

LAND at NANCOLLETH FARM, ST NEWLYN EAST, CORNWALL

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



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For

Chloe Bines

of

Mi-Grid (the Agent)

By



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Summary

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

*The site lies to the north of Nancolleth Farm within an area of Post-Medieval Enclosed Land belonging to the farm and Manor of Nancolleth, an important medieval manorial centre first recorded in 1288. The cropmark evidence makes it clear there is an extensive buried archaeological landscape of Prehistoric and/or Romano-British date across this whole area. The geophysical survey determined that these prehistoric/Romano-British remains extend across the proposed turbine site and cable trench the impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource is **negative/major**.*

*In terms of the wider landscape, there are relatively few Listed structures or Scheduled Monuments in the immediate vicinity, but rather more in the wider landscape. The turbine would have a more pronounced impact (**negative/moderate**) on the Grade II house at Trethiggey and the Grade I Church at St Enoder. Its overall impact on the historic landscape is assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.*

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Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (The Agent)
The Staff of the Cornwall Historic Environment Team
The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Nancolleth Farm
Parish: St Newlyn East
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW8593057538

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 Nancolleth Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Jonathon Luckcraft (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 500kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is a field approximately 500m north of Nancolleth Farm (see Figure 1). It sits close to the summit of a gentle north-east to south-west ridge of land at about 85m AOD. The land falls away to the south-east.

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

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the southern edge of the parish of St Newlyn East, c.500m north of the medieval settlement and manor of Nancolleth. St Newlyn East lies in the Deanery and Hundred of Pyder. The farm was the eponymous head of the Manor of Nacolleth, successively held by the Arundell, Carew, and Rashleigh families, and until 1919 by Lord Falmouth.

Nancolleth was an important medieval manor and is first recorded in 1288; the area around the farm is classified as *Anciently Enclosed Land* on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as the agricultural heartland of the farming settlements documented before the 17th century. The turbine site itself lies within *Post-Medieval Enclosed Land*, but there is little to distinguish this field on morphological grounds from the surrounding *Anciently Enclosed Land* (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, but work along the route of the St Newlyn East to Mitchell Pipeline, and geophysical surveys within *Anciently Enclosed Land* at Tregonning Farm and Trevarthian Farm, have revealed relict Prehistoric fieldsystems and settlements (see Jones & Taylor 2004; CAU 2008; 2011). Immediately to the west of the proposed site, and generally across the level ground towards Gummow's Shop, there is extensive cropmark evidence for Prehistoric enclosures and

associated fieldsystems, including a possible enclosure within the same field as the proposed turbine (HER MCO55284).

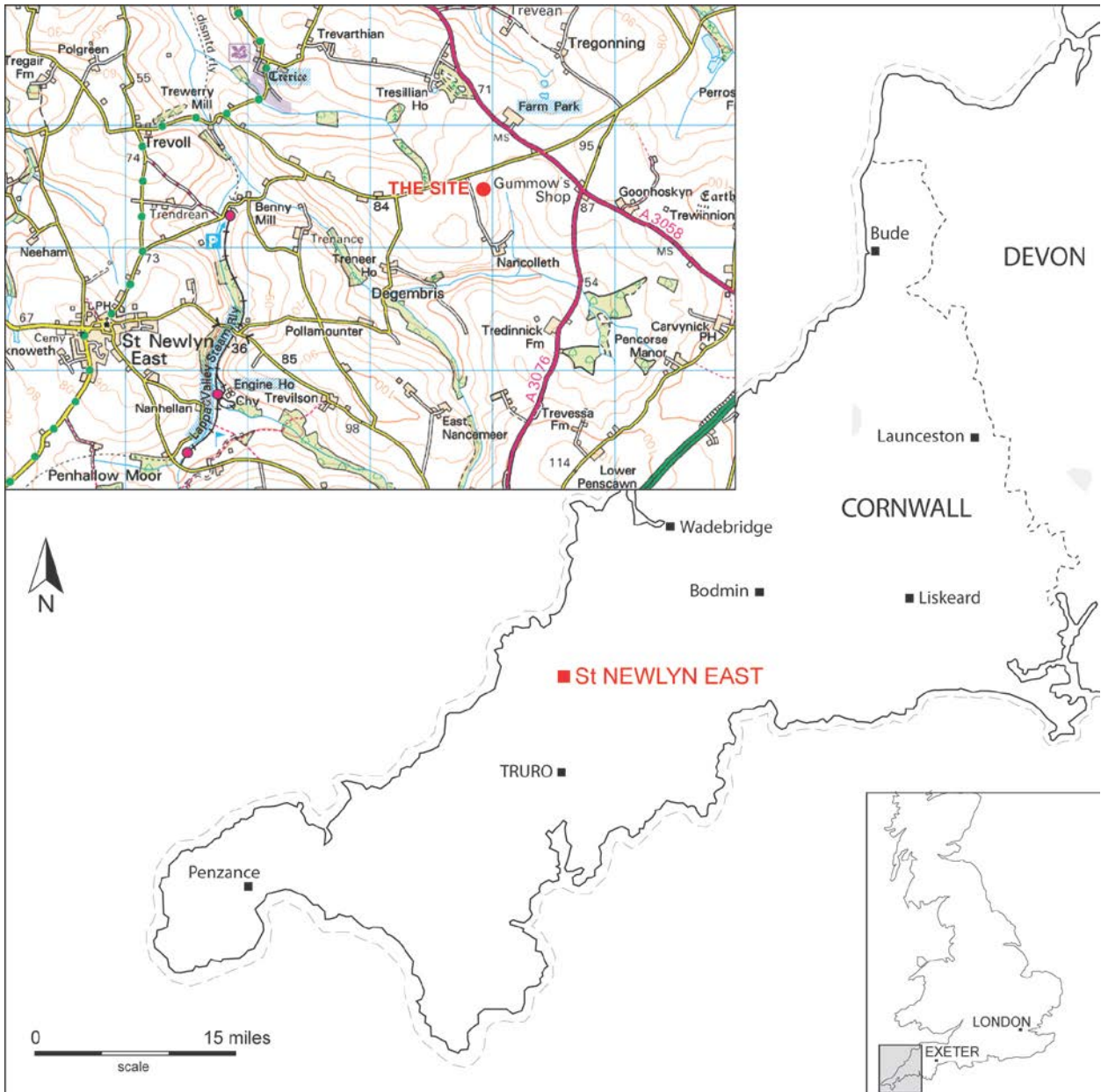


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

immediate landscape – largely enclosed and featuring a scatter of individual farmsteads – does not seem to be drastically different to that of 1840.

2.3 The 1840 St Newlyn East Tithe Map

The proposed turbine is to be located close to the centre of field no.796 *Harness Close*. The other field names are largely straightforward and prosaic with *Six Acres* (no.797) and *Parkings* (799) adjacent. No.795 is listed as *Spice Close*. All three fields belonged to Nancolleth, owned by the Earl of Falmouth and leased by one James Tremain. Fields no.606 (*Great Gue*), 800 (*Tresillian Close*) and 801 (*Tresillian Close Moor*) belonged to Tresillian Farm, owned by the late Richard Gully and leased by one James Seldon. James Tremain is listed in the 1841 Census as aged 60, a widower, living with his 4 children and 6 servants (FreeCen 2013).

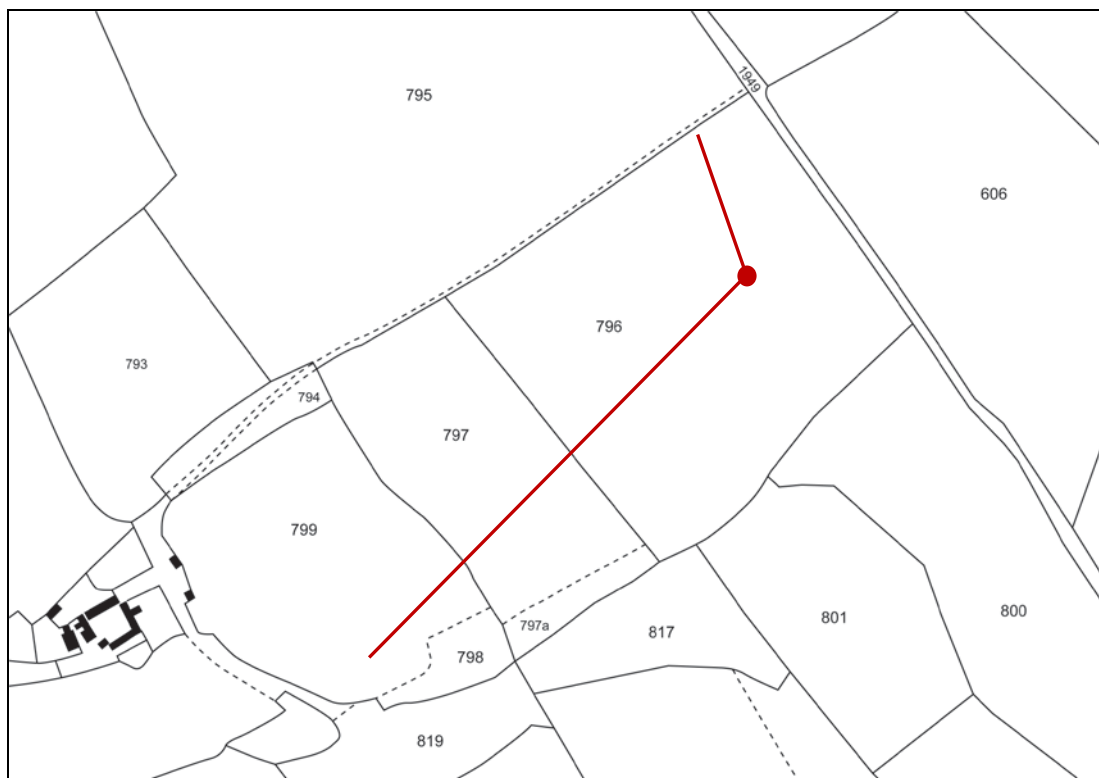


Figure 3: Transcription of the 1840 tithe map (CRO) (the location of the site and associated access and cable run is indicated).

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1888 shows that this landscape had changed little in the intervening 50 years. The only notable addition is what was probably a leat crossing fields 796, 797 and 799. This probably fed a mill, either newly-built or inserted into an existing structure, down at the farmstead. Mechanised threshing proliferated in Cornwall in the second half of the 19th century, but water-powered systems were more expensive to install than horse engines, and imply greater access to resources (Barnwell & Giles 1997). The landscape was, seemingly, unchanged in 1908.

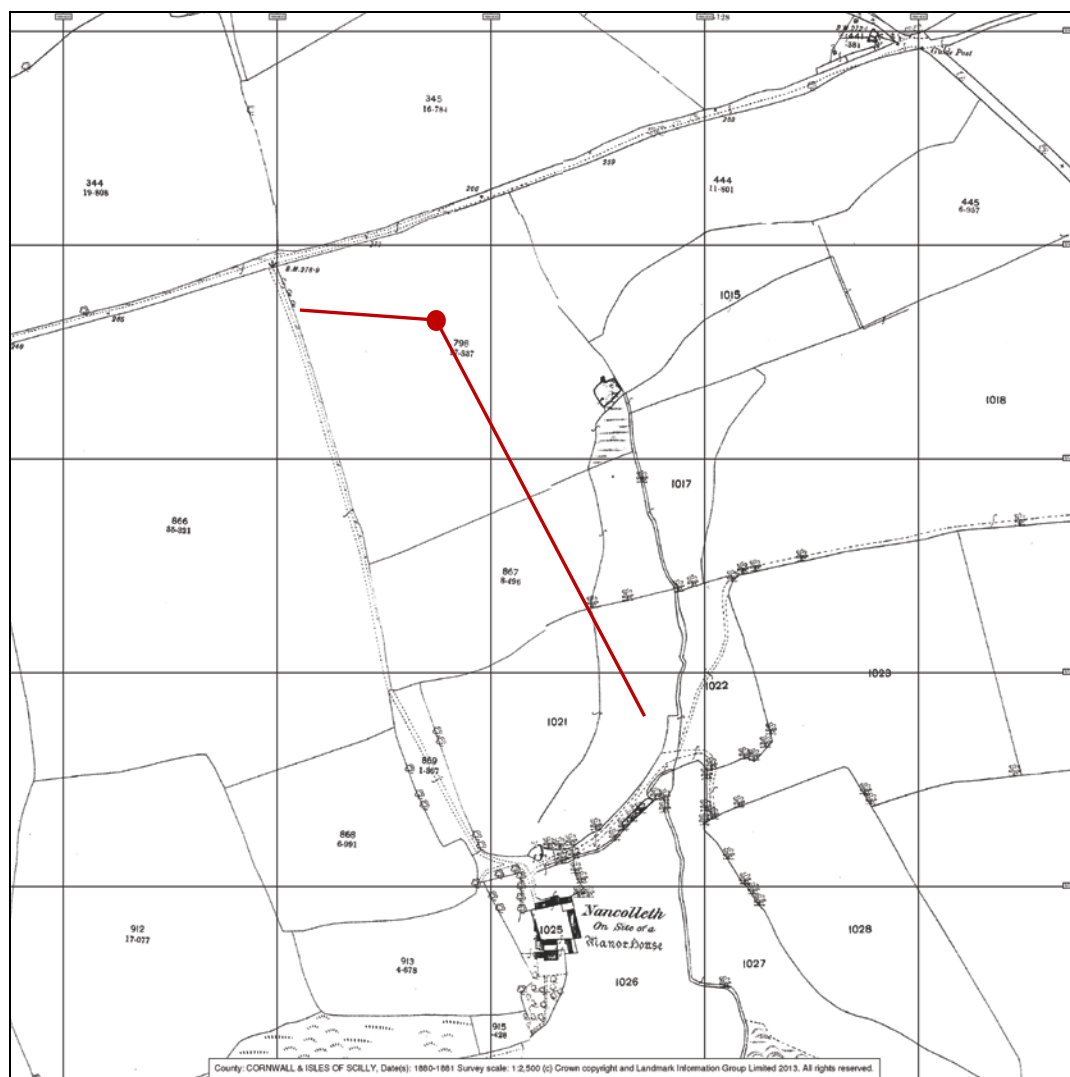


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1888 (the site is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited in July 2013 by E. Wapshott; photographs were taken, the condition and topography of the field was described, any visible features or archaeology noted and a panoramic view-shed recorded. The field banks were broad but largely concealed beneath undergrowth. However, the field was under a mature oilseed rape crop at the date of the visit, and very little could be ascertained about the likely archaeological potential of the site.

A more comprehensive walkover survey took place after the oil seed rape crop had been removed from the site, however no extant earthworks appeared visible on the ground. Natural breaks and undulations in the ground were evident as were the remains of a boundary in the middle of the site, of which each end had been removed. The wind-farm at Carland Cross, to the south-east, is clearly visible from the proposed turbine location.

The site is comprised of two fields immediately north of Nancolleth Farm, located 3.3km east by north-east of St Newlyn East, Cornwall. The north field equates to two thirds of the site and the south a third, with a curvilinear dividing boundary aligned north-east by south-west. The long axis of these fields, taken together, is north-west by south-east. The site generally slopes towards the south by south-west, although undulates slightly in the northern field and begins to level out at the southern end of the south field. The north-west boundary of the site runs along the road between St Newlyn East and White cross; the south-west boundary runs along the access to Nancolleth farm and cottages; the north-east boundary is flanked by fields; and the south-east boundary meets the farm itself. A further boundary, aligned north-east by south-west almost divides the site in two; running from an access to the site in the south-west boundary nearly half way across the site. All of these boundaries are very similar in construction; Cornish hedge banks (up to 2m in height) made up of locally sourced stone wall earthen banks, primarily overgrown with grass, bramble (Blackberry) and occasional pine- and hawthorn trees. The boundaries along the roads appear to have been straightened and the half removed boundary that almost divides the site in half is also extremely straight compared to the remaining boundaries and clearly once extended across the site as a later sub-division. The south and majority of the north-east boundary (its lower half) contain far more trees than the other boundaries providing both privacy to the farm and wind breaks to the surrounding fields.



Figure 5: Views from the field in which the turbine is to be located, towards the large windfarm at Carland Cross; from the north-west.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, but work along the route of the St Newlyn East to Mitchell Pipeline, and geophysical surveys within *Anciently Enclosed Land* at Tregonning Farm and Trevarthian Farm, have revealed relict Prehistoric fieldsystems and settlements (see Jones & Taylor 2004; CAU 2008; 2011). Immediately to the west of the proposed site, and generally across the level ground towards Gummow's Shop, there is extensive cropmark evidence for Prehistoric enclosures and associated fieldsystems, including a possible enclosure within the same field as the proposed turbine (HER MCO55284). The cartographic analysis makes clear that the proposed cable run should bisect a 19th century leat running to the farmstead.

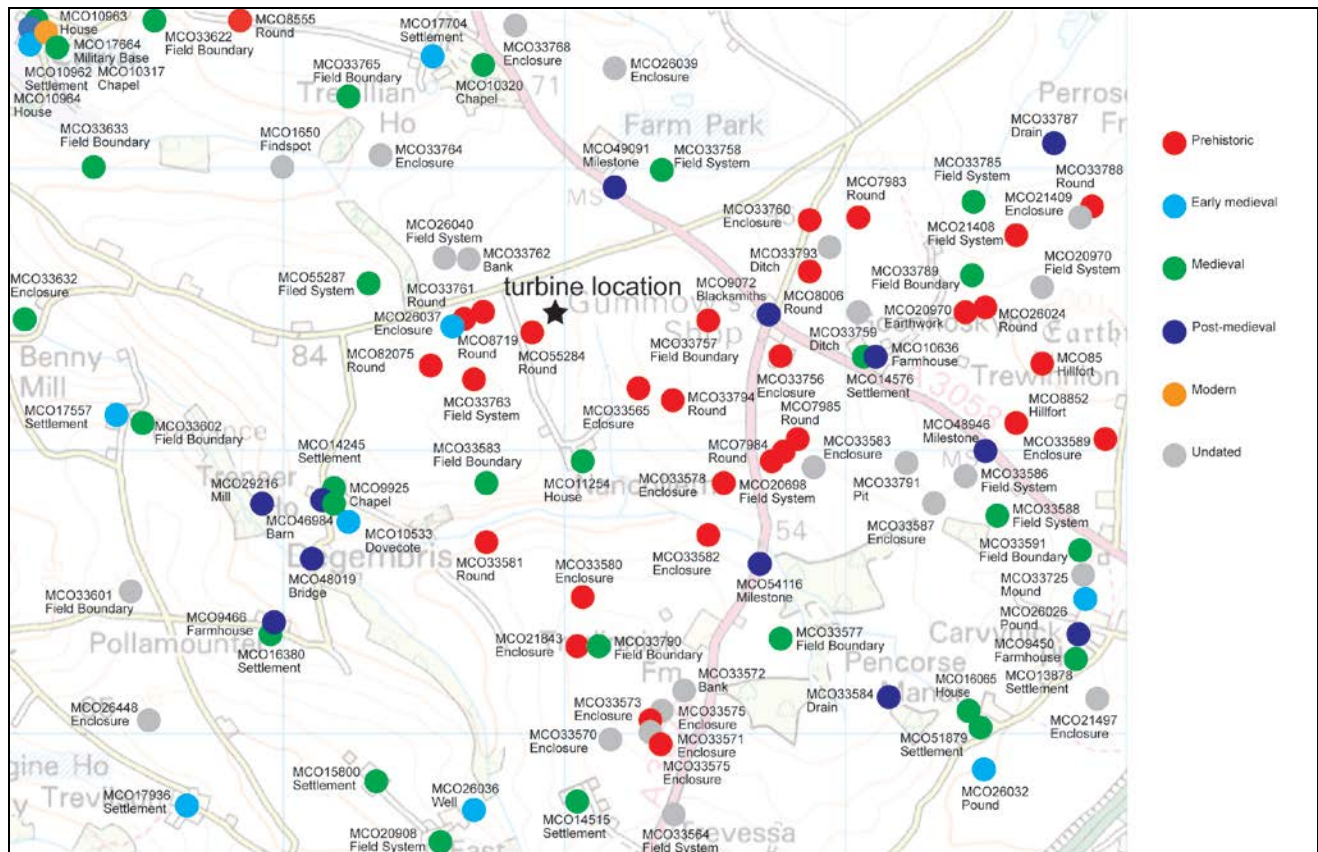


Figure 6: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO33622	Trevarthian - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO8555	Travarthian - Round	Monument	Iron Age, Romano-British Round
MCO10963	Terice - House	Monument	Medieval house
MCO10962	Terice - Settlement	Monument	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval house, Medieval settlement, Medieval house
MCO10964	Terice - House	Monument	Post Medieval house, Post Medieval chapel
MCO17664	Terice - Military Base	Monument	Modern military base
MCO10317	Treice - Chapel	Monument	Medieval Chapel
MCO33633	Terice- Field System	Monument	Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system
MCO1650	Tresillian – Undated Findspot	Findspot	
MCO33765	Lower Tresillian - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO33764	Lower Tresillian - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO17704	Tresillian - Settlement	Monument	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO10320	Tresillian - Chapel	Monument	Medieval chapel
MCO33768	Tresillian - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO26039	Tresillian - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure, Undated field system
MCO33787	Perrose Farm - Drain	Monument	Post Medieval drain
MCO33788	Bodanna - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO21409	Bodanna - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO33785	Goonhoskyn - Field System	Monument	Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system
MCO7983	Goonhoskyn - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO21408	Bodanna - Field System	Monument	Prehistoric field system
MCO33789	Goonhoskyn - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary
MCO20970	Goonhoskyn - Field System	Monument	Undated field system
MCO26024	Trewinnion - Earthwork	Monument	Iron Age linear earthwork, Romano-British linear earthwork
MCO7982	Goonhoskyn - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano British round
MCO33759	Goonhoskyn - Ditch	Monument	Undated ditch
MCO14576	Goonhoskyn - Settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement
MCO10636	Goonhoskyn - Farmhouse	Monument	Post Medieval farmhouse
MCO85	Trewinnion - Hillfort	Monument	Iron Age hillfort, Romano-British hillfort
MCO8852	Trewinnion - Hillfort	Monument	Iron Age hillfort, Romano-British hillfort
MCO48946	Goonhoskyn - Milestone	Monument	Post Medieval milestone

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MCO33589	Trewinnion - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO49091	Tresillian Barton- Milestone	Monument	Post Medieval milestone
MCO33758	Tresillian Barton - Field System	Monument	TRESILLIAN BARTON - Medieval field system, Undated field system
MCO33760	Goonhoskyn - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO33793	Goonhoskyn - Undated Ditch	Monument	Undated Ditch
MCO8006	Gumbells - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO9072	Gummows Shop - Blacksmiths	Monument	Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop
MCO33757	Gummows Shop - Field Boundary	Monument	Undated field boundary
MCO33756	Gummows Shop - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Medieval enclosure
MCO33565	Tregerles - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO33794	Nancolleth - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO7985	Goonhoskyn - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO20968	Goonhoskyn - Field System	Monument	Iron Age field system, Romano-British field system, Undated field system
MCO7984	Goonhoskyn - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO55284	Nancolleth - Round	Monument	Iron Age enclosure, Romano-British round
MCO26040	Tresillian - Field System	Monument	Undated field system
MCO33762	Tresillian - Bank	Monument	Undated bank (earthwork)
MCO55287	Trevice Manor Farm – Field System	Monument	Medieval field system
MCO33761	Nancolleth Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO8719	Nancolleth Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO26037	Trevice - Enclosure	Monument	Early Medieval enclosure
MCO8275	Nancolleth - Round	Monument	Iron Age round, Romano-British round
MCO33763	Nancolleth - Field System	Monument	Prehistoric field system, Undated field system
MCO33632	Benny Mill - Enclosure	Monument	Medieval enclosure, Post Medieval enclosure
MCO17557	Trenance - Settlement	Monument	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO33602	Trenance - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO29216	Degembus Mill - Mill	Monument	Post Medieval corn mill
MCO33601	Pollamounter - Field Boundary	Monument	Undated field boundary
MCO16380	Pollamounter - Settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement
MCO9466	Pollamounter - Farmhouse	Monument	Post Medieval farmhouse
MCO26448	Trevilson - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO17936	Trevilson - Settlement	Monument	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO14245	Degembris – Settlement	Monument	Medieval Settlement
MCO46984	Degembris Minor - Barn	Monument	Post Medieval barn
MCO9925	Degembris - Chapel	Monument	Medieval chapel
MCO10533	Degembris - Dovecote	Monument	Historic dovecote
MCO48019	Degembris - Bridge	Monument	Post Medieval bridge
MCO33583	Nancolleth - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO33581	Nancolleth - Round	Monument	Prehistoric round, IA round, Romano-British round
MCO15800	Nancemeer - Settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement
MCO20908	East Nancemeer - Medieval Field System	Monument	Medieval field system
MCO26036	East Nancemeer - Well	Monument	Early Medieval well
MCO11254	Nancolleth - Medieval house	Monument	Medieval house
MCO33578	Nancolleth - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO33582	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO33580	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO54116	Tredinnick - Milestone	Monument	Post Medieval milestone, Post Medieval milestone
MCO33585	Goonhoskyn - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO21843	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure
MCO33790	Tredinnick - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Undated field boundary
MCO33572	Tredinnick - Bank	Monument	Undated bank (earthwork)
MCO33573	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO33575	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO33571	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO33575	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure
MCO33570	Tredinnick - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO14515	Gerles - Settlement	Monument	Medieval Settlement
MCO33564	Trevesa - Field System	Monument	Undated field system
MCO33577	Tredinnick - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO33791	Goonhoskyn - Pit	Monument	Undated pit
MCO33587	Goonhoskyn - Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO33586	Goonhoskyn - Field System	Monument	Undated field system
MCO33588	Chennies Cottage - Field System	Monument	Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system
MCO33591	Chy An Gwel - Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO33725	Carvynick - Mound	Monument	Undated mound
MCO26026	Carvynick - Pound	Monument	Early Medieval pound

MCO9450	Carvynick - Farmhouse	Building	Post Medieval Farmhouse
MCO13878	Carvynick - Settlement	Monument	Medieval Settlement
MCO21497	Carvynick - Enclosure	Monument	Undated Enclosure
MCO16065	Pencorse - House	Building	Medieval Country House
MCO51879	Pencorse - Settlement	Monument	Medieval Settlement
MCO33584	Pencorse - Drain	Monument	Post Medieval drain
MCO26032	Pencorse - Pound	Monument	Early Medieval pound

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.

It should be noted that the cropmark evidence alone suggests this is a busy archaeological landscape, and archaeological features of Prehistoric or Romano-British date should be expected. A geophysical survey will be undertaken (to follow), subsequent to the removal of the current crop, to more accurately determine the nature of the buried archaeological resource.

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

4.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

4.1 Introduction

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



Figure 7: Plot of the minimally processed data (Stratascan Prelim).



Figure 8: Geophysical interpretation (based on Stratscan Prelim).

4.2 Interpretation

The survey identified a number of geophysical anomalies (Figures 7-8). A significant proportion of which are likely to relate to the probable prehistoric/Romano-British field systems and settlements identified on aerial photographs to the west of the site (MCO's 8719, 26037, 33761, 33763, 55284, 82075). These field-systems and settlement clearly extend across the proposed turbine location.

- A. Possible ditches, presumably relating to former field boundaries, most likely part of the same system as C & E. Potentially slightly deeper plough scars as orientation similar to B.
- B, H & K. Probable plough scars.
- C, E & G. Slightly curving ditches, most likely part of a prehistoric/Romano-British field system.
- D. Group of five small enclosures, three of which appear to contain structures. These respect ditch C, suggesting they are prehistoric/Romano-British in date.
- F. Removed historic field-boundary.
- I. Possible former leat, as one is shown in this approximate position on the First Edition Map (see Figure 4).
- J. Possible large pit of unknown origin or date.

4.3 Conclusion

The geophysical survey has uncovered evidence for a series of significant buried archaeological features.

Firstly, there are traces of a removed field boundary and leat which are shown on historic maps (tithe and 1st edition respectively).

Secondly, there is a relict field system of slightly curving ditches which appears to correlate closely with cropmarks seen to the west of the site (MSO 33763) and is of probable prehistoric/Romano-British date.

Thirdly, there is a series of five small enclosures which appear to respect the field system, and at least three of which appear to contain structures of Prehistoric or Romano-British date.

This survey has confirmed the presence of an extensive and probably multi-period buried archaeological landscape in and around Nancolleth.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (50m to hub and 77m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

Grade I buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).

*Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).

Grade II buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

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

Parks and Gardens

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this relatively open landscape will be extensive, particularly to the north and north-west. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Mi-Grid (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, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the south-west and west. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Concentric rings with radii of 3km and 5km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to 3km all HER records and Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 3-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

5.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas mapped by the ZTV as having theoretical intervisibility with the turbine are extensive out to 5km, becoming slightly more restricted by the terrain beyond that. There are three village settlements close to the proposed turbine: St Newlyn East (c.1km), the small churchtown of St Enoder (c.1km), and the decayed borough of Mitchell (c.1km). The town of Newquay lies c.5km to the north-west. The buildings and trees within all of these larger settlements provide some degree of local blocking to one another, and also block surrounding assets in the adjacent countryside. Over 20 Scheduled Monuments are listed within 10km of the proposed turbine, but a significant number of these do not enjoy direct intervisibility, or else the turbine would have little or no impact on their understanding and setting. Some of these assets do not have a surface presence, or else are shielded by tall hedgebanks and modern landscape features; many are wayside crosses located at the roadside or within churchyards. There are over 35 Listed structures or groups of structures within the 5km radius; there are six Grade I Listed buildings: four churches (St Enoder, St Colanus, St Columbus and St Cubert), Trerice House

and a 14th century barn on Cargoll Farm. There are four Grade II* Listed buildings: a church (St Newlyna), gate piers at Penmellyn in St Columb Major, Trewan Hall and the Huer's Hut in Newquay.

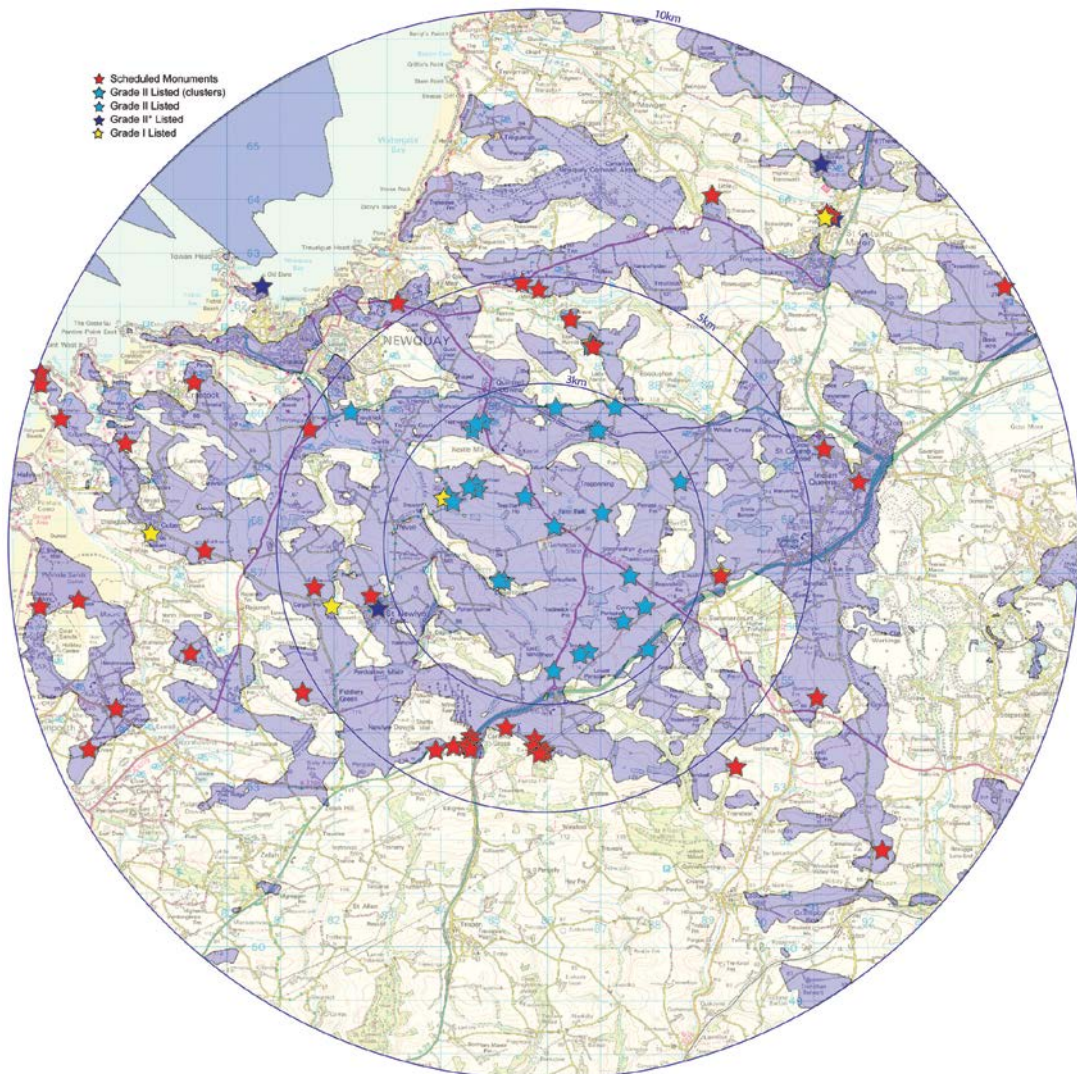


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid).

5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.5.1 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 lincage 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.

- Cargoll Farm Barn; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: fair to good. Located at the heart of the farmyard at Cargoll Farm, bounded by trees and hedgebanks. This monument is understood as an agricultural building; its value lies in the unusual survival of its 14th century cruck-truss roof, which the turbine cannot affect. The barn has been altered through the years to suit the needs of the farmers, and is defined by its relationship with the other farm buildings; impact **neutral**.
- Retyn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set within a farmyard facing south-east at a minor road junction. Flanked to the south and west by buildings and bounded by trees and mature shrubs. The turbine would have no impact on the setting or understanding of the farmhouse; impact **neutral**.
- Degembris Major and Minor and outbuildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Now a holiday cottage business with converted barns. These buildings stand on a south-east facing slope, terraced into the slope; all views are focused to the south-east, overlooking the large wind farm at Carland Cross. Views back up the slope to the turbine would be very restricted, and trees planted north of the buildings provide seasonal local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Carvynick House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: poor. Now the centre of a caravan and static home site, the setting completely altered as a result; with landscaped grounds, the trees and hedges have been planted to restrict views. There would, however, be clear visibility across the valley to the proposed turbine site. The large wind farm at Carland Cross is also visible; impact **negative/minor** from the proposed turbine.
- Trevesa Farmhouse and farm building; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, set down a long narrow banked track off the parish road. A copse of trees and some buildings are visible across the fields from nearby gateway. Set on the slope of the hill, facing south-west, probably with views back up the valley towards the site of the proposed turbine. Local blocking between the two buildings is possible, and modern farm buildings may also be a factor. The two buildings are located within a farmyard of buildings, and derive their value and understanding from their historic functions and relationships with one other; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor**.
- Trethiggey Farmhouse, garden walls and gateway; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Roofs visible from the road, the farm is set in heavily-wooded gardens at the centre of its landholding. The farm sits on a south-south-east facing slope, with views to the high ground where the proposed turbine is to be located. The trees may provide some local blocking, and a large range of stone barns may also provide some blocking. Set within the farmyard, the setting of the farmhouse will not be affected by the turbine; impact **negative/unknown**, but expected **negative/minor**.
- Trevarthian Farmhouse and garden walls; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, set down a long tree-lined private lane. The farmhouse and

buildings appear to stand within a wooded enclosure. There may be clear views to the turbine from the area around the assets (as assessed from the public road), but elements of local blocking from the other farm buildings and trees may limit this. The farmhouse and garden walls are located within the farmyard and landholding, none of which will change, despite any possible views; impact **neutral**.

5.5.2 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.

- Pencorse Manor; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, located down a long private overgrown wooded drive, with stone gatepiers at the entrance. The drive appears to drop down into the valley, and there would be clear views across to the proposed turbine site from the general area, but the grounds are very heavily wooded; impact **negative/unknown**, expected **negative/minor** or **neutral**.
- Garden walls and gatepiers attached to Bank House; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Located in the middle of the settlement of St Columb Major, comprehensive local blocking is provided by the surrounding buildings, and the piers are experienced and understood through their association with the main house; impact **neutral**.
- Gatepiers to Trevithick Manor; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located at the end of the drive to the house, flanked by tall stone banks and trees and facing north onto the main road; impact **neutral**.
- Coswarth and gatepiers; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located on a south-facing slope adjacent to the railway line, with wide open views to the south-west towards the site of the proposed turbine. The gardens and grounds are fringed by woodland, with hedgebanks; a row of outbuildings to the west and south-west of the house limits some views. Impact **neutral** to **negative/minor**.
- Trewan Hall and attached garden walls; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Located north-west of St Columb Major, within mature grounds, with a wooded margin that lends an inward-looking aspect to the property. The grounds are now used as a campsite and caravan site. Some views to the proposed turbine would be possible from some parts of the grounds, but at a distance of almost 10km any impact would be negligible; impact **neutral**.
- Trerice, front garden walls, gate-piers, Lion sculptures and outbuildings; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent (restored). Trerice House; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Owned by the National Trust. Set within a shallow coombe on a south-west facing slope, with a high bank of trees opposite; the ground rises to the surrounding agricultural fields, with views out to the rear over the courtyard and to a small area of parkland. The site is focused inward on the buildings, which are partly contained within garden walls. Impact **neutral**, as the experience of the buildings will not be changed, the outlook is fairly restricted and focused more to the south and west.

- Tresillian House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, set in private heavily-wooded grounds. This house is located close to the site of the proposed turbine (c.700m); the turbine would be located beyond the crest of the hill, but would probably still be visible. The trees that enclose the grounds are mature and would provide comprehensive local blocking, with the focus being inwards towards the house and surrounding gardens; impact **negative/unknown** but probably **negative/minor**. Despite the fact that long views would be an important aspect of such a building, intervisibility could not be proven, and its landscaped setting would be unaffected.
- Trethiggey Villa; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. A grand 19th century house on the side of the road, with outbuildings and garden walls, set in mature grounds that shield the building and provide some local blocking. However, there would be clear views across the valley to the turbine, and the house features large windows in the front of the building, indicating views were a clear consideration; impact **negative/moderate**.

5.5.3 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 Cubert; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Set in a walled churchyard at the heart of the village, and understood as the focus of the parish and its religious life. The tower of the church is quite squat but topped with a spire; its landscape primacy should not be challenged by a turbine at *c.*7km. Views from the body of the church and churchyard would be restricted by the various surrounding houses and buildings built to the north of the village; the ground also rises to the west of the settlement, providing further blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Newlyna; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Set within an ovoid raised churchyard enclosure. Located at the heart of the small settlement and surrounded by other historic buildings, small shops and other heritage assets. The walled and banked boundaries of the graveyard are lined with trees, providing some additional local blocking; however, the tower of the church will certainly have views to the north-east, towards the turbine, at a distance of just over 1km; impact **negative/minor**, as the setting and experience of the church would not be affected, despite its views.
- Church of St Colanus; high significance; Grade I Listed; good condition. Located in a heavily wooded area, with Colan Barton immediately to the south-west. The buildings on the Colan Barton estate block all views from the body of the church and any assets within the churchyard. The tower may have views out of its wooded enclosure to the surrounding area, but the understanding and experience of the church would not change as the trees provide an enclosing element, and there would be no impact on the architectural merit of the building. Views to and from the tower, and to other Grade I Listed churches such as St Columb and St Cubert, would not be affected, despite the proximity of the site; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Enoder; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located within a small settlement and immediately adjacent to the A30. The settlement sits east of a valley on a high ridge of ground, with the high ground around Trewinnion lying between it and the proposed turbine at Nancolleth Farm. The church sits in a wooded churchyard, with three houses and a farm on the southern and eastern sides of the church. Nearby, and just off the road, stands a very large metal framed modern barn. These structures provide both the setting for the church and local blocking. The tower will have views to the turbine at a distance of 1km, interrupting line-of-sight to the Grade I Listed church at St Cubert. The body of the church, churchyard and walls would not have intervisibility; impact **negative/moderate**.
- Church of St Columba; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located at the centre of the town, on a high ridge of ground with the rest of the settlement dropping away to either side. The setting and experience of the church will remain unchanged, as it is framed by the other historic buildings of the town that line and enclose the churchyard. The tall tower, however, may have some very distant views to the turbine; impact **neutral**.

5.5.4 Ruined Churches and Pre-Reformation Chapels *Chapels, current, former and ruined*

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 the remains of St Piran's parish church; very high significance; nationally important, 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 further beyond towards Hendra, to the north-east. The large numbers of holiday parks, caravan parks and camping sites in this area have irretrievably altered the character of desolate dunescape. The impact of the turbine on the church ruins is **neutral**, but consideration must be given to the cumulative impact of turbines in this area. St Piran's Oratory is protected beneath a concrete and sand mound within the Penhale Sands.; there is no intervisibility between the asset and the turbine, and the important historical landscape of the Penhale Sands dunes limited intervisibility; impact **neutral**.

5.5.5 Listed/Scheduled Structures: Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, Wells *Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards*

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 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.

- Thomas monument in St Colanus churchyard; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; set in the churchyard and understood and experienced as a family memorial within the parish church perimeter and all intervisibility with the proposed turbine blocked; impact **neutral**.
- Wayside cross-slab, early Christian memorial stone and churchyard cross in St Columbus churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. All located within the churchyard and understood as memorials and Christian symbols. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the surrounding buildings and town; impact **neutral**.
- Two milestones on the A392, one east of Quintrell Downs and one at Mountjoy; medium significance; Grade II Listed. The stone near the railway bridge is set into a hedgebank overgrown with bracken, with a high fenced compound to the south filled with trees, providing comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**. The stone near the road junction is also set into an overgrown hedgebank, but could not be located.
- Milestone, north of Mitchell; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located on the A3076 adjacent to a lay-by. When visited, the grass was quite tall and a number of bushes and trees were present that would provide seasonal local blocking. Tall hedgebanks lined the road on either side; impact **negative/unknown**, but expected to be **neutral**.
- Milestone, on the side of the A30; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; now located alongside the main trunk route, with high banks and associated landscaping. Roadside context is unchanged, but the road itself has changed dramatically. Impact **neutral**.
- Milestone on the A3058, and another south of Tresillian Barton, also on the A3058; medium significance; both Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located on one side of the road, with tall stone-faced hedgebanks to either side limiting views to the road alone, and still understood in its intended function as a mile marker; impact **neutral**.
- Waymarking stone; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Located on an area of grass at a junction, with tall hedgebanks to the south, blocking any views to the turbine. The setting and our understanding of the asset remains the same as well, unaffected; **neutral** impact.
- Wayside cross-base south of Trevemper Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair, upstanding but having lost the cross head. Now used as a gatepost to a field, on a road junction, surrounded by tall hedgebanks; impact **neutral**.
- Wayside cross in St Enoder Churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Set in the churchyard, and shielded by a number of feature mature trees. The experience and understanding of the cross, now curated within a churchyard, it has lost its intended roadside context. Impact **neutral**, as the outlook from this asset is irrelevant to its value.
- Wayside cross-base and cross in St Colan Churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Now located within the churchyard, the setting is now taken from the church and the surrounding memorials and monuments. The wayside cross and cross-base has lost its intended roadside or field-side setting, and now takes its meaning as a curated early Christian symbol. Impact **neutral**, as the outlook from this asset is irrelevant to its value.
- Wayside Cross in St Newlyna churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, base only. Set in the banked raised churchyard, surrounded by mature trees, the experience and understanding of the curated cross base is divorced from its

intended roadside setting. Impact **neutral**, as the outlook from this asset is irrelevant to its value.

- Double-stiles cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument, only surviving as a stub. Set within what is now a suburb of Newquay, surrounded by a 20th century housing development, and located on a small area of grass at a busy road junction. This cross has retained its landscape position, but only a stub remains of the original monument giving little away as to its intended function. Impact **neutral**.
- Early Christian memorial stone in Indian Queens; high significance; condition: good. Set into a small section of community flower beds and benches adjacent to a small local supermarket. Surrounded on all sides by houses and the buildings of the settlement on the side of a road. Its original setting has irrevocably changed, but it can still be understood as a memorial and has been incorporated into the seating area; impact **neutral**.
- Wayside cross south-west of Penpol House, of high significance, a scheduled monument, in excellent upstanding condition. Set against a high hedge-bank, at a small junction, on a hill overlooking Crantock village. In its intended roadside setting, out in the landscape, where its setting and views over the countryside have increased significance as its visibility is important as a religious focus for early worship. It does have wide views to the east and south-east, however the hedge-banks do limit this somewhat. At a distance of approx. 7km the turbine is unlikely to have any impact, or very little, other turbines being closer to the assets and a large holiday park being immediately adjacent; **negative/minor** impact.
- St Pedyr's Well at Treloy; high significance; Scheduled Monument; upstanding condition. Now set to the south of a farmyard and surrounded by trees, the setting is now provided by the historic stone farm buildings. The well-house is focused on the well; the immediate surroundings, location and understanding is intrinsically linked, but the outlook from the asset is largely irrelevant; impact **neutral**.
- Medieval well north-east of Holywell Beach; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown, set in a cave and not accessible at time of visit. West-facing cave, with no interaction or intervisibility to the turbine; impact **neutral**.

5.5.6 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

- A group of 12 barrows lying to the west of the A3075; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies, fair/poor to good. They stand in enclosed farmland, divided by tall mature Cornish hedgebanks. The condition of the monuments varies across the group, and some cannot be seen over the hedgebanks that border the fields. The monuments are given increased significance due to their group value, surviving as a clear linear group. They are understood as important memorials in their landscape, but the modern fieldscape is very different and their immediate setting has changed dramatically.

Large holiday parks are located to the south, south-east and east, set amid heavily landscaped grounds. The proposed turbine may be visible at a distance of *c.*7km, across and over St Newlyn East, but the eye would already be drawn to the large wind farm at Penhallow. Impact assessed as **negative/minor** due to other more immediate environmental factors and the current setting of the monuments.

- Round barrow cemetery set around Carland Cross, with additional barrows to the south, and Warren Barrow; very high significance with group value; Scheduled Monument, condition: varies. Just to the west of this group is a large wind farm (Carland Cross) and a roundabout on the A30; these modern intrusive elements dominate the setting and experience of the monuments. The proposed turbine would have a negligible impact by comparison; impact **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows north-west of Homer Downs; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to trace, some surviving as very shallow mounds. Set within a field enclosure, with wide views to the north, south and east, and some more limited views to the north-west. However, the field hedgebanks will provide comprehensive local blocking, and the monuments themselves lack a significant surface presence; impact **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow near Reen Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace, surviving as an almost indistinguishable mound in the garden of a property. Tall hedgebanks surround the property and severely limit intervisibility; impact **neutral**.
- Round barrow north-west of Carnwinnick; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace, if that. Could not be located, and probably ploughed out with only a below-ground presence. Very shallow possible undulations in one field, but so very ephemeral to be considered irrelevant. Impact **neutral**.
- Round barrows north of Besowa; high significance; condition: unknown. Set on a shallow south-facing slope but with some views north and clear views to the north-east. Views towards the proposed turbine would be restricted by a large woodland that stretches north from the settlement of Brighton along the B3275. The site is located down a long private farm track within agricultural fields, with no footpaths or access, so impact is assessed as **negative/unknown**; however, at a distance of over 5km and with local blocking will probably be **neutral**.
- Bowl Barrow on Cubert Common; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. The monument survives as a shallow mound on unenclosed open rough ground. There are wide views from this area to the east and south, but the setting and understanding of the monument would not be affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of *c.*8km; impact **neutral**.
- Three round cairns on Pentire Point East; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Set on a headland, their setting is dominated by the sea and the adjacent coastline; this would not be affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of almost 10km, despite some limited views across the southern part of Newquay and Crantock; impact **neutral**.
- Prehistoric long barrow and five barrows, near Mitchell Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Located within agricultural fields and divided by a road and hedgebanks. Some clear views to the north-west to the turbine, but the immediate area is dominated by the large wind farm at Carland Cross less than 1km away to the west and south; **neutral** impact by comparison.
- Two round barrows on ridge above the holy well on Holywell Beach; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good, survive as shallow mounds. Set on high ground with some views to the west, located on the open dunes and thus within their intended setting and understood as coastal funerary monuments. It forms part of a larger unScheduled grouping; impact **neutral** from a turbine at almost 10km away.

5.5.7 Prehistoric Fortifications

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts

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

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

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

- Large hillfort and collection of barrows, known as Castle-an-Dinas; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, with added group value. This monument enjoys 360° views, and a significant number of wind turbines are already visible across its wider landscape. Particularly obvious is the large wind farm near Carland Cross, which naturally draws the eye and enjoys landscape primacy. The outlook from such a monument is vital to our understanding of it, but this is not an Iron Age landscape. As long as views to the monument can be maintained, its landscape primacy will survive. The impact of a turbine at a distance of c.10km will be minimal; impact **negative/minor**.
- Two cliff castles and two round barrows on Kelsey Head; high significance and group value; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Set on the headland, the setting is dominated by the sea and the adjacent coastline. There would be no impact on the setting or our understanding of these monuments from a turbine at a distance of almost 10km; impact **neutral**.
- 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/moderate**, as the focus of the monument lies to the south, and the experience and understanding of the monument would not be affected.
- 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.*1.5km to the east, and views would be limited by the terrain and the tall hedgebanks; impact **negative/moderate**, as the experience of the asset would not change.

5.5.8 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.

- Round, north-east of Trelaske; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor, what remains is upstanding. Divided by a parish road, built up against by hedge-banks, with a large farm building located immediately to the south-east and an even bigger steel-framed barn to the north-east across the road; this provides local blocking. The round is now set within agricultural fields and no longer enjoys clear lines-of-sight. There may be general views to the turbine from the surrounding area, but there would be no intervisibility from the asset; impact **neutral**.
- Round north-west of Tresawle Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. In a countryside now dominated by Newquay airport, with little or no evidence of any surviving earthworks from any accessible viewpoints. The farm itself is accessed via a long track. There would be views to the south and east, but a large area of woodland may provide comprehensive local blocking; impact **negative/unknown**, but expected to be **neutral**.
- Round south-east of Melancoose; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Located adjacent to a road that truncates the monument, with the rest ploughed out within a field to the north. There would be some views to the south, but the surviving elements of the monument are completely overgrown; impact **neutral**.
- 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 c.8km. 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**, 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.

- Preaching Pit, known as Queens Pit, at Indian Queens; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent (restored). This feature is a sunken arch, focused on a stone dais from which the preacher can address the crowd, some of whom could sit or stand on the stepped banks around the dais. It is surrounded by undergrowth and trees, although the feature itself is well preserved, restored and maintained. Views are blocked by modern housing to the south and west, and as a monument it is focused inwards; impact **neutral**.

5.5.9 Industrial Buildings

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

A whole range structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

- Huer House, or Huer Hut, Newquay; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent (restored). Set on the cliffs overlooking Newquay bay, the hut takes its significance from its historic function, association with the sea and its surviving condition. The significance of the building relates specifically to the sea/fishing industry, and this would not be affected by the proposed wind turbine. Local blocking from the surrounding buildings would mean there would be no intervisibility; impact **neutral**.

5.5.10 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15 'character areas' based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Both councils, AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the *Newlyn Downs Landscape Character Area*, characterised as an open and exposed gently undulating plateau, with extensive views out to the coast from the higher ground located to the south and east. Under the guidance issued by Cornwall Council (2012), the large-scale plateau landform, relatively simple land cover, absence of distinctive features and ‘low scenic quality’ indicates a low-to-moderate sensitivity to wind turbine development. However, windfarms are already listed within the character area description, and most medium-to-large individual turbine developments will be highly visible within this gently undulating landscape, which indicates cumulative impact will become an issue in time. However, within a gently undulating landscape, local blocking from trees, buildings, and mature hedgebanks will become more important. Overall, the impact on the character of this historic landscape is likely to be **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, less if we assume wind turbines are now counted as a defining characteristic of this landscape.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
63970	CARGOLL FARM BARN	SW8194556388	Neutral
71313	RETYN FARMHOUSE	SW8846658719	Neutral
63945	DEGEMBRIS MAJOR FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS	SW8522256846	Neutral
63946	DEGEMBRIS MINOR	SW8515056857	Neutral
71317	CARVYNICK HOUSE	SW8786956366	Negative/ Minor
63958	TREVESSA FARMHOUSE	SW8674955541	Negative/Unknown
63959	FARM BUILDING OPPOSITE TREVESSA	SW8668555502	Negative/Unknown
71023	TRETHIGGEY FARMHOUSE	SW8462659689	Negative/Unknown
71024	GARDEN WALLS AND GATEWAY ATTACHED TO FRONT OF TRETHIGGEY FARMHOUSE	SW8462259677	Negative/Unknown
63956	TREVARTHIAN FARMHOUSE	SW8460058644	Neutral
63957	GARDEN WALL AT TREVARTHIAN FARM	SW8457758645	Neutral
71312	PENCORSE MANOR	SW8744856068	Negative/Unknown
71252	GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS ATTACHED TO RIGHT AND REAR LEFT OF BANK HOUSE	SW9140563614	Neutral
71026	PAIR OF GATE PIERS AT ENTRANCE TO TREVITHICK MANOR	SW8230360025	Neutral
71010	PAIR OF GATE PIERS ABOUT 30 METRES EAST OF COSWARTH	SW8692059680	Negative/ Minor
71009	COSWARTH	SW8688559699	Negative/ Minor
71183	TREWAN HALL WITH ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS	SW9115664688	Neutral

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63999	OUTBUILDINGS AT TRERICE	SW8408058516	Neutral
63996	TRERICE	SW8365459404	Neutral
63998	LION SCULPTURES FLANKING FRONT GARDEN PATH. TRERICE	SW8414858468	Neutral
63997	FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS. TRERICE	SW8415558469	Neutral
63994	TRESILLIAN HOUSE	SW8557058352	Negative/Unknown
71025	TRETHIGGEY VILLA	SW8481459815	Negative/ Moderate
63662	CHURCH OF ST CUBERT	SW7861157757	Neutral
63975	CHURCH OF ST NEWLYNA	SW8289156349	Negative/ Minor
71029	CHURCH OF ST COLANUS	SW8682461302	Neutral
71291	CHURCH OF ST ENODER	SW8925056971	Negative/ Moderate
71244	CHURCH OF ST COLUMBA	SW9129763675	Neutral
29670	ST PIRAN'S ORATORY AND ASSOCIATED EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY	SW7683956393	Neutral
15009	ST PIRAN'S CHURCH REMAINS, ST PIRAN'S CROSS. AND THEIR SURROUNDING ENCLOSURE	SW7720856468	Neutral
71032	THOMAS MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 8 METRES SOUTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST COLANUS	SW8681461291	Neutral
28459	CHURCHYARD CROSS IN ST COLUMB MAJOR CHURCHYARD, 12m EAST OF THE CHURCH	SW9133563683	Neutral
28460	WAYSIDE CROSS-SLAB AND EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE IN ST COLUMB MAJOR CHURCHYARD, 2m SOUTH OF THE CHURCH	SW9128663665	Neutral
71014	MILESTONE AT SW 863 601	SW8630760115	Neutral
508248	MILESTONE 155M NORTH OF COSWORTH FARM	SW8788260152	Neutral
71302	MILESTONE AT SW 874570	SW8755556969	Neutral
71303	MILESTONE AT SW 878555	SW8788555580	Neutral
508258	MILESTONE 620M N OF MITCHELL	SW8611055130	Neutral
63995	MILESTONE SOUTH OF TRESILLIAN BARTON	SW8616757920	Neutral
63993	WAYMARKING STONE	SW8704258114	Neutral
26237	MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS BASE, 140m SOUTH OF TREVEMPER FARM	SW8152359728	Neutral
28461	WAYSIDE CROSS IN ST ENODER CHURCHYARD	SW8923256953	Neutral
30419	WAYSIDE CROSS IN COLAN CHURCHYARD	SW8682761292	Neutral
30420	WAYSIDE CROSS BASE IN COLAN CHURCHYARD	SW8681661293	Neutral
30437	WAYSIDE CROSS-BASE 300m NORTH WEST OF THE CHURCH OF ST NEWLYNA	SW8268756566	Neutral
26233	DOUBLESTILES CROSS, AT THE JUNCTION OF DUCHY AVENUE AND HENVER ROAD	SW8332262016	Neutral
30423	AN EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE IN ST FRANCIS CHURCHYARD, INDIAN QUEENS	SW9162559130	Neutral
30436	WAYSIDE CROSS 330m SOUTH WEST OF PENPOL HOUSE	SW7940760567	Negative/ Minor
31834	ST PEDYR'S WELL, TRELOY	SW8579962248	Neutral
32943	MEDIEVAL HOLY WELL NORTH EAST OF HOLYWELL BEACH, AND TWO PREHISTORIC ROUND BARROWS 660m AND 700m SOUTH WEST OF PORTH JOKE	SW7668860006 SW7680560035 SW7684659969	Neutral
29627	TWELVE BARROWS: A LINEAR BARROW GROUP 300m EAST OF HIGHER HENDRA	SW7939055433	Negative/Minor
32903	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 420m NORTH EAST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM	SW8441953732 SW8448253802 SW8455053679 SW8457253818	Neutral
29681	WARREN'S BARROW	SW8459853955	Neutral
32902	TWO BOWL BARROWS 290m AND 375m NORTH OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM	SW8424453697 SW8424953766	Neutral
32911	THREE BOWL BARROWS 670m AND 775m NORTH WEST OF HOMER DOWNS	SW8946353419 SW8955153363	Neutral
32962	ROUND BARROW 530m NORTH WEST OF CARNWINNICK	SW9222551689	Neutral

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32961	FOUR ROUND BARROWS 480m NORTH OF BESOWSA	SW9106254646	Negative/Unknown
29666	BOWL BARROW ON CUBERT COMMON 250m NORTH OF CHYWARTON	SW7806259433	Neutral
CO 521	THREE ROUND CAIRNS AT THE WARREN ON PENTIRE POINT EAST	SW7812661587 SW7859961438 SW7894361487	Neutral
32907	PREHISTORIC LONG BARROW AND FOUR ROUND BARROWS 580m AND 750m SOUTH WEST OF MITCHELL FARM	SW8512254136 SW8530754151	Neutral
32904	BOWL BARROW 570m SOUTH OF MITCHELL FARM	SW8572853881	Neutral
CO 93	LARGE MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT WITH TWO BOWL BARROWS KNOWN AS CASTLE-AN-DINAS, 335m NORTH OF TRESADDERN BUNGALOW	SW9454462367	Negative/ Minor
32942	TWO LATER PREHISTORIC CLIFF CASTLES ON KELSEY HEAD AND WEST OF PORTH JOKE, AND TWO ROUND BARROWS 610m WEST AND 760m SOUTH WEST OF PORTH JOKE	SW7647660225 SW7648660818 SW7653960536 SW7685560709	Neutral
32920	MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT 320m NORTH WEST OF SHEPHERDS FARM	SW8155754794	Negative/ Moderate
32926	HILLFORT 450m NORTH WEST OF CARGOLL FARM	SW8165356708	Negative/ Moderate
32941	ROUND 650m NORTH EAST OF TRELASKE	SW7959 57411	Neutral
32969	ROUND 340m NORTH WEST OF TRESAWLE FARM	SW8918964022	Negative/Unknown
CO 431	ROUND 420m SOUTH EAST OF MELANCOOSE	SW8642261711 SW8644061789	Neutral
29628	ST PIRAN'S ROUND	SW7789154476	Negative/ Minor
CO 1070	PREACHING PIT CALLED THE QUEEN'S PIT	SW9179858657	Neutral
71109	HUER'S HOUSE	SW8067262386	Neutral
	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		Negative/ Minor to Negative/Moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be built on land belonging to Nancolleth Farm, historically the capital messuage of Nancolleth Manor, which held legal jurisdiction over parts of St Newlyn East and St Endor. This settlement was first recorded in 1288, but bears a Cornish place-name and thus was probably first settled in the early medieval period. It was owned by a succession of prominent Cornish landed families in the post-medieval period: the Arundells, the Carews, the Rashleighs and finally Lord Falmouth.

The field in which the proposed turbine is to be located is characterised as *Post-Medieval Enclosed Land*, but in terms of size and shape appears little different to the surrounding fields characterised as *Anciently Enclosed Land*. Indeed, the cropmark and geophysical evidence makes it clear there is an extensive buried archaeological landscape of Prehistoric and/or Romano-British enclosures and associated fieldsystems across this whole area.

The geophysical survey was undertaken following the removal of the oilseed rape crop to determine the impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource. The results confirmed the presence of a landscape of Prehistoric and/or Romano-British field systems and the existence of a series of small enclosures several of which contain possible structures. The geophysical survey also confirmed the cartographic analysis that the proposed cable run will bisect a late 19th century leat and several historic field boundaries, some of which are still extant. The impact of the turbine and cable run on this buried archaeology can be assessed as **negative/major** and further mitigation such as evaluation trenching or archaeological monitoring is recommended. The locations of the cable run and crane base could also be moved to ‘quite’ areas, to avoid the Prehistoric/Romano-British structures but this may require additional geophysical survey to be conducted.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on a south-east facing slope, below the crest of a gentle ridge orientated north-east to south-west. This landscape is open and exposed, and any tall vertical element will be highly visible; however, the Landscape Character Area (Newlyn Downs) is only held to have low-moderate sensitivity to wind turbine development, and in gently-undulating terrain the role of local blocking is considerably enhanced.

There are surprisingly few Listed buildings within 3km of the proposed turbine, and most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are Scheduled archaeological monuments rather than buildings; many of these are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine. For those Listed buildings where an assessment was possible, the 19th century Grade II house at Trethiggey and the Grade I Church at St Enoder would be the most seriously affected (**negative/moderate**), although for the Church the experience of the building would be unchanged and it is only the landscape primacy of the tower that would be challenged. The rest of the buildings, and most of the monuments, would be insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, on the basis that a relatively small number of heritage assets are affected by the development, and the nature of this landform means local blocking quickly becomes more comprehensive with distance.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT NANCOLLETH FARM, ST. NEWLYN EAST, CORNWALL

Location: Nancolleth Farm
Parish: St. Newlyn East
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 85935753
Pre-Planning Application ref: PA13/01222/PREAPP
Proposal: A single 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 Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting for the proposed erection of a single wind turbine with a height of 77m to tip on land at Nancolleth Farm, St. Newlyn East, 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

The proposed turbine location is set within *Post-medieval Enclosed Land* although much of the surrounding landscape is classified as *Medieval Farmland* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation, which forms part of the wider classification of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Such areas have been enclosed and cultivated since at least the medieval period, with a high probability of containing archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods. This is supported by the presence of a single ditch enclosure (MCO55284) identified on aerial photographs within the field in which the turbine is to be located. It is considered likely to be the remains of an Iron Age/ Romano-British round and there are four further possible similarly dated enclosures (MCO8275, MCO8719, MCO26037 and MCO33761) and a field system (MCO33763) identified as cropmarks in the field immediately to the west of the turbine site. The Grade I Listed Tudor Manor house of Trerice is located within 2km of the site. In addition a small number of Scheduled monuments and a reasonable number of Grade II Listed buildings lie within 5km of the development site.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

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

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been commissioned and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). The

significance of Assets will be determined according to The Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) Volume 11 Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 and using our professional judgement as recommended by the 3rd Edition of The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

The study will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. These distances are based upon those required for a Medium sized turbine as outlined in Cornwall Council guidelines on *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Version 3 – June 2013).

- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
 - 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.
- 4.3 Geophysical Survey:
The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.6ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

5.0 REPORT

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

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. The geophysical survey will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel and the data processed by Stratascan Ltd. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Dr. Samuel Walls
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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Name: TRERICE

Grade: I

UID: 63996

ST NEWLYN EAST TRERICE SW 85 NW 1/55 Trerice 28.2.1952

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Large manor house. C15, C16 and 1570-73. St Columb elvan ashlar, with granite dressings. Delabole slate roofs. Plan: Building comprises a main south-east facing range of 'E'-plan abutting a south-west range containing two earlier phases. Phase I, possibly for Sir John Arundell I (d. 1471) now largely hypothetical, comprised a tower house with low north-west block. This was extended early C16, probably by 'Jack of Tilbury' by a 2-storey range to the south-east of the earlier tower, together now forming the bulky south wing. Sir John IV High Sheriff of Cornwall and father-in-law to Sir Richard Carew, historian, added the main 1570-3 range of 'E'-plan, comprising a central porch to screens passage, hall to left, services to right, now shop, and an open cloister walk at rear with projecting polygonal stair tower access to a long gallery over. Also added is a large 2-storey bow window to the parlour, later library, in the earlier south range. Rear remodelled in C20. North-east end of main Elizabethan work was demolished c.1860 except for lower 2 floors of outer walls, and rebuilt 1954. Main stair in left front wing, leading to drawing room on first floor and the rear gallery.

Elevation. Two storeys and attics. Central 3-storey porch. Moulded square outer doorcase containing 4-centred arch, leaves in spandrels. Label moulding with square stops. First floor chamber has 4-light stone hollow chamfered mullioned window, both lower openings with flush relieving arches, key block to upper. Attic of 3-lights within shaped gable on lion headed corbels and small crowning cornice with palmette crest. Great hall window to left, of 8 lights and 2 transomes, central hollow-chamfered king mullion. Many early plain quarries. Wing of equal projection to porch, 4-light windows to ground floor, 3-light above and 2-light to attic rooms within identical shaped gables. Between wings and porch, central parapet multiple convex shaped gables. Continuous string course over all first floor windows, all above this level to right of porch demolished 1830 and rebuilt 1952-4. Boarded framed doors on inner faces of wings. Renewed lead rain-water goods. Attached on left wing, a wider two-storey parlour wing with parallel ridge, of early C17. South front of this wing has been altered to present irregular fenestration by inclusion of 16 and 24-paned sashes, but original half-round 2-storey bay remains, built on battered base and with C20 garden entrance on first floor, set back above string to 8-light transomed first floor window and moulded eaves. Roof hipped to ball finial. Rear section of added south wing of killas rubble, and single storey outbuilding on ground floor at right angles. Rear elevation remodelled C20. Ground floor has central entrance to cross passage within segmental chamfered opening and inner door with wave moulding. Close spaced chamfered arched openings, originally open, now with sash windows, 3- and 4-light to ground floor. Five large hipped dormers with leaded timber casement windows. Stair tower on right, with arch to added wing, which retains one 6xoffset buttress. A 3-bay wing is added to the rear gable of the C17 wing, probably later C17. Stone mullioned windows and lean-to for part of north side. The shaped gables and bow window are remarkably precocious features for 1570-3 and may be alterations by Richard Arundell. c.1640's.

Interior: Great hall, rising through 2 floors, has elvan paviers. Walls plastered and lined as ashlar. Stone Tudor fireplace with triangular blind spandrels. Imposing plaster overmantel dated 1572. Strapwork panel and end supporters in form of male and female herms. Plaster frieze with running scroll, and small arcade on square piers over passage screen wall. Fine plaster ceiling with two major pendants and scrolled ribs with fleur enrichments and minor pendants and incorporates initials of Sir John, his sister Margaret, and wife Katherine. Library, lower by 3 steps, opens off upper (south) end of hall. Central bow window. Simple cornice. Fireplace with marble slips and eared surround in c.1720 style, probably reproduction. In left wing, staircase, C19, with turned balusters widely spaced. Ribbed plaster ceiling. On first floor drawing room (great chamber) has impressive segmental plaster vault, ribbed, with 6 pendants. Bow window, also with plaster ceiling and quarter-columns at arrises of bay. Fireplace of elvan, 4-centred with blind spandrels. Plaster overmantel with Arundell arms flanked by male and female warriors. frieze reads ANNO DOMINI MCCCCCLXX3. frieze around room has elaborate scrolls punctuated with blank shields. Gallery opens off end of chamber. Shallow segmental vault with ribs and floral motifs at intersections. Stair tower has stone newel stair. Service wing all remade 1950's. Stone doorcases. (Jope, E.M. 'Studies in Building History' 1961. 206-208 & Pl.XXIII: Anthony, B. in Proc. of R.Arch. Inst. 1973, 245-247: Trinick, M. National Trust Guide (1954) later revised.

Listing NGR: SW8365459404

Name: CHURCH OF ST COLANUS

Grade: I

UID: 71029

COLAN SX 86 SE 6/24 Church of St Colanus (formerly listed as Church 10.2.67 of St Colan) GV I

Parish church. C13, with additions of C14 and C15. Tower rebuilt in 1879, with Incorporated Society for Building and Churches board dated 1881. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. Tower in granite ashlar, the lower stage banded in darker stone. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: The nave and chancel in one, with lower roof level to the chancel and south transept of C13. North aisle added in C15, with south porch and west tower. Exterior: The nave has one window to south between the porch and the transept, a C19 Perpendicular window of 2 lights with 4-centred arch and hood mould. The chancel has similar 2-light window to south and similar 3-light east window. North aisle in two builds, the east range at higher roof level. The east range has early C15 2-light window with cusped lights and upper quatrefoil, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Buttress to right. The east end has 2-light C15 Perpendicular window. The west range has 2 C19 3-light windows with square heads and hood mould, varied tracery; north door with 4-centred arch and wave moulding, C19 door with strap hinges. The west end has C15 2-light window with cusped lights, square head and hoodmould. The south transept has south gable end with C19 2-light Perpendicular window; to east a C19 4-centred arched doorway with hoodmould. South porch is gabled, with wide 4-centred roll-moulded doorway with C19 wooden gate; slate sundial over the gnomon, dated 1724. Interior of the porch has tiled floor and granite benches to sides. C19 arched-brace roof with carved bosses. Inner 4-centred arched doorway with hollow-moulding, C19 door with strap hinges; recess above, possibly for former image niche. The west tower is in 2 stages on hollow-chamfered plinth, with moulded string courses, embattled parapet with pinnacles. 4-centred arched west doorway, C19 door with good ironwork. 3-light C19 Perpendicular window above. Second stage has 3-light bell-openings with cusped lights, square head and hoodmould, slate louvres and relieving arch. North side has lancets for stair and single lancet with hood mould carried over the string course. Interior: C19 tiled floor and plastered walls. Nave has wagon roof with C15 carved wall-plate, ribs and

bosses, unceiled. Chancel is ceiled with early C19 wagon roof with carved bosses. In the north aisle, the east end has wagon roof, boarded, and the west end has C19 wagon roof resting on stone corbels above the arcade. South transept has C19 arched-brace roof. Tower roof rebuilt C19 with imposts and 4-centred arch. Nave has 3-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with plain hollow-moulded capitals and 4-centred chamfered arches. Similar arch rising from a stone corbel over the arcade to the chancel. Semi-circular recess over the south porch doorway. The arch to the south transept is 4-centred with convex mouldings and plain pillar at the west side. C19 wooden screen across. The south window of the nave was formerly a doorway. The south transept has a small 3-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway leading through the east wall to the outer C19 doorway; no sign of a rood stair. Piscina in east wall and cupboard with C19 doors, possibly originally a window. The chancel has the base and lower part of C15 carved wooden rood screen; cusped heads to panels, with a beaded moulding and quatrefoil panels along the base. C19 aumbry. 2-bay north arcade from the chancel to the north aisle with Pevsner A-type piers and convex moulded capitals, 4-centred moulded arches. The north aisle has 4-centred arch between the east and west ranges with similar piers. The aisle appears to have been rebuilt with this archway inserted, the arcade pier being complete on the north side. Fittings: Octagonal stone font in nave on octagonal stem with carved panels with quatrefoils. C19 wooden benches in nave and aisle with C19 wooden pulpit in nave. C19 Gothic panelled reredos. C17 chest in nave with carved panels and palmette frieze. Monuments in nave: slate monument with low relief carved flowers and foliage, to William Glannel, 1726; in chancel a brass to John Cosowarth and his wife, with 8 children, 1575; oval stone tablet to John Gurney, 1790. In north aisle: slate monument with inset brass with figures of man and wife with children and shields of arms, to Francis Bluet, 1572 and his 22 children. Glass: Stained glass of 1887, 1884 etc by Gibbs and Howard. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SW8682461302

Name: CARGOLL FARM BARN

Grade: I

UID: 63970

ST NEWLYN EAST CARGOLL SW 85 NW 1/31 30.5.1967 Cargoll Farm Barn

Barn. Late C14. Killas rubble stonework with ashlar dressings. Corrugated asbestos roof replacing thatch. Plan: 7-8 bays, buttressed on east side and south end. Later subdivided into calf pens on lower floor, and grain store above. Ramp entrance to upper floor in 6th bay on west side. Buttresses with two offsets to each truss, but wider simpler buttresses square to south gable at corners, the west buttress built into later structures. North gable end rebuilt reducing last surviving bay to quarter the original width. Probably some rebuilding of west wall, removing buttresses. Interior: Raised base cruck trusses to each bay, with blades 41 x 10m supporting square set arcade plates, but outer section tenoned to extension rafters to diagonally set ridge. Cambered collars with dropped centres stopping knee braces, all chamfered on lower arrises. Lower purlins tenoned to blades, upper purlins clasped above straight collars to extension rafters. Trusses set at 2.4m bay centres, each bay divided by intermediate trusses comprising raised base crucks and extension rafters with collars only. Long curved windbraces to each bay. Total span 5.9m, length now approx 15.25m. A rare and important building, being the only survival of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Exeter on this site, purchased by Bishop Walter Bronescombe 'the Goode' in 1269, and held by the bishopric until 1804. A grant of a Thursday market was given in 1312. No evidence of the large prison noted by Tonkin in the C19 survives. (Alcock & Barley. Antiq Jnl. 52 (1972) p.132; Jope, E.M., Studies in Building History 1961) Scheduled Ancient Monument CORNWALL No 620. Listing NGR: SW8194556388

Name: CHURCH OF ST ENODER

Grade: I

UID: 71291

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/291 Church of St Enoder 10.2.67 GV I

Parish church. C14 origin; mid-late C15 additions including the south aisle and the south porch. In 1686 the tower collapsed; the south aisle is dated 1886, when it was substantially rebuilt, and the tower dated 1711 at the time of its rebuilding. Restoration dated 1869, and ICBS board dating restoration of 1951. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings; some granite ashlar, including the tower. C19 slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, with north and south aisle. The original church probably had a north transept, which was incorporated in the north aisle in C15. The south aisle appears to be of C15 at the east end, substantially rebuilt in the same style in 1686, with the south porch of C15. The west tower is of 1711, probably incorporating materials from an earlier west tower. Exterior: The nave is concealed by the aisles. The chancel's east end is on chamfered plinth, with 3-light C19 Perpendicular window. The south aisle is in stone rubble at the east end, the rest in squared granite rubble; there are 3 bays to east without plinth and 5 bays to west including the south porch, on a moulded plinth with quatrefoil panels. The early bays have three 3-light C19 Perpendicular windows to south and doorway with 4-centred arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels and hood mould, C19 door. The east end has 4-light C15 Perpendicular window with Y tracery. The west bays have a moulded cornice and parapet with quatrefoil panels and battlements; there are 3 windows to east, of 4-lights with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould, and one similar window to west of the porch. The west end has similar 3-light window. The merlons of the battlements have carved panels which include the date 1686 and the initials WSV. The south porch is 2-storey, on moulded plinth with quatrefoil panels, set-back buttresses with carved shields, cornice and parapet with carved merlons to battlements and crocketed pinnacles. 4-centred arched doorway with wave and hollow moulding, demi-figures of angels as springers. C19 double doors. Stone bracket above as image stand. The interior of the porch has slate floor with granite benches to sides. C19 roof. 4-centred arched doorway to the porch stair with C19 door. Remains of holy water stoup to right. Inner doorway is hollow-moulded with 4-centred arch and hood mould, fine panelled door of early C18. The north aisle is on hollow-moulded plinth, in granite ashlar; of 6 bays including the wide shallow north transept. All windows are of late C17-early C18, 4-light with Y tracery, rounded arch and hood mould. Between the 2 bays to west is a roll-moulded doorway with recessed spandrels, 4-centred arch and hood mould, C19 door. The east end has large 5-light window, probably of C15, with cusped lights and 4-centred arch. The west end has 3-light C19 Perpendicular window. The north transept has a slurried scantle slate roof with raised coped verges to the gable; in rubble with granite quoins. 3-light north window of C19 in Early English style. The west tower is in 3 stages, on chamfered plinth, angle buttresses with baroque scrolled set offs, moulded string courses and embattled parapet with obelisk finials. 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered west doorway with hood mould and voussoirs and floating cornice. 2-light west window with hollow-chamfered mullions, rounded arch and keystone, dated 1711, with hood mould. Second stage has a lancet to west with slate ventilator. Lancets to north for stair. Third stage has single round-arched bell-openings with keystones and wooden louvres. Interior: Plastered walls and tiled floors except for the north east aisle, which is granite paved. The nave has an unceiled wagon roof, possibly of the C18. North and south aisles have C15 wagon roofs with carved ribs, bosses and wall-plates; same roof in north transept. The east end of the south aisle and the chancel have C19 arched-brace roofs with windbraces. The tower arch is rounded with imposts. Nave has 4-bay north and south arcade; the south arcade is of the C14, with 2-centred arches with octagonal piers, convex and concave moulded arches. North arcade has Pevsner A-type piers with carved capitals, 4-centred arches; similar arch to

north transept. The chancel has a 3-bay north and south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with carved capitals and 4-centred arches. The chancel has C19 paired cusped recesses to right and left of the altar. In the north wall of the north aisle, there is an unexplained niche to right and left of the window to west of the transept. Fittings: C12 font in south aisle, with circular bowl and criss-cross pattern around the rim, 2 masks remaining and circular stem. Slate sundial with gnomon dated 1766 in south aisle. C19 benches in nave and aisles, with C15 bench ends. Panelled C19 pulpit in nave, incorporating some C15 carving. C19 Gothic style rood screen also incorporating some C15 carving. Good C19 Gothic altar table with clustered shafts. Royal Arms of Charles II in north aisle. Painting in north transept, probably of early C19, oil on canvas. Monuments in north transept: 3 marble monuments to Richard Retallack, 1831, Elizabeth Lawer, 1851 and Elizabeth Basset, 1854. In north aisle: 3 slate ledger stones, to Anthony Carvinack, 1744, Anthony Tanner, 1708 and John Treseyse, C17. Fine slate monument with 2 arches and 3 kneeling figures in low relief, with mottoes and verses to Dorothy Tanner, 1634. Oil on board memorial in chancel, to Frances Flamank, 1785. In south aisle, 3 slate monuments, to Richard Hoblyn, 1765, John Bassett, 1787 and John Bassett, early C19. Fragments of medieval glass in the east window of the south aisle. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SW8925056971

Name: CHURCH OF ST COLUMBA

Grade: I

UID: 71244

ST COLUMB MAJOR MARKET PLACE (north side), SW 9063-9163 St Columb Major 17/240 Church of St Columba 10.2.57 GV I Parish church. C14 origin, with additions of C15 and restoration of mid - late C19. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. The first three stages of the tower rendered, in granite ashlar at the fourth stage. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gabled ends with raised coped verges, cross finials to east. Plan: Nave and chancel in one. The nave had a north and south aisle, with north and south transept; later the aisles were extended north and south of the chancel. North and south porches. West tower. Exterior: The nave is concealed by the aisles. The east end of the chancel has a 5-light C19 Perpendicular window with 4-centred arch and hood mould; buttresses to right and left. The north aisle has 4 bays to west including the porch and 3 bays to east, on plinth. To west, there are three 3-light C19 Perpendicular windows with cusped lights, 2-centred arch and hood mould. The moulded cornice and ashlar parapet is continuous with the porch. The west end has 3-light C19 Perpendicular window with hood mould. The 3 bays to east have 3 similar C19 3-light Perpendicular windows and 2-centred arched doorway, C19 door with strap hinges and hood mould. East end has 5-light C19 Perpendicular window. The north porch is 2-storey, on plinth, ashlar parapet with coping. 2-centred arched doorway in elvan stone, with 2 chamfered orders. Single light above with chamfered granite surround. The west side has polygonal stair tower with slate louvred ventilator. The east side has attached slate tablet to Samuel Nicholls Nankivell, 1816. Interior of the porch has C19 common rafter roof. 2-centred arched inner doorway with moulded surround and run-out stops, C19 door with strap hinges. The south aisle has 3 bays to west including the porch and 3 bays to east, on plinth. The ashlar embattled parapet of the porch is continued around the west end of the aisle. To right of the porch a 4-light C19 Perpendicular window, similar 3-light window to left. The west end is blind with a breather at the apex of the gable. The 3 bays to east have C19 3-light Perpendicular windows with hood moulds and buttresses between. East end has similar 3-light window. The south porch is 2-storey, on tall chamfered plinth with ashlar embattled parapet with granite quoins. 2-centred arched doorway in elvan stone with 2 chamfered orders. Single cusped light above the hood mould. The west side has polygonal stair tower with louvred ventilator. The east side has 2-light cusped window in elvan stone at first floor with square hood mould. The interior of the porch has slate floor and stone benches to sides, with C19 roof. Inner 4-centred arched doorway in elvan stone with moulded surround and cushion stops, inner moulding with ballflower, hood mould with mask stops. C19 double plank doors with good ironwork. The north transept has 4-light C19 Perpendicular window with Y tracery, angle buttresses and stack to west with polygonal shaft. Single storey C19 vestry attached to north. The south transept is without plinth, with weathered angle buttresses of C18 and C19 window of 4-lights with lancets and tracery, 2-centred arch and hood mould. The west tower is in 4 stages, on chamfered plinth with weathered set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with octagonal crocketed pinnacles and weathervane to north west. External stair tower with lancets to west. The first stage has 3-light C19 Perpendicular window to west. The tower is open at ground floor with an archway running from north to south, 2-centred arches with deep chamfer and cushion stops. The interior at ground floor has C19 roof on corbels. West doorway to nave has 4-centred arch, deep chamfer with bar and cushion stops, C19 double doors with good ironwork. Narrow doorway to stair tower to west. Attached to the west wall is a tapered stone coffin slab, with the remains of a carved stone cross; also a granite monolith wheelhead cross about 1½ metres high with raised carved Latin cross. The third stage of the tower has clock to north and south and cusped lancet to south. Fourth stage has 3-light Perpendicular bell-openings with slate louvres, cusped lights, 4-centre arches and hood moulds. Interior: Slate floor and plastered walls. Nave, transept and aisles have wagon roofs, ceiled, with C15 carved ribs, wall-plates and bosses. The east end of the south aisle has C19 wagon roof. The chancel has fine C19 Perpendicular style rood screen and panelled and painted wagon roof. The east end of the north aisle has arched brace roof with 3 rows of purlins and 2 tiers of wood braces. The nave has a 3-light C19 Perpendicular west window. 3-bay north and south arcade, the piers with 4 outer shafts and inner mouldings, ring-moulded capitals and 2-centred moulded arches. The chancel has 2-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers, and 2-bay south arcade with piers as in the nave, all in Beer stone. Similar arches to east and west of the transepts. Rood stair set in the north arcade. The north and south aisles have pointed arched doorways to the stair towers. Fittings: C19 benches with C15 carved bench ends. C19 carved wooden pulpit in the nave. C19 wooden screen to north and south of chancel with open cusped arcade. C19 reredos and C19 lectern in the nave. Stone font in south aisle, of circa 1300 octagonal with carved sides, including 5 masks, on a central stem with clustered outer shafts. Letter of thanks from Charles II, oil on board in moulded frame, in north aisle. Fragments of an C18 balustrade with turned balusters in the north aisle. Good C19 Gothic vestment wardrobe in the east end of the south aisle. Monuments: C18 monument at the east end of the north aisle, a slate tablet surmounted by shield of arms, with putto on the apron. Other monuments not accessible, described in sources. C19 stained glass. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

National Grid Reference: SW 91297 63675

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-lys strap hinges on the inside. The south transept has south gable end with C19 2-light window with 2-centred arch and hood mould, sharply pointed trefoil lights and elongated quatrefoil above, banded relieving arch with keystone and recessed springers remaining from the earlier window. No windows to east or west. Interior: Plastered walls and slate paved floor. The nave has a ceiled wagon roof, with part of a carved C15 wall-plate visible on the south wall; there may be further C15 carved members remaining above the ceiling. The chancel has C15 wagon roof with carved ribs and bosses, ceiled, with carved wall-plates, to south supported on granite corbels. The south aisle has C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs, no bosses, and carved wall-plate, unceiled. The south transept is ceiled. The north transept has unceiled wagon roof of C15, with moulded collar purlin and chamfered wall-plate. Tall 2-centred tower arch with 2 convex-mouldings and triple shafts to sides in darker stone and ring-moulded capitals and bases. 6-bay C15 south arcade, with Pevnsner A-type piers, the capitals carved with primitive leaves, 3-centred arches and wave and hollow mouldings. The chancel has an ambry to south. The south transept has 4-centred arch with wave and hollow mouldings, Pevnsner A-type piers with carved capitals as in the south arcade. To south, in the transept, there is a tomb recess below the window, with cambered arch with roll-mouldings. Fittings: C13 stone font in north transept, with cylindrical bowl with star carving, central stem and four outer shafts with ring-moulded capitals and bases. Wooden pulpit in nave, incorporating panels from C15 bench ends showing the instruments of the Passion, including a shroud. Plain C19 pews in nave and aisle and low C19 screen across the east end. The south wall of the nave has Royal Arms of George IV, dated 1820, oil on board in moulded frame, signed John Blee, painter, Truro. In the nave, two C19 painted boards with 2-centred arches, with the Ten Commandments. Monuments in nave: warble tablet on slate ground, to Joseph Hosken, 1780; granite ledger to Revd. Michael Prust, 1808. In south aisle: a fragment of an C18 slate with verses and carved border. In chancel: Gothic style marble monument on slate ground, to James Hosken, 1839, by Pearce of Truro; slate monument with later stone border and pedimental top, with urn, flowers and pilasters, with latin inscription, to Arthur Lawrence, 1669; marble monument with sarcophagus, on slate ground, by Pearce of Truro, to Joseph Hosken, 1833; paired marble tablets on slate ground with pedimental top, to Jean Anderson., 1821 and Joseph Hosken, 1823; marble monument with pilasters and draped urn, with apron, on slate ground, by Isbell of Truro, to John Hosken, 1810; marble tablet with dove on slate ground, to Jean Hosken, 1859; a group of marble monuments on slate ground, to Richard and Frances Hosken, 1872 and 1858, to Jean Logan, 1838, Alicia Findlay, 1907 and Constantia Hosken, 1916. Late C19 stained glass in chancel and south aisle. Source: Pevnsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SW7861157757

Name: GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS ATTACHED TO RIGHT AND REAR LEFT OF BANK HOUSE

Grade: II*

UID: 71252

ST COLUMB MAJOR NORTH STREET, St Columb Major SW 9063-9163 17/251 Garden walls and gate piers - attached to right and rear left of Bank House GV II*

Garden walls attached to right and left of Bank House. 1857, by William White. Stone rubble with granite and slate dressings. The wall attached to rear left of Bank House is in 4 stepped ranges, about 2½ metres high, with a gateway at each end. The middle three ranges are battered, with rubble coping and granite quoins to the batter. The first range to right has 2-centred arched doorway, plank door with strap hinges, convex mouldings with hood mould and banded relieving arch. Pitched slate roof over the wall with crested ridge tiles and pinnacle to left with finial. To end left is a double gateway with tall pier with pyramidal cap to right, narrow Gothic coping to the wall end to left. Wooden gate. The wall is continued to enclose a roughly rectangular garden at the rear of Bank House. Attached to the front right of the house is a low wall with hollow-moulded granite coping and slender piers with finials to each side of a single gateway with later C19 wrought iron gate. Wooden palings on the wall in place of former railings. Similar terminal pier to right. The walls are an integral part of the design of the house.

Listing NGR: SW9140563614

Name: TREWAN HALL WITH ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS

Grade: II*

UID: 71183

ST COLUMB MAJOR SW 96 SW 7/179 Trewan Hall with attached garden walls (formerly listed as Trewan 7.1.52 House and Dovecote) GV II*

House with attached garden walls. C15 origin, with later alterations; fireplace dated 1635, at the time of major enlargement of the house. C18 alterations and restoration and alteration of circa 1870 by William White. Some C20 alterations. Elvan stone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with lead rolls to ridge and gable ends. Axial stacks and rear lateral stack with granite shafts, shaped tops with cornices. Plan: The original plan of the house is not clear. It is an overall U-plan, with a central double depth range with through passage, and the hall to rear right, heated from a lateral stack, with the fireplace on the inner wall. The stair hall is to front left. Attached to front right is a wing, which appears to have been partly rebuilt in the C18, terminating in an early C17 gatehouse, with carriage entrance running from right to left. Attached to front left is a symmetrical wing, probably a C19 rebuilding. There is a further range attached to rear left, forming a cross wing. There is a further range attached to rear left, forming a cross wing. The garden walls are attached to rear and enclose a rear kitchen garden of roughly rectangular plan. Exterior: Asymmetrical 2 storey front with embattled parapet. The gable end of the wing to right and left has stepped shaped gable, embattled, with obelisk finials; moulded granite coping and granite quoins. The central range is of 5 bays; 4-centred arched doorway to the passage with hood mould and C20 door. 2 bays to right with two 4-centred arched windows with hood moulds, first floor has two 2-light windows with cusped lights and square hood mould. Above the door a similar single light. To left is a 3-light C19 Perpendicular window with hood mould, lighting the stair. To end left there is a 2-light cusped window at ground and first floor. The wing to left is 2-storey; inner side

has 4-light window with two transoms and cusped toplights with hood mould to left. 4-centred arched doorway with hood mould and C20 door to right. 2-light window with cusped lights and hood mould at first floor. The gable end has 4-light window with transom tracery, 2-centred arch and hood mould; single cusped light at the apex. Set back to left there is one bay with 2-light cusped window with hood mould at ground and first floor; embattled parapet. The wing to right has front gable end with 2-light cusped window at ground floor, 3-light Perpendicular window at first floor; single cusped light to attic. The inner side of the wing has a carriage entrance at the end with 4-centred hollow-chamfered arch, recessed spandrels with carved flowers, square hood mould with label stops. First floor left a 2-light window with cusped lights, and to right a 2-light cusped window with square hood mould. The outer side of the wing is treated as a gatehouse, in granite ashlar, probably of 1635. The gatehouse is on a moulded plinth, with 4-centred arched double doorway with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels with carved leaves. Ionic column to right and left supporting a moulded string course with 3 diamond dies, cill string at first floor and 4-light window with hollow-chamfered mullions, 3 columns with convex caps. Frieze above with carved dies and cornice; attic storey in a shaped gable with 3 columns of a primitive Ionic order with two blind round arched lights, carved frieze and cornice above. The gable has obelisk finials set on four balls, 3 over the centre of the gable of which 2 have carved strapwork. The 4 bays to right are 2-storey, probably substantially rebuilt circa C18. Ground floor has four 4-centred arched windows, with hood moulds, first floor has four 2-light windows with cusped lights and square hood moulds. There is a gable end stack to right; the axial stack to the gatehouse is in granite with carved panels to the shaft. The left side of the wing to left has two 2-light chamfered granite windows at ground and first floor. There is a short section of rubble wall attached to left, with granite merlons and 4-centred arched doorway; this screens the front of the house from the yard at the left side. At the left side there are two 3-light chamfered granite windows at ground floor and central pointed arched doorway with fanlight and C20 door, set in late C19 brick gabled porch. Three 2-light chamfered granite windows at first floor. Three is a range stepped forward to left, of 2 storeys, with gable ends; the front gable end has single window at ground and first floor. The left side has 3-windows at ground floor and two at first floor, built into the bank at the rear, with a door at upper level to left. Granite ashlar gable end stack with cornice. At the rear there is a gable end to right and left, gable end to left with granite ashlar stack with cornice; 2-span roof over the central range with a rubble stack with cornice in the valley, which is the rear lateral stack for the hall. The doorway to the passage has 4-centred arch with hood mould. Two bays to right with two 2-light chamfered granite windows with hood moulds at ground and first floor, similar 3-light window above the door. The gable end to right has similar 2-light window at first floor and single light at ground floor. To the left of the door are two 4-centred arched Perpendicular style windows with hood moulds, of C19, lighting the hall. The wing to right has two 2-light chamfered granite windows with hood moulds, lighting the hall. The wing to right has two 2-light chamfered granite windows at ground and first floor, with pointed arched doorway to left. Attached to the wing to right is a short section of rubble wall, with pointed arched doorway, connecting the house to the kitchen garden walls. The front wall of the kitchen garden is in elvan stone rubble with slate coping and granite merlons, about 2½ metres high and about 60 metres long. There is a central gateway, opposite the rear doorway to the house, with raised surround and embattled parapet raised over the doorway. The walls enclose the kitchen garden to rear, in rubble and cob, with slate coping; the walls do not extend fully around the garden, missing at the right side. The garden is about 30 metres deep. At the far right end, the wall is raised over a 4-centred arched carriage entry, with embattled parapet carried over. Interior: The front door opens into an entrance hall which appears to have been reconstructed on the line of the through passage in the late C19; to the rear there is a stone vault with chamfered granite ribs and stone bosses with masks, similar to the vestibule vault in Bank House (q.v.). There is a stone screen with 3 pointed arches leading to the hall to rear right. The hall is open to the roof, of 4 bays of C19, with arched braces. On the inner wall is a granite fireplace with segmental arch and roll-mouldings and vestigial ogee, dated 1635. C19 dado panelling. To front left of the entrance is the stair hall, with open-well stair with turned balusters and chamfered newels, of C19. Interior not fully inspected. The C19 remodelling of Trewan Hall maintains the character of a C17 house, and the wing to left which completes the U-plan creates a symmetrical front. The gatehouse is most interesting, in a transitional style between the Gothic and the classical; it makes an interesting comparison with the Gatehouse at Lanhydrock House, which is a close contemporary. The house formerly extended further to the left, with a room which was reported in the early C19 to contain good plasterwork.

Listing NGR: SW9115664688

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 Trerice. 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: HUER'S HOUSE

UID: 71109

Grade: II*

NEWQUAY SW 86 SW 5/105 Huer's House - 24.10.51 II*

Huer's house. Probably late C18-early C19, with few later alterations. Painted stone rubble with stone roof. Large stack with rubble shaft. Plan: Small single storey building, roughly circular on plan, and with an external stair at the rear. The tower is a stack, heating the room, which is open at the front facing the sea. Exterior: Single storey, with battlements. The front to the road has external stair. The left side has central window with triangular head with hood mould; diamond shaped opening to right and left, deeply splayed with small inner opening. The right side has a pointed arched light set in raised surround, with similar diamond-shaped opening to right and blocked window with cill and dripstone to left. The rear faces the sea, and has splayed walls to each side of the wide opening. All windows are unglazed, and the external stair leads to the roof. Interior: The fireplace is partly blocked. The blocked window formerly had a mullion with 2 unglazed lights. The Huer's House was used as a look-out for the shoals of pilchards. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

Listing NGR: SW8067262386

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 863 601

Grade: II

UID: 71014

COLAN SW 86 SE 6/9 Milestone at SW 863 601 – II

Milestone. C19. Granite monolith with triangular head, about 1½ metres high. Painted, with carved and painted lettering in upper case: NEWQUAY 4, with benchmark to top.

Listing NGR: SW8630760115

Name: MILESTONE 155M NORTH OF COSWORTH FARM

Grade: II

UID: 508248

COLAN

1555/0/10037 A392 25-OCT-10 (South side) Milestone 155m north of Cosworth Farm

GV II DESCRIPTION: Milestone erected in the mid-C19 for the Newquay Highway Board. Granite monolith. It is set back from the road, rectangular on plan and stands approximately 0.60m high. It has a pent head with chamfered shoulders and is painted white. Its front (north) face is inscribed in sans serif capital letters: NEWQUAY/ 5; the lettering is picked out in black. An OS benchmark is carved on the upper part of the front face.

HISTORY: The Newquay Highway Board was established under the Highways Act of 1835 and was responsible for erecting a series of milestones, all to the same design, on the three principal routes into the town. The milestone on the A392, 155m north of Cosworth Farm, forms part of this group and is considered to date from sometime between 1835 and 1852.

REASONS FOR DECISION: This milestone on the south side of the A392, 155m north of Cosworth Farm, which was erected by the Newquay Highway Board in the mid-C19, is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: A legible and intact example of a mid-C19 milestone which remains in its original position * Group value: It forms a good group with other designated milestones erected along the principal routes into Newquay

National Grid Reference: SW 87882 60152

Name: PAIR OF GATE PIERS ABOUT 30 METRES EAST OF COSWARTH

Grade: II

UID: 71010

COLAN SX 85 NE 11/5 Pair of gate piers about 30 metres - east of Coswarth GV II

Pair of gate piers. C19. Granite rubble. Pair of square plan piers, about 2 metres high, with granite rubble pyramidal caps with a granite ball finial.

Listing NGR: SW8692059680

Name: COSWARTH

Grade: II

UID: 71009

COLAN SW 85 NE 11/4 Coswarth 7.1.52 GV II

Farmhouse. Circa late C16 - early C17 origin; extended in circa early-mid C18, dated 1761, with additions and alterations of C19 and later alterations. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. Hipped slate and asbestos slate roofs, with rear lateral stacks to the two rooms in the main range. End stacks with brick shafts. Plan: L-plan, with a wing to rear right and a stair tower in the angle to rear. All that remains of the original late C16 - early C17 house is the right-hand range, which appears to be a parlour cross-wing of a larger house whose main range to the left has been rebuilt in 1761 (datestone) and early C19 and the lower left end demolished. The left-hand range may be a rebuilding on the site of or in front of the hall. Outhouses of circa C18 were attached at the left side, enclosing a small service yard. Exterior: Asymmetrical 2-storey front, with the C18 range to left and the early range to right, with a straight joint between. To right, at ground floor, there is an 8- light granite window, hollow-chamfered, with king mullion and mullions. This may be the right end room of the original cross-wing, the rooms to left replaced by the C18 building. At first floor there is a 12-pane sash. The bay to left has C20 door, with 12-pane sash at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor. Datestone HE 1761 above the door. End bay set back to left, with 16-pane sash of C19 at ground and first floor. At the left side, the end wall is blind. Attached to left a pair of C19 piers with re-used octagonal stone caps with ball finials, forming the entrance to the service yard.

Part of an unglazed stone mullioned window is incorporated in to the pier to left. There is an L-plan range of 2-storey rubble outhouses with corrugated asbestos roofs joining the outer pier to the house. The range of outhouses to left has 2 doors and a 16-pane sash at ground floor, two 2-light casements at first floor. The range adjoining the house has 3 doors and 2 windows at upper level. The inner side of the house has a projection for the stair to right, with a 15-pane light. To left, C20 door and 16-pane sash, with two C20 windows at first floor. The right side of the house has a large external stack to left. To right there are three 12-pane sashes and one 16-pane sash at first floor ; ground floor has 12-pane sash, 2-light casements to the central room and a stack to right with a C20 window at each side. This is in square granite rubble. The end window to right was formerly a doorway. Interior: The front entrance leads into a large entrance hall, with stair to rear left; open-well stair with stick balusters. To right there is a doorway leading into the early range ; this has a flat head, in granite, with roll and hollow moulding and vase with run-out stops. The central room in the early range was partitioned probably in circa C18, as dairy and larder, with a 2-panelled door with ventilation holes to the room to left. The partition forms a narrow passage, giving access to the main front room and the rear room in the wing. The rear room is heated from a stack at the right side ; the fireplace is in granite, with flat head, roll and hollow moulding with the same stops as the outer doorway.

Listing NGR: SW8688559699

Name: TRETHIGGEY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71023

COLAN SW 85 NW 10/18 Trethiggey Farmhouse - GV II

Farmhouse. Circa 1830-40 with very few later alterations. Said to have been built for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. Brown elvan ashlar front with stone rubble to rear. Hipped slate roof with ashlar stacks to sides with cornices; deep bracketed eaves. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right. Kitchen to rear left and service rooms to rear right, stair to rear centre. At the rear, the service rooms form 2 shallow wings. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are original C19 16- pane sashes with voussoirs and keystones. Central panelled double doors with 4- centred arched margin glazed fanlight set in elliptical recessed archway. Plinth, band course and rusticated quoins. Right side has blind painted sash at ground and first floor to left and at first floor to right. Sash at ground floor right. 16- pane sash at ground and first floor to centre. Plinth and band course continued. Small single storey outhouse attached to right. Left side blind; plate-glass sash at first floor to right. At the rear, there are 2 shallow wings, with central round- arched stair light with radiating glazing bars. Wing to left has door at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor. Wing to right has door and 16-pane sash, and 16-pane sash at first floor. Between the 2 wings is a single storey block, with a tall ventilator window to the dairy. Interior: The front entrance hall has plaster cornice with central rosette. Hexagonal paving in brown elvan. Dog-leg stair with wreathed handrail, stick balusters and scrolled string. The front right room has wooden chimneypiece and plaster cornice. The doors and joinery at ground floor are all painted with imitation wood graining, of circa 1950, but of very high quality. The kitchen to rear left has C20 range inserted in the fireplace; C19 mantel and gun rack, with settle by the rear window. Servants' bells and service stair boxed in to rear left. The dairy and larder to rear right have slate paving, and a wooden bacon rack is preserved in the house. This is a high quality farmhouse of the early C19, with the plan and internal features all retained.

Listing NGR: SW8462659689

Name: TRETHIGGEY VILLA

Grade: II

UID: 71025

COLAN SW 85 NW 10/20 Trethiggey Villa – II

House. Circa 1840-50, with few later alterations. Elvan stone ashlar. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with ashlar shafts and cornices, rear left stack with plainer cornice. Plan: Double depth plan. The entrance front has porch off-centre to left probably leading to a stair hall. The garden front is at the right side, with 2 principal rooms facing the garden and service rooms behind. Italianate style. Exterior: The entrance front is 2-storey, an asymmetrical 2-window front with original windows. Embattled single storey porch with 2 round-arched margin-glazed lights; to right a contemporary conservatory with round-arched lights; the front door is inside the conservatory. First floor has 2 round-arched 8-pane sashes. The garden front is at the right side. Ground floor has square bay along the whole front with 2 French windows with sidelights and overlights of small round-arched lights. Blind round-arched niche to centre. Round-arched sash to left of the bay. First floor has two paired 8-pane sashes with round arches and central round-arched niche with carved fan. Interior: Not inspected but may retain good contemporary features such as staircase and joinery. This is an unusual survival, an early C19 Italianate villa with no alterations to details of fenestration, and high quality masonry.

Listing NGR: SW8481459815

Name: GARDEN WALLS AND GATEWAY ATTACHED TO FRONT OF TRETHIGGEY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71024

COLAN SW 85 NW 10/19 Garden walls and gateway attached - to front of Trethiggey Farmhouse GV II

Garden walls and gateway. Circa 1830-40. Squared stone rubble wall with stone coping and cast iron railings. The wall is attached to the front left of Trethiggey Farmhouse, about 4 metres high, with stone coping ; in this range the wall is about 5 metres long, swept down to the front range, which runs along the front of the garden for about 20 metres. The front range is a low wall with moulded coping, railings with trefoil finials and columnar stanchions. There is a gateway at the right end with plain stone piers and a gate similar to the railings.

Listing NGR: SW8462259677

Name: OUTBUILDINGS AT TRERICE

Grade: II

UID: 63999

ST NEWLYN EAST TRERICE SW 85 NW 1/58 Outbuildings at Trerice 30.5.1967 GV II

Barn and attached buildings, now restaurant and services. C15, with C16 porches. Killas stone, with slate roofs. Barn has central midstreys on both sides, and long wing extending east from north end, and shorter wing on south end, the intervening spaces having later lean-to structures, now WCs, stores and kitchens. Interior: Four-centred arches over inner openings from midstreys with position for hanging doors, before midstreys added. C20 roof trusses. Various altered openings.

Listing NGR: SW8408058516

Name: LION SCULPTURES FLANKING FRONT GARDEN PATH. TRERICE

Grade: II

UID: 63998

ST NEWLYN EAST TRERICE SW 85 SW 1/57 Lion sculptures flanking front garden path. Trerice
GV II

Two freestanding garden ornaments in form of crouching lions, flanking path from road to house. C16. Granite. Each has front paws grasping their breasts, and tail looped over back. Lions were found at Kenegie in Gulval, but claimed by Henderson to have been at Trewardreva, Newlyn East, and after 150 years at Lifton, Devon, were returned to Trerice by the Trust in 1973. (Journ. Royal Inst of Cornwall. NS 6 Pt 4 1972, p320, and J.R.I.C. NS3 (1980) pp 250-251.)

Listing NGR: SW8414858468

Name: TREVARTHIAN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63956

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NW

1/14

Trevarthian farmhouse

--- II Farmhouse. C17, extended early C18 and end C18.

Killas with granite dressings, but lean-to of stone and cob. Slate roofs.

Plan: Original building of 2 rooms with lean-to added with service rooms covering part of rear. Front block added late C18, also of two rooms with central through hall and link to earlier build, partly altered or rebuilt.

Two storeys. Added elevation of 3 bays. Central part-glazed C19 door and flanking 16-paned sashes, 4 x 4 pane to first floor, all opening having segmental brick arches and keystones. Roof hipped. Stack to right gable.

Interior: No significant features.

Trevarthian was an early barton of the parish of St Newlyn East and received a licence for a chapel in 1400.

Listing NGR: SW8460058644

Name: GARDEN WALL AT TREVARTHIAN FARM

Grade: II

UID: 63957

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NW 1/15 Garden wall at Trevarthian Farm.

--- II

Garden wall to driveway. C18 or early C19, Cob and killas stone.

Wall approx 3m high, extending from gable end of earlier farmhouse approx 22m, ending in approx 7m run of killas wall of equal height.

Listing NGR: SW8457758645

Name: FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS. TRERICE

Grade: II

UID: 63997

ST NEWLYN EAST TRERICE SW 85 NW 1/56 Front garden walls and gate-piers. Trerice.

GV II

Garden walls to east front garden of Trerice (q.v.). C19-C20 partly on early foundations. Killas rubble. Walls approx 3.2m high adjoining wings of house, extending east maintaining level angled coping to east return where reduced to approx 1.8m high by rise in ground. Ashlar copings sweeps up to central gate piers, C20, ashlar elvan, approx 3m high, with hollow cornice and tall raised ball finials. C20 timber gates. Listed for group value.

Listing NGR: SW8415558469

Name: TRESILLIAN HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63994

ST NEWLYN EAST A3058 SW 85 NE (South West side) 2/27 30.5.1967 Tresillian House

--- II

House. Late C18, extended mid C19 for Gully-Bennett family. Gritstone, with granite raised quoins and dressings for openings. dalabole slate roof. Plan: Double pile, with central entrance hall on north-east front leading to large stair well to rear. Library and main drawing room on south-east, dining room in north-west corner, connected by butler's pantry below stair well. Rear service wing, now flat, altered C19 (Datestone over secondary entrance on north-west front) with servants stair. Two storeys, entrance front of 5 window bays, the centre three bays close spaced with central porch, open outer door; side lights, and hipped roof. Inner door panelled, with leaded overlight. Windows 12-paned sashes with concealed boxes. Granite flush quoins and radial lintel voussoirs. Three bay south-east front. Eaves with regularly spaced granite corbels. Roof hipped. Four symmetrical stacks, each with 4 flues and cylindrical pots. Interior: Main reception rooms have moulded plaster cornices, with central floral rose in drawing room, which also has bold Carrara marble chimneypiece. Oak open well stair with turned balusters and wreathed handrail. Heavy baluster newel at base, and simple tread brackets. Stair well has coffered ceiling at first floor level and an octagonal roof light. Library refitted late C19-early C20.

Listing NGR: SW8557058352

Name: WAYMARKING STONE

Grade: II

UID: 63993

ST NEWLYN EAST WHITE CROSS LANE SW 85 NE

2/54 Waymarking stone

--- II

Waymarking stone. Probably early C19. Painted granite. A square pillar approx 1m high, tapered to splay at top. Painted incised lettering reading: West face: <----< ST COLUMB NEWLYN >----> and bench mark 279.1 ft OD East face <----< MITCHELL Listing NGR: SW8704258114

Name: RETYN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71313

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/312 Retyn Farmhouse 16.5.86 II

Farmhouse. Late C17 - early C18; additions to rear of later C18, with later additions and alterations of C19 and C20. Rendered stone rubble; the rear wall partly in rendered cob. Thatched roof with gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts, the stack to left rebuilt in C20. Plan: 2-room plan with central passage, with kitchen to left and parlour to right. Circa mid C18, and outshut of single storey and loft was added to rear, with unheated dairies and central stair. Later in the C19, a one-room plan wing was added to rear left as a kitchen, heated from a gable end stack at the rear; this wing is built into the bank at the rear. Further additions at the left side of the wing, of later C19 and C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has panelled and glazed door set in C20 thatched porch on wooden posts. C19 16-pane sash to right and left with timber lintels. First floor has three 2-light 8-pane casements of early C20. Right end has C19 16-pane sash at first floor to left. The outshut is to right, with 6-pane light at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor; asbestos slate roof. The rear of the outshut has two 2-light C20 casements at ground floor and one at first floor. The left side is rendered; two single storey C20 additions. To left is the rear wing with two C20 12-pane sashes and two C20 single lights at first floor. There is a 2-storey addition at the side of the rear wing, with 16-pane sash at ground floor and 12-pane sash at first floor, C20 replacements. The rear wing has glazed C20 door at the inner side and gable end stack with brick shaft; asbestos slate roof. Interior: The passage is wide, with an C18 screen partition wall to left, with raised moulded fillets. The front room has early C18 2-panelled door; C20 fireplace. The room to front left has C19 6-panelled door with re-used HL hinges. Fireplace rebuilt, with cloam oven remaining. The rear outshut has a dog-leg stair with stick balusters. At first floor, the rooms are ceiled; the roof has trusses with roughly hewn principal rafters and halved and pegged collars.

Listing NGR: SW8846658719

Name: MILESTONE SOUTH OF TRESILLIAN BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 63995

SW 85 NE 2/28

ST NEWLYN EAST A3058 (South-west side) Milestone south of Tresillian Barton

II

Milestone. C18 or early C19. Painted stone. Rectangular with rounded back and weathered top. Inscribed NEWQUAY / 5.

Listing NGR: SW8616757920

Name: DEGEMBRIS MAJOR FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS

Grade: II

UID: 63945

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NE 2/1 Degembris Major Farmhouse and attached outbuildings

--- II

Farmhouse. C16-early C17 and late C18. Elvan and killas, limewashed, and slate hung to front, slate roof. Plan: Off centre front entrance, sitting room to left with gable stack, smaller heated room to left with kitchen at far left. Integral lean-to (linhay) at rear for full length originally containing dairy, and stair, raised to 1½ storeys when main roof raised. Building has two storey farm building of C16-C17 attached in line to left gable and single storey stable wing added in front of junction. Two storeys, Front slate hung. Half glazed door with pent porch roof. Paned casement windows but 4-paned sashes either side of entrance. Gable brick stacks. Interior: Modernised. Right gable fireplace has timber lintel, not now visible, and left gable fireplace originally had large fireplace with cloam oven, now removed. Linhay has chamfered ceiling joists without stops.

Farm building continuing range. Killas with granite and elvan dressings. Two storeys, four window bays. Two light stone mullioned chamfered windows with some original plank shutters to each floor, 2 to ground floor, and 3 to upper floor with upper level door with chamfered sill. C19 roof of Cornish type. Upper floor, now store, has some shafting. Added to front, a 3-bay stable building of mid C19. Killas with slate roof. Loose boxes on ground floor with stable doors and segmental buff brick arches. Pitching doors to loft.

Degembris is mentioned by Carew as a tithing of the hundred of Pydar in 1650.

Listing NGR: SW8522256846

Name: DEGEMBRIS MINOR

Grade: II

UID: 63946

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NE 2/2 Degembris Minor

--- II

Farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Killas and slate roof. Front elevation has stone squared and coursed. Plan: Two room front block with central passage to former kitchen in rear wing. Single storey dairy attached in line with rear wing, and reentrant angle on west infilled later. Two storeys. Elevation of 3 bays. Central boarded door within C20 glazed and slated porch. Sixteen paned sashes with openings with cambered heads. Gable stacks.

Listing NGR: SW8515056857

Name: PENCORSE MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 71312

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/311 Pencorse Manor (formerly listed as Pencorse House) 7.1.52 II

Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17; remodelled in C18 and C19, with the left end removed and replaced circa early - mid C19. Some C20 alterations. Granite rubble with some granite ashlar and granite dressings. The front slope of the roof is in scantle slate, the rest slate; the roof is hipped, with end stack to right with rubble shaft and shaped top. Plan: L-shaped on plan; 3-room plan front range with a rear wing of one-room plan to right. The room to right is all that remains of a formerly larger house. The room to right is heated from a stack at the right end, and appears to have had a passage at the left end, probably divided by a screen partition. In circa early C18, a stair was inserted to rear right of this room, and the left end rebuilt. A rear wing of one-room plan was added to rear right. In circa early - mid C19, an addition was made at the left end. This is of 2-room plan, with one room to front and one to rear, and with a staircase at the inner side; this formed a garden front at the left side. Exterior: The front is 2-storey,

asymmetrical, with the bays of the earlier building slightly advanced to right, in granite ashlar. In the bays to right, there is a C19 round-arched 2-light casement with hood mould remaining above from a formerly larger window aperture. An ovolo-moulded granite jamb remains, the C19 window being deeper than the C17 window. There is a single light remaining of a chamfered granite window to left, with ovolo-moulded surround and truncated hood mould. At first floor there is a C20 12-pane sash. To left is a studded plank door with cambered arch and dripstone, set in moulded wooden frame; this may be in the position of the original entrance to the passage, but is probably re-set. There are 4 bays to left, with four 12-pane sashes at first floor, ground floor has large 12-pane sash and 3-light granite mullioned window, rebuilt circa C19 with hood mould. All sashes of C19. The right end has a C19 mullion and transom window lighting the stair. C20 single light at first floor to left. Single storey and loft lean-to of C19 to right with 6-panelled door and C20 windows. The rear wing to right has a stack with brick shaft. The left side is a 2-storey symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are 12-pane sashes with cambered arches, of early C19; central C20 glazed door with cambered arch. At the rear, the main range is set on a cellar. First floor has one single casement and two 2-light casements, of C19; ground floor has two 2-light casements. To right, there is a 10-pane light to the stair in early C19 range, with glazed C20 door to left. There is a straight joint to left, with the upper level of the wall in rendered cob, with a C19 2-light casement at ground and first floor. Interior: The early C19 range to left has the partition wall removed between the two rooms and the staircase; the stair is a tight open-well, with stick balusters and wreathed handrail. In the early range to right, the staircase to rear right is a dog-leg, of circa early C18, with turned balusters, moulded handrail, and ramped dado panelling. The window over this staircase retains a wooden lintel with scroll stops. At first floor, the main range has been divided, with a central corridor running from right to left, and rooms to front and rear; one of these rooms to rear retains an early C18 2-panelled door. At ground floor in the main room to right, there is a fireplace at the right end, reconstructed of C17 granite moulded fragments. This room also retains beams which are chamfered and scroll stopped. In the roof, over the range to front right, there are 2 early trusses remaining, with roughly hewn principal rafters, and cambered collars which are dovetailed and pegged to the principals. One later C17 truss partly survives, with collar halved and pegged to the principals.

Listing NGR: SW8744856068

Name: CARVYNICK HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 71317

ST ENODER - SW 85 NE 11/341 Carvynick House 7:1:52 – II

House, now used as a restaurant and flats. Probably C17 (datestone of 1669 possibly reset), remodelled and extended in C18 and extended again in late C19. Local slate rubble with granite dressings, partly slate hung at front and whitewashed brick at rear. Bitumenned slate roof with gabled ends; hipped roof wing. Brick gable end stacks. Plan: The original plan is uncertain because the interior was not inspected. The front range appears to be a 2-room plan (now one large room) with gable end stacks and a central entrance. The I-room plan wing at the front of the lower left end is probably an C18 addition. In the late C19 a parallel range was built at the back, also with gable end stacks and with a staircase at the centre. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window south front. Mostly large late C19 casements in openings with flat dressed granite lintels and slate sills, ground floor right 2 late C19 French windows. To left of centre a circa early C17 4-light hollow chamfered granite mullion window with a hoodmould, slate hung above and a small late C19 2-light casement on the first floor with glazing bars. Approximately central doorway with flat dressed granite arch with keystone and dressed granite jambs and a C19 glazed and panelled door. Granite datestone above doorway with initials T over AC and date 1669. Wing projecting on left, its end wall has a C20 glazed door and C20 casements above. Late C19 parallel range at the rear has stop- chamfered window openings with sashes complete with glazing bars and similar tall stair window near centre. Interior and roof structure not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW8786956366

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 874570

Grade: II

UID: 71302

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/301 Milestone at SW 874570 – II

Milestone. C19. Painted granite monolith about 50 centimetres high with triangular shaped head. Carved painted lettering in sanserif upper case: NEWQUAY 6.

Listing NGR: SW8755556969

Name: MILESTONE AT SW 878555

Grade: II

UID: 71303

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/302 Milestone at SW 878555 – II

Milestone. Probably C18. Painted granite monolith with pyramidal top, about one metre high. Carved and painted lettering in sanserif upper and lower case: VI MILES To Saint COLUMB.

Listing NGR: SW8788555580

Name: TREVESSA FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 63958

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NE 2/12 Treveffa farmhouse

--- II

Farmhouse, early C18 and mid C19 probably for Capt Botallick. Stone, slate hung, and scantle slate roof. Plan: Earlier build remains at east end, remainder demolished for large 2-storey block with through hall. 2 rooms deep and gable stacks, probably when adapted for mine captain's house for local silver-lead mines. Central entrance converted to 16-pane sash window, and other windows to both floors all 16-pane sashes. Brick stacks. Earlier end has casement windows and hipped roof. Stair window on gable end 4 panes wide with intersecting glazing bars. Lean-to along rear, whitewashed, containing garage and service rooms. John Trevisa, 1340 - 1402, scholar under patronage of Lord Thomas Berkeley, was born here. His works include 'de Regimine Principum', 'De Proprietatibus Rerum' and 'Polychronicon', and is said to have worked with Langland on Piers the Ploughman.

(c/f Eric Gethyn Jones, 'Trevisa of Berkeley', Alan Sutton (1978) and forthcoming work by Professor David Fowler of Seattle)

Listing NGR: SW8674955541

Name: FARM BUILDING OPPOSITE TREVESSA

Grade: II

UID: 63959

ST NEWLYN EAST SW 85 NE 2/13 Farm building opposite Treveassa.

-- II

Farm building, 1716. Moorstone, cob to upper floor and slate roof. Plan: Single chamber with lean-to carthouse at north end. Two entrances to farmyard. Timber lintels to openings and two window vents. Pitching doors and small shuttered window to upper floor. Roof hipped. Interior: Part only of floor survives. C19 Cornish timber trusses. Slates torched on under side. Of interest as a dated example of the standard animal house with corn and straw store above.

Listing NGR: SW866855502

Name: MILESTONE 620M N OF MITCHELL

Grade: II

UID: 508258

ST NEWLYN EAST

1105/0/10006 A3076 25-OCT-10 (West side) Milestone 620m N of Mitchell

GV II DESCRIPTION: Milestone erected in the mid-C19 for the Newquay Highway Board. Granite monolith. It is sited on the west side of a lay-by which marks the former route of the A3076. It is rectangular on plan and approximately 0.60m high. It has a pent head with chamfered shoulders and is painted white. Its front (east) face is inscribed in sans serif capital letters: NEWQUAY/ 7. The lettering is picked out in black.

HISTORY: The Newquay Highway Board was established under the Highways Act of 1835 and was responsible for erecting a series of milestones, all to the same design, on the three principal routes into the town. The milestone at Quintrell Downs forms part of this group and is considered to date from sometime between 1835 and 1852. During its restoration in 2008 it was discovered that part of the inscription had been covered over with a layer of cement. This is thought to have occurred during World War II when an order was issued to 'mutilate' milestones and signposts so as not to aid an invading army. The cement has been retained and the inscription re-painted over this.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION: This milestone is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: An example of a mid-C19 milestone which remains in its original position and retains evidence of deliberate war-time defacing * Group value: It forms a good group with other designated milestones erected along the principal routes into Newquay

National Grid Reference: SW8611055130

Name: THOMAS MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 8 METRES SOUTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST COLANUS

Grade: II

UID: 71032

COLAN SW 86 SE 6/27 Thomas monument in the churchyard - about 8 metres south of tower of Church of St Colanus GV II

Headstone. Early C19. Slate. Rectangular stone with carved Ionic columns to sides, and round arch, with rays of light at each corner ; key block to the arch and inscription: Death spares none. Good lettering with verses to Alice Thomas, 1826.

Listing NGR: SW8681461291

Name: PAIR OF GATE PIERS AT ENTRANCE TO TREVITHICK MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 71026

COLAN SW 86 SW 5/21 Pair of gate piers at entrance to - Trevithick Manor II

Pair of gate piers. C18. Elvan ashlar. Pair of square plan gate piers, about 2 metres high. Moulded cornices with swept necking and ball finials.

Listing NGR: SW8230360025

Scheduled Monuments

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS ON TRELOY HILL, 170m EAST OF TREGENNA FARM

UID: 31835

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated on a steep bank on Treloy Hill. The wayside cross survives as the lower part of a granite shaft set in a granite base. The shaft measures 0.38m high by 0.19m wide and is octagonal in section. The base measures 0.6m square and is 0.3m high. This wayside cross is situated on a steep grass bank on a bend on the A3059, the road between St Columb Major and Newquay, a route linking the north coast with major routes through Cornwall. The cross was first mentioned in 1858 by the antiquarian, Blight, as being situated on the roadside between St Columb Major and St Columb Minor. Later, in 1884 it was noticed that the letters 'T S' were incised on the base, suggesting that the cross had been used as a boundary stone at some time in the past. In 1992 the shaft was broken off the base, but was repaired with a stainless steel pin and mortar. The octagonal shape of the shaft suggests this wayside cross has a late medieval date.

National Grid Reference: SW 85397 62398

Name: ST PEDYR'S WELL, TRELOY

UID: 31834

The monument includes a medieval holy well at Treloy, which survives as a small stone building with two stone benches to either side of the entrance, and is located over a spring. The well house measures 2.03m north-south by 1.75m east-west. There is a granite pointed arched doorway in the south face, giving access to the well basin. The well basin contains clear water which flows out of the well entrance and down towards a nearby stream. The walls of the well-house are constructed of the local stone and the roof comprises large slabs of stone. The benches to either side of the entrance are low stone walls, the one to the west has a large slab of worked granite placed on it, possibly part of a window mullion. To the east of the well-house is a granite window arch embedded in the ground, probably from the site of an adjacent chapel, of which there are no visible remains. The well and chapel of St Pedyr were first mentioned in the 17th century, and in 1694 two people from Stratton in north Cornwall were given money to journey to the well to seek a cure for their legs. By 1824 the well had fallen into decay, but had been restored by 1894 when it was described as being in good condition and popular with artists and visitors, By 1925 the well was again falling into ruin, but it was restored by the Newquay Old Cornwall Society in 1953.

National Grid Reference: SW 85799 62248

Name: ROUND 420m SOUTH EAST OF MELANCOOSE

UID: CO 431

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes a round, situated on the upper north western end of a ridge between two unnamed rivers leading to Porth. The round survives as an oval enclosure. It is defined by a rampart of up to 1m high

with a largely buried outer ditch of up to 0.4m deep which survives as partially upstanding earthworks and elsewhere as largely buried features and deposits. A road, which bisects the round, is excluded from the monument. A field boundary which crosses the rampart to the north west is also excluded, although the ground beneath is included.
National Grid Reference: SW 86422 61711, SW 86440 61789

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS BASE IN COLAN CHURCHYARD

UID: 30420

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base situated to the south of the church in Colan churchyard, close to the north coast of mid Cornwall. The wayside cross base measures 0.57m in overall height and survives as a granite block moulded to give an octagonal section top springing from a square section base. The octagonal section top measures 0.7m north-south by 0.7m east-west. The upper surface of the top contains a centrally placed square mortice, 0.35m north-south by 0.5m east-west. The square section basal part has sides 0.6m wide, and the corners of this basal part are chamfered. The wayside cross base was first recorded by the local historian, Charles Henderson in the 1920s in the grounds of the vicarage at Colan. In 1971 the vicarage was sold and the cross base was moved into the churchyard. The style of the cross base denotes a later medieval date, probably 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross series. It is Listed Grade II. The gravel surface of the footpath surrounding the cross base, the wooden bench to the north and the granite war memorial to the east, where they fall within the cross base's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 86816 61293

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS IN COLAN CHURCHYARD

UID: 30419

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated to the south of the church in Colan churchyard, close to the north coast of mid Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft measuring 1.08m high. The principle faces are orientated north-south. The base of the shaft measures 0.36m wide widening slightly to 0.4m at the head, and the shaft is 0.17m thick. Both principal faces bear four round sinkings or shallow holes at the four corners of the head. The base of the head or neck is indicated by an indentation to either side of the shaft. The south principal face of the cross is pierced by two holes, 0.04m in diameter, one in the centre of the head, and one near the base of the shaft, each containing a lump of iron. The north principal face is pierced by a hole in the centre of the head, and five further holes running down the shaft, all containing lumps of iron. These holes are the results of a reuse of the cross as a base for iron railings. To the east of the cross is a granite stone bearing a plaque reading 'Colan Cross Rescued from a nearby hedge and erected on this site by Newquay OCS Dedicated on Trinity Sunday 1970'. The cross is Listed Grade II. The gravel surface of the footpath surrounding the cross, the flower pots and the iron bootscraper to the south west, the drains to the north west and north east and the modern plaque and its granite mount to the east fall within the cross's protective margin and are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 86827 61292

Name: AN EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE IN ST FRANCIS CHURCHYARD, INDIAN QUEENS

UID: 30423

The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone in St Francis churchyard, Indian Queens. The memorial stone survives as an upright granite shaft measuring 1.65m in overall height. The rectangular section shaft measures 0.5m wide at the base tapering to 0.3m at the top, and is 0.33m thick at the base tapering to 0.28m at the top; the broader faces are oriented north-south. This stone bears an incised inscription in one line running down its north face. The inscription is in Latin, and has been read as 'RVANI HIC IACIT', or 'MAGLI HIC'. The inscription is very worn and virtually indecipherable. The use of an upright shaft or stone with a simple Latin inscription suggests a fifth/sixth century to 11th century date for this memorial stone. Also on the north face are two holes: one is 1.04m above ground level, and is 0.05m in diameter and 0.09m deep; the other is 0.26m above ground level and is filled with lead, with the remains of an iron gate fitting in it. Both these holes indicate that the memorial stone was used as a gatepost at some time in the past. This memorial stone was first recorded by the antiquarian, Borlase in 1754 as "about four miles east of Michel", approximately 7km south west of Indian Queens. By 1872 the stone had been moved to the Indian Queens Inn, where the historian Henderson stated it had marked the parish boundary between St Enoder and St Columb. In the 1930s the road beside the stone was widened, leaving the stone as an obstruction on the pathway and in danger of damage, so in 1939 it was moved to its present location in St Francis churchyard. The metalled surface of the footpath to the north of the early Christian memorial stone where it falls within its protective margin, is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 91625 59130

Name: MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS BASE, 140m SOUTH OF TREVEMPER FARM

UID: 26237

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base and a protective margin around it, situated at the centre of a minor road junction between Crantock and Newquay near the north coast of Cornwall. The cross base, which is Listed Grade II, is visible as a square stone slab, measuring 1.03m north-south by 0.95m east-west, with rounded corners. The cross base is groundfast, its upper surface projecting 0.12m above ground level. In the centre of the base is a round socket, 0.25m in diameter, cut to receive the cross shaft. This cross-base is located at a junction of three roads, south of the hamlet of Trevemper, on the route east from the parish church at Crantock to the lowest bridging point of the River Gannel at Trevemper Bridge. This route linked the important medieval collegiate church at Crantock with its dependent chapel and parish of St Columb Minor to the north east, and on a regional scale, with the main routes through Cornwall. The surface of the metalled road passing to the south of the cross-base but within the area of the protective margin and the modern road sign to the south east of the cross-base, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 81523 59728

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: WAYSIDE CROSS-BASE 300m NORTH WEST OF THE CHURCH OF ST NEWLINA

UID: 30437

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-base situated beside the road on a route from St Newlyn East to Tregair. The wayside cross-base is visible as a rectangular granite slab measuring 0.6m north-south by 0.75m east-west, and 0.19m thick. The east side of the cross-base is rounded in shape. The cross-base is groundfast set into a granite walled niche in the base of the hedge. The central rectangular socket measures 0.25m east-west by 0.18m north-south and is 0.1m deep. The road which the cross stands beside leads northwards towards the lowest bridged crossing point of the River Gannel at Trevemper Bridge, linking St Newlyn East with one of the main routes through Cornwall. There is a footpath just south of the cross-base to the church at St Newlyn East, so this cross acted as a waymarker on a local level marking the route to the parish church. The cross-base is Listed Grade II. The metalled surface of the road passing to the west of the cross-base where it falls within its protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 82687 56566

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS IN ST ENODER CHURCHYARD

UID: 28461

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Fraddon Cross, situated to the south of the church in St Enoder churchyard in central Cornwall. The Fraddon Cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, standing to a height of 0.99m. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The head measures 0.53m high by 0.48m wide and is 0.18m thick. Both principal faces are decorated: the north face bears an equal limbed cross formed by four triangular sinkings in the areas between the limbs; the south face bears a sunken equal limbed cross, with the areas between the limbs left in relief. This cross has a marked inclination to the right. At the neck are two rounded projections which extend 0.03m to either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 0.59m high by 0.37m wide and is 0.16m thick. The Fraddon Cross is located to the west of the south entrance into the churchyard. This cross was found buried head down by the road from St Enoder to Fraddon with its base stone standing beside it. In 1879 the cross was relocated to the north side of the churchyard at St Enoder. Its base stone may be the base stone built into the church porch. In 1893 the cross was re-erected in its present position on the south side of the churchyard. The grave with its headstone to the south west of the cross and the gravel surface of the footpath passing to the east, where they lie within the protective margin of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. This cross is Listed Grade II.

National Grid Reference: SW 89232 56953

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 inturned.

National Grid Reference: SW 81557 54794

Name: PREHISTORIC LONG BARROW AND FOUR ROUND BARROWS 580m AND 750m SOUTH WEST OF MITCHELL FARM

UID: 32907

The monument includes a long barrow and four round barrows within two areas of protection, situated high on the west shoulder of a ridge east of Carland Cross, together forming the western part of a prehistoric ridge top barrow cemetery, and bisected by a modern field boundary. The four round barrows are aligned WSW-ENE over 210m; the three eastern barrows in this alignment are closely spaced, while the fourth is about 150m to their WSW. The long barrow, situated north west of the western round barrow, has a long mound orientated north east-south west with a slightly irregular tapered ovoid plan, broader at the north east end, and measuring approximately 22m long and 13m across, and 0.4m high. Of the four aligned round barrows, the westernmost has a low mound measuring approximately 15m in diameter and 0.2m high. To the ENE is the closely spaced group of three barrows in the alignment, the western barrow in this group having a low mound, approximately 16m in diameter and 0.3m high. The central barrow and the easternmost have similar low mounds approximately 15m in diameter and 0.2m high.

National Grid Reference: SW 85122 54136, SW 85307 54151

Name: THREE BOWL BARROWS 670m AND 775m NORTH WEST OF HOMER DOWNS

UID: 32911

The monument includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above an east slope on a spur of a ridge running north from Trenderal. The three barrows form a roughly linear group running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The north western barrow has an earthen mound 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a fairly level top. A buried ditch around the mound, approximately 3m wide, is visible on aerial photographs. The central barrow has a prominent earthen mound 25.2m in diameter and 1.2m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile. The south eastern barrow has a prominent earthen mound 22.5m in diameter and 1m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile.

National Grid Reference: SW 89463 53419, SW 89551 53363

Name: BOWL BARROW 570m SOUTH OF MITCHELL FARM

UID: 32904

The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated above a south west slope on a ridge east of Carland Cross. The barrow has a mound 17m in diameter and rises to 2.3m high. The mound has been truncated and reduced slightly on the SSW where it forms part of a wide roadside verge, running down to the road in an irregular stepped slope. The mound is also truncated around the north, where its cut edge is retained by a curving modern hedgebank; the rounded top of the mound rises from the south of the retaining hedgebank. The monument is closely associated with a group of barrows along the ridge top which is the subject of

a separate scheduling, and together they form a small prehistoric barrow cemetery. The modern road surface to the south of the barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 85728 53881

Name: TWO BOWL BARROWS 650m AND 410m NORTH WEST OF HENDRA FARM

UID: 32905

The monument includes two prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above a south west slope on a ridge east of Carland Cross. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The northern barrow, known as Jenkyn's or Hendra Barrow, has a prominent mound approximately 24.4m diameter and 2.5m high. The mound is of earth and small stones, with some larger quartz stone protruding from the surface near its edge, which may be part of a kerb around the mound. An irregular hollow some 10m north-south by 4m east-west and 0.4m deep in the top of the mound is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. Remains of a quarry ditch around the mound are visible, particularly on the north and south west sides, forming a depression extending up to 3m from the mound edge and measuring up to 0.1m deep. The southern barrow has a denuded mound approximately 17m across north-south by 15m east-west, and up to 1m high. The monument is closely associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling which together form a ridge-top barrow cemetery. National Grid Reference: SW 85752 53502, SW 85770 53768

Name: FIVE BOWL BARROWS 480m AND 510m NORTH OF HENDRA FARM

UID: 32906

The scheduling includes five prehistoric bowl barrows, situated on the south west shoulder of a ridge east of Carland Cross. The barrows are closely grouped: four extend over 98m as an almost straight north-south alignment, with the fifth located 20m ENE of the northern barrow in the row. The barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge-top barrow cemetery. This scheduling is divided into two areas of protection. The barrow to the ENE of the row of four has a mound of earth with some small stones, approximately 17m in diameter and 2.5m high. The mound's rounded profile is broken on the west side by an irregular step curving up from north to south, resembling an overgrown track. In the top of the mound is a hollow, 5.9m north-south by 5.7m east-west and up to 0.8m deep, considered to be an antiquarian excavation. A quarry ditch is visible around the mound on the west and north sides, forming a depression up to 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The northernmost barrow in the row of four has a mound approximately 16m in diameter and 2.7m high. The next barrow to the south has a mound approximately 11m in diameter and 2.2m high. A hollow in the top of the mound near the centre, 2m across and 0.5m deep, is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. Remains of a ditch around the mound are visible on the south side, forming a depression up to 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Further south in the row, the next barrow has a mound approximately 14m in diameter and 2.1m high. A portion of the mound has been reduced on its south east side, leaving a sloping face 2.5m in from the perimeter. The southern barrow in the row has a mound approximately 20.5m in diameter and 3.2m high, of earth and some small quartz stones. A hollow 3m across and 0.5m deep in the top of the mound, west of centre, is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. Remains of a ditch around the mound are visible on the south side, forming a depression up to 2m wide and 0.2m deep. National Grid Reference: SW 85841 53602, SW 85890 53651

Name: WARREN'S BARROW

UID: 29681

The monument includes Warren's Barrow, a bell barrow situated on the tip of a south facing hill slope at the eastern edge of Newlyn Downs. It represents the most northerly of a group of barrows at Carland Cross which together formed a round barrow cemetery. The rest of the barrows in this group are the subject of separate schedulings. The barrow has a stepped appearance with a central mound about 10m in diameter containing a large central depression, surrounded on all sides by a lower and flatter berm which varies in width between 16m and 10m. The total diameter of the barrow mound is 36m and it has a maximum height of 3.6m. Other barrows in the vicinity are known to have been accompanied by a surrounding ditch from which material was quarried for their construction. Whilst Warren's Barrow has no such visible surrounding feature at ground level, its approximately 2m wide ditch is likely to survive below ground, the infilling of the ditch by natural processes over the course of many centuries masking it from present view. The unusual shape of the barrow led to the supposition in former years that the central mound was raised as a beacon on the site of a bowl barrow. However, the shape of the barrow is consistent with the bell barrow form and the depression in the centre of the mound the result of antiquarian excavation. The monument has become known locally as Warren's Barrow after General Warren who was reputedly buried there. All modern material overlying the barrow and its 2m protective margin, resulting from the construction of a temporary track, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath this material is included. National Grid Reference: SW 84598 53955

Name: TWO BOWL BARROWS 290m AND 375m NORTH OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

UID: 32902

The monument includes two prehistoric bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The northern barrow has a mound 9m in diameter and 0.7m high, with an irregular profile: the south and west sides have been cut into, and the top is uneven, possibly due to stone robbing. The mound of the southern barrow is 21.5m in diameter and 1m high, with an irregular rounded profile and a flattened but uneven top. A depression 2m-3m wide, to the north west of the mound, is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The south eastern edge of the mound has been clipped by the ditch of a modern field boundary which runs just east of the barrow. A hollow 6m wide east-west by 4m north-south and 0.8m deep has been cut into the north western side of the mound. On the south side of this are several large lumps of concrete. This hollow and concrete are remains of a modern lookout tower which formerly stood on the barrow. These two barrows are located towards the west of a small barrow cemetery containing bowl, bell, and platform barrows. National Grid Reference: SW 84244 53697, SW 84249 53766

Name: ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 420m NORTH EAST OF HIGHER ENNIS FARM

UID: 32903

The monument includes a round barrow cemetery containing five barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, situated on the ESE shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. They are closely associated with four other barrows, which form outliers to the cemetery and are the subject of separate schedulings. The five barrows are fairly closely and evenly spaced, with three aligned across the gentle slope of the land and are contained in four separate areas of protection. The two barrows on the south side of the group are aligned north west-south east. The south east barrow of the pair has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and around 1.8m high; its edges are rather spread, but it has a more rounded profile in the centre, indicating that it was originally a bowl shaped mound. A smooth lump on its southern side may be upcast from the cutting of a modern pond just beyond the barrow. A slight waterlogged area west of the mound is considered to represent the buried ditch which encircles it. The north western of these two

barrows has a grassy mound 35m in diameter and around 1m high, with gently sloping sides and a flattened top, suggesting it was of platform type. The sides of the mound have been clipped by ploughing, leaving parallel ridges. In 1898 remains of a ditch were noted. To the north, the scheduling includes a prominent bell barrow, known as Killigrew Barrow after the estate on which it lay. Its mound is 17m in diameter and 2.5m high, steep sided with a flatter but uneven top. Quartz blocks around its base are considered to be part of a kerb of stones set in the perimeter of the mound. An irregular depression in the centre of the top was probably caused by an antiquarian excavation. It was described as a fine bell barrow in 1898, implying a surrounding level area and outer ditch. There is a depression averaging 3m wide outside the mound, considered to be the remains of this ditch. To the west of Killigrew Barrow is a bowl barrow with a grassy mound 34m in diameter and 1.7m high. Its edges have been spread, leaving a more rounded profile in the centre. A slight depression to the west of the mound is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The western barrow in the scheduling is aligned with the southern pair. This barrow has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and 1m high. It was described as probably a broad or platform barrow in 1898. All modern posts and fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 84419 53732, SW 84482 53802, SW 84550 53679, SW 84572 53818

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: ROUND 340m NORTH WEST OF TRESAWLE FARM

UID: 32969

The scheduling includes a round of the later prehistoric to Roman period, situated on a moderate north east slope on the crest of a hill west of St Columb Major. This site is associated with other comparable enclosures nearby. The round is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 90m east-west by 80m north-south overall. It has an enclosing rampart and external ditch, modified by ploughing. The rampart is spread to form a bank of earth and small stones approximately 12m wide, very low around its inner side but 0.3m-0.5m high on the outside. The ditch is visible on the south side of the round as a slight depression 6m wide. By analogy with similar monuments elsewhere, the ditch continues around the whole of the rampart, the remainder being buried. The interior of the round slopes gently with the natural gradient but is a little higher than the surrounding ground, and is slightly concave. This is one of several rounds to survive in the vicinity.

National Grid Reference: SW 89189 64022

Name: CHURCHYARD CROSS IN ST COLUMB MAJOR CHURCHYARD, 12m EAST OF THE CHURCH

UID: 28459

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the east of the church in St Columb Major in northern central Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head set in a round granite base, measuring 1.08m in overall height. The head measures 0.8m high by 0.82m wide and is 0.14m thick. The head is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. Each of these holes have three rounded ribs running through them, one on the side of each limb and one on the ring, forming the holes into a trefoil shape. The principal faces are orientated east-west and both faces are decorated. Each face bears a double bead on the outer ring, which continues across the four limbs, and the edges of the limbs are outlined with a single bead. Each of the limbs on the east face are also decorated with an interlace knot, and at the intersection of the limbs is a central round boss with a bead around its base. The limbs extend slightly beyond the ring. The shaft measures 0.14m high by 0.3m wide and is 0.15m thick. The shaft is set in a roughly round granite base. This base measures 0.76m east-west by 0.89m north-south and is 0.14m high. This cross is a finely executed example of a churchyard cross, and it is probably of tenth century date. The historian Langdon suggested that the short length of shaft was complete as it is very slender. The historian Henderson suggested that the cross may have originally stood in the centre of St Columb Major as there are records of a cross there in 1422, 1442 and 1558. It is probably the original churchyard cross. The grave and its gravestone to the south west of the cross but within its protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 91335 63683

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS-SLAB AND EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE IN ST COLUMB MAJOR CHURCHYARD, 2m SOUTH OF THE CHURCH

UID: 28460

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-slab and early Christian memorial stone situated immediately to the south of the church in St Columb Major churchyard in northern central Cornwall. The wayside cross-slab and early Christian memorial stone survives as an upright, rectangular slab of coarse grained granite standing to an overall height of 1.32m. The cross-slab measures 0.64m wide by 0.22m thick. The principal faces are orientated east-west. Both principal faces are decorated with an equal limbed cross formed by four triangular sinkings in the areas between the limbs: the cross on the east face has widely expanded ends to the limbs; that on the west face has splayed ends to the upper and lower limbs. There is a badly eroded inscription on the west face, which has never been fully deciphered. The inscription has been read as 'Iaconius'. This cross-slab was originally set up as an early Christian memorial stone, and the historian Henderson dated it to the fifth - eighth centuries. The cross-slab has been pierced right through the two principal faces by two holes, each 0.04m in diameter, one near the top and one near the base of the slab. There is another hole 0.04m in diameter and 0.04m deep in the top of the slab. These holes are the result of the former reuse of the cross as a gatepost. This wayside cross-slab and early Christian memorial stone is located immediately to the south of St Columb Major church. Its original site is not recorded but in 1858 it was located outside St Columb Major churchyard, and prior to that it had been used as a gatepost. It was later moved into the churchyard and re-erected in its present position. The slate covered gutter to the east, north and west of the cross-slab and the metalled surface of the footpath passing to the south, where they lie within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 91286 63665

Name: LARGE MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT WITH TWO BOWL BARROWS KNOWN AS CASTLE-AN-DINAS, 335m NORTH OF TRESADDERN BUNGALOW

UID: CO 93

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

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

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

National Grid Reference: SW9454462367

Name: DOUBLESTILES CROSS, AT THE JUNCTION OF DUCHY AVENUE AND HENVER ROAD

UID: 26233

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Doublestiles Cross, and a protective margin around it, situated at a minor modern junction on the main easterly road out of Newquay on the north Cornish coast, at a former intersection of that road with a path running north east to the church at St Columb Minor.

The Doublestiles Cross survives as an upright granite pillar rising 0.93m high. The cross is of slab form, with the head merging directly into the shaft. The slab measures 0.31m wide by 0.21 thick at the upper end, which has a roughly rounded upper edge. At the upper end, the south west face bears a low-relief Latin cross 0.31m across and 0.36m high. The north east face may originally have borne a similar motif but only some ambiguous weathered lumps remain. Below these features of the head, the shaft is ovoid in section 0.32m wide and 0.2m thick, with slightly rounded faces, particularly so on the north east face, and rounded corners. The cross is firmly set in the ground with no visible evidence of a base, matching the observation by the historian Langdon, in 1896, that the shaft was tightly packed beneath the surface with stones rather than set in a base slab.

The Doublestiles Cross is situated on a wide grass verge on a housing estate in the eastern suburbs of Newquay, at the junction of Duchy Road with the main route linking Newquay with the east, the modern A392 road. The cross is only one metre from its original location where, before the urban expansion of Newquay, it was situated on the edge of a field called 'Cross Close', by the junction of the main route with a parish footpath leading to the church at St Columb Minor, 0.75km to the north east. In the medieval period, the church at St Columb Minor was a chapelry of a collegiate church at Crantock, south west of Newquay. This path was of importance at that time as the direct link between these two dependent medieval religious establishments. The line of the path north east from the cross survives in a modified form as a public footpath. A second wayside cross is also located 520m to the south west along the former line of the same path. The modern parish of Newquay, within which Doublestiles Cross and its church path are situated, was only created in 1918; this medieval monument preserves the route relating to the former parish of St Columb Minor and the earlier route to the church at Crantock.

The modern information plaque to the south east of the cross but within the area of the protective margin is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 83322 62016

Name: THREE ROUND CAIRNS AT THE WARREN ON PENTIRE POINT EAST

UID: CO 521

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three round cairns situated on the coastal headland dividing Fistril Bay from Crantock Beach. The cairns are arranged in a west to east linear alignment and survive as circular stony mounds, two with retaining kerbs. The westernmost is on the tip of the headland and has an outer retaining stone kerb measuring up to 1.4m in diameter; an inner cairn of up to 0.8m high; and a possible stone-lined cist to the north east defined by three large slabs of slate. A concrete platform, bench and the base of a signpost have been erected on the mound and are excluded from the monument although the ground beneath these features is included. The central cairn mound has an outer retaining kerb and measures up to 12m in diameter and 1m high. On the centre of the mound a bench has been erected, and there is the base of a signpost on the east side by the kerb. These features are also excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. The eastern cairn mound measures up to 23m in diameter and 1.5m high.

National Grid Reference: SW 78126 61587, SW 78599 61438, SW 78943 61487

Name: MEDIEVAL HOLY WELL NORTH EAST OF HOLYWELL BEACH, AND TWO PREHISTORIC ROUND BARROWS 660m AND 700m SOUTH WEST OF PORTH JOKE

UID: 32943

The monument includes a medieval holy well situated in a west facing cave north east of Holywell Beach, and two prehistoric round barrows on the level top of the ridge above. These features are all at Middle Kelsey, the central part of The Kelseys, a headland south west of Newquay. The scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The round barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, together forming a small coastal ridge-top barrow cemetery. The location of the holy well is concealed from the landward approach by a projecting cliff, and is accessible dryshod for no more than a few hours around low tide. The holy well site measures approximately 12m east-west by 7m north-south overall. It has a distinctive, visually striking combination of geological and water features, artificially enhanced, and is associated in folklore with St Cuthbert and with healing rituals. The main elements of the site are a rock platform within a cavern, which opens from the beach, with a smaller, inner cave accessible from it. There are calcareous freshwater springs on the upper platform and inner cave, and mineral deposits have formed where the spring water flows to the beach. The platform runs along the north side of the main cavern, measuring approximately 10m east-west by 7m north-south. Its irregular, outward slanting surface is generally around 2m above beach level, and the cavern roof is some 1.6m above it. The cavern has green and red mineral staining, and there are several hollows worn into its wall above the platform, notably one 1m across and 0.6m high, extending 1.2m into the wall, containing a small shallow spring pool. The inner cave, beyond the tidal limit, is 2.5m wide north-south, 1.6m deep east-west, and up to 1.1m high. It is connected to the platform by

an opening against the cavern's north wall 1.6m wide, 0.9m high, and 0.4m deep, and by an aperture south of this, only 0.5m wide by 0.25m high, and 1.8m deep, outside which is a drop of up to 1.5m to the platform. These openings are separated by a natural column of rock, around 0.4m wide. The inner cave contains several shallow pools, the largest 0.4m across but only a few centimetres deep. The springs seep from the floor and walls of this cave and to a lesser extent from the wall of the outer cave above the platform, as in the hollow noted above. Calcite from the spring water coats the inner cave, the outer hollows, and much of the platform, with a white deposit, forming thick rims around standing water, smooth wax-like flows, and small stalagmites. A continuous series of six or seven encrustations retaining water, known as rimstone pools, run down the upper platform from the inner cave to a larger rock-cut access step. They are roughly crescentic in plan, measuring around 1m across by 0.5m front to back and 0.25m high. The pools within are generally about 0.05m deep, but one near the centre is 0.4m deep on its inner side where it forms a rounded basin overhung by a thick rim. Modification of the site to improve access to and enjoyment of the natural features is visible in the form of steps cut into the rock platform on the north side of the outer cave. Irregularly spaced, rough, slanting footholds in the region of 0.1m-0.2m across run for approximately 6m from the cavern entrance to a smooth flat step with a rounded front, measuring up to 0.9m across by 0.6m deep, cut into red-stained rock with a rise of 0.1m-0.3m below and 0.2m above. The well was traditionally believed to have been touched by the relics of St Cuthbert, and to have healing powers. An 18th century writer records its popularity, particularly for healing children, the cure involving dipping the sufferer in spring basins and passing them through the aperture between the two caves. Two prehistoric round barrows provide evidence for the earlier use of this headland. The north western round barrow in the scheduling has a mound of earth and stone with a regular rounded profile, measuring 26m in diameter and 0.9m high. There is no evidence for an external ditch. The south eastern round barrow also has an earth and stone mound, with no visible ditch. It has a low but regular profile and measures 22m in diameter and 0.3m high.

National Grid Reference: SW 76688 60006, SW 76805 60035, SW 76846 59969

Name: TWO LATER PREHISTORIC CLIFF CASTLES ON KELSEY HEAD AND WEST OF PORTH JOKE, AND TWO ROUND BARROWS 610m WEST AND 760m SOUTH WEST OF PORTH JOKE

UID: 32942

The monument includes a later prehistoric cliff castle with an annexe on Kelsey Head, a cliff castle west of Porth Joke, and two prehistoric round barrows, one with evidence for use as a beacon in historic times. All are at Inner Kelsey, the seaward part of The Kelseys, a headland south west of Newquay. The scheduling is divided into four separate areas of protection. The cliff castles are situated on promontories sloping fairly steeply north or north west from the wider headland, that on Kelsey Head facing a rocky islet known as The Chick. The round barrows lie on the western shoulder of the headland, south of Kelsey Head and north of Holywell Beach respectively. The round barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, which together form a small coastal ridge-top barrow cemetery. The cliff castle and annexe on Kelsey Head measures up to approximately 170m WNW-ESE by 230m NNE-SSW overall. It has an irregular plan, reflecting the indented outline of the natural cliffs on the seaward side. Its enclosing earthworks, on the promontory neck, are more regular, forming a curving 'L'-shape with a rounded corner on the south east side. The annexe adjoining it on the south west side has an irregular finger-like plan determined by flanking narrow precipitous inlets. The cliff castle itself measures approximately 170m WNW-ESE by 160m NNE-SSW. Its single rampart, of earth and stone and incorporating natural rock outcrops, is mostly around 8.5m wide, up to 1.4m high externally and 1.1m high internally. It broadens to an irregular profile 25m across at the southern corner of the cliff castle, probably due to natural rock beneath the surface. The external ditch is partly rock-cut. It is 3.5m-4m wide and generally 0.3m-0.7m deep, though in places it appears slighter and uneven in depth. On the north east side, the ditch is visible as an alignment of three depressions 7m-16m long, running step-like down the slope with scarps 0.5m- 0.7m high between them. The second and third depressions from the north are separated by a 5m gap, with the rampart continuing (though lower) inside it, indicating perhaps that the earthworks are unfinished. The earthworks appear to end around 5m from the cliff edge on the north east side, and 7m from that on the south west side. The rampart is not visible on the ground on the south west side where the cliff castle adjoins the annexe. A causewayed entrance 4m wide, at the south east corner of the earthworks, is considered to be original. The interior falls away to the cliffs, level ground being limited to an area inside the entrance and another on top of a spur surrounded by cliffs on the north west side, with a few small patches around low outcrops of natural rock. The cliff castle's annexe measures up to 80m WNW-ESE by 70m NNE-SSW. It is bounded to the north east by the cliff castle, and to the south east by an earthwork running north east-south west from the latter's south eastern corner. This earthwork has an external ditch shown on aerial photographs extending across the promontory neck, and visible on the ground for some 14m on the north east side where it is around 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep, and a rampart of earth and stone upstanding at the north east end of the ditch, up to 4m wide and 0.5m high. The interior of the annexe slopes towards the cliffs with no level ground. Although this feature has been interpreted as an annexe to the cliff castle, it is possible that it is actually an earlier cliff castle, later reused as an annexe. The cliff castle west of Porth Joke lies on a single promontory spur. Again, it has an irregular plan reflecting the topography of the cliffs, measuring approximately 50m across. It has a rampart of earth and stone incorporating natural rock across the neck of the promontory, curving to the south. This is generally around 6m wide and 0.8m-1.5m high outside, 0.3m-1.1m high inside, but is very slight for some 7m from the cliff on the east side. The original entrance is thought to be near the centre of the rampart, where it dips by around 0.5m for a distance of some 3m. The interior falls towards the cliffs with the natural slope, broken by one fairly prominent and several lower outcrops of bedrock, except inside the entrance where it forms a natural or modified platform about 8m across and 0.8m high above the slope. The round barrow south of Kelsey Head on the western shoulder of The Kelseys has an earth and stone mound with a low, regular profile, approximately 28m in diameter and up to 0.4m high, projecting from the natural slope. A late 17th century map shows evidence for its use at that time as a beacon, and it commands distant views both along the coast and inland. The round barrow situated on a prominent clifftop north of Holywell Beach has a mound of earth and stone approximately 15m in diameter and 0.3m high, rising to 0.8m above the natural slope to the west. It has a slightly concave top and a natural rock outcrop is visible on its surface on the west side. All modern waymarking posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 76476 60225, SW 76486 60818, SW 76539 60536, SW 76855 60709

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS 330m SOUTH WEST OF PENPOL HOUSE

UID: 30436

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-base with a modern cross-shaft and head mounted in it, situated by the roadside on a minor route between Crantock and Penpol. The overall height of the cross is 2.11m. The principal faces of the modern cross are orientated north east-south west. The head measures 0.43m wide by 0.22m thick and is fully pierced by four holes. Both principal faces are decorated with a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends. The shaft measures 1.4m high by 0.47m wide at the base, tapering to 0.23m at the top, and is 0.34m thick at the base tapering to 0.23m at the top. This modern head and shaft are mounted on a medieval cross-base. This almost square granite base measures 0.54m north west-south east by 0.52m north east-south west and is 0.31m high. The upper part of the base slopes down and out from the shaft. The cross is Listed Grade II. The cross is believed to have marked a route from the north east across the River Gannel estuary to the major medieval collegiate church at Crantock. There is a footpath about 6m south of the cross which follows a route towards the Gannel estuary. A slate

plaque set into the wall near the cross records that the modern cross was set up in 1928 as a memorial to George Metford Parsons, parish priest 1894-1924.

National Grid Reference: SW 79407 60567

Name: BOWL BARROW ON CUBERT COMMON 250m NORTH OF CHYWARTON

UID: 29666

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the south west edge of Cubert Common. The barrow, which appears on a 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1813, is situated on relatively low-lying ground only 2km inland from the coast at Holywell Bay. The barrow stands 2.9m high and is of rounded appearance with a flat top and a diameter of 34m. There is some mutilation on the south west side of the mound perhaps caused in antiquity by former tracks but there is no record of excavation.

National Grid Reference: SW 78062 59433

Name: PREACHING PIT CALLED THE QUEEN'S PIT

UID: CO 1070

The monument includes a preaching pit, situated on the south eastern side of the settlement of Indian Queens. The preaching pit survives as a circular depression with tiers of turf seating surrounding a lower central area and resembling a Roman amphitheatre in form. It contains a series of stone flights of steps between the tiers to facilitate access. The preaching pit is surrounded by an outer bank and has a stone-faced semi-circular podium. The preaching pit was constructed in 1840 in an old open cast mining excavation which once formed part of the Indian Queens Consols Mine. It follows in the tradition of the playing places, areas used for the performance of plays and pageants, which developed in Cornwall during the medieval period. It was later used as an outdoor nonconformist place of worship during the 18th and 19th centuries, although there is no specific evidence of John Wesley or other noted preachers of the day ever preaching here. The preaching pit was restored in 1922 and renovated in 1976 by the Queen's Pit Association.

National Grid Reference: SW 91798 58657

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: ST PIRAN'S ORATORY AND ASSOCIATED EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY

UID: 29670

The monument known as St Piran's Oratory is an early Christian chapel comprising a small stone-built nave and chancel located on the wind-blown Gear Sands 1.5km from the coast line at Perran Bay. Burials, some in stone and slate cists lie within an associated graveyard which surrounds the chapel. The oratory, a Grade II Listed Building, has been deliberately buried in sand for its own protection. The oratory chapel is thought to have been erected probably in the seventh century AD and remained in use perhaps until the 11th or 12th centuries. The construction is of rough local stone with the walls surviving to a height of 2.4m when last recorded in 1953. The chapel is rectangular in plan with external dimensions of 9.5m by 5m, giving it close similarities with early Christian oratories in Ireland. Internally, the nave is about 5m in length and the chancel about 2.7m in length with the altar against the east wall. Two doors have been located in excavations: one in the south wall and one in the east wall, but the latter is probably not part of the original design. The association of St Piran with the area is provided by the Domesday Book (AD 1086) entry of a monastery at Lanpiran denoting an early Christian foundation, and by the place-name Perranzabuloe. It is uncertain how much of the surviving chapel masonry dates to the earliest periods; an inscribed stone, largely illegible but believed to be an early Christian memorial stone, was recorded by Warner, built into one of the walls. The east doorway may have been added when the oratory became a place of visitation for early medieval pilgrims and an arched doorway on the south side with a cat's head carved on the keystone is considered to be 11th or 12th century date. The south doorway may have replaced an earlier original doorway and this work may represent the last addition before the site was abandoned due to engulfment by shifting sand dunes, although worship is believed to have continued at St Piran's Church some 350m ENE of the oratory. St Piran's Church is also known as the 'new' or 'second church' but the 'old' church, that is the oratory chapel, may have continued to attract pilgrims who believed that St Piran's bones were buried there; documentary evidence (now lost) of the 15th century appears to support the view that it became a pilgrim shrine. Early antiquarians record the chapel as being completely invisible beneath blown sand in the 18th century but the walls were partly visible again at the beginning of the 19th century. Partial excavation in 1835 and 1843 cleared the inside of the monument down to the original floor levels and allowed some internal rebuilding to take place including the placement of a new altar inscribed 'Sanctus Piranus'. Three headless skeletons were reportedly discovered in the excavations beneath the altar piece. The exterior walls of the chapel were exposed down to and including their foundations during the excavations but subsequent mounding of wind-blown sand against these outer walls led to protective measures being taken and in 1910 a shell of concrete was constructed around the entire building. In 1980 the shell was largely demolished and the chapel reburied in sand in order to protect it from vandalism. A commemorative stone marking the spot lies above the now infilled and buried structure. At least ten cist burials, believed to be of early medieval date, and the bleached bones of further burials, were discovered in close proximity to the chapel and at distances up to 30m from its foundations, during the works of 1980. This provides the evidence for an associated cemetery which, whilst its full extent is unknown, is believed to surround the chapel building. The artificial sand dune, measuring 25m by 18m, which encases the chapel is included within the scheduling as it forms part of the protective measures taken to ensure the monument's preservation. The commemorative stone which marks the location of the chapel is also included in the scheduling.

National Grid Reference: SW 76839 56393

Name: ST PIRAN'S CHURCH REMAINS, ST PIRAN'S CROSS. AND THEIR SURROUNDING ENCLOSURE

UID: 15009

The monument includes the remains of the medieval St Piran's church - the former parish church of Perranzabuloe, an early medieval wheel-head cross standing 17m south of the church, and a sub-circular Christian enclosure surrounding the church and cross. The monument is situated near the centre of an extensive area of wind-blown sand dunes, Penhale Sands, filling most of Perran Bay. The walls of the medieval church survive as mortared slate rubble masonry to a maximum height of 3m and 1m thick, with small traces of wall plaster adhering to some parts of the wall's inner face. The surviving visible walls comprise the N, E and S walls of the chancel and chancel-aisle to its S; the E, S and W walls of a short south transept; parts of the N wall of the nave, and the S wall of the tower incorporating its junctions with the tower W wall and with the W end of the nave and nave-aisle. These walls give the total length of the nave and chancel as 26m internally, and the total width at the chancel and chancel-aisle as 8.5m internally. The interior of the tower extends for a further 5m W of the nave. The bases of window splays survive in the chancel N and E walls, and an acute, chamfered-arched recess for a piscina (a stone basin with a drain used for disposal of water used at Mass) occurs near the E end of the chancel-aisle S wall, the deposits within the church raising its interior ground level to the base of the piscina arch. A partial excavation of the interior of the church revealed a grave against the chancel E wall. The visible masonry of the church is immediately surrounded externally by large mounds of sand, with further irregular sand and rubble deposits present at a lower level within the walls. These sand deposits mask most of the exposed masonry's external face and it is considered from records of limited excavations at the site that they also cover much of the church's remaining ground plan not visible on the surface, together with other associated features, including graves, both within and outside the church walls. St Piran's Cross is an erect, granite high cross, 2.4m high, situated 17m S of the church's chancel-aisle. It has a circular head, 0.6m diameter, whose cross-arms were achieved by cutting ovoid perforations below the top and to each side of the centre. A lower perforation was incompletely worked from each face. The centre of the head has a small circular boss on each face. The head is integral with the rectangular-section shaft, 0.5m by 0.4m at the base and slightly tapered to a small collar at each side below the head. No certain decoration survives on the badly weathered and lichen-encrusted shaft surface. No separate cross-base is visible though a base recorded by 19th century observers probably occurs below the present sand surface level. The church and cross are located near the centre of a sub-circular enclosure, partly engulfed by a sand-dune in its NE quarter. It is defined by a bank, 0.5m high and 2m wide, extending from 27m NW of the church tower, to a maximum 53m N of the nave, then curving to 44m E of the chancel and terminating 37m S of the chancel-aisle's SE corner. This break in the bank is marked to its immediate S by two low irregular platforms separated by a shallow gully, considered to mark structures associated with the main S entrance to the enclosure. Beyond these, the course of the bank to the SW and W of the church is continued by the curving upper edge of a scarp in the dunes. Subdivision is evident within the enclosure, with a straight bank running NNW for 18m from the enclosure-bank's SE sector, and a series of small incomplete banks in the enclosed area W of the church. The curvilinear ecclesiastical enclosure and the earliest recorded name for the site, Lanpiran (Domesday Book, 1086), denote an early Christian foundation. It is situated 0.35km ENE from another early Christian site, St Piran's Oratory, whose functions may have been replaced by this monument following an early engulfment by the shifting sand dunes of the area. The cross has been identified with a boundary marker, called 'Cristen-mael', in a charter of A.D.960. By 1086, the Domesday Book reference describes the monument as a Celtic monastery. Although later reduced to parish church status, its shrine of St Piran remained a focus for pilgrimage. The visible stone church remains are typical of a 12th-13th century cruciform church with a south aisle and tower added in the 15th century. Problems with encroaching wind-blown sand are first recorded in 1281, and petitions to move the church to a safer location appear in 1704. A late 18th century painting shows the monument with its intact church, engulfed to the level of its window sills, together with the cross and a timber-framed, possibly jettied, building in the position of the entrance platforms to the enclosure. In 1804, the church fabric was extensively dismantled to provide material for the new Perranzabuloe parish church built 4.5km inland at Lambourne. The remaining church walls became totally buried by blown sand during the 19th century. Much of the ground plan was cleared of sand, but not excavated to the former floor levels, in 1917-1919. In 1964, part of the tower foundations were revealed and limited excavations took place in the chancel interior. The information sign and its posts, the M.O.D. Training Area warning signs and their posts, and the modern heap of stones around the base of St Piran's Cross are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 77208 56468

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 entrances 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: FOUR ROUND BARROWS 480m NORTH OF BESOWSA

UID: 32961

This monument includes four later prehistoric round barrows, situated on a moderate slope above a south west spur from a prominent north-south aligned ridge, east of Summercourt. They are associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling, forming an outlying group in a wider ridge-top prehistoric barrow cemetery. All four barrows have mounds of earth and stone, with no known surrounding ditches. They are closely grouped, and fairly evenly spaced, forming an alignment running roughly south west-north east, with the pair at the north east end being aligned closer to WSW-ENE. The mound of the barrow at the south west end of the group has a diameter of 10m and a low but regular curving profile, up to 0.2m high. The barrow mound to its north east measures 12.7m in diameter. Again, it has a gently rounded profile, its height being approximately 0.5m. The mound of the third barrow, to the north east of the other two, is slightly oval in plan, its dimensions being 14.7m north east-south west and 12.4m north west-south east. It is flat-topped, and has some disturbed hollows in its top and west side, but is up to 0.5m high. An old map shows that the barrow mound at the north west end of the group was also oval. It is now partially spread up to the boundary bank on its north west side, its visible plan being roughly D-shaped, measuring 16.6m across north east-south west and 13.5m north west-south east. It has a fairly regular curving profile, and is up to 0.7m high. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 91062 54646

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: ROUND BARROW 530m NORTH WEST OF CARNWINNICK

UID: 32962

This monument includes a later prehistoric round barrow, situated on level ground towards the south end of a ridge top north east of Grampound Road. The barrow is associated with another beyond this scheduling, 1.2km to the north west. The barrow is sub-circular in plan, with a mound of earth and stone measuring around 15m across east-west by 14m north-south, and 0.5m high. The mound has a fairly regular, gently curving profile, modified by modern ploughing. An early account of the barrow provides evidence of a ditch surrounding the mound, 1.8m wide. This will survive as a buried feature, having been infilled over the years.

National Grid Reference: SW 92225 51689

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View of the long north-western field boundary of the field, showing the overgrown hedgebank; from the west.



Views to the east and south from the field in which the turbine is to be located; from the north-west.



View along the hedgebank to where the proposed turbine is to be located, further to the south, alongside the track to the farm; from the north-west.



St Colanus Church, showing the wooded churchyard with trees, providing some local blocking; from the east.



St Pirrans church, on the Perran Sands, showing the excavated remains and the lack of intervisibility; from the south-west.



Queen's Pit, preaching pit in Indian Queens, showing exceptional state of monument and lack of any intervisibility due to the inward focus and sunken-featured nature; from the north-east.



St Enoder church, showing the tall square tower, but the wooded churchyard; from the south-east.



View of the gates and the wooded and mature grounds of Trewan Hall, showing significant local blocking elements and the inward focus of the estate on the house; from the south-east.



Views across to St Columb Major, showing the dominance of the church on its hill; also its central settlement position, surrounded by houses and the town. Viewed from the south.



Huer's hut in Newquay, showing its cliff-side headland setting; from the south.



Views east from St Cubert church, showing local blocking provided by buildings in the village; from the west.



Finger-post at a junction east of St Newlyn East; surrounded by high overgrown hedgebanks; from the north-west.



View of the hillfort near Cargoll Farm, showing its field-enclosure setting, but with wide views to the north and east, with some extant earthworks; from the west.



Trerice House, garden walls and gate-piers, showing local blocking and the enclosed, centrally-focused nature of the gardens and grounds; also, its position in a coombe with surrounding trees. Viewed from the south-east.



Cargoll Farm, view up past the house into the farmyard, showing local blocking from trees and buildings; from the north-east.



Views north-east in St Newlyna churchyard; from the south-west.



One of the Listed monuments in St Newlyna Churchyard, showing the wooded margins of the churchyard and local blocking; from the south.



Degembris Major Farmhouse, showing how the house and buildings are terraced into the slope and the local blocking from the trees to the north and east. It also shows how the focus of the house is to the front; from the south-west.



View of the Listed way-marker north of the proposed turbine, at a junction, shielded by the tall hedgebanks that line the roads; from the west.



Retyn Farmhouse, which lies north of the proposed turbine. Located at a small junction, showing the enclosed nature of the gardens to the front of the house, which faces south-east and away from the turbine; from the south-east.



Carvynick House caravan and camping site, entrance to the site, showing landscaped and altered grounds and local blocking elements; from the north-east.



View from a gateway between Pencorse Manor and Carvynick House, showing clear line-of-sight from the general area towards the location of the proposed turbine in the crop fields on the opposite side of the valley; from the south-east.



View of the banks of St Piran's Round, from within the monument, showing its immediate focus when experienced by the visitor; from the south.



Milestone on the A39, showing local blocking from overgrowth and gorse; from the east.



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