

LAND at HENDRA FARM, TREAMBLE ROSE, TRURO, CORNWALL

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



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Hendra Farm, Treamble Rose, Truro, Cornwall

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

For

Jeremy Bradley

of

JFB Architecture (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) on Hendra Farm, Treamble Rose, Truro, in advance of the construction of a single wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the medieval settlement of Hendra, the 'winter homestead' or 'home farm'. The fields in this area are recorded as post-medieval enclosures, but the shape and morphology of some – particularly those around the farmstead itself – suggests they are actually based on medieval precursors. The field name, as recorded in the tithe apportionment – Barrow Croft – is highly suggestive, but may refer to the adjacent known monuments.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located within the Newquay and Perranporth Coast Landscape Character Area, noted as a visually sensitive landscape. However, while the proposed turbine may be locally prominent, its size and location within the landscape are likely to ensure it will not be particularly visually intrusive. Most of the designated heritage assets in the area will not be affected to any great extent; for only one – St Piran's Round – will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, based on the small size of the turbine (50kw), its location within a valley, and the nature and character of the heritage assets affected.*

Contents	Page No.
Summary	3
List of Figures	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Project Background	7
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	7
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	8
2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment	9
2.1 Documentary History	9
2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1810	9
2.3 The 1840 Perranzabuloe Tithe Map	9
2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1 st and 2 nd Edition Maps	11
3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background	14
3.1 Site Inspection	14
3.2 Archaeological Background	14
3.3 Assessment of Impact	16
4.0 Visual Impact Assessment	17
4.1 National Policy	17
4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development	17
4.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact	17
4.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact	17
4.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets	19
4.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis	21
4.4 Field Verification of ZTV	22
4.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure	23
4.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings	23
4.5.2 Lesser Gentry Seats	24
4.5.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels	24
4.5.4 Crosses and Gravestones	25
4.5.5 Listed Structures within Historic Settlements	26
4.5.6 Chapels	27
4.5.7 Chapels	28
4.5.8 Industrial Buildings	28
4.5.9 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments	29

	4.5.10 Prehistoric Fortifications	30
	4.5.11 Prehistoric Settlements	31
	4.5.12 WWII Structures and Associated Features	33
	4.5.13 Registered Parks and Gardens	33
	4.5.14 Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS	33
	4.5.15 Historic Landscape	34
	4.6 Summary of the Evidence	35
5.0	Conclusions	36
	5.1 Discussion and Conclusion	36
6.0	Bibliography & References	37

List of Figures

Cover plate: View across the western part of the proposed site, from the north-east.	Page No.
Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).	8
Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1810 (CRO).	10
Figure 3: Extract from the 1840 tithe map (CSL).	11
Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1889 1:2,500 (CSL).	12
Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition Map of 1908.	13
Figure 6: Local HER records (source: CCHES).	15
Figure 7: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed turbine	22

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	40
Appendix 2: Key Heritage Assets	42
Appendix 3: Supporting Jpegs	55

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Hendra Farm,
Parish: Perranzabuloe
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW7885954874

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 Hendra Farm, Treamble Rose, Perranzabuloe (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jeremy Bradley of JFB Architecture (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Dan Symons (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 50kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field *c.*1km north of Goonhavern and approximately 300m south of Hendra Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on gently-sloping ground on the western flanks of a narrow valley at about 80m AOD.

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

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the eastern edge of the parish of Perranzabuloe. Perranzabuloe lies in the Hundred and Deanery of Pydar, and its various component manors have complex descents. A settlement at Hendra is first recorded in 1327, but was probably settled during the early medieval period. The area in which the site is situated is classified as *post-medieval enclosed land* on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as land enclosed during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries from upland rough grazing (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Relatively few archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate area, and most relate to the ongoing work at St Piran's Church, Oratory and Round (e.g. CAU 2005). There are a number of Bronze Age barrows in the area, including the line of twelve located *c.*800m to the north-east of the proposed turbine site.

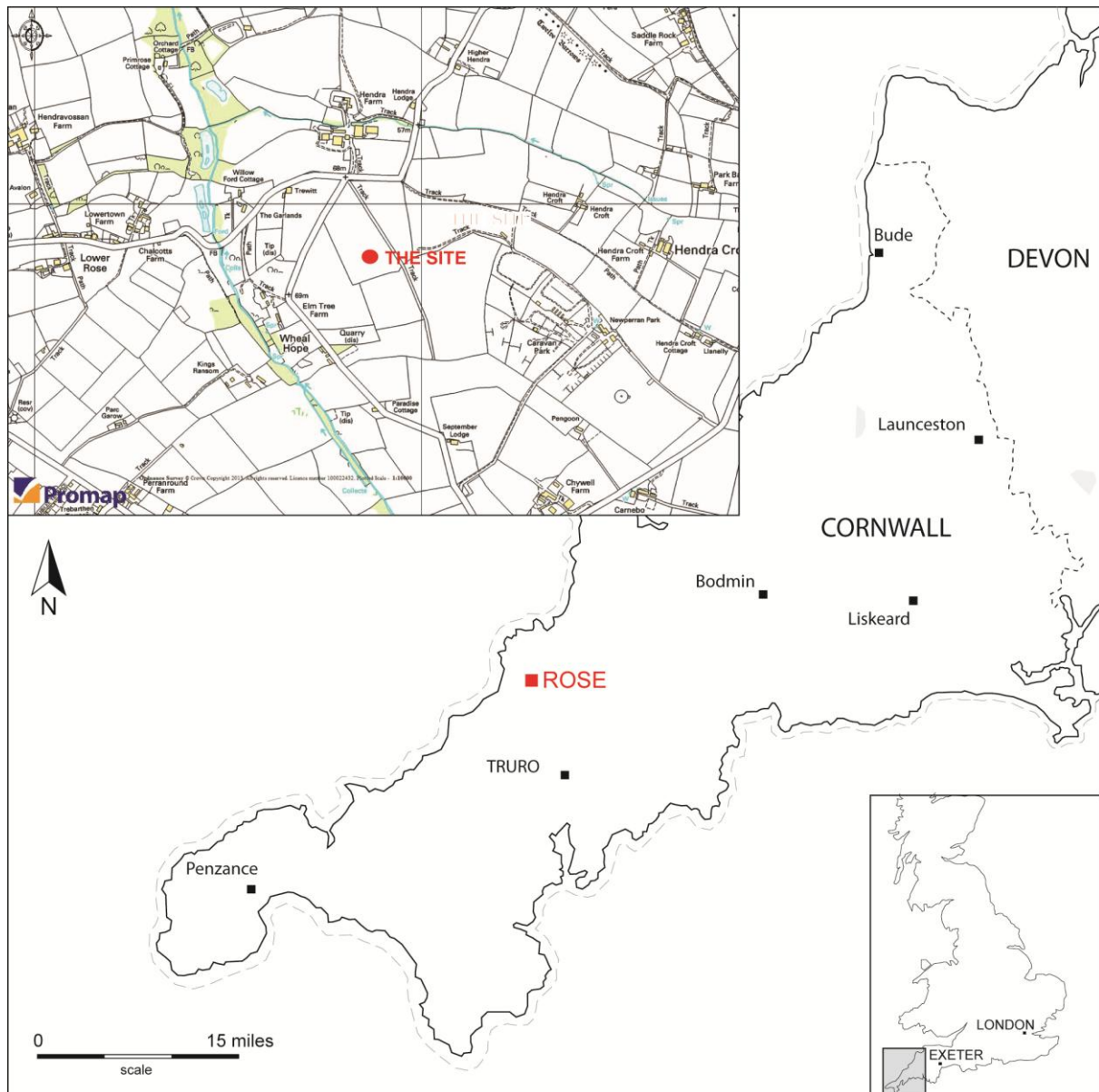


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

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

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

The proposed turbine is to be located on land that belongs to the farm of Hendra, first recorded in 1327 as *Hendre*, meaning the *winter homestead* or *home farm* (Padel 1985, 129). This place-name is indicative of the practice of transhumant pastoralism, where cattle and sheep were pastured on the high and unenclosed downs during the summer, and driven back to the lower ground for the winter. Hendra Farm formed part of a larger unit known as *Hendragoth* or *Hendrokioth*, *Hendre+kio, meaning *winter homestead of the snipe*.

Perranzubuloe, or *Lanpiran*, was held in 1086 by the Canons of St Piran's, although they had lost some of their lands to Count of Mortain. Hendra almost certainly was held as part of the adjacent Domesday manor of Tywarnhayle, an extensive estate held by the Count of Mortain from Bodmin St. Petroc. It paid tax for 7 hides, but had land for 20 ploughs and pasture 'five leagues long by one league wide' (Thorn & Thorn 1979).

A moiety of the ancient manor, also called Tywarnhayle, was granted to Edward the Black Prince in 1337, and given by him to his usher Sir Walter de Woodland. Sir Walter died without issue, and the manor was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall. It remained part of the Duchy until 1798, whereupon it was purchased, under the terms of the Land Redemption Act, by John Thomas Esq. of Chyverton Park.

2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1810

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1810 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 2); the Norden (1610) and Gascoyne (1699) maps do not give any additional detail. The landscape depicted on this map is one of blocks of enclosed fields amid extensive areas of unenclosed common grazing (e.g. Newlyn Downs and around Goonhavern). A strong association with St Piran is readily apparent: Piran Sands, Piran Round and (adjacent to Caer Dane hillfort) Piran's Well.

The Draft is not usually reliable with regard to the field boundaries, but the immediate landscape around Hendra Farm does not seem to be drastically different to that of 1840.

2.3 The 1840 Perranzabuloe Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The proposed turbine is to be located within field no.1996 *Barrow Croft*. This field name may refer to the known barrows located close to Hendra Farm (MCO2792-3), but could indicate these barrows are the last survivors of a larger group. Barrow Croft appears to be an intake from the open common (and field no.3130 is labelled *Waste at Wheal Hope*), and may be relatively late.



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1810 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

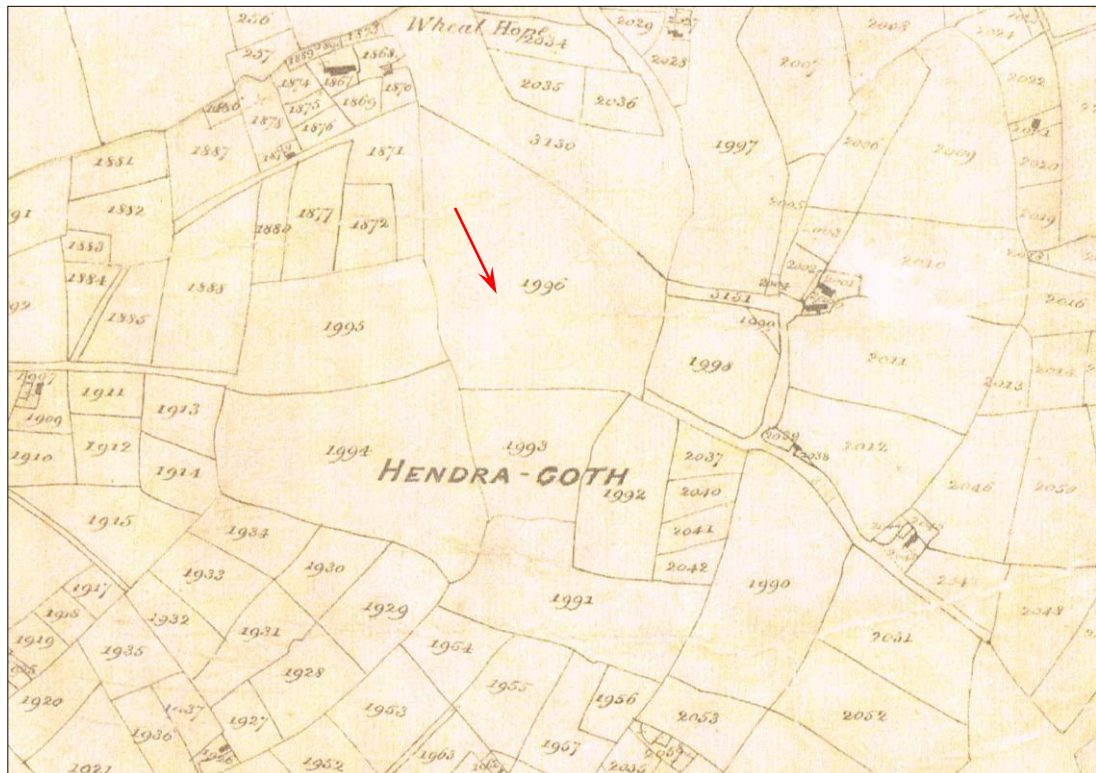
Most of the field names in the local area are English, self-explanatory and prosaic; many reflect the character of this landscape, with small, regular enclosures interspersed with individual farms characteristic of late 18th and 19th century enclosure. They probably represent the smallholdings of farmer-miners: either opportunistic intake from the open common, or else deliberate enclosures made by a manorial landowner with an eye for improvement. Lysons (1814) recounts: *the western part of this parish is very populous, being inhabited by miners, who live in detached cottages, which are thickly sprinkled over the barren commons.*

In 1840 Hendra Farm was owned by John Thomas Henry Peter Esq. of Chyverton Park, and leased to one Edward Penna.

No.	Field Name	State of Cultivation
1990	Little Battens	Pasture
1991	Far Homer Croft	Pasture
1992	Homer Croft	Pasture
1993	Upper Homer Croft	Pasture
1994	Higher Croft	Pasture

1995	Middle Croft	Pasture
1996	Barrow Croft	Pasture
1997	Veney	Arable
1998	Garden Close	Arable
1999	Orchard	Orchard
2000	Hendra Town Place	Buildings
3130	Waste at Wheal Hope	Waste

Hendra, meaning *winter homestead* or *home farm* is shown adjacent to a large sub-oval enclosure that may represent the original in-field for the settlement. The Cornwall HER records the presence of a medieval strip-field system here (HER MCO32864).



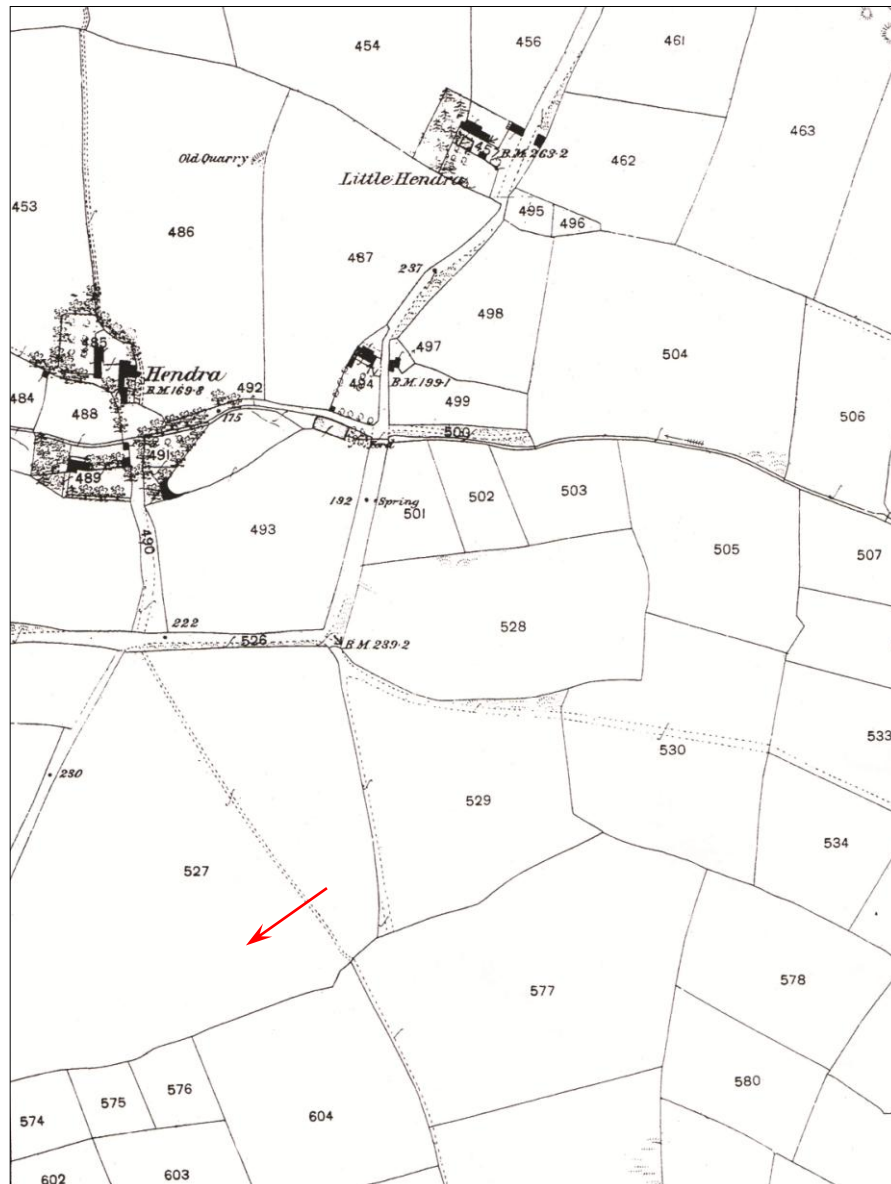
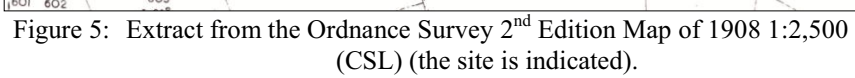


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1889 1:2,500 (CSL) (the site is indicated).



3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E Wapshott in July 2013. Photographs were taken, the site inspected and the topography and boundaries noted. Hendra Farm lies off a small parish road leading west out of the village of Rose; the farmyard and buildings are situated within the curtilage of its fields, with two entrances adjoining the lane to the south and east. The farm sits in a small combe on the west side of a valley. The field in which the turbine is to be situated is located to the south-east of the farm; the field is on a slight north-west facing slope, with the ground rising towards a holiday/caravan park. The field is divided into two by a track fenced with wire. The field boundaries are straight and well-maintained hedgebanks; as the hedge shrubs/trees are not overgrown, the hedgebanks provide minimal local blocking.

Immediately to the west there is a steep wooded river valley between the farm and the village of Rose. The field pattern around Rose and the larger settlement of Goonhavern to the south is suggestive of a late enclosure, but around Hendra Farm the fields tend to be larger and irregular of shape with straight-sided hedgebank boundaries, suggestive of an earlier enclosure. Some slightly curving boundaries run from Hendra Farm down into the valley.

South-east of the location of the proposed turbine, the landscape is much altered by the creation of a caravan site. Confirmation of intervisibility was confirmed for Rose village and for Higher Hendra Farm, and to a certain extent for the the settlement of Cubert to the north. Views from the field are mostly to the north and west, with more limited views to the south-west. The enclosure has been ploughed and sown with crops; there were some very minor undulations, but no obvious changes in angle of slope, within the field, as the ground rose to the eastern side, however these appeared to be natural, following the contours. There were no obvious crop marks or earthworks from the ground, when undertaking the walkover survey.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Relatively few archaeological investigations have taken place in this area (Figure 6), with the exception of a small intervention at St Piran's Round (CAU 2005). A programme of works has been undertaken at St Piran's Church, and St Piran's Oratory. There is a large number of known Prehistoric burial mounds in this area. These are usually encountered in elevated locations that enjoy wide open views; the location of some of these examples (e.g. MCO2792-4) would suggest they might be expected almost anywhere within this landscape.



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MCO3918	Twelve Barrows	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO3919	Twelve Barrows	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO3920	Twelve Barrows	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO12018	Duchy Peru mine	Monument	Post Medieval mine
MCO2371	Carnebo barrow	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO2372	Carnebo barrow	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO12989	Wheal Hope Mine	Monument	Post Medieval mine
MCO12797	West Wheal Hope Mine	Monument	Post Medieval mine
MCO10151	Rose – Chapel	Monument	Medieval chapel
MCO32549	Lower Rose – field system	Monument	Medieval, post medieval field system
MCO3309	Perran Round barrow	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO3308	Perran Round barrow	Monument	Bronze Age barrow
MCO25226	Wheal Hope field system	Monument	Undated field system
MCO20960	Goonhavern field system	Monument	Undated field system

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

3.3 Assessment of Impact

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

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

4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (30m to hub and 45m 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.

4.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

detrimental impact on the setting of ancient monuments and the vast majority of protected historic buildings.

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedge banks 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.

4.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings

are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the turbine site by CSA Architects (Figure 7). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (34.6m). Up to 1km all HER records, and all Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; other designated assets were considered up to 5km.

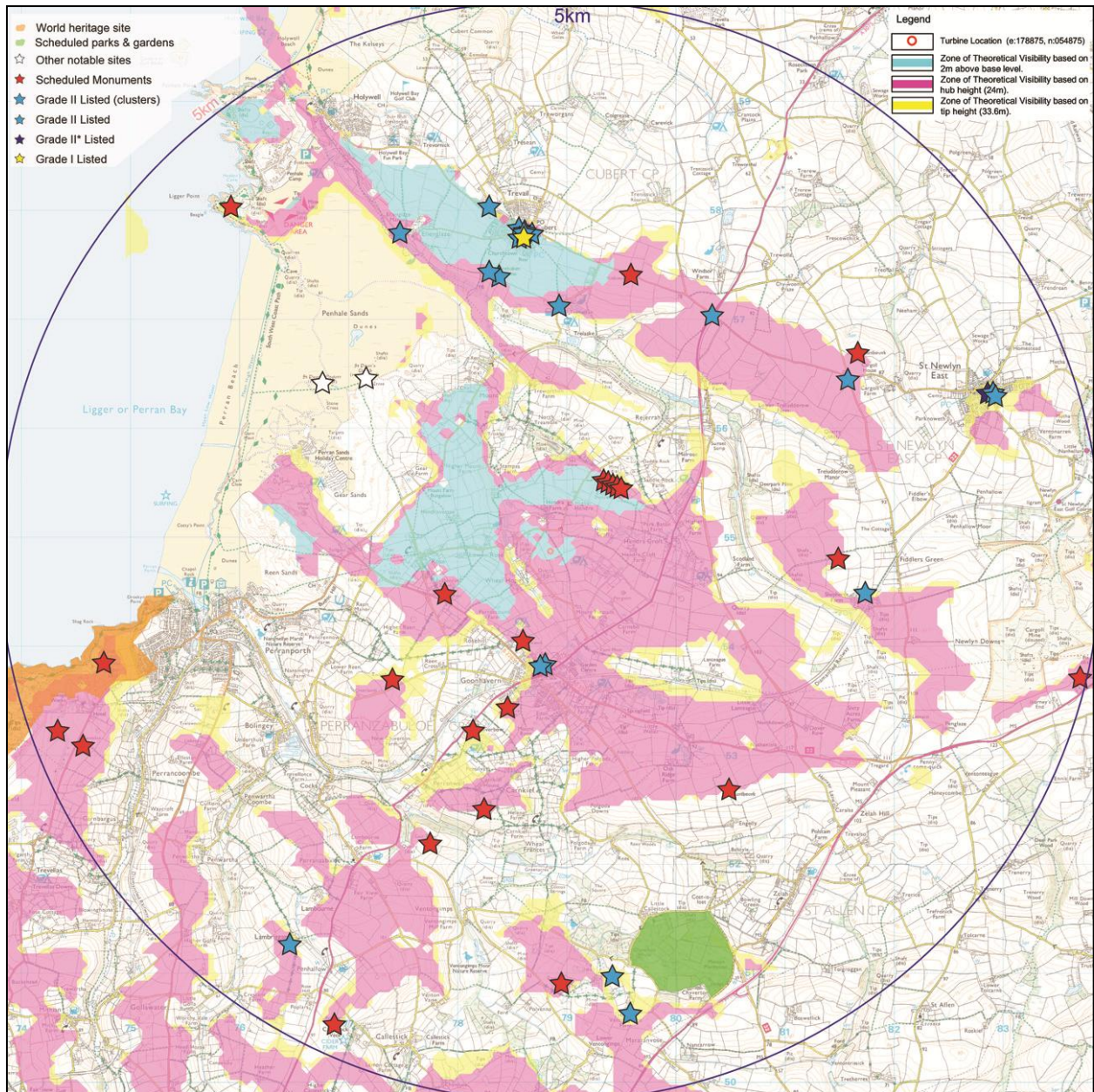


Figure 7: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by CSA Architects).

4.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas that are mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are widespread close to the turbine, but are restricted to the south-west and west by tall sand dunes (the Penhale Sands and Perran Sands). The village of Rose would be the closest settlement at c.1km to the south-west, and this settlement will undoubtedly have direct views to the turbine. The larger settlements of Goonhavern, 1.5km to the south-east, would enjoy some local blocking, while the town of Perranporth, 3km to the south-west, would be shielded by the sand dunes and there would be no intervisibility. The main A3075 road runs about 1km to the east. Approximately 19 Scheduled Monuments are recorded within 5km of the proposed

turbine; a significant number of these do not, however, enjoy direct intervisibility, or else the turbine would have no or minimal impact on their understanding and setting. There are c.30 Listed structures or groups of structures, within the 5km radius that might be affected by the proposed; the most important of these are the Grade I Listed Church of St Cubert, and the Grade II* Listed Church of St Newlyn.

4.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

4.5.1 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 linnhay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often Listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

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

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

- Shepherds House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, accessed via a long private track. The building takes its setting from within the farmyard and surrounding agricultural buildings, but there would probably be views to the turbine to the west across the surrounding fields; impact **negative/unknown**, although probably **negative/minor**.
- Higher Ventongimps Farm; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set on the edge of a parish road, it sits within agricultural land with a large wood called Bracken Wood to the north and north-east; this blocks all views to the site of the proposed turbine. The house is on a shallow north-facing slope; the wider area has limited views, though the land to the south would have wider views to the turbine. Impact **negative/minor**.

4.5.2 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.

- Lambriggan Manor Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set down a long private track but was observed to be set within landscaped grounds and garden with wooded fringes; numerous barns or outbuildings were also noted. The farmstead is located in an elevated position on a north-facing slope but could not be viewed directly; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **neutral** or **negative/minor**, as there are views to the north.
- Ellenglaze Manor; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in heavily-wooded landscaped grounds, with some limited views possible to the proposed turbine over the ridge of sand dunes at Penhale Sands to the south. The location could not be accessed as it lies down a long private drive; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **neutral** or **negative/minor**.

4.5.3 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.

- Church of St Newlynna; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Set within an oval raised and walled churchyard enclosure, the church is located at the heart of the small settlement and surrounded by other historic buildings, small shops and other heritage assets. The graveyard is lined with trees that provide some additional local blocking, but the tower of the church will certainly have clear views to the south-east, towards the turbine; impact **negative/minor**, as the setting and experience of the church is unaffected, despite its views.
- Church of St Cubert, of high significance, Grade I listed, in excellent condition; set in a walled churchyard in the heart of the village, understood as the focus of the parish and its religious house. The tower of the church is quite squat, topped with a spire, however there are clear views south-east towards the proposed turbine, a spire does not allow for appreciation of these, making this irrelevant. From the body of the church and churchyard however the views are blocked by the various closes of 20th century housing that is built on the fringes of the village; **negative/minor** impact.

4.5.4 Crosses and Gravestones

Often ex-situ, in churchyards

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

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

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.

- Guidestone west of Cubert; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located on Holywell Road; the road is bounded by partly-overgrown stone-faced hedgebanks. These would provide local blocking, but the stone could not be located; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Cross in churchyard of St Cubert, against the west wall of the north transept; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in the churchyard surrounded by other memorials: cross, gravestones and tombs. The understanding and experience of the asset will not be affected by a turbine, as the outlook and views do not define the value of the asset; impact **neutral**.
- Various memorials and associated features in the churchyard of St Cubert; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. Set in the churchyard surrounded by other memorials, crosses, gravestones and tombs, which provide local blocking. The understanding and experience of the assets will not be affected by a turbine, as the outlook and views do not define the value of the assets, **neutral** impact.
- Guidestone; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. On the junction between the A3075 and the road between Cubert and St Newlyn East. The asset survives within its intended context alongside the road and at a junction. The stone is set into a hedgebank on the western side of the road. The site is located on a ridge of high ground with views to the south, but views to the south-west would be blocked by the hedgebanks; impact **neutral**.
- Fingerpost at crossroads, east of St Newlyn East; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good, with some rust. Located in an area of waste alongside the road, with tall mature trees along a hedgebank provide local blocking. The post survives in its intended setting, at a junction, and thus the experience and understanding of the asset would not be affected by the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Standing Cross south of Goonhavern; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown, located within a holiday park, on what was agricultural land, adjacent to the A3075. The setting of this monument has completely changed and the holiday park should provide comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm

buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced 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.

- Cubert: Church room and Vicarage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Both structures are located within the historic core of the village, with intervisibility blocked by the church and the other adjacent buildings. The experience of the assets and the understanding of these buildings would not be affected; impact **neutral**.
- St Newlyn East: Farm Buildings to No.2; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located within the heart of the settlement and comprehensive local blocking provided by other buildings; impact **neutral**.

4.5.6 Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

The significance of these Christian sites is very variable. Some chapels were later medieval in date and associated with the homes of the landed gentry; in these instances the chapel will usually lie within the curtilage of other Listed structures and assessed as part of that group. In these instances, the chapel may be elaborate, but it was not the religious and social focus for a parish. Thus the setting is restricted to its immediate surroundings unless it forms part of a wider designed landscape associated with the House. In these instances, the impact on the chapel of a wind turbine would be subsumed within the assessment of the House and its landscape.

Some late medieval chapels were built to address the needs of distant parishioners in large parishes, but remained non-parochial. In these instances, the chapel was subordinate to the parish church, and its architectural pretensions rather more muted. These buildings tend to be simpler and smaller than parish churches, unless they were established in locations that subsequently became populous, whereupon they became parochial and are dealt with elsewhere (above). In most cases, the impact of a wind turbine would be muted.

Some chapels have very early origins, and the location and setting of these chapels is of significance to our understanding of the building, its function, and the development of early Christianity. They could be built in remote coastal or upland locations, and their significance may partly be derived from their relationship with existing Prehistoric or Roman remains. In these instances, the impact of a wind turbine would be severe, as it would be any other intrusive modern element.

Some of these buildings are no longer places of worship: some lie in ruins, others have been turned to other uses. For those that have been converted into dwellings, the original use of the structure has been lost, with a commensurate impact on the significance of the

site. For those places that lie in ruins, the impact of a wind turbine can be enhanced, as they may possess the qualities of remoteness and tranquillity. In these instances, the impact of a turbine could be severe.

- St Piran's Oratory and remains of St Piran's parish church; very high significance; nationally important and culturally important to Cornish regional identity, Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good, surviving remains are now managed and protected. The remains of the church are now set into an artificial sand dune to protect the fragile remains, this provides the context and setting for the ruins, with the excavated body of the church being blocked from views to the outside. The sand dunes rise towards the village of Mount, and completely block any views to the proposed turbine (also see the ZTV). There are other turbines visible in the wider landscape, and from the general area on the dunes around the ruins a large number of caravans and camping sites can be seen; these altered the 'wild' character of the dunes. The impact of the turbine on the church ruins may be considered to be **neutral**; however, consideration must also be given to the number of operational and proposed turbines in the wider area as the cumulative impact of these modern features may eventually be substantial. St Piran's Oratory is sealed beneath a mound of concrete and sand, and lies within a deep basin within the dunes; impact **neutral**.

4.5.7 Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

Non-Conformist chapels are relatively common across the whole of Devon and Cornwall. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 19th century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than 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.

- Cubert Methodists Church; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in the heart of the village with local blocking provided by the surrounding buildings; impact **neutral**.
- Goonhavern Methodists Church, with attached walls and adjoining schoolroom, and Goonhavern Primary School; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set within the heart of the settlement, and understood and experienced as an educational institution and as a focus for worship. Local blocking is provided by the other buildings within the settlement; impact **neutral**.

4.5.8 Industrial Buildings

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

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings

were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

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

- Mine buildings north-east of Batters Engine House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair, upstanding but partially ruined. The setting of the assets is the mine complex and immediate surroundings and countryside. There will certainly be some intervisibility between the turbine and engine house and chimneys, but the other buildings would not be able to see the turbine and would not be affected by it. The taller buildings, chimneys and engine house are not defined by their outlook; impact **neutral**.

4.5.9 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.

- Bowl barrow near Polvenna; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, a shallow mound. Set in agricultural land west of the large open-cast mining area around Batters Engine House, with a large woodland area to the north and additional plantations within Chyverton Park. The general area has views towards the turbine but views from the asset are limited. Its setting is now an enclosed field and thus its landscape presence is reduced; impact **negative/minor**.
- Bowl barrow south of Goonhavern; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Set in agricultural fields south of the settlement, encroached upon by new housing developments that are spreading south. The barrow stands within a field enclosed by tall hedgebanks and local blocking means there would be little or no intervisibility; impact **negative/minor**.
- Barrow group at Beagle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. This group of funerary monuments lies on a prominent headland at the north end of Perran Bay. The barrows are surrounded by Penhale Sands, a wide area of sand dunes that run down to the rocky headland. High ridges of land to the east and north may limit views to the turbine. The barrows are understood in the context of their setting on an uninhabited headland, surrounded by dunes to the north and east, and by the sea to the west. They are visible from all around and remain key features in the landscape. They also form a cohesive group and have increased group value.

The location was clearly understood to have religious or spiritual significance, and that would not be affected by the proposed turbine located at a distance of c.4km. More pressing for these monuments is the modern holiday park that lies to the north and the various surf and watersport centres that use this coastline. By comparison, the turbine would only appear as only a small visual feature, and the spiritual and funerary significance and setting of the barrows would be unaffected; impact **neutral**.

- Group of three bowl barrows, east of Rosehill Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Immediately north-west of Goonhaven stands a group of three barrows, in an area now dominated by a holiday park. The landscape has been totally transformed and landscaped, and is dominated by very tall and mature overgrown hedgebanks. The monuments survive as shallow earthworks and have very little surface presence; only two could be observed in the field adjacent to the road. The assessment is **neutral**, as the holiday parks and associated settlement block any intervisibility, and have completely altered the setting of these monuments.
- Twelve Barrows, a group of barrows lying to the west of the A3075; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: varies, fair or poor to good. They stand within enclosed farmland, now divided by tall mature hedgebanks. The condition of the monuments varies across the group, and some are concealed by the hedgebanks that define the fields. The significance of the monuments is enhanced by their group value, surviving as a linear alignment; they are understood as an important funerary group, and as landscape memorials. However, the modern landscape has changed fairly radically around them and their original setting has been lost. To the south, south-east and east there are large holiday parks, whose grounds have been heavily landscaped. The terrain to the south would partially conceal the proposed turbine. Local blocking from extant field boundaries and the terrain, and modern changes to the local environment, would suggest an impact limited to **negative/minor**.
- Bowl barrow near Reen Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace, surviving only as an almost indistinguishable mound in the garden of a property. Tall hedgebanks surrounding the property; impact **neutral**.

4.5.10 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 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 are 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.

- A multi-vallate fort north of Engelly Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. It stands south-east of the proposed turbine at c.3km. It is located at the top of a south-facing slope with some views to the north and west. The upper portion of the turbine would be visible, although the turbines at Penhallow Moor/Newlyn Downs are also visible. Impact **negative/minor**.
- A multi-vallate fort 320m north-west of Shepherds Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, surviving as upstanding earthworks. It lies on the upper slopes of Newlyn Downs, south-west of the large wind farm on Penhallow Moor. The monument is now bounded by high hedgebanks, being subsumed into enclosed farmland, with numerous field boundaries running up to the monument. Located on a shallow south-facing slope, but with clear views west towards the proposed turbine. The structure overlooks the lower ground to the south, east and west, but 'faces' south; the location of this feature within the landscape defines its purpose and role. The monument is still visible in its landscape, but has some views to the large wind farm to the east, which carry the eye into the wider landscape. The impact of the proposed turbine will be **negative/minor**, as the focus of the monument lies to the south, and the experience and understanding of the monument would not be affected.
- Caer Dane; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: exceptional, with significant upstanding earthworks. It stands in a field, framed to the north and west by trees, with mature hedgebanks to the south and east. The earthworks are overgrown and trees dominate the centre of the monument. There would be some limited views to the turbine to the north-east, but these will be limited to the hub and blades. There are also numerous single operational turbines scattered across this landscape, some closer in proximity than the proposed turbine. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Caer Kief round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, with upstanding earthworks. It lies adjacent to an area of mining, with farms surrounding it and roads to the south, east and north. Extensive local blocking is provided by the trees and overgrowth. The proposed turbine lies at a distance of c.2.5km and there are several other wind turbines visible in the area; some limited views may be possible, but the impact of the turbine near Rose would be minimal; impact **negative/minor**.
- Hill fort north-west of Cargoll Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, with upstanding earthworks. Set on a tall ridge of land, the ground falls away sharply to the north into a river valley, with general views to the location of the proposed turbine. The asset is now incorporated into the current fieldsystem, with the banks used as a basis for the construction of hedgebanks; however, it does retain a landscape presence. The proposed turbine would be located c.3km to the south-west, and views would be limited by the terrain and the tall hedgebanks; impact **negative/minor**, as the experience of the asset would not change.

4.5.11 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 than 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 1km²), 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.

- There is a round alongside the A3075, south of Penhallow at Callestock Veor; high significance; a Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent, with upstanding earthworks in the centre of a field. The field has open views to the east, partial views to the north, with some limited views towards the proposed turbine. The high hedgebanks that enclose the fields will provide an element of local blocking, and the impact of the proposed turbine will be mitigated by distance (c.5km) and size. Impact **negative/minor to neutral**, as the setting of the asset would not change and the experience and understanding of the monument would not be affected.
- Round, north-east of Trelaske; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition good, with some upstanding remains. The monument is bisected by a parish road, abutted by hedgebanks, and adjacent to a large farm building. The farm building provides some local blocking, and the round is now set within agricultural fields. It would have some views to the south, but the setting of the monument, and its relationship to modern structures, reduces the impact of a turbine at c.3km; impact **negative/minor**.
- St Piran's Round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: exceptional. A named Prehistoric enclosure, St Piran's round lies north-west of Rosehill and south-east of Rose. The precise nature of the site is open to question, as it was re-used as a medieval *plen an gwary* (a playing place). These were *constructed to function as an open-air theatre for the performance of Cornish miracle plays – religious dramas which lasted over a period of two or three days, describing biblical events or possibly the life of a saint* (Lyon 2003, 2). The banks of the round are now overgrown with trees. To the west is a small settlement of houses, to the east is a large round silage clamp, and high mature hedgebanks surround the site. The land rises to the north and the east towards the proposed turbine. In general, the land around the monument will have clear views to the turbine, and from the top of the banks there may also be views at a distance of 1km. However, the immediate area is very different from that of even the early 19th century, for it now lies within a wholly enclosed fieldscape of small rectilinear fields with scattered cottage settlements. From within the asset there would be no views, as comprehensive blocking is provided by the earthwork banks. Furthermore, *plen an gwary* are very inward-looking monuments, focused on the performance and not the landscape setting. On this basis, impact is assessed as **negative/minor to negative/moderate**,

as some limited views would be possible, but the original setting has been lost and distant views are not integral to the significance of the monument in its present form.

4.5.12 WWII Structures and Associated Features

The World Wars of the 20th century had a dramatic impact on the contemporary landscape, in the form of static defenses, airfields, munition and vehicle factories, firing and practice ranges and the like. Many of these have since been removed, destroyed or forgotten, despite playing a pivotal role in the survival of the British State.

- WWII fighter pens and defences, forming part of RAF Perranporth. These are located on the coast south-west of the settlement, on high ground and close to the protected WHS mining landscape. These assets would have clear views to the turbine, but there are already a significant numbers of operational turbines within the wider landscape. Most elements survive at surface level only, while others which are upstanding but their setting is restricted to the former airfield and are understood and experienced at that location and would not be affected by a turbine c.5km away; impact **neutral**.

4.5.13 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

- Chyverton Park; very high significance; a registered park and garden; condition: excellent. Chyverton Park is an 18th century parkland with 19th century pleasure grounds and a 20th century woodland garden. It comprises of 58 hectares set in a shallow west-facing valley, with Grade II Listed houses 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. Open views to the north-east are now blocked by later planting from the woodland garden. The ground rises to the north and east; the heavily-wooded northern part of the site will certainly have views to the turbine, but the wooded grounds will provide comprehensive local blocking. A particularly large turbine is located to the west of Chyverton Park and overlooks the lower western part of the park. The proposed turbine is at a distance of approximately 4km, and this will be interrupted by the extant turbine. The outlook from the parkland and possibly some of the pleasure gardens may be affected. An assessment of **negative/minor** has been applied, as the relationship and setting of the buildings in the gardens and parkland is unaffected and the association and movement between the areas of the gardens are also unaffected.

4.5.14 Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS

The proposed turbine would lie within 5km of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. There is an inherent conflict between the protection and preservation of this landscape, and the duty to 'protect, conserve and enhance historical

authenticity, integrity and historic character’ and the need to appreciate this is a living landscape that continues to evolve and where sustainable development must be encouraged (see the *WHS Management Plan 2005-10*). However, given the small size of the turbine, and the distances involved, the impact of this development on the WHS is considered to be **neutral**.

4.5.15 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 small valleys within a high dissected plateau. The proposed turbine is to be located within one of those valleys, and this would therefore limit its impact. There are high sand dunes to the west that shield the important heritage assets of St Piran’s Church and Oratory from the turbine, and also limit its impact on the areas of *Great Historic Value* (Perranporth to Newquay) and *Great Landscape Value* (Perranporth and Holywell). Locally, there are a number of large wind farms within 10km, at Carland Cross, Penhallow Downs. There are also a number of large single turbines on farms and holdings in and around the inner 5km of the turbine. It will therefore be joining an increasing number of these features in the landscape. The area falls within the Newquay and Perranporth Landscape Character Area, adjudged to have *moderate-high* sensitivity to wind energy developments (Cornwall Council 2012), although the present application does follow the guidance that scattered small turbines are not inappropriate for this area. On that basis, the impact of the proposed turbine is adjudged to be **negative/minor**. 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 technically can be removed.

4.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
63992	SHEPHERDS HOUSE	SW8172654503	Negative/unknown
63709	HIGHER VENTONGIMPS	SW7957650676	Negative/minor
63682	LAMBRIGGAN MANOR FARMHOUSE	SW7650451318	Negative/unknown
63650	ELLENGLAZE MANOR	SW7757457850	Negative/unknown
63975	CHURCH OF ST NEWLYNA	SW8289156349	Negative/minor
63662	CHURCH OF ST CUBERT	SW7861157757	Negative/minor
63652	GUIDESTONE AT SW 803 570	SW8032957064	Negative/unknown
63664	CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD AGAINST WEST WALL OF THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST CUBERT	SW7861057768	Neutral
Various	MONUMENTS IN ST CUBERTS CHURCHYARD	SW7862857741	Neutral
63651	GUIDESTONE AT SW 782 580	SW7829458041	Neutral
63973	FINGER POST AT SW816565	SW8158056460	Neutral
32956	STANDING CROSS 120m SW OF LITTLE CARNKIEF	SW7810653190	Neutral
63668	CUBERT VICARAGE	SW7864657807	Neutral
63669	CHURCH ROOM	SW7864557759	Neutral
63982	FARM BUILDINGS TO NO 2	SW8292956331	Neutral
63723	ST PIRAN'S ORATORY	SW7685856398	Neutral
63721	REMAINS OF OLD PARISH CHURCH (OF ST PIRAN)	SW7720656469	Neutral
63670	CUBERT METHODIST CHURCH	SW7858657886	Neutral
63708	GOONHAVERN METHODIST CHURCH, WITH FORECOURT WALLS GATE AND ADJOINING SCHOOLROOM	SW7889553788	Neutral
63707	GOONHAVERN COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	SW7877253831	Neutral
63676	MINE BUILDINGS AT APPROXIMATELY 400 METRES EAST NORTH EAST OF BATTERS ENGINE HOUSE	SW7948250959	Neutral
29622	BOWL BARROW 425m NORTH EAST OF POLVENNA	SW7898850980	Negative/minor
29624	BOWL BARROW 150m SOUTH OF TREWORTHAL FARM	SW7849053439	Negative/minor
29686	LINEAR BOWL BARROW GROUP ON LIGGER POINT, 250m WEST OF PENHALE MINE	SW7592758032	Neutral
29626	GROUP OF THREE BOWL BARROWS 150m EAST OF ROSEHILL FARM	SW7860154057	Neutral
29627	TWELVE BARROWS: A LINEAR BARROW GROUP 300m EAST OF HIGHER HENDRA	SW7939055433	Negative/minor
29625	BOWL BARROW 400m SOUTH OF HIGHER REEN FARM	SW7737453702	Neutral
32948	MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT 320m NORTH OF ENGELLY	SW8048252704	Negative/minor
32920	MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT 320m NORTH WEST OF SHEPHERDS FARM	SW8155754794	Negative/minor
29623	CAER DANE	SW7775052187	Negative/minor
29685	A REHISTORIC ROUND KNOWN AS CAER KIEF	SW7824852507	Negative/minor
32926	HILLFORT 450m NW OF CARGOLL FARM	SW8165356708	Negative/minor
32922	ROUND BARROW 400m NORTH OF ANCHOR	SW7456453121	Negative/minor
32941	ROUND 650m NORTH EAST OF TRELASKE	SW7959757411	Negative/minor
29628	ST PIRAN'S ROUND	SW7789154476	Negative/moderate
32957	WORLD WAR II FIGHTER PENS & DEFENCES & OTHER ASSOCIATED REMAINS, AT THE AIRFIELD FORMERLY KNOWN AS RAF PERRANPORTH	SW7327551989,	Neutral
-	CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON MINING LANDSCAPE	-	Negative/minor
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE	-	Negative/minor

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the medieval settlement of Hendra, the *winter homestead* or *home farm*. This formed part of the former Duchy manor of Tywarnhayle. The fields in this area are recorded as *post-medieval enclosures*, but the shape and morphology of some – particularly those around the farmstead itself – suggests they are actually based on medieval precursors. The field name, as recorded in the tithe apportionment – *Barrow Croft* – is highly suggestive, but may refer to the adjacent, known monuments.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located on the eastern flank of a narrow valley. This forms part of the wider Landscape Character Area *Newquay and Perranporth Coast*, noted as a visually sensitive landscape. However, while the proposed turbine may be locally prominent, its size and location within the landscape are likely to ensure it's not particularly visually intrusive. The culturally important monuments related to St Piran are unlikely to be affected.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains surprisingly few Listed Buildings, and a rather greater number of Scheduled Monuments, mostly barrows; most of these are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine. Most of the designated heritage assets identified in this survey will not be affected to any great extent; for only one – St Piran's Round – will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, based on the small size of the turbine (50kw), its location within a valley, and the nature and character of the heritage assets affected.

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Cornwall Studies Library

Perranzabuloe tithe map

Perranzabuloe tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT HENDRA FARM, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL

Location: Hendra Farm, Rose
Parish: Perranzabuloe
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 78855495
Pre-Planning Application ref: PA13/01187
Proposal: A 50kW Wind turbine
Date: 10.06.2013

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 Jeremy Bradley of JFB Architecture (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting for a proposed 50kW wing turbine with a height to the hub of 24m and height to tip of 33.6m on land at Hendra Farm, Rose, Perranzabuloe, 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

Hendra Farm is set within a landscape classified as a mixture of largely *Post-medieval Enclosed Land* and *Medieval Farmland* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation. It is likely that most of the area has 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 Scheduled monuments including St. Pirans Round (SM: 29628), Twelve Barrows cemetery (SM: 29627) and a further group of barrows east of Rosehill Farm (SM: 29626) are all within 1km of the proposed turbine location. The application sits on the margins of the exceptional open historic landscape of Perran Sands, in which the spire of the Grade I Listed St Cubert's church is the dominant vertical structure. A reasonable number of Grade II Listed buildings also lie within 5km.

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 visual effects to, from and across the proposed turbine upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.4 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 been commissioned and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). The significance of Assets will be determined according to The Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) Volume 11 Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 and using our professional judgement as recommended by the 3rd Edition of The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
The study will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. These distances are based upon those required for a Medium sized turbine as outlined in Cornwall Council guidelines on *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Version 3 – June 2013).
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

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

Listed Buildings

Name: CHURCH OF ST CUBERT

Grade: I

UID: 63662

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/14 Church of St Cubert 30.5.67 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-lis 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 Pevsner A-type piers, the capitals carved with primitive leaves, 3-centred arches and wave and hollow mouldings. The chancel has an aumbry to south. The south transept has 4-centred arch with wave and hollow mouldings, Pevsner 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 Paired 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: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

Listing NGR: SW7861157757

Name: CHURCH OF ST NEWLYNA

Grade: II*

UID: 63975

ST NEWLYN EAST CHURCHTOWN (North side) SW 85 NW 1/36 Church of St Newlyn 30.5.1967 II* GV 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 Trefice. 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. Newlyn.

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

Name: ST PIRAN'S ORATORY

Grade: II

UID: 63723

PERRANZABULOE PERRANPORTH SW 75 NE 2/84 St Piran's Oratory 30.5.67 GV II

Early Christian church or oratory. Pre-Conquest, possibly C6 or C7. In the C20 the surviving structure was surrounded by a concrete vault; this is now covered in sand so that inspection is not possible. "— this building from its structural peculiarities has been considered by competent authorities to date from the 6th or 7th century, and may have been erected over the tomb of St Piran, a headless skeleton, conjectured to be that of the saint, having been buried beneath the altar when the oratory was cleared of sand in 1835; its external dimensions were found to be, length 29 feet, breadth 16 1/2 feet, height of gables 19 feet; the masonry was of the rudest kind, without any mortar; the entrance door is at the south side, with a semi-circular arch ornamented with a cat's head carved on the key-stone and a human head on each side at the spring of the arch ---". Source: Extracted from description in Kelly's Directory.

Listing NGR: SW7685856398

Name: REMAINS OF OLD PARISH CHURCH (OF ST PIRAN)

Grade: II

UID: 63721

PERRANZABULOE PERRANPORTH SW 75 NE 2/82 Remains of Old Parish Church (of 30.5.67 St Piran) GV II

Foundations of former parish church. C12, extended in the C15, dismantled circa 1803 to remove the principal architectural features including: tower, windows, arches, arcade masonry and porch, to build the present Church of St Piran (qv) on its new site. Killas rubble. Plan: Nave/chancel, west tower, south transept, south porch and north aisle with rood stair projection. Possibly there was a north transept as there is a gap in the north wall. If so, this is similar plan to the 1905 rebuilt church at Perranzabuloe. Walls survive to more than 2 metres high in places. Source: Kelly's Directory.

Listing NGR: SW7720656469

Name: GUIDESTONE AT SW 782 580

Grade: II

UID: 63651

CUBERT SW 85 NW 3/6 Guidestone at SW 782 580 – II

Guidestone. C19. Granite monolith, partly painted. Roughly hewn, with rounded head, about one metre high. Carved painted sanserif lettering in upper case: HOLYWELL.

Listing NGR: SW7829458041

Name: ELLENGLAZE MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 63650

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/5 Ellenglaze Manor 30.5.67 II

Farmhouse, now house. Probably mid - late C17 origin; rebuilt and extended circa late C18, with addition of circa 1820; later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to left and right with granite shafts. The front right wing is in squared stone rubble with hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: The remains of the C17 house now form a rear wing to right; this consists of a dairy at ground floor with chamber above; Circa late C18, an addition was made at right angles to left; this is a double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and

right, each heated from an end stack. Stair hall to rear left and service rooms to rear right, incorporating the C17 fragment to rear right. Circa 1820 a one-room plan addition was made to the right end, with a bow front projecting to front right, joining at the rear with the C17 range; the front room is heated from a back to back fireplace with the end stack to right. At the left end of the C18 range, there is a C19 workshop/outshut, and also of C19 a stable with loft and dovecot was added to rear right, behind the C17 range. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, with the 2-storey wing projecting to right. Ground floor has two late C19 French windows with external shutters; central C18 6-panelled door with overlight, doorcase with pediment. First floor has three C19 16-pane sashes. The wing to right is built into the bank at the right side; at the front there is an early C19 16-pane sash with Gothic glazing bars at upper level. The right side of the wing has blocked window and C20 2-light casement; at first floor to left there is a small early C19 single Gothic casement and to right a 2-light C19 Gothic casement with lattice glazing. The lower 2-storey C17 wing is to right, set back. At ground floor there is a 2-light 8-pane casement and recessed 8-pane window with granite jambs. At first floor there is a 2-light 6-pane C19 casement and a C17 3-light casement with wooden ovolo-moulded mullions, with leaded comes and iron stanchions and timber lintel. The roof of the C18 range is extended over this wing, the roof hipped. Attached to right is a 2-storey stone rubble and cob range, which is the C19 stable, with asbestos slate roof and a C20 garage attached at the rear gable end. The inner side has half-glazed C20 door with cambered brick arch and C20 2-light casement with timber lintel; first floor has paired C19 8-pane sashes and 3 rows of square pigeon holes. The left end of the C18 range has single storey workshop lean-to with 8-pane window with lapped glazing and C19 16-pane sash and C20 single light. The first floor has 4-pane window, C19 12-pane sash and 24-pane sash lighting the stair. The rear of the main range has 4-pane sash and 12-pane sash at ground floor, with C20 glazed door and 20-pane sash to end right. First floor has two 12-pane sashes; the windows of C19. Attached to front left of the house is a stable/coach house range; this is now a separate house, and not included in the listing. Interior: The main front range has been remodelled in C19 with good features of the period; straight stair to left in the stair hall. The front right room at ground floor has a cupboard to rear with glazed door with Gothic glazing bars; of the same design as a cupboard in Cubert Vicarage (q.v.). In the C17 range, the dairy at ground floor has roughly hewn ceiling beams and brick floor with slate shelves; the ground floor level is continued to front as a cellar below the 1820 front wing. At first floor, the room over the dairy has an early C18 2-panelled door and blocked end fireplace; this is the room with the 3-light ovolo-moulded casement; internally the mullions have flatter mouldings and there is a panelled window seat with bolection mouldings. Listing NGR: SW7757457850

Name: SMUGGLER'S DEN INN

Grade: II

UID: 63655

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/9 Smuggler's Den Inn (formerly listed as Trebellan Farmhouse) 30.5.67 II

Farmhouse, now inn. Circa early C17, with additions of circa mid - late C17. Alterations of C19 and alterations and additions of C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered and painted. Thatched roof with gable ends. Gable end stacks to the two front wings with rubble shafts with slate weathering; the two rear lateral stacks are also at gable ends, with similar shafts. Plan: The house appears to have been of 3-room plan, with entrance directly into the central room, which appears never to have been heated. The room to right and the room to left are both heated from rear lateral stacks. The room to left would have been the kitchen. Probably circa mid - late C17, a one-room plan addition was made to front right and left, each heated from a front gable end stack, and forming a nearly symmetrical U-plan. There are large C20 additions at the left side and along the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical front, with 2 bays to centre and 2-storey wing projecting to right and left. The centre has C20 glazed door and C20 French window at ground floor, two C20 2-light 6-pane casements at first floor. The wing to left has 2-light 4-pane casement with timber lintel at ground floor and two similar 2-light casements at first floor; front gable end blind. The wing to right has two C20 glazed doors at ground floor and C20 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor; front gable end has 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor to left. At the right side, the wing has C20 glazed door at first floor level to right. The gable end of the main range has C20 2-light 4-pane casement at first floor. The left side has C20 single storey addition along the whole side at ground floor level; first floor has three C20 2-light casements; the gable end to left has glazed door at ground floor and C19 16-pane sash at first floor. There is a small single storey C19 wing with scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and 4-pane sash. Attached to rear right is a large single storey C20 addition, rendered, with asbestos slate roof; this conceals the rest of the rear of the house. Interior: The interior has been much altered; not fully accessible at time of survey (October 1987). At ground floor, the room to left in the main range and the room in the front wing has continuous chamfered ceiling beams. The room to left in the main range has a rear fireplace with large wooden lintel, chamfered with run-out stops; cloam oven to right and left, and pot jack remaining. At the left end, there is a window concealed by the external additions; this is a horizontal sliding sash of 6-panes each light, of C19, with chamfered timber lintel. The wooden lintel remains from the fireplace at the front gable end to left. The central room in the main range has no evidence of a fireplace or a passage; chamfered ceiling beams. The room to right in the main range also has chamfered beams, rear fireplace with wooden lintel and oven, probably inserted. The room in the front right wing is ceiled. This house has an unusual plan; further internal inspection may provide more evidence for the development of the house, and there may be other features of the C17 at first floor level, and early roof trusses. Listing NGR: SW7892757120

Name: CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD AGAINST WEST WALL OF THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST CUBERT

Grade: II

UID: 63664

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/16 Cross in the churchyard against west wall of the north transept of - Church of St Cubert GV II Cross. Pre-Conquest. Granite. Roughly hewn wheelhead, with four outer and one central indentation on the head. Set on rectangular plan tapered monolith shaft, broken below the head. This cross is not scheduled as an Ancient Monument. Listing NGR: SW7861057768

Name: CUBERT VICARAGE

Grade: II

UID: 63668

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/20 Cubert Vicarage - GV II

Vicarage. C18 origin; enlarged circa 1800, with stable/coach house added in later C19 and C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Partly rendered. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles; hipped over the main range, with axial stack with brick shaft. The range to right is hipped at the front end, with stack with rendered shaft. Plan: The original building is a 3-room plan range to right; this has become a service range at the right side, with the front room projecting to right. Circa 1800, the vicarage was enlarged; an addition was made to left of 2-room plan with entrance hall and stair hall; the 2 rooms are to left, heated from back-

to-back fireplaces from the axial stack, with the entrance hall to right, and stair hall to rear right. In C20, the plan of this range has been altered, with a rear lateral corridor at ground and first floor. In the later C19, a tack room, stable and coach house was added to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys; asymmetrical front with the circa 1800 range to left, a nearly symmetrical 1:1:1 bays, with the central bay advanced, with a hipped roof over. The centre bay has C19 paired 4-pane sashes with margin-glazing, flat arches and keystones at ground floor, first floor similar single sash with flat arch and keystone. The bay to left has C19 4-pane sash with margin-glazing and keystone at ground and first floor. The bay to right has C20 conservatory set in the angle to the front wing to right, with C19 4-panelled inner door with overlight; 4-pane sash with margin-glazing and keystone at first floor. The 2-storey wing to right has two C19 4-pane sashes with margin-glazing and keystones at ground and first floors; the front end has similar sash with brick segmental arch at first floor to right. The left end has similar sash with keystone at ground and first floor. At the right side, there is a single storey lean-to of C19, with slurried slate roof, rendered, with C20 door and 2-light casement. To right, there are four C20 casements at ground floor, first floor has one single light and 4-pane sash with margin-glazing. Attached to right, and projecting to right, is the single storey tack room with loft, with C20 half-glazed door and hipped roof. The stable and coach house projects to right, of single storey; there is a 2-light 8-pane casement, plank door to the stable and C20 double garage doors to the coach house. Blind gable end. At the rear, the main range has 15-pane C19 sash lighting the stair, with round arch with granite surround and keystone. C20 9-pane sash at ground and first floor to right. To left, the tack room projects beyond the line of the main range, with a 6-pane window and plank door. Interior: In the early range, the rear room has a C18 cupboard with glazed door with Gothic glazing bars, of the same design as the cupboard at Ellenglaze Manor (q.v.). The other rooms have been much remodelled in C20, and the stair in the main stair hall is an open-well, with stick balusters, of C19. Listing NGR: SW7864657807

Name: CHURCH ROOM

Grade: II

UID: 63669

CUBERT SW 75 NE Church Room 2/21 - GV II Church room. Probably C18, with alterations of C19 and C20. Painted stone rubble. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. Gable end stack to right with C20 brick shaft; formerly had a stack at the left gable end. Plan: Single room with entrance at the front, heated formerly from a fireplace at the right gable end. There is an oven at the left gable end. Exterior: Single storey, asymmetrical front. C20 plank door to left and C20 metal frame window to right. The right gable end is blind and the left gable end has a large curved oven projection. At the rear there is a C20 window to right and C20 rooflight. Interior: Roof ceiled and boarded. The fireplace at the right gable end is blocked. At the left end there is a clay cloam oven in the rear corner.

Listing NGR: SW7864557759

Name: LITTLE TREBISKEN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63654

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/8 Little Trebisken Farmhouse - GV II

Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19, with alterations of later C19; C20 alterations and additions. Granite rubble; the front in squared rubble with granite and brick dressings. Hipped bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to right and left with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance, principal room to front left and right, each heated from an end stack. Shallow rear service rooms with rear central stair hall. Exterior: 2 storeys on plinth, a symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C20 replacement 4-pane sashes with segmental brick arches and granite keystones, in the original apertures. Central C19 4-panelled door with pilasters and consoles, overlight with segmental brick arch and keystone. The left side is blind with a small single storey C20 addition set back from the main facade, with nipped roof, half-glazed door and window to front. There is a similar addition at the right side with stable type door and window. At the rear, ground floor has C20 9-pane window and C19 12-pane sash. At first floor there is a C19 16-pane sash to right and left; all with segmental brick arches with keystones. Central upper stair light, with round brick arch and keystones, a C19 12-pane sash with radial glazing bars. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW7829957415

Name: CUBERT METHODIST CHURCH

Grade: II

UID: 63670

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/23 Cubert Methodist Church - II

Methodist church. Dated 1848; porch of later C19, with later glazing. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance through porch at the front gable end and ritual east to rear. Exterior: Symmetrical front with granite quoins. Central gabled wooden porch on granite piers with slate roof with crested ridge tiles; C20 plank double doors. Tall round arched 6-light window to right and left with wooden mullions and transoms and stained glass, dressed granite arches with keystones. Central upper recessed stone circle and lower datestone with inscription in raised upper case lettering: WESLEYAN CHAPEL AD 1848. The left side has three 2-light C19 margin-glazed casements with toplights and flat granite arches with keystones. The right side has later C19 lean-to addition towards the rear, with stack with rendered shaft. At the rear there are 2 blocked windows at ground floor level with granite lintels and keystones. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain features such as benches, panelling and rostrum.

Listing NGR: SW7858657886

Name: TREBISKEN HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63656

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/10 Trebisken House - GV II

Farmhouse, now house. Probably circa 1700, with outshut of circa mid C18 and C20 alterations. Painted stone rubble with brick dressings. Outshut in stone rubble and cob. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles; some hand-made crested ridge tiles surviving; gable ends. Gable end stack with brick shafts; the shaft to left rebuilt in C20. Plan: 2-room plan, with large kitchen to left, passage and smaller parlour to right; each room heated from a gable end stack. The outshut is along the whole of the rear, of single storey with loft; there is a room to left heated from a stack at the left end, and an unheated room to right; there is an oven in the room to right. A straight stair was inserted in the rear of the passage in the C19, and the partition wall at the left side of the passage has been removed in C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has C20 gabled

porch with glazed double doors. Late C19 4-pane sash to right with cambered brick arch and C20 2-light 6-pane casement to left with cambered brick arch. First floor has three C20 2-light casements, of 6-pane, 8-panes and 6-panes. The left end is blind, with a straight joint in the masonry to the outshut to left. The right end is blind. At the rear there are varied casements. First floor has 2-light 9- and 6- pane casement, 2-light 4-pane casement, single casement and 6-pane casement. Ground floor has C19 2-light 8-pane casement, C20 door and 2-light 4-pane casement with timber lintel. To left there is a later outshut behind the parlour with door. C20 glazed conservatory to left. Interior: The room at ground floor to left has large fireplace with roughly hewn chamfered timber lintel with cloam oven to rear left. C19 ceiling beams.
Listing NGR: SW7825957458

Name: ROW OF 4 MONUMENTS TO THE CHRISTIAN AND ANDREW FAMILIES IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF THE SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CUBERT

Grade: II

UID: 63666

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/18 Row of 4 monuments to the - Christian and Andrew families in the churchyard about 10 metres south east of south aisle of Church of St Cubert GV II

Group of three chest tombs and one obelisk. Early - mid C19. Granite, brick and slate chest tombs; granite obelisk. Tomb to John Christian, 1818. Plain brick chest, flat granite top with moulded edge and rebated slate inscription tablet with good lettering. By R. Pill sculp Newquay. Tomb to Jane Christian, 1839. Gothic chest on chamfered plinth, with plain pilasters and three recessed panels to north and south, one panel to east and west, all with carved trefoils and flowers. Flat top with moulded edge, raised with a slate inscription plate laid on top. By F. Stephens and R. Glanville of St Dennis and Newquay. Tomb to John Andrew, 1831. Granite ashlar chest on moulded plinth, flat top with moulded edge and rebated slate inscription tablet on top with good lettering and incised border. Obelisk to the Andrew family. Circa mid C19. The plinth is square on plan, recessed at the corners with Ionic engaged colonnettes. Tapered chamfered obelisk with bar stops at the top and base of the chamfered corners.

Listing NGR: SW7862857741

Name: GROUP OF 5 MONUMENTS TO THE LAWER FAMILY IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT ONE METRE SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST CUBERT

Grade: II

UID: 63663

CUBERT SK 75 NE 2/15 Group of 5 monuments to the Lawer family in the churchyard about one metre south of south aisle of - Church of St Cubert GV II

Group of five chest tombs. Early - mid C19. Granite ashlar and brick with slate inscription tablets. Tomb to William Lawer, circa 1850. Ashlar chest on moulded plinth, flat top with moulded edge, rebated slate inscription tablet with valedictory verses. Tomb to Edward Lawer, 1837. Ashlar chest on moulded plinth, flat top with moulded edge, rebated slate inscription tablet on top. Tomb to Simon Lawer, 1814. Plain brick chest with slate inscription tablet laid on top, with good lettering and valedictory verses with scrolly decoration. Tomb to Simon Lawer, 1809. Plain brick chest with granite lid with moulded edge, rebated slate inscription tablet on top with inscription and good lettering by W. Cock of St Enoder. Tomb to William Lawer, 1805. Plain brick chest with slate inscription tablet laid on top, with carved fans at the corners and good lettering with admonitory verses. Signed W. Cock Sculp.

Listing NGR: SW7859957753

Name: GROUP OF 3 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 6 METRES NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST CUBERT

Grade: II

UID: 63665

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/17 Group of 3 monuments in the churchyard about 6 metres north of - chancel of Church of St Cubert GV II

Group of three chest tombs. C18 and C19. Granite with slate inscription tablets. Unidentified chest tomb with granite enclosure with moulded coping, the railings removed, and granite paving around the base of the tomb. Rectangular chest on moulded plinth, flat top with moulded edge; rebated slate inscription tablet on top with illegible inscription. Chest tomb set in a granite enclosure with granite coping, the railings removed. Ashlar rectangular chest on moulded plinth, flat top with moulded edge and rebated slate inscription tablet on top, with illegible inscription. Chest tomb to Samuel Hoblyn, 1827. Ashlar chest on moulded plinth flat top with moulded edge and rebated stone inscription tablet on top with shaped corners, by W. Grigg of St Stephens.

Listing NGR: SW7861957766

Name: GATEWAY, COFFIN REST AND LAMP POST AT THE NORTH EAST ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST CUBERT

Grade: II

UID: 63667

CUBERT SW 75 NE 2/19 Gateway, coffin rest and lamp post - at the north east entrance to the churchyard of Church of St Cubert GV II

Gateway, coffin rest and lamp post. C19. Gateway and coffin rest in granite rubble with granite coping. Cast iron lamp post. The gateway has a rubble wall to each side, about 1½ metres high and about 3 metres long, with plain granite coping. Central rubble coffin rest along the whole length of the wall, with granite top and granite grid paving to each side. The lamp post has fluted cast iron column with cross ladder rests and lantern.

Listing NGR: SW7862657785

Name: GUIDESTONE AT SW 803 570

Grade: II

UID: 63652

CUBERT SW 85 NW 3/29 Guidestone at SW 803 570 – II

Guidestone. C19. Painted granite monolith, of square plan with chamfered top, about one metre high. Sanserif lettering in upper case: NEWLYN, CUBERT, NEWQUAY and TREVEMPER BRIDGE, with directional arrows.

Listing NGR: SW8032957064

Name: FINGER POST AT SW816565

Grade: II

UID: 63973

ST NEWLYN EAST CARGOLL ROAD SW 816565 (West end) 1/34 Finger post at SW816565

II

Finger post. Early C20. Cast iron, probably by the Basset foundry. Tapered post inscribed vertically CORNWALL. Four square arms with raised margins, carrying sans serif capitals reading. a. NEWQUAY 4½. CUBERT 2, HOLYWELL 3.3/4 (b) ZELAH 4, TRURO 9, REDRUTH 13. (c) CRANTOCK 4. (d) NEWLYN EAST 1, MITCHELL 3½. Square pyramidal finial. Listing NGR: SW8158056460

Name: FARM BUILDINGS TO NO 2

Grade: II

UID: 63982

ST NEWLYN EAST HALT ROAD SW 85 NW (East side) 1/43 Farm buildings to No. 2

GV II Farmyard with range of buildings on three sides, south of farmhouse (q.v.) Late C18 - early C19. Local shale rubble. Slate and asbestor roofs. Buildings comprise a carriage house and stables backing on to road, and opposite, a barn, rendered on first floor and having a blocked opening. The range was extended in mid-late C19 (post tithe map) to provide further farm stores and a range of pigsties. Included primarily for group value with former farmhouse and village centre.

Listing NGR: SW8292956331

Name: CHURCHYARD RETAINING WALL WITH ENTRANCES ON NORTH, EAST, WITH ITS RAISED PAVEMENT, AND SOUTH SIDES. AND ASSOCIATED GRAVESLABS

Grade: II

UID: 63976

ST NEWLYN EAST CHURCHTOWN SW 85 NW (North Side) 1/37 Churchyard retaining wall with entrances on north, east, with its raised pavement, and south sides. and associated graveslabs.

GV II

Churchyard retaining wall, probably medieval or earlier in origin. local moorstones of quartzite, elvan and killas, with entrances of squared granite, some ironwork. Churchyard wall of oval celtic 'clas' type, battered, in roughly coursed assorted stone laid in herringbone coursing, rebuilt on splay on south-west corner, and altered on west, and with pedestrian entrances on each cardinal point, that to west only of group value. North entrance to raised churchyard. Probably C16-C17. Granite. Approach of 5 steps to C19 wrought iron gate. Inner structure of local stone walls, approx 1.3m high with granite half-round flush copings, returning at ends to enclose a seat each side of pathway. Path has 5 transverse slabs set vertically retaining gravel. Iron overthrow on inner side, the lantern missing. Eastern entrance to raised churchyard. Also probably C16 - C17. Approach of 3 steps to ramp cobbled with quartzite, and simple iron handrail. Three further steps to gate, comprising walls approx 1.0m high, with half-round copings returned at ends to contain seat each side of pathway. North wall rebuilt as garden wall to Old Vicarage. South entrance of 4 steps from road within granite walls with half-round granite copings returned at ends to enclose seats. C19 wrought iron gate on inner side. Path to church lined with 36 handsomely lettered Delabole slate graveslabs by John Julefe of Colun, Samuel Jeffery, Clanville of Newlyn, Stephens of St Dennis, Nancarrow of Mitchell and other local masons, dating from 1799 to mid/late C19.

Listing NGR: SW8291256333

Name: SHEPHERDS HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63992

ST NEWLYN EAST SHEPHERDS SW 85 SW 4/53 Shepherds House

-- II

Mine captain's house, 1817-18 for Sir Christopher Hawkins' manager, John Giddy, also superintendent of the smelting house. Cost £10.16s. Stone, slate hung externally, and slate roof. Plan. 3 x 2 bays, with central stair hall, dining room to left, drawing room to right of main east front. To rear, a lower C20 2-storey wing, returning along rear elevation as single storey lean-to. Two storeys. central square porch on Doric pilasters carrying painted stone cornice. Six panelled door, the upper panels glazed, and contemporary acanthus leaf iron knocker with brass plate. Windows either side of ground floor and to landing over hall set in arch recesses. Twelve paned sashes, the upper sash round headed with radial glazing bars. Outer windows of first floor 9-pane sashes. Panelled eaves on paired modillions. South (garden)front of 3 bays, the centre bay blind. North elevation rendered. Roof hipped to a central 6-flue stack. Interior: Room to left of hall has arched recesses and panelled shutters to splayed window reveals. (H.L.Douch. 'East Wheal Rose' (1964)

Listing NGR: SW8172654503

Name: GOONHAVERN COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Grade: II

UID: 63707

PERRANZABULOE GOONHAVERN SW 75 SE 5/68 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

Name: GOONHAVERN METHODIST CHURCH, WITH FORECOURT WALLS GATE AND ADJOINING SCHOOLROOM

Grade: II

UID: 63708

PERRANZABULOE GOONHAVERN SW 75 SE 5/69 Goonhavern Methodist Church, with forecourt walls gate and adjoining schoolroom - GV II

Nonconformist chapel, forecourt walls and gate and adjoining school room. Circa early C19 schoolroom. Circa late C19 chapel. Killas rubble walls with brick dressings. Asbestos slate roof with pedimented gable at the entrance front. Plan: Rectangular aisle-less plan probably with galleries on 3 sides. Schoolroom adjoining at rear and small room probably a former vestry (now used as a funeral directors) at far rear. Schoolroom is possibly the original chapel. Exterior: Unaltered 2-storey elevations (chapel) and single-storey schoolroom. Symmetrical 3-window south-west pedimented entrance front with central round-arched doorway. Plinth impost strings (string continues as hoodmould over first-floor windows). Cogged upper cornice to triangular pediment, stepped lower cornice. Round-headed window openings. Original doors and windows. Traceried tympanum over pair of V-jointed, boarded doors. Horned sashes with glazing bars and fanlight heads (3 similar windows to each side wall). Schoolroom has 3-window north-west front with doorway on its left. Original door and windows; 4-panel door, 16-pane hornless sashes. Cement coped rubble walls at roadside adjoining front left-hand side of entrance front. Original braced iron gates. Interior: Unaltered interior has gallery with panelled front, moulded plaster ceiling cornices and an elaborate central ceiling rose with acanthus detail.

Listing NGR: SW7889553788

Name: LAMBRIGGAN MANOR FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63682

PERRANZABULOE SW 75 SE 5/40 Lambriggan Manor Farmhouse – II

Manor farmhouse and adjoining house. C18 possibly a remodelling of an older house extended in the C19 and in the C20. Killas rubble with volcanic stone arches over many of the openings. Scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the gable ends (one stack is axial since C19 extension). Plan: Irregular overall L-shaped plan plus small C19 single-storey extension in front of the left-hand side. Main house has a double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall leading to stair hall outshut with service wing at right angles on its left; an outshut at far left, and C19 lean-to at rear right. C19 service wing added at rear of other house fills former angle between the 2 houses. Other house is C18 and forms a rear wing with a 2-room plan with its front facing right and with its front end largely rebuilt in the C20. Exterior: 2 storeys. Main house has nearly symmetrical 3-window south front with doorway and window over, right of middle. Flat arches over the ground floor openings, carved crest over doorway. C20 door, overlight. Probably C18 ground floor windows: tripartite hornless sash with thick glazing bars in wide opening on the left and 12-pane hornless sash in narrower opening on the right. Circa late C19 or C20 4-pane horned sashes to tall first-floor window openings. Other house has irregular 5-window front with flat arches over the C18 ground floor openings and over the ground floor window of the rebuilt wing on the left. Mostly C19 hornless sashes with glazing bars, some C20 copies. Interior: Smaller house has old ceiling beams and late C18 dog-leg stair with rectangular balusters. Large firelace in C18 right-hand room. Interior of other house not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW7650451318

Name: MINE BUILDINGS AT APPROXIMATELY 400 METRES EAST NORTH EAST OF BATTERS ENGINE HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63676

PERRANZABULOE SW 75 SE 5/34 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

Name: HIGHER VENTONGIMPS

Grade: II

UID: 63709

PERRANZABULOE HIGHER VENTONGIMPS SW 75 SE 5/70 Higher Ventongimps - GV II

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

Name: CHYVERTON PARK

Grade: II

UID: 1491

A late C18 park developed as pleasure grounds from the mid C19, with a C20 woodland garden.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In the medieval period Chyverton was the property of the Arundell family, and subsequently passed to a tenant, John Rosogan. In 1724 it was purchased by John Andrew of Trevallance. Chyverton was inherited by his great-grandson, John Thomas, a lawyer from Truro who served as Vice-Warden of the Stanneries for thirty-four years. In the 1760s Thomas remodelled the existing house, and moved his business activities from Truro to Chyverton (Pett 1998). Some ten years later a park and an eyecatcher folly were created to complement the remodelled house. Gilbert (1820) noted that despite unpromising surroundings, 'by industry and expense, Chyverton displays many beauties, consisting of neat sheets of water, fine gardens, and thriving plantations'. In the early C19 the property passed by marriage to the Peter family. John Thomas Henry Peter (1810-73) married the daughter of John P. Magor of Penventon, who in 1849 inherited Lamellan, Cornwall (qv). Chyverton remained in the Peter family until 1924 when it was sold to Treve Holman, who planted an extensive collection of rhododendrons and magnolias with the advice of Sir Harold Hillier (1905-85). After the Second World War Holman concentrated on extending his collection of magnolias, work continued by his son and daughter-in-law who succeeded to the property in 1959. Today (2000) Chyverton remains in divided private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Chyverton Park is situated c 0.5km 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 c 58ha site 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 C19 and C20 planting.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Chyverton Park is today (2000) approached by a short drive which leads from the public road to the south-west. The late C18 stables (listed grade II) are situated to the south-west of the house, adjacent and to the west of the south-west drive.

An earlier drive enters the park from the A30 road to the south-east adjacent to a mid or late C19 lodge (listed grade II). The drive sweeps north and west through the park and Merton Plantation before dividing, one branch extending north to the kitchen garden, while the principal drive turns south-west to cross the south-east end of a sinuous lake north-east of the house on a bridge (listed grade II*). The bridge was constructed c 1780 and formed part of John Thomas' late C18 park landscape. The drive continues south-west and north-west through an area of lawns and pleasure grounds to approach the house from the south-east.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Chyverton Park stands near the western boundary of the site. The house was initially constructed for John Andrews in the mid C18, and was extended c 1770 for John Thomas.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens and pleasure grounds lie to the north-east of the house. Lawns lead down from the house to the lake, which formed part of the late C18 landscape developed by John Thomas. Beyond the lake, the gently rising wooded land is planted informally with a collection of ornamental trees and shrubs. This ornamental planting was started in the 1870s and was enhanced and extended from the 1920s by Treve Holman with the advice of Sir Harold Hillier. The pleasure grounds today (2000) contain a notable collection of magnolias assembled principally since 1945.

PARK The late C18 park is today an area of mixed plantations towards the centre of the site and to the east of the pleasure grounds. The late C18 design left the heart of the site as open fields or paddocks; these were planted-up in the 1840s as a pinetum by John Thomas' son-in-law, John Peter.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 500m north-north-east of the house, adjoining the minor road which forms the northern boundary of the site. The garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high, and is reached by a service drive which leads from the south-east drive through the pleasure grounds.

OTHER LAND A house (outside the site here registered), today (2000) known as Tinkers Castle but originally named Hunter's Tower, is situated c 250m north of Cost-is-lost, some 1.25km north-east of the house. This structure was built in the late C18 as a folly and eyecatcher to be seen from the house and pleasure grounds, and formed part of John Thomas' scheme of improvements. The tower was extended for domestic use in the C20; the reciprocal view from the house has been obscured by the growth of C19 and C20 trees (Pett 1998).

National Grid Reference: SW 80056 51162

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

Brief Description: World Heritage Site

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

This is a cultural World Heritage Site in England. Its coordinates are N50 8 10 W5 23 1 and it measures 19,719 hectares. There is a World Heritage Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Site (2005) and implementation of the objectives and action plan is undertaken by a World Heritage Site team in Cornwall Council. A Steering Group made up of key stakeholders oversees World Heritage activities.

Name: Linear bowl barrow group on Ligger Point, 250m west of Penhale Mine

UID: 29686

The monument includes three bowl barrows aligned roughly north west to south east, situated near the cliff edge on Ligger Point. They are in a commanding position on the cliff top overlooking Perran Bay. The barrows have mounds which vary in diameter from 12m to 18m and they have an average height of 0.9m. The central barrow of the three is the largest and the two barrows either side of it lie at distances, centre to centre, of 25m to the north west, and 50m to the south east respectively. Bronze Age urns were recovered from all three barrows in the 1950s; two were deposited with the city museum at Truro whilst the third was retained by the finder. The concrete reservoir emplacement on the north east side of the westernmost barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath this feature is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 75927 58032

Name: Round 650m north east of Trelaske

UID: 32941

The monument includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, with evidence for use as a medieval plain an gwarry or playing place, situated on level ground on top of a ridge, south east of Cubert. The round is circular in plan, measuring approximately 70m in diameter overall. It has a single enclosing bank of earth and stone approximately 6m wide and up to 1.5m high internally, and 2m high externally. An external ditch is shown on early maps and aerial photographs and is visible on ground on the south west and north east sides, where it is 4m-7m wide and 0.7m deep. It will survive as a buried feature elsewhere. The interior is level except where it is bisected by a modern road, with a raised surface and flanking banks. An early map gives the name Playings for the field immediately north of the enclosure. The name may denote a medieval playing place or (in Cornish) plain an gwarry, a circular embanked area used for miracle plays. It is therefore considered likely that the site was used in this way. The modern road surface and all modern fencing, gates, telegraph poles and cables, agricultural machinery, implements and materials, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 79597 57411

Name: Hillfort 450m north west of Cargoll Farm

UID: 32926

The scheduling includes a small later prehistoric univallate hillfort situated on a slight slope on the north east shoulder of a ridge west of St Newlyn East. The hillfort is sub-oval in plan, measuring overall approximately 115m WNW- ESE by up to 80m NNE-SSW. The interior is fairly level, with several slight undulations or indistinct earthworks. On the east and south sides the remains of the rampart are surmounted by a boundary bank of earth and stone, with roughly coursed shillet facing visible in places. The resulting earthwork is 1.3m wide at its top and 0.8m high internally, 2.2m high externally, on the east; on the south side, it is 2.4m wide, 1m high internally, and 1.9m high externally. The external ditch is 6.8m wide and 0.75m deep on the east, and 8m wide and 0.7m deep on the south side. On the north and west sides the rampart is visible as a scarp 1.5m high, with an external ditch 4.4m wide and 0.5m deep. A probable causeway 6m-7m wide across the ditch on the west side, some 17.3m north of where the boundary bank joins the rampart on the south, is considered to be a relatively recent access point. The modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 81653 56708

Name: Twelve Barrows: a linear barrow group 300m east of Higher Hendra

UID: 29627

The monument, a linear bowl barrow cemetery known as Twelve Barrows, includes the above ground and buried remains of 12 Bronze Age bowl barrows situated 300m east of Higher Hendra, Perranzabuloe. The barrows occupy a position on the ridge of a north west facing spur and all 12 are set in a line aligned from north west to south east along the ridge over a distance of about 250m. The barrows lie at intervals varying between 18m and 32m from one another and they survive as a combination of earthworks and buried remains recorded over the years by way of ground survey and aerial photography. Of the 12 barrow mounds, six are visible above ground; the most extant mound lies near the south eastern end of the group. This barrow retains a height of 2.2m and has a diameter of 16m. Another four barrows occupying positions in the centre of the linear group are visible as low mounds varying between 0.15m and 0.25m in height and having diameters of between 12m and 13m. These four barrows are shown on an aerial photograph to share the same characteristics, these being a quarry ditch surrounding each mound with a connecting ditch on the northern side joining the two quarry ditches of each pair. They flank, with a pair either side, a further single barrow, known from an aerial photograph by its circular quarry ditch. The most north westerly barrow of the linear group survives as a low mound 0.15m high, part of which has been removed by a track on its northern side. Three barrows are recorded as low mounds by a combination of Ordnance Survey mapping and more recent survey; these are on the same alignment as the extant barrows of the cemetery group and are on the north west end of the line. A further two barrows at the extreme south east end of the line are recorded on OS maps and in recent surveys as very low mounds. These complete the 12 barrows as currently known; others in the same group are thought to exist but await confirmation. Excluded from the scheduling is all fencing, although the ground beneath it is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 79390 55433

Name: St Piran's Round

UID: 29628

The monument, known as St Piran's Round, includes a circular defended late prehistoric enclosure, or round, with a surviving bank and wide outer ditch located about 1.5km behind the coastal sand dunes east of Perranzabuloe; it was later adapted for use as a Plain an Gwarry, a 'playing place' or amphitheatre for the performance of medieval mystery or miracle plays. The interior of the enclosure is about 45m in diameter and it is defended by a single earthen rampart surviving 3m high around the entire circuit, except where entranceways occur, and a ditch 2.5m deep and 3m wide. The outer near vertical scarp of the rampart forms the inner face of the ditch which is continuous around the rampart except for the causewayed southern entrance where the ditch terminates either side of a 4.5m wide entrance gap. The earthworks comprising the monument appear to have been modified, probably in medieval times, for the use of the site as a Plain an Gwarry. Consequently, the rampart is flat topped with a walkway 2.5m wide, probably to allow access to the seating which would once have been supported on the bank. Other interior features comprise a trench and connecting hollow pit on the north east side of the arena known as the 'devil's spoon'. This was designed to help with dramatic effects during the play, for example representing hell, from which the devil could appear at appropriate moments. A secondary entranceway, opposite to the original causewayed south entrance, was cut at some time in antiquity, possibly for the cart track which ran through the site after it ceased to function as a Plain an Gwarry. Excluded from the scheduling are all fencing, iron posts, and stanchions, signposts, paving stones and the mock wooden gateway facade at the southern entrance; the ground beneath all these features is however included.

National Grid Reference: SW 77891 54476

Name: Group of three bowl barrows 150m east of Rosehill Farm

UID: 29626

The monument includes a group of three bowl barrows situated 150m east of Rosehill Farm. The barrows are in a line on an approximate east-west alignment on a ridge north of Goonhavern. Two of the group survive as visible mounds whilst the position of the other is indicated by the sparstone and local stone derived from the underlying Devonian geological formations which lie on the ground surface above its position. The two barrows which survive with mounds are those in the centre and to the east of the monument and these are 20m apart. The easternmost barrow mound is 15m in diameter and 0.2m in height whilst the

mound of the central barrow is 23m in diameter and 0.5m in height. The barrow on the western side of the group has no visible mound but the stone debris which represents it denotes its position and this covers an oval area about 20m by 12m in a position just over 20m west of the central barrow. Excluded from the scheduling is all fencing, although the ground beneath it is included. National Grid Reference: SW 78601 54057

Name: Multiple enclosure fort 320m north west of Shepherds Farm

UID: 32920

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort situated on a moderate slope on the south east shoulder of a rounded hill south west of St Newlyn East. The overall ground plan of the fort is shown on aerial photographs. It is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 130m north east- south west by 110m north west-south east. It has low ramparts around 6m wide, consisting of earth and stone which would have been dug from external ditches of similar width. They form an inner enclosure with an outer enclosure surrounding it on the north and east. The inner enclosure is egg-shaped in plan, measuring approximately 100m north east-south west and 60m north west-south east. It has an entrance on the north east side. The outer enclosure, crescentic in plan, is approximately 20m wide, broadening to 30m on the north side and tapering to the inner enclosure on the north west and south sides. Its entrance is aligned with that of the inner enclosure; the ends of the rampart either side of the entrance are slightly intumed.

National Grid Reference: SW 81557 54794

Name: Round barrow 550m north west of Treslow Farm

UID: 32923

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on a small spur below the north east shoulder of a ridge south west of Perranporth. The barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 13.7m in diameter and 0.3m high. It is closely associated with a group of round barrows beyond this scheduling, and may represent the most north easterly barrow of a ridge-top barrow cemetery. One other of these barrows is the subject of a separate scheduling.

National Grid Reference: SW 74903 53786

Name: Round barrow 400m north of Anchor

UID: 32922

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on a slight slope on the east shoulder of a ridge south west of Perranporth. The barrow has an earth and stone mound measuring approximately 19.3m north west-south east by 18.1m north east-south west and 2.8m high. A hollow centred east of the centre of the barrow, 7.4m in diameter and 1.6m deep on the west side, is considered to result from antiquarian excavation or quarrying, combined with the removal of a boundary stone formerly protruding from the mound. The barrow is closely associated with a group of round barrows beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge-top barrow cemetery. One of these is the subject of a separate scheduling. The modern building and associated drain, and all modern agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 74564 53121

Name: World War II fighter pens and defences, and other associated remains, at the airfield formerly known as RAF Perranporth, Trevellas

UID: 32957

The scheduling includes World War II fighter pens and defences, with accommodation and other associated remains, at the airfield formerly known as RAF Perranporth, Trevellas. The location is a level coastal plateau, with steep cliffs to the north west, lying south west of Perranporth. The scheduling is divided into eight separate areas of protection. RAF Perranporth was built in response to the threat of German naval and aerial control of Britain's Western Approaches, as part of the rapid development of airfields in the early years of World War II. The airfield, constructed on recently enclosed farmland, opened on 28th April 1941 as a satellite for RAF Portreath, some 9km to the south west. It was originally known as Trevellas. The station was intended for one squadron (12 aircraft) of Spitfire fighters, but was soon used by two, and then by three. The airfield continued to be used by Spitfires from a total of 21 squadrons crewed by different nationalities until April 1944, their missions including offensive sweeps over France and providing bomber escorts, as well as shipping and coastal defence. It was then used by three squadrons of the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm (FAA), to attack German E-boats (motor torpedo boats) and shipping in the period around D-Day (6th June 1944), when Allied forces landed in France. The FAA units were equipped with rocket firing Swordfish biplanes, and Avenger torpedo bombers. The station was run on a Care and Maintenance basis from 1st September 1944, interrupted by a period of reuse from 23rd November to 1st May 1945 as a base for RAF units awaiting transfer to former enemy airfields. The airfield conforms to Air Ministry specifications for a night fighter station of 1941, having a perimeter track around which aircraft were to be dispersed to minimise damage in the event of attack, giving access to three tarmac runways laid in an A-shaped plan, and standardised buildings and structures. The airfield remains in the scheduling are broadly of two types: fighter pen complexes, and defensive works. A base consisting of a linked pair of fighter pen complexes was provided for each squadron, each complex supporting one of the squadron's two flights (six aircraft). The complexes contain fighter pens, hangars, and standings for the dispersed protection and maintenance of aircraft, with accommodation and other facilities for personnel, technical operations and organisation, and perimeter track linking these elements to each other and to the runways. The two squadron bases lie at either end of the main runway. Each flight complex has three intact or near intact fighter pens, designed to protect aircraft from blasting by enemy aerial bombing. The pens are E-shaped in plan, comprising a pair of tarmac floors which each held one single-engine fighter, a bank separating them, a more massive bank in an arc around the rear, and a central air raid shelter for crews. They have features including tie-down bars for anchoring aircraft, and variations reflecting development over time, the earliest pens being on the north east side. The four hangars in the scheduling, now represented by surface remains, were of the blister type, roofed with arched steel ribs clad with corrugated iron. They have tarmac bases with remains of ironwork. Two hangars have arcs of pegs around their ends, used to secure the lower edges of canvas coverings. The north east and south west flight complexes also have tarmac aircraft standings adjoining the perimeter track; the other two have standings with approaches, known as pan dispersals from their plan. Tie-down bars can be seen on both types. Associated buildings for flight personnel are shown and identified on a plan of 1945. They survive as concrete bases reflecting their layout and plan form, some with traces of their superstructures. The latter included Nissen, Laing, and Handcraft types, built of concrete, brick, corrugated iron, and asbestos. All the fighter pen complexes have latrines and three have drying rooms. Those on the north east side of the airfield, more distant from the accommodation sited south of the main airfield, have crew rest rooms, and night sleeping shelters to allow rapid scrambling or emergency deployment of crew. The night shelter on the north

west side is near intact. It has block and reinforced concrete walls and roof, blast walls at each end, and galvanised protective doors. Three complexes have the concrete base of a flight office, used in organising operations and as an officers' mess. The fourth office, on the south east side, is standing. It has concrete block walls and buttresses and asbestos roofing. The interior has remains of fittings, and graffiti including a representation of a fighter aircraft. Flights also had magazines for ammunition and other storage provision, again visible as bases with remains of their superstructures. The perimeter track in the scheduling, which links the two groups of fighter pens, has its original tarmac surface, as do the spur tracks connecting it with their various components. On the north side, segments of the main runway and runway three are included where the linking track intersects with them, providing wide turning areas suitable for marshalling aircraft. Airfield defences and command are represented in the scheduling by a battle headquarters (BHQ) with its own shield of defences, positioned roughly in the centre towards the cliffs, and other defensive sites near the airfield perimeter on the north east side. The BHQ was intended for use in the event of an attack to coordinate the airfield's defence. It has an underground control room, and an observation post with a horizontal viewing slit. The structure is of block and reinforced concrete with iron fittings. A defended locality around the BHQ is defined by three complete or near-complete pillboxes, small defence posts with reinforced walls and flat roofs. They are octagonal in plan, and built of concrete and brick, but each is topped with an earth mound extending up to 2m beyond its walls. It is possible that they were capped with earth during the War for camouflage. A similar pillbox stands near the station's boundary on the north east side of the airfield. A virtually intact gunpit for an anti-aircraft machine gun is located in each of these areas with pillboxes, one north east of the BHQ, and one near the north east boundary. These are keyhole shaped in plan, having a small below-ground shelter opening from a rounded pit, and built of brick and concrete. Each pit has an iron access ladder and central gun mounting, and ammunition storage built into its revetting wall. The airfield remains described above are associated with others beyond this scheduling including the runways and control tower. The modern fencing, gates, doors, and their fittings, farming and building equipment and materials, water pipe and drinking trough, drainage goods, yard for livestock, fuel tank, aircraft, vehicles, and boats are excluded from the scheduling, although the structures or ground beneath them are included.

National Grid Reference: SW 73275 51989, SW 73303 52636, SW 73402 52642, SW 73430 52690, SW 73545 52671, SW 73830 52850, SW 74211 53276, SW 74432 53389

Name: Bowl barrow 400m south of Higher Reen Farm
UID: 29625

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 400m south of Higher Reen Farm about 1.5km inland from the series of sand dunes known as Penhale Sands. The barrow is at the extreme northern and relatively flat open end of a south facing spur of land. The barrow, originally one of a pair, survives as a low mound which has been reduced by ploughing but which retains a height of 0.2m and a diameter of 22m. The second barrow is no longer visible.

National Grid Reference: SW 77374 53702

Name: Bowl barrow 150m south of Treworthal Farm
UID: 29624

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 150m south of Treworthal Farm in Goonhavern. The site of the barrow is on a north west facing spur with higher ground behind it to the south east. The barrow survives as a low mound which has been reduced by ploughing but which retains a height of 0.3m and a diameter of 20m.

National Grid Reference: SW 78490 53439

Name: Standing cross 120m south west of Little Carnkief
UID: 32956

The scheduling includes a medieval standing cross, with evidence of use as a manorial boundary marker, situated on a moderate west slope, south east of Perranporth. Old maps and documents indicate that the cross is in its original position. The cross has a head and shaft carved from a single piece of granite, with smooth surfaces. From the front and back, its profile is fairly symmetrical, with a rounded head, slightly pointed at the top and flattened at the bottom, above a shaft tapering to ground level. From the sides the whole is rectangular in outline. The cross measures up to 0.55m north east-south west by 0.23m north west-south east, and stands 1.01m high. The cross head is 0.55m wide, 0.38m high, and 0.23m thick. It protrudes 0.05m- 0.06m beyond the top of the shaft on either side. The shaft is 0.44m wide at the top, and 0.35m wide at present ground surface. Its corners are slightly rounded. The south west side of the shaft is inscribed immediately below the head with the name of an adjoining manor, Nansmellyn, indicating that the cross was used as mark on the boundary of this manor, and it is thought to have been recorded as such in the 16th century. The inscription runs horizontally across the width of the shaft, and has a total height of 0.3m. It has well-formed capital lettering 0.06m high arranged in three lines, reading NANS/MEL/LYN. The modern road surface and all modern pipes and associated fittings, where these fall within the cross's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 78106 53190

Name: Bowl barrow 500m north west of Higher Ennis Farm
UID: 32901

The monument includes part of a late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated on the western shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The barrow has a mound with a low, regularly curving profile, approximately 22m in diameter and 0.7m high. It has been truncated by the modern A30 road on the SSE, leaving a steeply sloping scarp down to the roadside. A slight, 2m wide, irregular depression outside the mound to the north east is considered to derive from a former ditch around the mound. The monument is closely associated with a group of barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, and may represent the most westerly barrow of a small round barrow cemetery. The modern fence across the south of the barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 83903 53718

Name: Caer Dane
UID: 29623

The monument includes Caer Dane, a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort located on the summit of a hill 3.5km south east of Perranporth on the north Cornish coast. It is surrounded on three of its four sides by small streams and sits across the valley to the south west from another site of similar type known as Caer Kief. The interior of the fort is surrounded by three concentric lines of defence. The inner oval area is 40m east-west by 22m north-south and occupies the highest ground available within the hillfort. It is defended by a rampart 3.5m high surrounded by a ditch 4.9m wide. The ditch terminates either side of a 4m

entrance gap through the western side of the rampart. The middle line of defence, which surrounds the central core at distances of between 22m and 26m, includes a rampart 2m high fronted by a ditch 3.9m wide which is less visible on the southern side of the hillfort. This line also has an entrance to the west corresponding to that of the interior rampart. A counterscarp bank follows the line of this ditch along part of its northern circuit; this bank is 0.5m high and nearly 2m wide. A third concentric ditch, but near circular rather than oval, is just visible in a series of slight scarps on the break of slope at distances of between 60m and 90m from the inner defended area; this outwork has a diameter of 230m. A bank forming part of a hedge on the south west side, may also represent part of these outer defences. All fencing, gates and gateposts, and modern walling and banking, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 77750 52187

Name: A prehistoric round known as Caer Kief

UID: 29685

The monument includes Caer Kief, a late prehistoric round in the form of a roughly square defended enclosure of about 1.4ha defined by a single rampart and ditch and having a single entrance. It is located just below the summit of a west facing spur which lies between two arms of the Perranporth stream and it sits across the valley to the north east from another prehistoric site known as Caer Dane. The inner sub-square area is a maximum 120m east-west by 125m north-south and occupies an area of level ground which drops away on all sides but the east where slightly higher ground provided the only reasonable and gentle approach. The defences survive in a near complete circuit and comprise of a stone and earth built bank 1.2m high and 4.2m wide fronted by a ditch which averages 4m in width. The ditch, although partly infilled over the course of many centuries, retains an average depth of about 0.6m around most of the circuit except on the east where it has been partly lost to cultivation. A single entrance on the east side, about 4m wide, is considered to be original but a larger gap through the rampart on its northern side and an inner ditch in the north east corner may be relatively modern. Caer Kief is first recorded in 1322 as Kerkyf, which is Cornish, and contains the place-name elements 'ker' (fort) and 'kyf' (stump). The bank of a suspected annexe of Caer Kief on its eastern side has long been known and is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps extending from the north eastern corner but without any indication of a return to complete the enclosure. There is no indication of a ditch associated with the bank and its purpose is obscure. Although it may have been an unfinished prehistoric earthwork, there is no certainty that it was contemporary with the first use of Caer Kief. Nothing now remains visible of this bank above ground other than a small section, much reduced by cultivation, lying some 200m to the east of the defences; this earthwork does not form part of the scheduling. All fencing, gates, and gateposts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 78248 52507

Name: Multiple enclosure fort 320m north of Engelly

UID: 32948

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort, with evidence for reuse as a medieval plain an gwarry or playing place, situated on a slight slope on the south west shoulder of a ridge north of Zelah. The overall ground plan of the site, shown by the detailed mapping of aerial photographic evidence, is irregular, measuring up to 150m north west-south east and 110m south west-north east. It contains the ovoid fort, up to approximately 120m north west-south east by 100m north east-south west, with a sub-rectangular inner enclosure, and a surrounding outer enclosure; features adjoining the fort on the north east and south east sides are considered to form parts of an associated outwork and field boundary respectively. The fort's inner enclosure measures approximately 70m WSW-ENE by 45m NNW-SSE. It has a rampart of earth and stone, upstanding on the south and west sides where it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank, with traces of an external ditch some 5m wide and up to 0.5m deep at the south west corner. The aerial photographs show a buried ditch continuing around the enclosure, with a gap on the north east side representing an entrance and a pit-like feature in the interior towards the north. The outer area of the fort is enclosed by double ramparts with external ditches. The innermost of these ramparts is visible around the north and east sides, in the form of a bank of earth and stone approximately 14m wide and up to 0.4m high. Aerial photographs show a buried ditch outside this bank and continuing beyond it. They also show segments of the outermost of the double earthworks which, by analogy with similar sites, will continue around the outer enclosure. A gap in the earthworks on the north east side is an original entrance, aligned with the inner entrance noted above. The area within this enclosure is approximately 10m-40m wide between its defences and those of the inner enclosure. The aerial photographs provide evidence of a ditch forming an angular outwork or part of an annexe extending north from the west side of the outer entrance on the north east side of the fort. It also shows a bank running south east from the outer enclosure on the south east side, thought to be a 19th century field boundary, now removed. This feature appears on the St Allen tithe map of 1840. An early 17th century document gives the name Plyn en Gwear for the fort, apparently a variant of the Cornish term plain an gwarry, or medieval playing place, a circular embanked arena for miracle plays. It is therefore considered that the fort's inner enclosure was reused in this way. All modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 80482 52704

Name: Later prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, 230m north west of Callestock Veor

UID: 32944

The monument includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, situated on a slight south west slope on the shoulder of a ridge south of Perranzabuloe. The round has an irregular plan, measuring approximately 90m across overall, having a near-circular inner enclosure surrounded by an ovoid annexe with a more angular north side. The inner enclosure has a protective bank of earth and stone, visible on the ground in the western half of the site, where it is 9m-15m wide and up to 0.7m high outside, and 0.3m high inside. Geophysical surveys show evidence for a timber palisade, and a buried external ditch around 4m wide. The enclosure has an entrance on the west side, and a slightly ditched interior. The surrounding annexe has a buried outer ditch some 2m wide visible on aerial photographs and geophysical surveys. Comparison with other such sites suggests that the ditch will have a bank within it, which has now been spread or removed. The interior of this enclosure falls gently to the south west with the natural slope. Geophysical survey and aerial photographs show the buried remains of the associated hut circles and enclosures within the scheduling. Two circular or oval features measuring up to about 5m across on the north west and north sides of the round, approximately 9m and 2m respectively beyond its outer ditch, are considered to be the sites of hut circles or other settlement related activity. They are possibly of Bronze Age date, by analogy with an excavated site nearby. Ditches on the west and south sides of the round, some 2m-4m wide, are considered to represent enclosures associated with it; several pre-date the round's annexe, and one to the north west post-dates the north western hut circle mentioned above. The round is associated with an excavated hut circle and

another possible hut circle site beyond this scheduling. These represent the dwelling places of prehistoric farmers, mostly dating to the Bronze Age with the earliest examples from around 1700 BC. The modern gates and fittings, water trough, fencing wire, corrugated sheeting and the animal shelter, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 76862 50520

Name: Bowl barrow 425m north east of Polvenna

UID: 29622

The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow situated 425m north east of Polvenna. The barrow occupies a commanding position on a north west facing spur set between two north flowing streams. The barrow mound is 0.4m high with a low rounded appearance and is 16m in diameter. The southern perimeter of the barrow mound has been removed by ploughing or terracing. All fencing, walling and modern banking is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 78988 50980

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View down the western boundary hedgebank of the field in which the turbine is to be situated; from the north-east.



View of the southern boundary hedgebank; from the north.



Clear views to the south are confirmed over the field hedgebanks; from the north.



Clear views to the south-east are also confirmed; from the north-west.



View up the field to the east, showing how the ground rises, peaking beyond the field; from the west.



Views to the north-east across the dividing track, showing how the land falls away towards Higher Hendra Farm, to the north; from the south-west.



View across the sown field, showing a fairly even slope with no obvious features; from the north-west.



St Newlyn Church in St Newlyn East village, showing the raised churchyard, banked fringes and mature trees that provide some local blocking, despite views; from the south-east.



Goonhavern Methodists Church, showing the local blocking provided by surrounding buildings, and the setting of the asset in the village, at a busy road junction; from the south-west.



View of Ventongimps Farm, alongside the parish road. Although there will be views to the turbine, to the north across the fields, there is also local blocking; from the west.



Views towards the inner wooded grounds of Chyverton Farm, showing the local blocking provided by the outer trees and the sheltered character of the grounds; from the north.



The ruins of St Piran's Church, set into the dunes on Perran Sands, showing no inter-visibility to the turbine; from the north-west.



Views south from the churchyard of St Cubert, showing elements of local blocking; from the north.



Listed tombs within the churchyard of St Cubert, blocked by the church itself, no inter-visibility; from the north.



Lamp and entrance to the churchyard, with views to the church behind, in St Cubert; from the north-east.



View of the Church House in St Cubert, set on the edge of the green, locally blocked by surrounding buildings and the church; from the south-east.



View of the Listed finger-post on the road to St Newlyn East, showing it is surrounded by high hedgebanks; from the north-west.



View of Scheduled Monument near Cargoll Farm, showing the earthworks in the field, blocked from any views south by the large hedgebank that surrounds the field; from the west.



Views south and south-west from the Church of St Newlyna, showing the elements of local blocking from the surrounding settlement; from the north.



View from within St Pirans Round, looking towards the proposed turbine at Hendra, showing comprehensive blocking; from the south-west.



View into St Piran's Round from the eastern entrance; from the east.



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