galleried landing. Fine robust arabesque decoration to tympanum of arch leading to central room. West chamber has small dressing room to rear with moulded plaster ceiling cornice. An original eared fireplace surround survives in chamber over kitchen. Pine roof structures are mid C18 fastened with pegs and some nails. Roof space over kitchen wing has plastered room, presumably for grain storage, and is linked by small doorway to main roof space, also with evidence for having been plastered. It is said that King Charles took refuge here after battle, (possibly the Battle of Tresillian). An unusually complete mid C18 house with good quality interior and rare survival of mid C18 fenestration.

Listing NGR: SW7672644435

**All Hallows Church of Saint Kea GV II\***

Parish church, 1894, by C.H. Fellowes Prynne, Donors: John Claude Daubez and Wm, Lovey Hearle and built by local builder, A Carkeek; replacing plain rectangular church built 1802 to a design by James Wyatt. Faced shale rubble walls with dressed granite quoins, copings, jambstones, mullions and arches. Steep red tile roofs with coped gable ends to nave, chancel, organ aisle and north transept; outshuts at lower pitch over aisles; hip to north of vestry and gable end to south porch. Embattled parapet to north porch and to tower with copper spire. Stone lateral chimney over side wall of chancel serving vestry. Nave/chancel, under one roof, west tower, north and south aisles, north transept to chancel vestry in angle, north porch in angle between transept and vestry, south organ projection at east of south aisle and south porch towards west end. Late Perpendicular style with Arts and Crafts influence. 3-stage west tower with moulded plinth; weathered diagonal corner buttresses to top of second stage; moulded cornice to embattled parapet surmounted by broach spire. Moulded 4-centred west doorway with label and carved stops and quatrefoils to spandrels. Perpendicular style 3-light window over with transom dividing tracery and label with carved stops. Upper stage of tower has 2 round-headed louvered and traceried openings to each side within recessed panel with machicolated cornice. Otherwise all windows are more conventional Perpendicular style. Octagonal stair turret to north wall, in angle between tower and north aisle, rising to top of second stage and with granite roof. West windows to north and south aisle flanking tower each with 2 lights, tracery and labels with stops. All walls with plinths. North wall of north aisle has 5 flat-headed traceried windows: wider 3-light window to middle and buttresses between this and paired similar 2-light windows left and right. North transept has north gable end with 2 flat-headed 2-light cusped windows. Adjoining 4-centred doorway to porch, left, with carved stops to label. Vestry set back to far left is lit by flat-headed window with cusped lights with door and window to basement, under. Chancel has north window to left of chimney. East gable end has diagonal corner buttresses and further buttress incorporating inscribed foundation stone below 5-light window with wheel tracery to rose. South wall of chancel has single-light window with tracery. Further single-light windows with tracery to gable end of south organ projection to far left and right. South wall has gabled entrance porch, left, 2 windows to south aisle and projecting chapel to right with 3 windows. Porch is in Arts and Crafts style with stone walls on plinth to sill level and timber frame structure over with coloured leaded cusped lights between studs as mullions both to side walls and flanking doorway. 2-light window in gable over with stylized trailing vine carving to barge board. South aisle windows, 2-light one to left and 3-light one to right, with buttress between, are flat-headed with cusped lights. Organ projection has diagonal corner buttresses and buttress between windows 2 and 3 from left. All windows have 2 lights with tracery over within arched openings with stopped labels. Interior is little altered with walls of polychrome dressed stone brought to course; limestone arcades of 3 bays, between nave and aisle, with 4-centred moulded arches enriched with 4-leaf and other carved details over octagonal piers; polychrome chancel arch on corbels each with 3 shafts plus 2 further arches to aisles from choir; and original pine roof structure with widely spaced arch-braced trusses. East window depicts saints including some of Christ's apostles and some Cornish saints including St Kea and King Arthur. Memorial window in north to those fallen in First World War with armoured angel in 1 light and other light, with armoured soldier, to Lieutenant Arthur Donald Sowell, who died August 24th 1916 in the Battle of the Somme. Fittings: Norman freestone Bodmin type (Pevsner) font with round bowl on 4 shafts and carving to 4 faces of the bowl with flared cross to east, lion-like animal to west and young tree of life to north and older one to south; nowy-headed painted letter of thanks to Royalist supporters in Cornwall from Charles II, transcribed by George Withiell 1686. (Both these items from former church of Saint Kea, Old Kea); otherwise mostly C19 fittings except carved oak bench ends to choir, said to be by prisoners-of-war circa 1914. A very impressive building set in unspoilt wooded surroundings with a graveyard with many C19 graves.

Listing NGR: SW8100642653

**Mr Lanyon's Almshouses and walls surrounding garden to east GV II\***

Almshouses and garden walls to front. 1726. Built for Lanyon. Painted slatestone rubble walls, granite sills, oak lintels and windows. flipped scantle slate roof sweeping very low to rear. Tall rendered chimneys, each with 2 flues over side walls, and central axial chimney with 4 flues. Original plan of 2 pairs of single- cell plans with central stair between each pair and narrow, possibly communal, service area open to continuous rear catslide roof. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 6-window east front arranged as 2 identical 3-window fronts with 2 doorways towards middle of each. C20 doors with 2 glazed top panels. All 3-light casements with possibly original oak frames and mullions with internal chamfers and stops. Lintels over first floor windows have bowtell moulding. Dated stone name plaque to first floor, middle, with raised letters and one S in the form of a bird. Rear is blind but light is emitted through old iron skylights in roof. Interior of third from left inspected and much original structure and detail survives including ovolo-moulded oak ceiling beams, ovolo-moulded muntins with plank partition and 2-panel door to first floor room with ovolo-moulded panels and 1

original nailed strap hinge. Original roof structure not inspected. Granite coped garden walls flanking front linked to house by slate-roofed doorway to left with old ledged door with iron strap hinges and wooden latch, and earth closet with slate roof to right. Return walling, parallel to front, and with entrance, has rubble coping. It is thought that the ground floor was for men and the first floor for women. Now divided into 4 units, each with ground and first floor rooms. Despite some conversion, this is a very intact building retaining its essentially simple but functional design.

Listing NGR: SW8133741330

#### **St Michael's Church GV II\***

Anglican church, now disused. 1847. Designed by William White. Elvan rubble with dressed white limestone for doorways, windows and strings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with coped gable ends except broach spire to tower of dressed limestone ashlar. Plan of nave/chancel under one roof, south aisle under parallel roof, south porch towards west end and north tower. Decorated style. Windows have 3 cusped lights with reticulated Decorated style tracery and latticed leaded glazing except to 3-stage tower which has single-light cusped openings to second stage and 2-light louvred openings to spire. Stages divided by moulded strings. Hoodmoulds to doorways and larger window openings. Plinth. West wall has nave gable, left, and slightly lower aisle gable right, each with central window. North wall: 2 windows to right of tower with pointed-arched doorway between, with original door with elaborate cast iron hinges; projecting tower, with 3-light window to lower stage; octagonal stair turret with shouldered headed doorway with original door clasping north east corner. Lean-to vestry, left, in angle between tower and chancel with pointed doorway with original door and ashlar chimney with trefoil gablets over angle. East gable of chancel projects 1 bay beyond south aisle gable; each gable with central window. South wall: 1 window to left of porch and 4 windows to right. Pointed-arched porch doorway and pointed-arched inner south doorway with original doorway with very ornate cast iron hinges. Further doorway, similar to north doorway, to right of third south window. Interior has pointed-arched bay limestone arcade between nave and south aisle and original pine arch-braced roof structure, octagonal limestone font with quatrefoils and C19 pitch pine pews with shaped ends with traceried carving. One of White's first buildings in Cornwall and rather restrained but pleasingly simple and with prominent spire which is a notable local landmark.

Listing NGR: SW7720743178

#### **Gwarnick Manor GV II**

Farmhouse. Late C18-early C19. Buff-yellow killas, the front pebbledashed between smooth rendered quoins. Slate roof. Plan: Four-room plan with central through hall, dining and sitting room at front, kitchen and services to rear. Large lean-to to left containing office and service rooms. Gable stacks. Two storeys. Central 6-panelled door within early C20 glazed porch. Tripartite 4-paned sash windows. Brick stacks, 3 flues to left, 2 to right. Below eaves, a stone carving of an eagle, frontally, and inscription reading 'MAN ABOVE ALL THYNG / TEYZE(?) GOD AND Ye KING. Lettering of C16-early C17 style and sentiment, but execution appears to be more C19. Rear door replaced by window. Kitchen may contain parts of earlier structure of which fragments survive in front garden, being a 3-centred arched window transome, a window head and label stop. Interior: Not seen in detail. No significant fireplaces seen

Listing NGR: SW8151448843

#### **Lanner Farm Animal House and store GV II**

Farm building comprising cowshed with corn store on upper floor. C17-C18, extended C18 or early C19. Killas, with large granite moorstone quoins, cob to upper floor, extended to south in killas. Scantle slate roof. Ground floor has three 2-light timber openings with timber lintels, one pair of doors and cartdoors. Two pitching doors to upper floor and 3 similar vents. Ramp access to first floor at rear at centre of earlier build. Eaves of large slates. C20 lean-to added along rear. Interior: 11 Cornish trusses. Upper floor rendered internally and slating torched. Lanner was founded by Bishop Branescombe in the C13 and became an important barton of the see of Exeter. The bishops made frequent visits between 1269 and 1328. The present house is not of special interest.

Listing NGR: SW8250049727

#### **Lanner Farm Cart shed and animal pens GV II**

Range of farm buildings. C18 or C19. Killas rubble with slate roofs. Two cart houses with lofts over, and attached to left, an attached single storey range of animal penning. Boarded doors to cartsheds.

Listing NGR: SW8255249745

#### **Farm buildings at Treworgan House Farm GV II**

Farm buildings. C18 and C19. Killas with granite dressings, scantle slate roof. Plan: 'L'-plan, comprising a long west range with standard 3-bay unit extended to left by higher 3-bay building, both with central cart entrance and flanking boarded doors, pitching door over centre. Ground level used as animal pens, upper floor as storage with ramp access from rear. North block attached at right angles, also 3 bays with central entrance and pitching door over. Gable entrance. Square lights to upper level. Roof hipped. Detached on south side, former culverhouse, later a smithy, killas, with slated roof and two-centred arched entrance from west. Some nest holes survive

Listing NGR: SW8344349744

#### **Treworgan House GV II**

Farmhouse. C16. extended by Robert Trencreeke c.1560. Killas and granite, with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roof. Plan: 'L'-form, comprising a main east front of three structural bays, and south limb earlier in date, also of 3 bays. Yard in re-entrant angle is enclosed by stone wall connecting to cottage, not of special interest, on west wide. Main range contains central sitting room, with axial stack to left, kitchen to right, and parlour in corner with rear wing, this containing services and drawing room at west end with gable stack. Two storeys. Main front has recessed entrance to centre bay with half-glazed door; flush granite surrounds with broad chamfer ending in angled stops. Similar flush three light chamfered mullioned windows, without labels. Stone stacks, but large gable part-external stack to parlour, heightened in brick. South range has 3-light stone mullioned window on first floor, and small light within chamfered surround below. Other windows replaced late C19-early C20. End bay has ramp access to upper floor. Within courtyard, lean-to slate roof over entrance. Interior: Main range now living kitchen, with gable fireplace at north end composed of architectural stonework, including late medieval mouldings and fluted pilasters with roundels. Moulded mantel shelf of stone. Two centred chamfered arch to entrance to older wing. Timber lintel to south gable stack now parlour. Rear wing has chamfered 2-

centred arch entering to end living room. Roof not seen. A seat of the Trencreeke, later Polwhele families, and sheltered General Fairfax in the Civil War.

Listing NGR: SW8345749677

#### **Lanhadron Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Mid - late C19; few later alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with brick shafts. Plan: Large double depth plan. Central entrance with principal room to front right and left, each heated from an end stack. There is a kitchen to rear left and unheated dairies to rear right, with rear central stair hall and rear door leading into the kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has central C20 panelled and glazed door in C20 open-fronted porch. C19 20-pane sash to right and left at first floor there are three C19 16-pane sashes. All windows with cambered arches. The left side is blind. The right side has C19 half-glazed door to right. At the rear, there are three C19 25-pane sashes at first floor with cambered arches. Ground floor has three 25-pane sashes with cambered arches; second from right a C20 stable type door. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain good plain features of the C19.

Listing NGR: SW9948247631

#### **Lanhadron GV II**

House, formerly two dwellings, set at right angles to main road. C18. Cob, roughcast on outer walls, and reed thatched roof. Plan: Symmetrical about central entrance and hallway, with rear stack to right room, and axial stack to left room, shared with further bay at left end with access from door opposite stack, now in glazed porch. Two storeys. Glazed doors enclosed in C20 porches. C19 4-paned sash windows deeply set in walls. Roof hipped.

Listing NGR: SW8419250453

#### **Eglos Erme Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Rendered cob will killas stone gables and stacks. Slate roof. Plan: Three bays. central stair hall and flanking living rooms. Late C19 2-bay building added at right angles on right; gable stacks. Two storeys. Central boarded door in gabled porch. Paned sliding casement windows, the window to right of porch replaced in late C19. Timber lintels. Windows paired on first floor right bay. To rear, one central stair window. Added block to right c.1900, symmetrical. Central door and overlight within glazed porch. Six paned sash windows with cambered brick lintels and central stair window top rear. Brick stacks to gables. Interior. Open joisted ceiling to living room to right of entrance.

Listing NGR: SW8457949840

#### **Trevella GV II**

House. Late C18, 1816, and c.1976. Rendered ashlar with slate roof. Rear wing of brick reclaimed from late C17 or C18 house on site destroyed by fire. Plan: Three bays, double range with central hallway and stair to rear. Rear range set at angle, possibly incorporating earlier work, and containing service rooms, and attached to gable of rear wing a 3-bedroom 3-bay house built about 1976. Two storeys and attic. Elevation has raised quoins, sill band and parapet raised above stone cornice. Probably originally central door now window to match, 24-pane sash windows on both floors, the openings having slightly cambered head with keystone. Right gable has central entrance between front and rear rooms; an open pedimented Tuscan doorcase and 6-panelled door. Above, a 20-paned window deeply set with architrave, cornice and apron swept down to doorhead. Roof has small raking dormer behind parapet and C20 rooflight, and is half hipped between gable stacks. Rear wing refenestrated, canted bay to ground floor and entrance in angle with second dwelling. Left elevation has wide boarded modillion eaves. Interior not seen. Front rooms said to be panelled.

Listing NGR: SW8493850826

#### **Gatehouse to Trevella GV II**

Gatehouse to Trevella (q.v.). Early C19. Killas and granite. A carriageway arch over driveway, of semicircular form with raised keystone. Offset to first floor storey with chamfered corners, containing chamber with round-headed casement windows on east and west faces, and above a second offset, second floor storey also with chamfered corners and round headed windows. Moulded eaves and pitched slated parapet concealing flat roof. Interior derelict at time of survey, January 1988 Lodge on south side added mid C20, not of special interest.

Listing NGR: SW8435850914

#### **Gate piers at Truthan House GV II**

Gatepiers set at south-east corner of yard. Probably C17 or early C18. Granite. Two piers spaced widely either side of driveway, probably reset, and consisting of square granite monolith, necking stone, ogee cornice stone, tapering base stone for turned stalked ball finial, all of megalithic character, approx 4m high.

Listing NGR: SW8372251127

#### **Well house at Truthan and yard paving GV II**

Well house within north enclosed yard of Truthan House (q.v.). C18 or C19. Pitched slate roof on four granite monoliths. Structure is built against stone storehouse with hipped roof at back of rear wall. Under roof, a hand-operated water lift pump in wooden casing, and large granite trough. Brass cock. Spindle through wall to former engine in storeroom. Yard is paved with slate flag paths set in quartzite cobbles.

Listing NGR: SW8371851137

#### **Truthan House GV II**

House, early C18 probably including parts of an earlier building. Coursed killas, with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roofs. Plan: Main block of square plan with axial hallways on main front and garden front, leading to stair central in central bay of rear. Service wing probably including work of earlier date attached on north, and enclosed yard with well house (q.v.) on east. Two storeys. Main

entrance (west) front remodelled later C19. Five window bays. Central heavy Tuscan doorcase with slight pediment; flanking square late C19 bay windows, each with 2 elongated 4-pane sashes and crenellated parapets. Upper floor with similar windows, all with flush granite lintels. Garden front (south) also of 5 bays; central 4-panelled door with overlight. Eighteen paned sashes with heavy glazing bars in flush granite surrounds and raised keys to lintels. Roof hipped. Cast iron pergola without roof. To rear, central round headed stair window with intersecting glazing bars. Interior. Some C18 panelling. The site was originally monastic land, and an earlier building on site was seat of Jago, sheriff of Cornwall, mid C17, and of Trencreeke and Polwhele families. courts held here in 1684. Horseshoe bats are resident 1987.  
Listing NGR: SW8369951134

#### **Killiserth Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Coursed killas with granite dressings, slate roof. Plan: 'L'-form, comprising a south-east front block with central hallway and flanking reception rooms, and rear wing on right containing services. Rear entrance in reentrant angle. Gable stacks. Two storeys. Recessed main door with stone canopy on consoles. Sixteen-paned sash windows to both floors. Interior: Inaccessible January 1988.  
Listing NGR: SW8523051867

#### **Culverhouse at the Old Rectory GV II**

Gazebo-culverhouse axial to former garden layout. Early-mid C19. Stone with slate roof. Plan: Octagonal, with door on west. A pointed arched opening and boarded door. Simple rectangular lights to each face at ground floor level. Flight holes beneath eaves above with slate ledge, also on each face. Finial absent. Interior: Upper floor has 12 nestboxes in the west quadrant only in a single row. Roof supported on curved timber with straight centre crosspiece. Radial rafters.  
Listing NGR: SW8230050645

#### **Trefronick Old Farmhouse GV II**

The list description shall be amended to read:- Farmhouse, now a farm building. Probably C16, remodelled and extended probably later in C7 and with C19 alterations. Whitewashed killas rubble and some cob with dressed stone quoins. Grouted scantle slate roof largely reclad in corrugated iron, with half-hipped and gabled ends. Truncated lateral stack and gable end stack with short stone shaft. Plan and development: L-shaped on plan. The main range on an east-west axis facing north (probably originally south facing) is of 2 room and through passage plan. The relatively small lower right(west) end room is unheated and the large hall to the left(east) has a lateral stack at the front; the partition between the hall and the passage has been removed. There is no dividing wall between the hall and the long wing behind the hall. This wing which has a gable end stack, is probably a C17 parlour addition because a probate inventory of 1640 mentions only a hall, kitchen and cellar. The room in the end of the wing was partitioned off later. In circa early C19 a stair tower was built in the angle of the main range and the rear wing and the external stairs at the rear of the lower end giving access to the loft above is probably also a C19 alteration. A doorway has been inserted into the right side of the hall's lateral stack and appears to have broken through a large oven or smoking chamber. In the C20 the house was abandoned and became a farm building, some of the ceilings and floors were removed and low concrete partitions were inserted. Exterior :- 2 storeys. Assymmetrical north front with large truncated lateral stack projecting on left, the right side of which has an inserted doorway. The main doorway to right of centre has waney timber lintel and C19 flush-panel door. Small casement windows to right and left of doorway and one above. The left hand (east) side has later doorways inserted on ground floor with C20 plank doors and 3 windows above, 2 blocked and 1 sash with glazing bars. At rear (south) C19 panelled door to left of centre with external stone stairs to left doorway to left and stair tower with catslide roof in angle of projecting wing on right which has C20 sash windows. The gable end of the wing has large later buttress. The west gable end of the main range has doorway with plank door. Interior:- mostly gutted for use as farm building but masonry wall partition between putative passage and lower end survives. The early C19 staircase has a stuck balustrade at the top. Some of the roof trusses have halved and lapped collars but the roof structure has been largely reconstructed. The hall fireplace in the lateral stack has been blocked and its putative smoking chamber or oven has been destroyed by an inserted doorway. Some closely-spaced chamfered and thin ceiling beams remain in the main range. Historical note:- "Trefronnick, in St. Allen, is another winged house which,..... apparently had no parlour: an inventory of 1640, for Joan Martyn, widow, whose house it was, mentions only a hall, kitchen, cellar and other domestic rooms". (Chesher). Source: V.M. and F.J. Chesher, The Cornishman's House, page 36.

#### **Shirley Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse set at right angles to road. Early C19. Rendered, with slate roof. Plan: Symmetrical, with central entrance and flanking living rooms. Small wing to rear on left against road, with gable lean-to. Further 2-storey lean-to to centre bay containing staircase, and single storey outhouse to rear of right bay. Elevation: Two storeys, 3 bays. Central C20 glazed door. Sixteen paned sashes to each floor. Gable stacks. Interior not seen.  
Listing NGR: SW8115051901

#### **Zelah Chapel and forecourt GV II**

Methodist chapel and schoolroom. Chapel 1859. Killas stone with granite dressings, brick arches to openings. Plan: Chapel near square, with entrance on north, and narrower rectangular Sunday school added central to south face, having entrance towards road. Front has pair of 6-panelled doors with fanlight, and 9-in brick arch with a raised keystone bearing the date. Two round-headed windows above to balcony level, also with stone keys, and margin glazed sashes. Side windows similar 30-paned sashes with stained glass fanlights. Roof hipped. Schoolroom added 1868, pebbledashed, with slate roof. Two bays. Central pair boarded doors with datestone over, and two 24-paned sashes, Small gable stack and lean-to gig-shed at south end. Forecourt of chapel of semicircular form, killas walls approx 1.5m high with peaked coping. Monolithic granite gatepiers holding simple bar-iron overthrow, the lantern missing. Gate has scrolled ornamental crest. Path from gate to chapel door is of patterned yellow clayware pavoirs. Interior: Walls plastered. Flat ceiling with moulded cornice and 4 roses for pendant lights. North gallery of stained pine on single central column, the front panelled and having moulded rails, all on paired brackets. Dog leg stair with turned newels and balusters. Body of chapel has central pulpit raised over 6 steps, panelled front. Openwork iron panels either side to raised choir stalls, and rail around communion table enclosure on iron stanchions. Organ inserted to left of pulpit later, and pews of aisle turned at right angles and tiered. Monument: White marble tablet on black slate commemorating 5 dead of 1914-18 war. Schoolroom has raised staging with front boards folding on trestles.

Listing NGR: SW8105551733

#### **Bodrean Manor GV II**

Country house. Early C19 with C18 to rear and late C19 service wing. Stucco over shale with Delabole slate roofs and brick chimneys. Irregular H shaped plan. Symmetrical 2 storey south front of 3:3:3 bays. Slightly taller ground floor windows, all with 12 paned sashes without horns in slightly arched openings with projecting granite keyblocks and granite sills. Moulded cornice under parapet with block course and coping. Added early C19. Flanking canted bays have cornices and parapet at higher level, broken over central windows by open pedimented dormer windows. Bay roofs are multi-hipped. Lower main roof ends in gable pediment over west entrance front which has granite Tuscan doorcase with 12-pane sash over and blind ground and first floor windows to right. Stucco quoins are rusticated. C18 hipped roofed range adjoins to far left with later end bay projection with 16 paned sashes. Late C19 service range to north east and steep conical roof in Chateau style over stair turret within angle. Interior not inspected. South front right bays have 3 later buttresses.

Listing NGR: SW8483447905

#### **Polwhele GV II**

Country house, now school. C16 core, but mostly later C19 (1814 "work in progress" and 1867 "latterly improved" - Lyson). Shale rubble with freestone dressings. Delabole slate roofs with granite and shale axial chimneys in C16-C17 style. Irregular U shaped plan with late C19 additions, Tudor Gothic style. Ole walling probably C16 survives in gable and inner side wall of west wing, front wall and central axial wall of main spine and possible back wall at west end. Four centred moulded C16 granite door frames are resited in leanto at back and to kitchen garden wall. 4 centred arched and chamfered granite door frame to main central entrance is C19. Interior has open well stair with stone treads said to have come from Penmount and painted canopied ceiling over with crests of Polwhere marriages. Plaster ceiling cornices in late C19 part including one with fleurons. Second open well stair has octagonal balusters and chamfered newel posts Dining hall is open to C19 arched braced roof structure. In roof space beyond against central chimney wall is the plaster shape of an early C17 barrel ceiling with part of old chimney over. Mitred purlin ends suggest C16 date.

Listing NGR: SW8377047256

#### **Penmount GV II**

Country house, now crematorium. Early and mid-late C18. Stucco with rusticate granite quoins and hipped Delabole and asbestos slate roofs. L shaped plan with later extensions. 2 storeys plus attics. South entrance front of 2:1:2 bays with central bay broken forward and with Tuscan porch, now closed and partly hidden by C20 porte cochere. Window over porch and round headed attic window breaking cornice under pediment. Flanking bays have plinth, tall rounded headed leaded windows (C20 insertions) cornice and plain parapet. East front is 2:3:2 bays with central bays broken forward which have 3 light scantle roofed bay window and door to right, three 12 panel sashes to first floor and lunette with glazing bars to pediment. Ground and first floor windows to left bay are blind. 2 window right bay with window and door to ground floor. Windows are 12 paned sashes. Bay window and doors are later insertions. Early C18 sash survives to rear. Interior has mid-late C18 detail and C19 details in several rooms including entrance hall which has pedimented door cases, Vitruvian scroll frieze and gallery to one side. Back stair is early C18. Main early C19 stair is at Polwhele. Penmount was the home of Charles Henderson, Cornish Historian.

Listing NGR: SW8292547325

#### **Lamerton Manor GV II**

House. Date of 1799 on roof structure. Shale rubble with stone keyed shallow brick arches. Asbestos slate roof with 2 hipped roof dormers and brick chimneys over gable ends. Lean-to roofs against right-hand (east) gable end. Plan of 2 reception rooms flanking wide central passage leading to central stair between 2 large rear service rooms. Room added to right (east) of reception room and small room added to right (east) of kitchen, rear. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south front with original 16-pane hornless sashes, with much crown glass. Central doorway with original 6-panel door with panelled reveals and remains of original doorcase with fluted engaged wooden columns, all now with C20 porch in classical style. 12-pane 2-light casements to 2 roof dormers. Further 16-pane hornless sash to right to middle of lean-to. Interior has original 6-panel doors, architraves, window shutters and original open-well open string stair with wreathed mahogany handrail over newel. Large fireplace with grown oak fireplace lintel, slate flags to kitchen with large hearth. Lean-to room adjoining kitchen has oven inserted to back of kitchen hearth and stone trough built under window. Well, near window, is covered with mill stone. Back door to east wall of lean-to has reused 6-panel door with fielded panel. The name Lamerton is old but recently changed to Lamerton Manor -because original occupants of house also owned much surrounding land and properties. A largely complete late C18 house of which an important feature is the original windows.

Listing NGR: SW8208447478

#### **Idless Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Circa late C17. Slatestone rubble and some rendered cob to front. Timber lintels. Grouted scantle slate roof with large ivy-clad chimney over right-hand (east) gable end. External lateral breast to rear of left-hand room and further later lateral brick chimney over front wall left. Plan of 2 rooms flanking very wide entrance hall serving as through passage but doors not opposite and with stair against back wall. Circa C18 or early C18 lean-to to rear, right (east). 2 storeys. Irregular 3-window south front. Doorway left of middle with 4-panel door with flush-beaded bottom panels. Small window openings to left and right of door, left-hand one cut late. Lean-to left blocks original window position. C20 window in original wide opening to right. First floor has circa early C19 2-light casements with 8 panes per light except left-hand one with 9 panes per light. Rear doorway right (west within C20 porch was window). Interior is simple with roughly chamfered beams and original floors, partitions and roof structure with feet of trusses showing, C19 stair. Empty at time of survey this house has survived little altered since the C19 and contains much original structure. Its unaltered rear elevation including the later outshuts is an important feature.

Listing NGR: SW8212147296

#### **Scawswater Mill GV II**

Miller's house. Early C19. Painted shale rubble with slatehanging over studwork to 1st floor front. Slurried scantle slate roof with brick chimneys over gable ends. Plan of 2 equal reception rooms flanking central cross passage leading to central stair between rear service rooms. Two storeys. Symmetrical 3 window south front. Central doorway with ledged door. Shallow brick arches over



ground floor openings. All front windows and most rear windows are original, those to the front are 16-pane hornless sashes with much crown glass. Interior is little altered with original carpentry and joinery including panelled doors and window shutters and closed-string dog-leg stair with moulded mahogany handrail. Large hearth to rear right-hand room has bread oven. A door with fielded panels is resited at entrance to rear left-hand room. Original roof structure not inspected. An unspoilt early C19 house with very attractive original slatehanging and retaining most of its original windows and glass.  
Listing NGR: SW8222547010

#### **Lodge at approx 400 metres east and south of Killagorden GV II**

Lodge (at entrance to country house). Early C19. Stucco with slate roof. T shaped, 3 room plan, Gothic style. Single storey. Symmetrical 1:1:1 bay south front with later Gothic style porch in angle to left. Central wing with gable end has 3 light pointed arched window with leaded glazing in splayed reveals. Coved cornice under verge. Flanking bays have square headed window openings each with 2 pointed leaded lights. Roof hipped to left and right but central rear external stack is over gable with paired octagonal chimneys with octagonal pots.  
Listing NGR: SW8241746591

#### **Killagorden Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Circa early-mid C19. Slatestone and shale rubble with dressed stone voussoirs and slate sills. Grouted scantle slate roof to front and asbestos slate to rear with brick chimneys over gable ends. Plan of 2 equal front rooms flanking entrance passage leading to central stair between narrower rear service rooms all under 1 roof. Left-hand front corner has wide stopped splay for easier access. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window east front with central window blind or blocked. Central doorway with 4-panel door later glazed to top panels. All original 16-pane hornless sashes with shallow arches over. Rear also has original sashes including taller mid floor stair window. Interior not inspected but said to be little altered.  
Listing NGR: SW8228946531

#### **Treheveras Farmhouse and adjoining house GV II**

Farmhouse and adjoining house. Circa late C17. Painted rubble and cob, and render to front and some asbestos cladding (probably originally slatehanging) to part of rear wing. Timber lintels. Asbestos slate roofs of mainhouse with brick chimneys over gable ends, hipped-roofed wing to rear, right of middle with large external stone lateral stack with brick shaft to east wall, later lean-to in north west angle with brick chimney against original rear wall. Further roof at lower level over adjoining house, to right (east) of main house, with brick chimney over gable end right. Plan originally of irregular T with 2 front rooms of hall and parlour flanking wide entrance passage leading to central stair and with probably kitchen in rear wing at right angles with circa early C19 outshut inserted in north west angle. At about the same time a further house of 2 rooms wide was added to east possibly for extended family. Right-hand room of main house is now incorporated into this house. 2 storeys. Regular 4-window original south front plus 2-window later house to right. Original house has central 2-storey lean-to entrance porch with wide doorway and later top-glazed panel door with wide C19 2-light casement over. Small window openings to right of porch are probably C20 insertions. Original wide window openings to farther right and to left of porch. C20 metal windows to right, but old 20-pane hornless sash to ground floor left and circa early C19 3-light casement over with 6 panes per light. Later house has doorway to ground floor left and C20 window right but retains original 12-pane 2-light casements over. This garden front is really the rear. Other front (north) is symmetrical with central doorway and original 16-pane hornless sashes except C20 window to ground floor right. Rear of wing has circa early C19 hornless sash to middle and over. Lean-to, right, has doorway, left, with deeply recessed, (to form open porch), ledged door and 12-pane 2-light casement to right. Rubble north walling of wing and lean-to are integral but walling of wing is very thin and is probably just a facing against stud work. Left-hand and return walling is clad in asbestos sheeting. Interior has much original structure and detail including: muntin and plank partitions with alternate heavy and light muntins; cross beam and oak joist floor structure to entrance hall and wing; original L stair with closed string; square newel with stepped cap and widely spaced turned balusters; and to first floor are three 2-panel doors with fielded panels. Further features are probably hidden. Roof structure not inspected but said to be probably original. One of the least altered C17 houses in this part of Cornwall.  
Listing NGR: SW8114346944

#### **Buckshead House GV II**

Farmhouse. Early C19 extended slightly later. Stucco and painted slatehanging to ground floor of original house; asbestos slate roof over original part; half-hipped scantle slate roof to wing on left. Single depth plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Symmetrical 2-window front of original house with central doorway on the right; 6-panel door within open porch with moulded entablature over square chamfered posts; original 16-pane hornless sashes. Taller wing on left has quoin strips and moulded architrave to round-headed window opening with C20 fifteen-pane fixed light with thick glazing bars plus small similar window inserted to ground floor. INTERIOR not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW8338346286

#### **Outbuilding immediately north Buckshead House G VII**

Small barn. Early C19. Painted stone rubble with timber lintels, some slatehanging; granite steps and hipped dry Delabole slate roof. Small rectangular plan. 2 storeys; 2-window front. Central 1st-floor doorway approached by flight of granite steps from the right; old planked door; original 16-pane hornless sash on the right, window boarded over on the left. INTERIOR not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW8338646303

#### **Trenerry Toll House GV II**

Toll house, now house. Mid C19. Local rubble with granite dressings; dry Delabole hipped slate roof, polygonal over entrance bay; brick chimney over left-hand side. Irregular plan; probably living room with canted front, lean-to service room behind and bedroom on the right. Single-storey 3-window entrance front. Canted projection with chamfered doorway with overlight and narrow flanking windows and wider window to right-hand bay. Possibly original V-jointed planked door and possibly original wooden casement windows with wide panes in chamfered granite openings. INTERIOR not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW8316045720

### **Treliske School GV II**

Country house, now school. c1880. For Sir George Smith. Granite ashlar; dry Delabole slate roof over left-hand wing otherwise replaced with asbestos slate; hipped main roof; stone axial and lateral stacks. Substantial double-pile plan plus service wing at rear; 2 reception rooms flanking a central entrance hall at the front; axial passage behind left-hand room; stair hall behind right-hand room; conservatory and billiard room on the left and summer room on the right. Classical style with Mannerist details. 2 storeys with flanking single-storey wings. Symmetrical 2-storey entrance front is 2:1:2-bays with central entrance bay broken forward and surmounted by a steep triangular pediment with oculus; plinth, moulded first-floor sill and moulded eaves cornice. Ground floor has distyle-in-antae porch with stepped stilted round arch over doorway with narrow sidelights; blind arcade to frieze on moulded brackets above; flanking bays have elliptical arches with rock-faced voussoirs with projecting keyblocks over 2-pane sashes. First floor has central tripartite sash with 2 over 1 panes to central sash and similar sashes to flanking bays. Original windows throughout. Conservatory on left has symmetrical front of 3:2:3-lights with taller central segmental lights over pair of doors rising into gabled dormer, margin panes to windows most with original coloured glass. Summer room on the right has symmetrical front of 3 pairs of lights. Other elevations in similar but plainer style retain most of their original features. INTERIOR: virtually complete as built and has a very high standard of carpentry and joinery details and plasterwork with moulded and carved cornices to most of the reception rooms. Entrance hall has heavy modillioned cornice and doorway between pair of slender columns with near Ionic capitals leading to large stair hall with mahogany handrail over cast-iron balustrade and scrolled over newel; fine stained-glass window. Many fine quality chimneypieces and doorcases. Summer room has open hammer-beam pitch-pine roof structure boarded between the trusses.

Listing NGR: SW8008845123

### **Nancewrath Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Circa 1840's. Built for and still inhabited by the Tinney family. Shale rubble, quarried nearby, and granite sills and lintels. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimney over side wall, left, and to rear of original hipped roofed wing, left, and further hipped roof filling angle parallel to main roof. Plan of L shape originally plus later infill of the angle and now square. Now comprising :2 equal front rooms flanking central passage leading to central stair, original kitchen to rear of left-hand room, and later C19 service room. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south east front with original hornless 12-pane sashes. Central round-headed doorway with original panelled internal shutters. Interior not inspected but said to be little altered. A very complete house little altered since the C19.

Listing NGR: SW7888747592

### **Tresawen Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Probably C18. Slate killas rubble walls, brick arches over the openings. Grouted scantle slate roofs with gable ends. Brick chimney over cross wall towards right. Plan: Irregular 3-rooms-long range built on a slope down to the right (possibly on the site of or remodelled from a C17 or older house). Central part is double depth, probably deepened at the rear in the C19. Entrance hall is on the left of this part. Exterior: 2 storeys. Irregular 4-window front stepping down to the right. Doorway within C20 conservatory under window second from left. C20 door. Circa early C19 hornless sashes with glazing bars (except horned copy on the right), all in openings spanned by shallow segmental brick arches. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW7858149772

### **Callestick Vear Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Circa 1840s, extended probably soon after. Killas rubble with brick arches over the openings. Asbestos slate hipped roof with very wide eaves carried on moulded brackets, at the front. Plan: Double-depth plan with probably originally 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between 2 rear service rooms. Probably soon after the house was built it was extended by 1 bay in similar style on the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Overall 4-window front. Original formerly symmetrical 3-window front with central doorway on the left. I-window-bay extension on the right. Original 6 panel door, original hornless sashes with glazing bars in openings spanned by shallow segmental brick arches with projecting keystones. Later window over doorway in reduced opening. Unaltered rear has its original windows. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW7709550418

### **Ventongimps Villa GV II**

House. Circa early C19. Killas rubble with timber lintels over the openings. Grouted scantle slate hipped roof with brick chimneys over the side walls. Plan: Double depth plan including probably slightly later single-storey lean-to at the rear. 2 rooms at the front flanking a central hall leading probably to stair between rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys. Unaltered symmetrical 3-window front with central doorway. Original 4-panel door and small rectangular overlight. Original 12-pane hornless sashes. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW7908150025

### **Lower Ventongimps Farmhouse, including front garden walls, gatepiers and gate GV II**

Farmhouse including front garden walls, gate-piers and gate. Circa early C19. Killas rubble with some granite quoins and brick arches over the openings. Dry Delabole slate roof with brick chimneys over the gable ends. Plan: Possibly double depth (rear not inspected). 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall. Later C19 lean-to on the left and small late C19 trap-house adjoining the right-hand side of the front garden. Exterior: 2 storeys. Nearly symmetrical 3 window front with doorway and window over, slightly right of middle. Circa early C20 glazed porch in front of doorway. Glazed door with coloured marginal panes. Panelled door within. Circa late C19 or C20 16-pane horned sashes in openings spanned by segmental brick arches. C19 stone rubble front garden wall with granite monolithic gate piers and old wrought-iron gate. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW7919450252

### **Higher Ventongimps GVII**

Farmhouse. C18, reroofed and eaves heightened slightly, circa late C19. Killas rubble walls. Cob to upper floor at rear. Brick arches over the openings. Dry Delabole slate roof with projecting verges. Brick chimneys over stumps of former stone chimneys over the gable ends. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading probably to stair hall between rear service rooms. C19 dairy and back kitchen wing on the left with outshut at rear continuing as lean-to behind rear left-hand side of original house. C20 extension on the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front with central doorway. Circa late C19 gable-ended porch and windows of similar date in openings spanned by segmental brick arches. Pointed arched wooden doorway top-glazed door with marginal panes. Tripartite sashes to ground floor openings. Rear has old 2-light casements with glazing bars in openings spanned by timber lintels. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW7957650676

#### **Mine buildings at approximately 400 metres east-north-east of Batters Engine House GV II**

Mine buildings, probably the remains of a winding engine house and adjoining boiler house and dry (drying house). Circa 1860s. Killas rubble, dressed granite, brick arches over the opening. Corrugated iron roof over part of the probable boiler house/dry. Gable ends. Plan: Overall T-shaped plan. Probable boiler house/dry at the front and remains of probable engine house projecting at middle of rear. No surviving machinery. Exterior: Probable boiler house is 2 storeys, probable engine house has been reduced to about 4-5 metres high. Boiler house has symmetrical 3-window east front with 3 doorways to the ground floor and 3 round-arched window openings above the doorways. Left-hand gable end (south) wall has 2 wide round-arched openings to the ground floor and 3 blocked round-arched openings above. Interior: Scissor braced roof structure over part (left); various niches.  
Listing NGR: SW7948250959

#### **Batters Engine House GV II**

Pumping beam engine house for former lead mine, part of West Chiverton Mine. Circa 1868-9. Killas rubble and granite dressings. Brick arches with granite keyblocks over the openings, brick to upper part of chimney. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with round chimney engaging middle of rear wall and cataract pit at the front. No surviving wooden floors or roof structure. Originally fitted with an 80" engine built by Harveys of Hayle later fitted to another mine. Exterior: 3 storeys. Unaltered elevations with round arches over the openings. Front (bob) wall has central doorway. Rear gable end wall has central round stack (an unusual feature). Right-hand (nearside) wall has large central cylinder doorway (usually sited to the middle of the rear wall) flanked by 2 smaller doorways, 2- first-floor window openings and 1 central second floor window openings. Left-hand (nearside) wall has 2 small basement openings, a doorway on the right and is identical to opposite wall above this level. Interior: See plan. Source: Historical notes provided by A. Barrett, Wheal Leisure, Perranporth.  
Listing NGR: SW7907050822

#### **Venton Vaise Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Circa mid C19. Killas and granite rubble with granite quoins and brick dressings around the openings. Scantle slate half-hipped roof with brick chimneys over the side walls. Plan: Double-depth plan with probably 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south-vest front with central doorway and tall window over doorway. 4 panel top-glazed door with overlight. Original 12-pane hornless sashes except for original taller window over doorway which has 8 panes plus marginal panes. The openings are spanned by shallow segmental brick arches. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW7778450701

#### **Carnkief Farmhouse GV II**

Farmhouse. Circa early C19. Killas rubble walls with brick arches over the openings. Grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimneys over the gable ends. External rubble chimney breast, towards rear on the right with semi-circular-on-plan oven projection. Plan: Double-depth plan. Probably 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between pantry at rear left and kitchen at rear right. Lean-to porch at rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south front with central doorway. C20 door. C20 conservatory. C20 16-pane horned sashes. Original openings are spanned by shallow segmental brick arches. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SW7815852293

#### **Wheal Anna House GV II**

Former count (account) house for Wheal Anna (mine) now a private house. Circa 1840s or 1850s. Built for a mine captain. Killas rubble. Grouted scantle slate hipped roof with brick chimneys over the side walls. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between rear service rooms. The 2 front rooms on the first floor are divided by a folding partition (now fixed) which could be opened to create a meeting room for the mine management. Exterior: 2 storeys. Unaltered elevations. Symmetrical 3-window south front with original door and windows in openings spanned by shallow segmental brick arches. Central doorway with 4-panel door and overlight. 12-pane hornless sashes. Similar window at rear including tall stair window. Interior: Virtually unaltered with most of its original features including: dog-leg stair; panelled doors, and chimney-pieces with iron grates. Wooden screen between front chambers (see plan).  
Listing NGR: SW7871153127

#### **Goonhavern County Primary School GV II**

Board school. Datestone 1876. Killas brought to course, granite dressings. Tall brick lateral stacks. Plan: E-shaped plan plus porches between the wings. Original plan has large central schoolroom (for the top class) with folding screen on its right (so that it could be linked to room on its right) an entrance hall and cloakroom left of the schoolroom, and at the left and right forward projecting cross wings each containing two rooms with folding screen between the 2 rooms on the left plus a short central wing projecting at the front containing a small room (now the staff room). Until the 1950s there was a gallery in the front right-hand room. The plan is unchanged except that the folding screens have been replaced with fixed partitions and there is a small C20 extension in front of the left-hand wing. Gothic style details. Exterior: Single storey. Unaltered elevations except where front wing (left) is partly obscured by C20 addition. Original doors and windows. Symmetrical 1:1:1-bay front with projecting cross wings with gable ends at left and right, smaller gable end of central projecting wing and small gable-ended entrance porches between the wings. Pointed

arched opening with hoodmould to each gable end: doorway to each porch and large 3-light traceried reticulated wooden window to each of the other gable ends. Ledged doors have shouldered heads with blind tympana over. Interior: Some original doors and dado panelling; original Gothic style roof structures obscured by C20 acoustic ceilings.  
Listing NGR: SW7877253831

#### **Church of St Agnes GV II**

Parish church. C15 tower, spire rebuilt in 1905, otherwise in 1848 by Piers St Aubyn. Granite ashlar tower, otherwise killas rubble with granite dressings. Dressed granite broach spire behind embattled parapet to tower, otherwise dry Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Stone stack over vestry. Plan: C15 west tower; C19 nave and chancel; C19 north aisle south aisle and south porch linked to covered passage and vestry added in 1909. Exterior: C15 2-stage embattled west tower with spire: diagonally-set corner buttresses; pointed west doorway; 3-light traceried window over doorway; 2-light traceried windows with slate louvres to upper stage. Hoodmoulds over all openings. The 1848 parts of the church have windows and doorways in the Perpendicular style: traceried granite windows with hoodmoulds; 4-centred arched granite doorways. C19 ledged and braced doors, leaded glazing. Interior: Plastered walls; C19 6-bay granite arcades, C19 arched collar rafter roof structures; C19 and later fittings, including octagonal marble font dated 1851. Memorial windows with coloured glass: 2 windows at the east end, one window in the north wall and west window of the south aisle.  
Listing NGR: SW7202850734

#### **Rose Cottage GV II**

House at end of row. C18. Stone and cob, rendered to front and whitewashed, and wheat straw thatch. Plan: Two rooms with central hall, and probable original stair projection at right end at rear under extension of roof. C20 lean-to additions on north gable. Two storeys. Facade symmetrically arranged off-centre. Recessed C20 door and C20 paned timber windows, all to original openings. Gable stacks, that to left with 2 flues. Lean-to has slate roof and stable door. C20 windows. Rear elevation has one small light only centrally, beneath eaves.  
Listing NGR: SW8113951920

#### **Shortlanesend School GV II**

Board School, built 1876. Killas rubble with dressed freestone quoins, copings, sills, jambstones, mullions, arches and bellcote. Asbestos slate roof with coped gables and steep pyramidal stone roof to bellcote. 2 slender brick axial chimneys over cross walls. Plan of central school room with entrance lobby to left (north) with entrance under projecting bellcote plus classroom to each end in cross wings with projecting gable ends to front (west). Gothic style. Single storey. Nearly symmetrical west front with plinth unbalanced by belltower. 3-window nearly central schoolroom with taller central window rising to gabled dormer with stepped cusped lights (lower part removed C20 to make doorway), flanking 2-light windows with shouldered heads. Entrance through tall pointed arched doorway to porch, left of schoolroom, with bellcote over. Bellcote has 3 lights to each side with cornice below squat stone spire with crockets near apex. Identical projecting coped gables to cross wings far left and right each with stepped 3-light window with trefoil-headed lights and transoms between mullions. Some C20 render to gables. South wall has inscribed plaque within pointed arched niche pointed arched doorway with original door to right. Interior very simple but retains original scissor-braced pine roof structure. In spite of the recent alterations it still retains many of the gothic style features including the prominent bellcote.

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

**HER Number: 25192**

**Name: LANNER WOOD - Iron Age round, Romano British round**

Grid Reference: SW 8219 4974

Parish: St Allen, Carrick, Cornwall

Protected Status Scheduled Monument 32967: ROUND AND ANNEXE 330M WEST OF LANNER BARTON

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Full description On a ridge 250m west of Lanner Farm, in fields called 'Round' and 'Round Closes' in 1840 (b1) is a sub-rectangular round with annexe. The round is first recorded by Maclauchlan, who only saw the main enclosure. He considered that its position made it an unlikely defensive work and thought it more probably a cattle pound (b2). Henderson described the main enclosure in some detail. When he was writing, the eastern rampart had just been torn down but it was nevertheless clear as a well defined rampart. The western semi-circle had lost its semi-circle many years before but was still visible as a terrace. Henderson had no doubt of the site's strategic and defensive qualities (b3). In 1977, the round (main enclosure only) was surveyed by the OS, who found it to consist of a low curving scarp 0.4m high with unsurveyable traces of an outer ditch. On the west, only slight traces of a scarp can be seen (h1). However, an RAF air photo shows the enclosure to be larger than surveyed by the OS on the east. A large annexe to the south also shows as a cropmark (p1,p2). A further enclosure lies immediately east of this one (25194) and a flint core has been found within the earthwork (25193). The monument was included in the Schedule on 3/9/2002.

#### **MONUMENT NO. 429134**

Buried and earthwork remains of an Iron Age multiple enclosure fort. The site comprises a roughly D-shaped outer enclosure, an oval inner enclosure and a sub-circular feature adjoining the fort to the south east. Traces of a medieval field system lie south west and north east of the fort.

**HER Number: 22364**

**Name: TREGEAR - Iron Age/Romano British round**

Grid Reference: SW 8630 5032

Parish: Ladock, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32950: ROUND AND ANNEXE 720M WSW OF TREGEAR

A univallate round and annexe near Tregear. The site was first recorded in 1813 (1), and marked on the Tithe Award map as 'Round Downs' (2). The site was in open country until the C19, since then the earthwork has been reduced by ploughing (h1). The round survives as an earthwork 30m across with rampart up to 0.7m high and a ditch up to 0.3m deep. There is no sign of an entrance (h1). The annexe is visible only on aerial photos (p1 - p3) and is about 30m across, on the eastern side of the round. The OS suggest that this site belongs in Fox's category of 'annexed enclosures' (h1). The nearby place-name Tregear is assumed to be derived from the presence of the round, ker, 'fort' (9). The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/4/2002.



Tregear © Cornwall Council



Tregear © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 32017.10  
**Name:** ENGELLY - Medieval plain an gwarry  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8047 5270  
**Parish:** St Allen, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32948: MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT 320M NORTH OF ENGELLY

Henderson records that the fort referred to as "the castle on the top of the gilly" in Perranzabuloe parish bounds of 1617 and 1673 is called 'Plyn en Gwear' in 1613 (b1). This sounds like the Cornish name for a medieval playing place or plen an gwarry (b2). The monument was included in the Schedule on 11/2/2002.

#### MONUMENT NO. 1344425

##### LATE IRON AGE BIVALLATE HILLFORT

A Late Iron Age multiple enclosure fort situated 320 metres north west of Shepherds Farm south west of St Newlyn East. The fort is sub oval in plan with low ramparts forming an inner enclosure with a surrounding outer enclosure on the north and east. Its entrance is on the north east side.

**HER Number:** 32022  
**Name:** PENGLAZE - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8259 5313  
**Parish:** St Erme, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29680: BOWL BARROW 130M SOUTH EAST OF PENGLAZE

This barrow is not marked on any OS maps and has no antiquarian documentation. The first record of it is in 1956, when it was Scheduled by Saunders (h1, b1). He describes it as "probably spread", 3ft high and 45ft in diameter (b1). In 1975, Johnson reported that this low mound is ploughed regularly (h2). In 1988, the FMW noted that the barrow is located at the foot of the Newlyn Downs, on a natural rise in a rather flat and waterlogged area. Perhaps because of the continued ploughing, it has become so spread that its profile merges with that of the land and it is difficult to define the edges (h5). It is in fact uncertain whether this is a natural or an archaeological feature. The OS surveyor's opinion is not known (OS card is missing). The plough-levelled mound is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1).

The monument was included in the Schedule on 5/10/1959 and the scheduling was affirmed on 12/7/1999.

**HER Number:** 32024  
**Name:** CARLAND CROSS - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 843 537  
**Parish:** St Erme, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32901: BOWL BARROW 500M NORTH WEST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

Scheduled Monument 32902: TWO BOWL BARROWS 290M AND 375M NORTH OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

Scheduled Monument 32903: ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 420M NORTH EAST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

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Scheduled Monument 32903: ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 420M NORTH EAST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

Scheduled Monument 29681: WARREN'S BARROW

Scheduled Monument 32903: ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 420M NORTH EAST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

Scheduled Monument 29681: WARREN'S BARROW

Immediately to the west of the road junction at Carland Cross is a group of ten barrows. They occupy the gentle upper slopes of a hill at about 140m above OD and are mostly west-facing. The barrows were first fully described by Prior in 1898 (b2) and also by Henderson in 1916 (b3). Some were Scheduled in 1958 (h1) and the remainder in 1975 (h3); all were surveyed by the OS in 1970 (h2). The barrows are shown in open moorland in 1813 (b1) but by the late C19 all but four had been subjected to ploughing (b2). Now all but three are within regularly ploughed arable land, but under HBMC management agreements they are all permanently grassed cover. The barrows are all fairly evenly scattered over an area approx 700 m by 300m. They range in diameter from 9.1m to



36m (but are mostly in the range of 17m to 22m) and from 0.7m to 3.6m high. The largest, Warren's barrow (25228.8) is notable for its stepped construction which is possibly the result of re-modelling to convert it into a beacon (25228.81).



CARLAND CROSS © Cornwall Council



CARLAND CROSS © Cornwall Council



CARLAND CROSS © Cornwall Council



CARLAND CROSS © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 22363

**Name:** HENDRA WOOD - Bronze Age barrow cemetery

Grid Reference: SW 8583 5366

Parish: Ladock, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32905: TWO BOWL BARROWS 650M AND 410M NORTH WEST OF HENDRA FARM

Scheduled Monument 32906: FIVE BOWL BARROWS 480M AND 510M NORTH OF HENDRA FARM

A group of nine or ten barrows are situated to the south of Mitchell. Four of them lie in a line aligned north-south (22363.4 - .7) and the others are scattered around the line. Most of them are extant, although in 1970 the line of four or two others were in plantation and hard to find (h2); in 1974 the OS show the area to be in grassland and scrub; Sheppard and others do not clarify (h5-h7). The group lies on a southern slope close to a hilltop. The references for this group are most unclear; it is evident that Thomas's data has been misunderstood and the OS survey could be much improved upon. It is recommended that the a survey be undertaken as soon as possible as the many of the barrows are being eroded by a motorcross track.

**HER Number:** 22370

**Name:** TRENDEAL - Bronze Age barrow cemetery

Grid Reference: SW 8950 5338

Parish: Ladock, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32911: THREE BOWL BARROWS 670M AND 775M NORTH WEST OF HOMER DOWNS

A group of three of four barrows situated to the north of Trendeal. They are marked on the 1813 OS map (b1). Thomas described the group as being three barrows, 18m and 12m across (b4). Two of the barrows (22370.1, .2) are in fair order, a third is probable (22370.3), and the fourth is speculative (22370.4). The barrows lie in an approximate line north-west to south-east on a spur of a ridge north of Trendeal. Three of these barrows (22370.1,.2 and .3) are visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 17/5/2000.

**HER Number:** 22366

**Name:** PENHALE - Iron Age round, Romano British round

Grid Reference: SW 8849 5102

Parish: Ladock, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32963: ROUND 330M SOUTH EAST OF PENHALE

The remains of a round at Penhale are visible from the ground and on aerial photographs. The southern half of the circular univallate rampart has been built into a hedge, with no trace of a ditch, while the northern half has been ploughed and is extant as 0.5m rise with a slight dip indicating the outer ditch. The site would have been 70m across; there are no remains of an entrance (h1). The northern half of the site is visible on air photographs (p1 - p3). A copy of Henderson's survey is in the SMR (b4). The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/7/2002.



Penhale Round © Cornwall Council



Penhale Round © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 22537  
**Name:** **PROBUS - Iron Age round, Romano British round**  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8991 4719  
**Parish:** Probus, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 32964:** ROUND 500M WEST OF PARKENGEAR FARM

The field boundaries south-west of Probus retain the clear remains of the outline of a round (b9). It was recorded in 1689 by the field-name 'Parkengear' meaning the field with a camp (b7), and was traceable in 1824 (b1). The site was also recorded by Thomas in 1851 (b3) and Henderson refers to Burncoose Round in the early C20 (b5). The southern part has now been ploughed and the bank is only just visible (h1). The rest of the rampart is incorporated into the field hedgegows (h1). The site has not been marked on any OS maps (b8). The site is visible on vertical aerial photographs where the southern edge of the round can be traced as a curved linear ditch, visible as a cropmark (p1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 3/9/2002.

**HER Number:** 25308  
**Name:** **POLWHELE CASTLE - Iron Age/Romano British round, Iron Age field system**  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8368 4632  
**Parish:** St Clement, Carrick, Cornwall

**Scheduled Monument 32968:** POLWHELE CASTLE: A ROUND WITH HUT CIRCLE AND FIELD SYSTEM 160M SOUTH WEST OF HIGHER TREGURRA

William of Worcester, in 1478, is the first to record the remains of a fortification at Polwhele (b1). By 1847, it had been "long worn down by the plough". MacLauchlan says that were it not for the rank growth of the corn where the ditch was and the stone and bare appearance of that part where the rampart stood, the site could be hardly recognised. It took the form of a right-angled parallelogram approximately 65 yards by 55 yards, in a field called 'Castle Close' (b2). The site of Polwhele Castle is marked on the OS map of 1888 (b3). Soil marks visible on OS air photos show the spread of an oval banked enclosure which is exactly on the site of the OS map's location (b4). In 1987, when the site was threatened by a new road development, a magnetometer survey was carried out (h1). This showed very clearly the ditch of a circular enclosure with an overall diameter of 70m to 80m. On the north east are possible indications of three concentric ditches. Outside are linear features which almost certainly represent the remains of an associated field system; a double-ditched feature on the south-east, and on the south, a 6.0m diameter area of magnetic anomaly which may represent remains of a kiln (b5). The monument was included in the Schedule on 3/9/2002.

**HER Number:** 19225  
**Name:** **PENVENTINNIE - Iron Age/Romano British round**  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7938 4603  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29614:** ROUND 200M NORTH WEST OF PENVENTINNIE

This is a well preserved round. It has a linear earthwork associated with it that runs about 1km to the west (19227, 19228). Henderson described it as a very perfect round, an earth rampart 6.0m thick with an external ditch 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep at the north, though very shallow at the south. At that time the entrance was on the east (b7). In fact there is a possible earlier reference to this round (b1), but this may refer to Bosvisack round. It describes an earthwork on top of a hill with a round bank, enclosed like an ancient castle for a giant or a sepulchre. In 1840 the field was known as 'Ancient Fort', 'Fort Field' and 'Fort Close' (b2). A gap has recently been made in the south-west rampart, and there is some damage by badgers (h4, h5, h6). The monument was included in the Schedule on 14/10/1975 and the scheduling was updated on 8/7/1997. The round is clearly visible as a ring of trees on vertical aerial photographs of the area (p1, p2).



PENVENTINNIE © Cornwall Council



PENVENTINNIE: Taken from NW round in foreground with settlement in background. © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 19224  
**Name:** BOSVISACK - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7827 4626  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29616:** HILLFORT 225M NORTH EAST OF BOSVISACK

This is a round in rather poor condition due to intensive cultivation (h1). It was bivallate when Henderson visited it in the early C20, with two concentric rings 50ft apart and with the diameter of the inner being 550ft (b4). A third of the outer ring survives on the NW and the inner has been levelled. The middle of the round is nearly level and contains mounds that may represent huts (h1). In 1840 the field was known as 'The Round' and 'Park Bawden' (b1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 14/1/1974 and the scheduling was updated on 25/7/1997. This round was plotted during the Cornwall Mapping Project. Those parts of the original circuit which have been preserved in the modern field boundaries are clearly visible on the vertical aerial photographs of the area (p1, p2), there is no sign of the rest of the original two circuits which Henderson recorded.

**HER Number:** 19238  
**Name:** TREVASKIS - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7669 4644  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29611:** BOWL BARROW 425M NORTH WEST OF LITTLE REGARDED FARM

Thomas in 1851 records a barrow of 14m diameter half a mile NW of Croft West (b1); this is almost certainly the barrow concerned (h1). It is 0.7m high and is described by Warner as extant (b2). The monument was included in the Schedule on 25/7/1997. The mound is marked as a shaft on the 1st Edition OS map; it is barely visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 (p1).

**HER Number:** 19215  
**Name:** ALLET COMMON - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7953 4853  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall

**Scheduled Monument 29603:** TWO BOWL BARROWS AT TWO BURROWS, 200M NORTH EAST OF FAIR-VIEW FARM, ALLET  
 A small group of two barrows on Allet common, now within a market garden. Both were recorded by Thomas and Henderson (b1, b3), but have since suffered considerable degradation. Both are Scheduled. A third barrow (19216), 425m to the SSE, might also be considered as part of this group. The monument was included in the Schedule on 30/5/1958 and the scheduling was updated on 25/7/1997.

**HER Number:** 19207  
**Name:** FOUR BURROWS - Neolithic barrow cemetery, Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 762 482  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall

**Scheduled Monument 29602:** THE FOUR BURROWS

A group of four or five barrows, situated close to a farm now named 'Four Burrows', after the four that are extant. These four are all Scheduled, and have been mutilated to various extents. They lie on a hill top and there are a number of other barrows in the area. They were first described by Hals in 1740 (b1), who mentions the finding of a megalithic structure, (three upright stones and one or two coverstones) with an inurned cremation. It is not known which barrow was referred to. They have appeared in a number of other writings (b2-b6) and have been recorded on OS maps since 1880. Listed by Mercer in 1986 (b8). The monument was included in the Schedule on 8/1/1974 and the scheduling was updated on 25/7/1997. A possible sixth barrow (19207.6) was identified during the Cornwall Mapping Project.

#### MONUMENT NO. 427807

##### BRONZE AGE BELL BARROW -

A bell barrow of Bronze Age date situated 520 metres west of Pendown. Earlier descriptions of the barrow make it clear that it had a berm - or level platform - around the central mound and was ditched. Due to ploughing these features can no longer be recognised and the barrow appears now as a mound with a rounded profile, 2 metres high with a diameter of 34 metres. Scheduled.



**HER Number:** 19205  
**Name:** CALLESTOCK - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7671 4955  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29620:** BOWL BARROW 425M SOUTH WEST OF HIGHER CALLESTICK FARM  
 A barrow near Higher Callestock Farm, first described by Thomas in 1851 as 'Callestock Barrow', 55ft diameter (b1). It has been cut in half by a road. The remainder stands 2.0m high with a diameter of 20m (h1, h2). It was recorded on early OS 1-inch maps and is marked on 1:10000 maps. Warner describes it as extant (b2). It has a dip around the edge where the plough has come too close (h3, h5). The monument was included in the Schedule on 26/1/1973. This site is barely visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1).

**HER Number:** 19203  
**Name:** HIGHER CALLESTOCK - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7664 4982  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29619:** TWO BOWL BARROWS 275M SOUTH WEST OF HIGHER CALLESTICK FARM  
 This is a small group of two barrows WSW of Higher Callestock. Callestock Barrow (19205) a short distance south of these is possibly also part of the same group. Both barrows, though low and 45ft in diameter in 1851 when visited by Richard Thomas (b1) are now in poor condition and continually ploughed, despite being scheduled. The monument was included in the Schedule on 22/5/1973. The eastern barrow of the pair is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1969 (p1), there is no sign of the western barrow on these photographs.

**HER Number:** 19212  
**Name:** TRESAWSEN - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Medieval plain an gwarry  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7842 4954  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29671:** HILLFORT 250M SOUTH WEST OF TRESAWSEN  
 The earliest references to this round show that it was a bivallate fort (h2, b1, b2, b4). However, the outer ring has now been almost ploughed out and the inner ring is complete but exists only as an undulation to the west; the eastern part stands to 1.0m high under a modern hedge (h2). The area enclosed is about 1.0 acre (h1). According to Mercer, the form of the monument tempts comparison with Castilly, Lanlivery, and suggests possible use as a plain-an-gwarry, although it is not close to any settlement (h2). The round is covered in pasture (h3, h5). The western side of this enclosure is visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1969 (p1). The rubbing stone of a saddle quern was found on this site in 2001 (163624). The monument was included in the Schedule on 25/10/1972 and the scheduling was affirmed on 19/3/1999. Mr Hargreaves, site owner, reports collecting two small Iron Age sherds from within the area of the ramparts after ploughing - a simple everted rim fragment from a medium sized jar and a plain body sherd. He also noted an inner concentric ring of stony soil, possibly representing a third rampart.

**HER Number:** 19583  
**Name:** VENTONGIMPS - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7898 5097  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29622:** BOWL BARROW 425M NORTH EAST OF POLVENNA  
 Thomas describes a barrow about 700m NW (probably an error for SE) from Ventongimps Houses (b1). At the time it was 16m across and lay in the enclosure near Ventongimps Downs. A low (0.5m) grassed over mound is all that remains (h1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 17/6/1997.

**HER Number:** 19507  
**Name:** CALLESTOCK VEOR - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7687 5053  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 32944:** LATER PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH ROUND AND BRONZE AGE TO ROMAN HUT CIRCLES AND ENCLOSURES, 230M NORTH WEST OF CALLESTOCK VEOR  
 An intrenchment in the village of Callestock Veor was noted by Tonkin (b1); Thomas recorded this as a round as enclosing about 0.3 hectares (b4). It is now ploughed down and only the outer scarp is readily visible although some of the outer is also visible. A break in the west may indicate an entrance (h1). This round is visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs (p1). It appears to be roughly oval in shape, 63m by 55m, and defined by an outer ditch with inner bank. The monument was included in the Schedule on 18/9/2001.

**HER Number:** 19502  
**Name:** CAER DANE - Iron Age hillfort  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7775 5218  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29623:** CAER DANE  
 Caer Dane is first described by Tonkin as a Danish encampment consisting of three entrenchments finished and another begun but not completed (b1). Thomas described two inner, concentric ramparts 10 fathoms apart, an outer work at a distance of 40 fathoms on the north and west only, and a further bank and ditch surrounding the entire site on all sides but the north-east (b6). McLaughlin's plan (b7) reflects this layout which is also shown on the 1906 OS map (b13). When scheduled, Caer Dane was described as a central mound 8.0m high (alleged to be a barrow) surrounded by a broad, shallow ditch, and an outer rampart ditched on both sides (h1). The OS in 1971 found a roughly oval hill top enclosure with two concentric ditched ramparts and an entrance on the east. Only the bank of the outer rampart was extant (h2), thickly covered in scrub (h2,h3). The OS doubt if they ever existed, though a possible outer D-shaped annexe is visible on air photos (p1). A more detailed survey and description of this site is needed. The monument was included in the Schedule on 12/9/1950. This site was plotted from vertical aerial photographs during the Cornwall Mapping Project (p1), the double concentric hill-top enclosure appears to have two outer ditched circuits, only fragments of

which are visible. Its eastern side is abutted by a banked field system which is thought likely to be contemporary with the hillfort.



CAER DANE © Cornwall Council



CAER DANE © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 19516  
**Name:** CAER KIEF - Iron Age round, Romano British round  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7824 5250  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29685: A PREHISTORIC ROUND KNOWN AS CAER KIEF

The state of affairs between Carn Kief and Caer Dane has received disproportionate amounts of attention. The proximity of the two sites and the alleged contemporaneity (itself highly dubious) led Tonkin (b1) to suggest rival groups, the occupants of Carn Kief being the losers in the subsequent shoot-out, hence the unfinished appearance of that structure. Whitaker (b3) alleges that the Romans held Caer Dane and crushed the British attempt to establish a camp at Caer Kief. Later writers repeat these speculations, with the exception of Thomas (b7) who says merely that work on Carn Kief was interrupted for some reason. Caer Kief is a univallate sub-square enclosure of uncertain date, of area 0.6 hectares. The rampart (partly of quarried stone) is 1.0m high and the ditch averages 0.3m deep. There is a small entrance on the east and a larger one at the north, both ill-defined (h2). It is alleged that the fort was never finished (b1 and others). A linear earthwork (19516.1) is appended to the north-east corner. The monument was included in the Schedule on 18/10/1950 and the scheduling was revised on 24/9/1999.



CAER KIEF © Cornwall Council



CAER KIEF © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 19529  
**Name:** GOONHAVERN - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7849 5343  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29624: BOWL BARROW 150M SOUTH OF TREWORTHAL FARM

Thomas describes a barrow close to Goonhavern in 1850 as being 20m across (b1). It is now a grassed mound of that diameter, 0.4m high, described as a probable barrow by the OS (h1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 11/7/1997. The site is visible as a low mound on vertical aerial photographs (p1).

**HER Number:** 19526  
**Name:** GOONHAVERN - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 786 540  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29626: GROUP OF THREE BOWL BARROWS 150M EAST OF ROSEHILL FARM

A group of four barrows in a line on a ridge to the north of Goonhavern. They were described briefly by Thomas (b1) in 1850 and are all extant but degraded, the highest being only 0.9m high. The smallest two are contiguous although the Schedule suggests that there is in fact only one barrow (19526.1 and 19526.2 are therefore one and the same). The OS say they are possible rather than definite barrows (h1-h3). Three mounds are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1988 (p1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 11/7/1997.

**HER Number:** 25050  
**Name:** CARGOLL - Iron Age hillfort, Romano British hillfort  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8165 5671

Parish: St Newlyn East, Carrick, Cornwall  
 Scheduled Monument 32926: HILLFORT 450M NORTH WEST OF CARGOLL FARM

A univallate defensive earthwork near Cargoll, first mentioned by Thomas in 1850 (b1), and listed by the VCH (b2) is first fully described by Henderson (b3). Henderson noted that the earthwork is of irregular shape, 91m east-west and 64m north-south. The rampart acts as a hedge for two thirds of the circumference but on the west side it has been pulled down. Interior fairly level, and raised 1.2m to 1.5m, so that internally the rampart is 1.2m to 1.5m high but externally it is 2.4m to 3.0m; it is composed of earth and is 3.0m thick. Track of destroyed portion clearly defined by a terrace. Ditch best preserved on the north-east. The original entrance seems to have been on the east (b3). In 1970, the OS surveyor found that the earthwork was correctly described by Henderson, except that the entrance seems to be on the west at SW 8159 5672, and not on the east. The ditch is 1.0m deep on the north-east side and 0.3m deep to the north. The south side of the earthwork is completely disfigured by hedging and ploughing (h1). The site is recorded as an 'earthwork' on the latest OS map (b4) and visible on aerial photographs (p1-p3). The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/11/2000.



CARGOLL © Cornwall Council



CARGOLL © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 19656  
**Name:** CUBERT COMMON - Iron Age round, Romano British round, Medieval plain an gwarry  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7959 5741  
**Parish:** Cubert, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 32941: ROUND 650M NORTH EAST OF TRELASKE

A circular bank and ditch has been bisected by the Newlyn to Cubert road. Although fairly probably a round in origin, there is evidence of field names (b1) and from the extreme roundness of the ramparts that it may have been reused as a plain an gwarry (h4). The diameter of the earthwork is approx 30m and the ramparts are up to 3.0m high. The external ditch is being ploughed in gradually and the entrance is undetectable, presumably being under the road. The site does not appear to have attracted much interest in the past, although it is visible on a number of aerial photographs (p1-p3). The monument was included in the Schedule on 19/5/1952, amended on 8/2/1955 and the scheduling was revised on 7/11/2001.

**HER Number:** 19682  
**Name:** LIGGER POINT - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 76 58  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29686: LINEAR BOWL BARROW GROUP ON LIGGER POINT, 250M WEST OF PENHALE MINE

There are a number of barrows on Ligger Point. All but one of them (19682.1) lie in a line along the ridge from the peak of the headland towards the mainland. There are alleged to be six in this line but only three are extant. Urns are in existence from three of these barrows, two of them are at Truro and the other is in the possession of J.L. Penna. It is possible that some of the other barrows are erroneous (h1). The three barrows are visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1). The three barrows (19682.3, 19682.4, 19682.5) were included in the Schedule on 24/9/1999.

**HER Number:** 19719  
**Name:** TWELVE BARROWS - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 794 554  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29627: TWELVE BARROWS: A LINEAR BARROW GROUP 300M EAST OF HIGHER HENDRA

A group of twelve barrows 300m east of Higher Hendra farm. Apart from the exceptional nature of this group (refer to Trelice Barrows with eight barrows, Gwallen Downs with two rows of seven and four barrows, Credacott with seven barrows etc) indicating a degree of planning to take advantage of the natural contours, it is difficult to know exactly how many barrows there were. It seems likely that as many as twenty five were present (b3) although even by the mid C18 only twelve of fourteen were visible. At the time of Thomas's visit (b2) twelve were visible, although he described them only as being 15m to 20m across. The monument was included in the Schedule on 19/1/1977 and the scheduling was updated on 11/7/1997.

**HER Number:** 19554  
**Name:** ST PIRANS ROUND - Iron Age/Romano British round, Medieval plain an gwarry  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7789 5448  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall

Scheduled Monument 29628: ST PIRAN'S ROUND

Borlase seems to have written the earliest account of St Piran's Round; he described it much as it is today, although the external ditch, one of the few indications of possible origins as a round, may have been clearer. In addition there were 7 tiers of turf benches on the inner sloping bank, and the pit and trench in the floor were deeper. He suggested that the end of the trench opening on to the



slope of the bank may have been intended to represent heaven (!) while the deeper end, in the middle of the arena would have passed quite well for hell, or may have represented a grave. Presumably he expected the trench to be covered to allow actors to hide if need be (b1). The arena is about 40m across and is surrounded by a bank of earth and stones about 3.0m high. The bank is nearly vertical on the outside and sloping on the inside, where the evidence remains of the seats observed by Borlase (b1,b2). The top of the bank is 2.0m across and flat to allow access to the seats (h3). There are openings at north and south, with a cart track, and there are the remains of the trench in the arena noted by Borlase. The site is in good order but rather overgrown (h4). The monument was included in the Schedule on 30/5/1933 and the scheduling was updated on 11/7/1997. The St. Piran Trust took over the management of the site in 2002. Ongoing scrub clearance and maintenance by the Trust raised serious questions about how best to remove gorse from the monument. A study carried out by the HES involving a small excavation to investigate whether scrub growth had damaged the banks of the round showed that efforts to physically remove gorse roots from the bank would cause considerable internal disturbance and damage to the monument, and that where gorse is to be cleared, the vegetation should be trimmed back as close as possible to the bank and the roots treated to prevent re-growth (b15).



ST PIRANS ROUND © Cornwall Council



ST PIRANS ROUND © Cornwall Council

**HER Number:** 19415  
**Name:** PERRANPORTH - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7490 5378  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 32923:** ROUND BARROW 550M NORTH WEST OF TRESLOW FARM

A shallow mound 0.3m high is all that remains of a barrow at Perranporth (h1). It was recorded by Thomas in 1850 as being 40ft (12.2m) across (b1). He describes it as being close to Tywarnhale farmhouse and interestingly he mentioned another such barrow about a quarter mile south-west from that. This may have related to the only extant barrow of the Trevellas Downs group (19410.08), which was also said to be 40ft across although it is rather higher. The monument was included in the Schedule on 10/10/2000.

**HER Number:** 19410  
**Name:** GOONLAZE DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow cemetery  
**Grid Reference:** SW 732 504  
**Parish:** St Agnes, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29613:** TWO BOWL BARROWS 130M NORTH WEST OF ROPEWALK FARM  
**Scheduled Monument 32925:** THREE ROUND BARROWS 255M NORTH WEST OF ROPEWALK FARM

A group of barrows on Goonlaze Downs, close to Ropewalk Farm, west of St Agnes. They were first recorded by Tonkin (b1) and were also observed by Thomas (b2). Eight are extant and there are alleged to be two more that were destroyed (b3). Their unusually good preservation is presumably due to their location on a high isolated ridge; however, none of them were scheduled when one was excavated when a road was built in the 60s (h2). Two of the barrows 130m north of Ropewalk Farm were included in the Schedule on 7/5/1997. Three of the barrows, 19410.02, 19410.07 and 19410.08 were included in the Schedule on 24/11/2000.

**HER Number:** 19081  
**Name:** MITHIAN DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7391 4893  
**Parish:** St Agnes, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29606:** BOWL BARROW 400M NORTH EAST OF CORNUBIA FARM

A well preserved barrow 2.1m high and 17m across (b2). It was named 'Mithian Barrow' by Thomas in 1851 (b2). There is no apparent ditch and it appears to have been excavated in the middle (h6). It is now covered by scrub. The barrow is clearly visible as a circular grassy mound on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 19/7/1972 and the scheduling was revised on 25/7/1997.

**HER Number:** 19073  
**Name:** HURLINGBARROW - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7273 4872  
**Parish:** St Agnes, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29607:** BOWL BARROW 325M SOUTH OF HURLINGBARROW

This is a bowl barrow in reasonable order, slightly mutilated and 2.9m high (h1) which is named 'Middle Barrow' on the OS 1st Edition 6-inch map of 1880. When Thomas (b1) saw it, it was 20m in diameter where as now it is only 15m across and the ditch has been removed on the field side - it is in a hedgerow with moorland on the other side. An urn came from it but there are no details (b3). The monument was included in the Schedule on 19/7/1972 and the scheduling was updated on 25/7/1997. The barrow is visible as a subcircular mound on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.

**HER Number:** 19079  
**Name:** MINGOOSE - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7280 4831  
**Parish:** St Agnes, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29609:** BOWL BARROW IN MINGOOSE PLANTATION  
 A barrow first described by Tonkin (b1) and recorded as one of two barrows called 'Mongoose Barrows' (b2). It was 20m across at that time and is now 2.9m high. It is an oval mound, probably a barrow (h1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 25/7/1997.

**HER Number:** 19078  
**Name:** MINGOOSE - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7276 4837  
**Parish:** St Agnes, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29608:** BOWL BARROW IMMEDIATELY NORTH WEST OF MINGOOSE PLANTATION  
 A barrow first described by Tonkin (b1) and is one of two barrows called 'Mongoose Barrows' (b2). It was 20m across at that time and is now a well preserved barrow 2.9m high (h2). It is visible as an overgrown mound approx 20m in diameter on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 21/12/1976 and the scheduling was revised on 24/10/1997.

**HER Number:** 19095  
**Name:** TWO BURROWS - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7366 4693  
**Parish:** St Agnes, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29610:** TWO BOWL BARROWS AT TWO BURROWS, 500M NORTH AND 510M NORTH EAST OF TWO BURROWS FARM  
 An extant barrow marked on OS maps, 2.4m high but the edge is obscured by dumping and cannot be measured (h1). Thomas in 1851 records that it is 28m in diameter and one of the 'Two Barrows' after which the group of six or seven barrows to the west west of Chiverton Cross is named (b1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 27/10/1972 and the scheduling revised on 6/8/1997. The barrow is visible as an overgrown mound on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.

**HER Number:** 19085  
**Name:** THREE BURROWS - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7463 4704  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29605:** BOWL BARROW 125M SOUTH OF ST PETER'S CHURCH AT THREE BURROWS  
 A large barrow is sited approximately 400m west of the tight group of three well preserved barrows from which this area takes its name. It was recorded as 30m across and 3.0m high with a flat top in 1870 (b2). It is now only about 2.0m high and 16m across, having been tightly ploughed around, leaving a vertical cut about 1.5m high round the circumference. A concrete hut has been built into one side. The monument was included in the Schedule on 3/11/1964 and the scheduling was updated 8/7/1997. The barrow is visible as a rough circular mound on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.

**HER Number:** 19084  
**Name:** THREE BURROWS - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7493 4703  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 29604:** THE THREE BURROWS  
 This is one of an extensive group of barrows in various states of preservation at Three Burrows. It is part of a group of three reasonably well preserved barrows which presumably gave the area its name. All three are reduced through ploughing, being about 18m - 20m in diameter and 2.0m high, though they are at present under pasture (h5). The barrow group was first Scheduled on 19/6/1967 although ploughing apparently continued for some time. Each has a separate scheduling sheet. The others of the group of three are 19209 and 19210. The Schedule was updated on 25/7/1997. This barrow is visible as a circular mound on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.

**HER Number:** 18847  
**Name:** PLAYING PLACE - Iron Age/ Romano British round, Medieval plain an gwarry  
**Grid Reference:** SW 8144 4190  
**Parish:** Kea, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Scheduled Monument 32930:** TWO ROUNDS AT PLAYING PLACE, 960M AND 970M SOUTH WEST OF CARLYON FARM  
 The most southerly of two earthworks, some 60m apart (see 18846), is marked but not described on the 1963 OS Map (b7). The field-name 'Plain Place' is recorded on the Tithe Map at this location (b1). The name indicates the site of an amphitheatre used for plays in the medieval period (b5). It is listed by Warner (b8). The site was identified by Henderson who says this is undoubtedly the plain an gwarry perpetuated by the place-name, being obviously of more recent construction than the round to the north (b5). As a result of a visit to both sites in 2004, it is now thought that the northerly site (the older round, 18847) is the playing place and not that shown by Henderson or Lyon. The older round is on the flatter ground and is much more convincing as a round (J Mattingly, pers comm). In 2003 the site was visited as part of a management program and cleared of scrub and refuse. A bench and a plaque were installed to remind residents that this was where the settlement got its name (b11, h6). The enclosure is visible as a cropmark ditch and bank on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/10/1972 and the Scheduling was revised on 5/1/2001.

**HER Number:** 18855  
**Name:** PLAYING PLACE - Bronze Age barrow

Grid Reference: SW 8119 4124  
 Parish: Kea, Carrick, Cornwall  
 Scheduled Monument 32917: ROUND BARROW 290M NORTH EAST OF PENVENTON

A barrow 12.2m in diameter is recorded by Thomas, east of the turnpike road from Penryn to Truro (b1). When seen by Henderson the barrow was already "much ploughed down" (b2). It is marked as a tumulus on the 1963 OS Map, and listed as extant by Warner (b3). The OS describe the barrow in 1965 as a bowl barrow 0.8m high, with no visible ditch (h1). Although still being ploughed, its diameter had spread very little beyond that recorded in 1851. When visited in 1988 (h2), the site was obscured by growing crops, but a rise in the ground was observed at the position of the barrow, and it was thought that it survived as an earthwork much reduced by ploughing. The monument was included in the Schedule on 18/7/2000.

**HER Number:** 9025  
**Name:** SPARNOCK - Bronze Age barrow

Grid Reference: SW 7971 4195  
 Parish: Kea, Carrick, Cornwall  
 Scheduled Monument 32910: THREE BOWL BARROWS 470M AND 460M WEST OF BOLOTHO

One of a group of ten barrows on a ridge of high ground to the north of Carnon Downs in a field called 'Barrow Close' in 1840 (b1). Thomas noted that it was approximately 15m across and it was noted by Henderson (b3). It was recorded as extant in 1965, though it is now (2005) much reduced by ploughing (b4, h1, h2). The site of the barrow is visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1951 (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 17/5/2000.

**HER Number:** 9020  
**Name:** SPARNOCK - Bronze Age barrow

Grid Reference: SW 7949 4222  
 Parish: Kea, Carrick, Cornwall  
 Scheduled Monument 32908: BOWL BARROW 250M SOUTH EAST OF GEW

One of a group of ten barrows on a ridge to the north of Carnon Downs (9017 - 9026). In good order in 1965, steep-sided with excavation pit in top (h1, h4), the barrow is 3.0m high and 17m in diameter. However, the south-east side has since been heavily ploughed (h2, h3, h5, h6) and was still bare in 1985. Stones and quartz are visible in this area, and may form a capping similar to that noted by PM Christie at Crig-a-mennis, Liskey, Perranzabuloe. Measures to stop further erosion are needed (h3). The site is visible as a tree covered mound on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 (p1). Photographs taken in 1996 (p2) show the presence of an encircling ditch, visible as a cropmark, the edge of the barrow is clearly being affected by ploughing and an extension of the Scheduled area appears necessary. The site was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 15/7/1966 and the scheduling was affirmed on 11/2/2000.

**HER Number:** 9017  
**Name:** GOODERNE - Bronze Age barrow

Grid Reference: SW 7903 4302  
 Parish: Kea, Carrick, Cornwall  
 Scheduled Monument 32928: ROUND BARROW AND ROUND, 200M SOUTH WEST OF CARRINE

Full description

This is a barrow in good condition, said by Mercer (h2) to be damaged on its summit, 3.0m high and 22m wide when visited in 1970 prior to scheduling. The barrow was visited by the OS (h1) in 1965, when it was described as approx 1.7m high, 17m wide, disturbed on the top and squared off by ploughing. The site was visited by CAU in 1985 (h5) and described as a barrow of unusual shape lying on a platform in a corner of the field, with a mound 0.8m high in the southern end of a flat top. It is one of a group of ten barrows (9017-9026) on a ridge to the north of Carnon Downs. The barrow is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1, p2) and was recorded during the Cornwall NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 24/10/1972 and the scheduling was revised on 5/1/2001.

**HER Number:** 9007  
**Name:** BALDHU - Bronze Age barrow

Grid Reference: SW 7775 4320  
 Parish: Kea, Carrick, Cornwall  
 Scheduled Monument 32927: ROUND BARROW KNOWN AS GOODERN BARROW, 550M EAST OF ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

A bowl barrow described in several C19 sources (b4-b7) and called 'Soodering Barrow' (erroneously) by Henderson (b2). Warner lists the barrow as extant in 1964 (b1). (h1) The site was visited by the DOE, prior to scheduling in 1965 (h1) when it is described as having scrub to the south, the south-west being ploughed away. The DOE in 1965 describe the barrow as being ploughed around with no ditch with a smoothed artificial profile; robbed and covered with gorse and bracken (h2, h3). In 1975 the site was much as it was in 1965, smooth with a level top and possibly robbed. The OS show a slightly oval plan and describe a ranging rod holder cemented in the top, on the south side. Recent field visits agree that damage has occurred in the form of ploughing and possible trample by animals. The site is visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1, p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument was included in the Schedule on 15/7/1966 and the scheduling was affirmed on 5/1/2001.

**HER Number:** 53834  
**Name:** WHEAL BUSY - Modern slit trench

Grid Reference: SW 741 447  
 Parish: Chacewater, Carrick, Cornwall

A cluster of slit trenches and fox holes distributed throughout the eastern end of the Wheal Busy mining complex are visible on air photographs (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. These features are likely to be associated with the temporary camp to the immediate west (53833) and probably are the result of military exercises or training of American troops during the build-up to the D-Day invasion of 1944.

**HER Number:** 19236  
**Name:** CARBITTLE - Bronze Age barrow  
**Grid Reference:** SW 7660 4556  
**Parish:** Kenwyn, Carrick, Cornwall  
**Map:** [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Scheduled Monument 29612: TWO BOWL BARROWS 250M SOUTH EAST AND 230M NORTH EAST OF ASHGROVE FARM  
One of two barrows described by Thomas as 'Carbittle Barrows'. The other is sited 200m to the south (19237). Thomas described this barrow as being 16m in diameter, and the OS, in 1965, recorded it as 0.6m high (h1). Warner (probably in error) reported that it was not extant (b2). The monument was included in the Schedule on 20/7/1966 and the scheduling was updated on 25/7/1997. The mound is just visible on vertical aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP (p1).



## Appendix 3

### Supporting Jpegs



View to the west, showing how the land peaks within the field; viewed from the east.



View to the north and north-east showing how the land drops away, giving wide views to the surrounding countryside; viewed from the south.





The north-east end of the field, showing how the land falls away; viewed from the south-west.



The field to the south, showing how the ground rises; viewed from the north.



View of western hedge-bank of the field, showing its pronounced curve and the mature hedge shrubs which top the banks, restricting the views both to and from the field; viewed from the south.



Plantation of conifer trees which is part of/adjoining, the Cornwall Wildlife Trust's 'Five Acres' reserve. This blocks views completely from two barrows which form a Scheduled Monument, to the south-west of the proposed turbine site; viewed from the south.





View of 'Batters engine house', which lies west of the proposed turbine site, showing a photovoltaic site in the surrounding countryside and just visible on the skyline is a wind turbine; viewed from the south.



View towards the proposed turbine site, from the small settlement of Callestick which lies to the west, showing extensive local blocking between the various Grade II Listed buildings; viewed from the west.



A turbine which lies immediately adjacent to Chyverton Park, on its western boundary, having a far more significant impact on the parkland than the proposed turbine to the south-east; viewed from the east.



The heavily wooded inner grounds of Chyverton Park, a registered park and garden, from across its grassed parkland, showing how the gardens shield themselves from outside influences despite their hilltop location; viewed from the north.





View from St Allen Church, which lies north-east of the proposed turbine site; showing local blocking from hedge-banks and trees; viewed from the north-east.



View to the west from Lanner Farm and Barton, which lies to the east of the proposed turbine site, showing the elements of blocking from the topography, which means only the hub or possibly the blades will be visible; viewed from the east.



View of Gwarnick Manor, which lies 1km south-east of the proposed turbine. The turbine will appear to the north-west, behind the house. There is also blocking from the topography, hedge-banks and outbuildings; viewed from the south-east.



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