

LAND at TREDINNCK FARM St NEWLYN EAST CORNWALL

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation
&
Historic Visual Impact Assessment



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Results of an Archaeological Evaluation & Historic Visual Impact Assessment

For

Gareth Davies

of

Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Agent)

By



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February 2014

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 500kW (77m to tip) wind turbine. This follows on from a geophysical survey carried out at the site in December 2013.

The proposed turbine would be located in a field containing two known cropmark enclosures; these monuments, as well as other features, were identified in the geophysical survey. Five trenches were opened across the site to target the geophysical anomalies, and the evaluation validated the results of the earlier survey. The relict field system could not be dated, but the larger enclosure was probably Romano-British in date, while the smaller enclosure, and related Holloways(?), were probably medieval in date.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on the end of a gentle hill spur. The large-scale plateau-like landform and relatively simple land use should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. Many of the buildings and monuments would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge on a large number of heritage assets (**negative/minor**), even though only a small number would be more seriously affected. These are Trethiggey Villa, Coswarth Farmhouse, Trevesa Farmhouse, the Church of St Ender, the Church of St. Newlynna, and the Hillfort at Cargoll (**negative/moderate**).*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**. The cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape should also be considered.*

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 The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Tredinnick Farm
Parish: St Newlyn East
County: Cornwall
NGR: 186115.056268

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Michael Pellow (the Client) in order to identify any heritage assets in the wider area that might be affected by the installation of a 500kW wind turbine, and to investigate a series of features identified through geophysical survey on the site. This work follows on from a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey carried out by SWARCH in 2013 (SWARCH report 131216) and in accordance to a Project Design (PD) drawn up in consultation with Dan Ratcliffe (Cornwall County Historic Environment Service).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is a field approximately 400m west of Tredinnick Farm (see Figure 1). It sits close to the northern tip of a hill spur orientated approximately north-south, this being an outlier of the St Newlyn Downs, at about 85m AOD. The land falls away to the west, north and east.

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

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies near the eastern edge of the parish of St Newlyn East; this parish lies in the Hundred and Deanery of Pydar. Tredinnick Farm formed part of the Manor of Nancolleth, first attested in 1288. This manor was owned by a succession of important landed Cornish families – the Arundells, the Carews, the Rashleighs and finally Lord Falmouth.

The area around Tredinnick Farm is classified as *medieval farmland* on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation; this forms part of the designation *Anciently Enclosed Land*. These areas are the core agricultural heartlands of Cornwall, with a high probability of Prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

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, Trevarthian Farm, and Nancolleth Farm, have revealed relict Prehistoric field systems and settlements (see Jones & Taylor 2004; CAU 2008; 2011; SWARCH 2013).

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 field systems. A geophysical survey carried out at the site in December 2013 located both cropmark enclosures and identified a series of other potential archaeological features (see Figure 2).

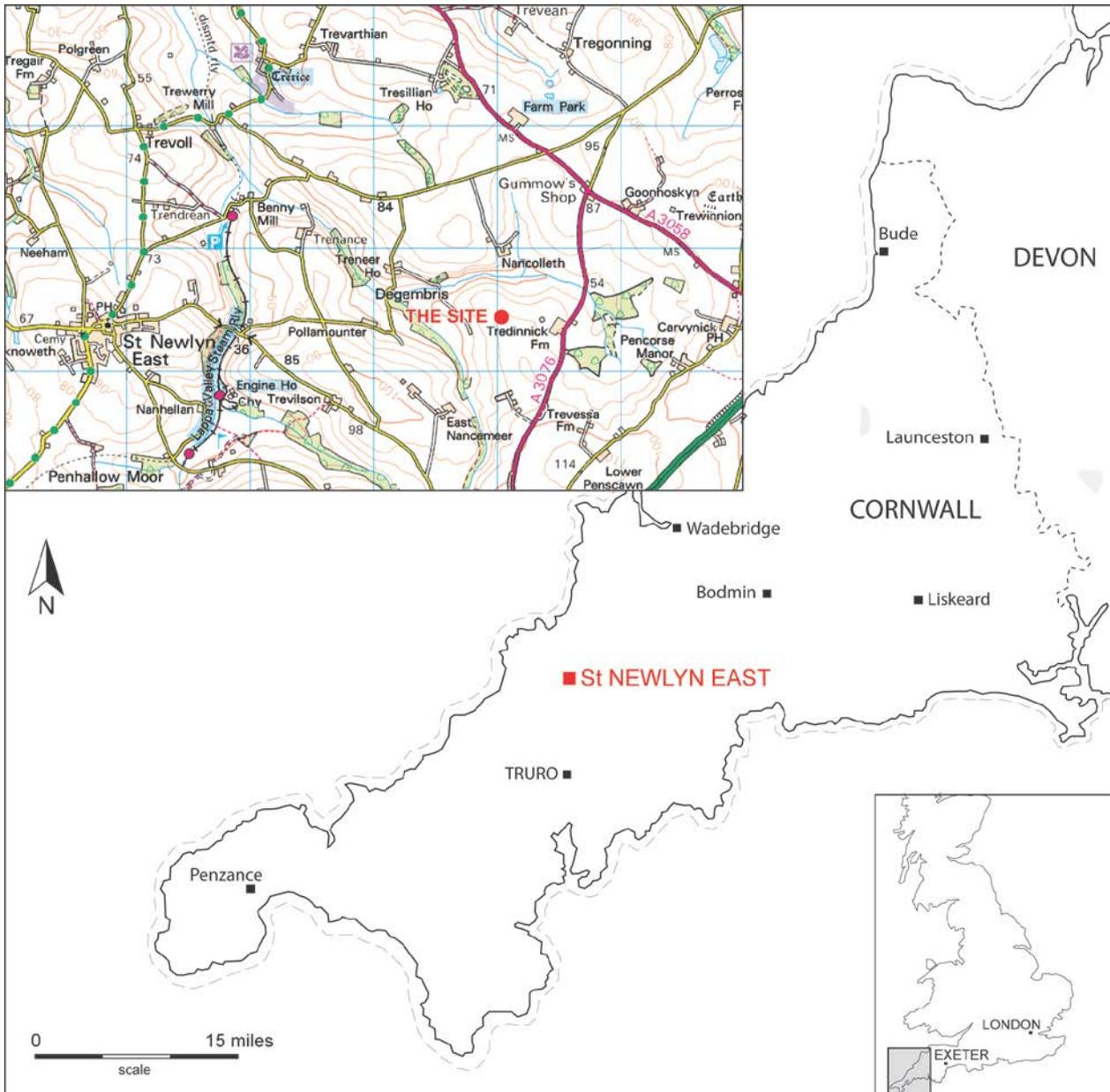


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed turbine and cable run is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

The archaeological evaluation took place in February 2014. Five evaluation trenches (two, 25m in length; two 50m in length; and one 100m in length and each 1.7m wide) targeted representative areas of anomalies and absences identified in the geophysics survey. The trenches were all excavated to the depth of in situ weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. All potential archaeological deposits that were exposed were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the PD and IFA guidelines.

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



Figure 2: Shade plot of the geophysical survey data, with minimal processing (Stratascan forthcoming).

2.0 Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Introduction

Subject to the results of the geophysical survey (see Stratascan report J6256), archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken to ascertain the validity of the results and characterize the anomalies identified on the site. The evaluation was carried out by SWARCH personnel in February 2014 in accordance with a Project Design (see Appendix 1). The work took place under difficult weather conditions, during the wettest winter on record.

Five evaluation trenches were opened, the location of which are shown in Figure 3. The topsoil across the site was a friable mid greyish-brown clay-silt loam with moderate very small shillet fragments and rare quartz pebbles overlying the natural, a shillet rock, blue-white in colour with occasional yellowish-red and occasional mid yellowish-ginger patches, with sandy-clay veins.



Figure 3: Location of the trenches in relation to the geophysical anomalies.

2.2 Results

Trench #1 revealed a single large curing ditch [101] which produced a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and two small sherds of intrusive medieval pottery. Only variations in the natural were identified in Trench #2. Trench #3 revealed an undated ditch [301] and a tree-throw [304]. Trench 4# revealed a medieval curing ditch [401]. Trench #5 exposed two wide parallel ditches [501] and [504], one of which produced medieval pottery. All of these features corresponded with

anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

2.2.1 Trench #1

Trench #1 was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 30×1.6m; the topsoil was 0.3m thick. It targeted a wide curving geophysical anomaly and cropmark (MCO21843). It revealed a single feature, Ditch [101]. This ditch was 6.85m wide and 0.8m deep; it had fairly gentle sloping sides with a very gentle concave profile and flat base. It contained a single fill (102): a mid greyish-brown friable clay-silt with frequent small shillet fragments, occasional to moderate sub-angular stones and occasional angular quartz stones. This fill produced a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and two intrusive sherds of medieval pottery.



Figure 4: Ditch [101], viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

2.2.2 Trench #2

Trench #2 was aligned east-west and measured 29.5×1.6m; the topsoil was 0.32m thick. It was located to target a series of possible geophysical anomalies, both linear and irregular. However, it revealed no archaeological features, although at each end of the trench a sandy-clay variation in the shillet natural was identified.

2.2.3 Trench #3

Trench #3 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 31.5×1.6m; the topsoil was 0.29-0.39m thick. It was located to target the geophysical anomalies of a probable relict field system. It revealed a single ditch [301] and a tree-throw [304].

Ditch [301] was 1.35m wide and 0.51m deep and orientated north-east by south-west. It had steep sides with a slight step on the north slope, with a sharp concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills (302) and (303), lower and upper respectively. The upper fill (302) was 0.19m thick, and comprised a mid orange-brown soft silty-clay with frequent shillet fragments and inclusions of natural. The lower fill (303) was 0.32m thick, and was mid orange-grey friable clayey-silt with occasional very small shillet fragments. Neither fill produced any finds.

Tree-throw [304] was 1.88m wide and 0.68m deep; it was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. It had a relatively irregular profile and two fills, (305) and (306), which were mainly composed of re-deposited natural; neither fill produced any finds.

2.2.4 Trench #4

Trench #4 was aligned ENE-WSW and measured 18x1.6m; the topsoil was 0.30m deep. It was located to target a curving geophysical anomaly and cropmark (MCO33575). It revealed a single feature, Ditch [401].

Ditch [401] was a curving ditch 2m wide and 0.69m deep, with steep sides with sharp moderate concave breaks of slope to a flat base. It contained three fills: (404)(403)(402). The basal fill (402) was a mid buff-brown friable clayey-silt 0.22m thick; it contained frequent small shillet fragments and grit, and very occasional charcoal flecks and slate fragments. Fill (403) was a light buff-brown soft clayey-silt 0.38m thick; it contained frequent small-to-medium shillet fragments and occasional sub-angular stones. Upper fill (404) was a mid greyish-brown friable clayey-silt 0.22m thick; it contained common small shillet fragments. It produced a single sherd of medieval pottery.

2.2.5 Trench #5

Trench #5 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 102.2x1.6m; the topsoil was 0.25-0.45m thick. It was located to target two large amorphous geophysical anomalies and a smaller linear anomaly. It revealed variation in the natural and two wide linear features: ditches [501] and [504], towards the middle of the trench.

Ditch [501] was 7.2m wide by 0.87m deep, aligned east to west with a moderately steep north slope and moderate to gradual south slope, presenting a shallow aspect to the south side of the ditch; it had an essentially flat base. It contained three fills: (502)(503)(506), from top to bottom. The upper fill (502) was a light yellowish-brown friable clayey-silt 0.31m thick containing rare small round pebbles. It produced a single sherd of late medieval pottery. Fill (503) was a mid greyish-brown soft clayey-silt 0.56m thick that contained occasional sub-angular stone. The basal fill (506) was comprised of re-deposited soft natural: a light greyish-brown friable sandy-clay with creamy shillet fragments 0.09m thick.

Ditch [504] was 7.9m wide by 0.8m deep, aligned east by west with a moderately steep south slope and moderate to gentle gradual north slope, presenting a shallow aspect to the north side of the ditch; it had a flattish base. It contained two fills (505) and (507). Upper fill (505) was a light yellowish-brown friable clayey-silt 0.28m thick with rare small round pebbles. Lower fill (507) occupied the bulk of Ditch [504]: it was a mid greyish-brown soft clay-silt 0.60m thick, with occasional sub-angular stones.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

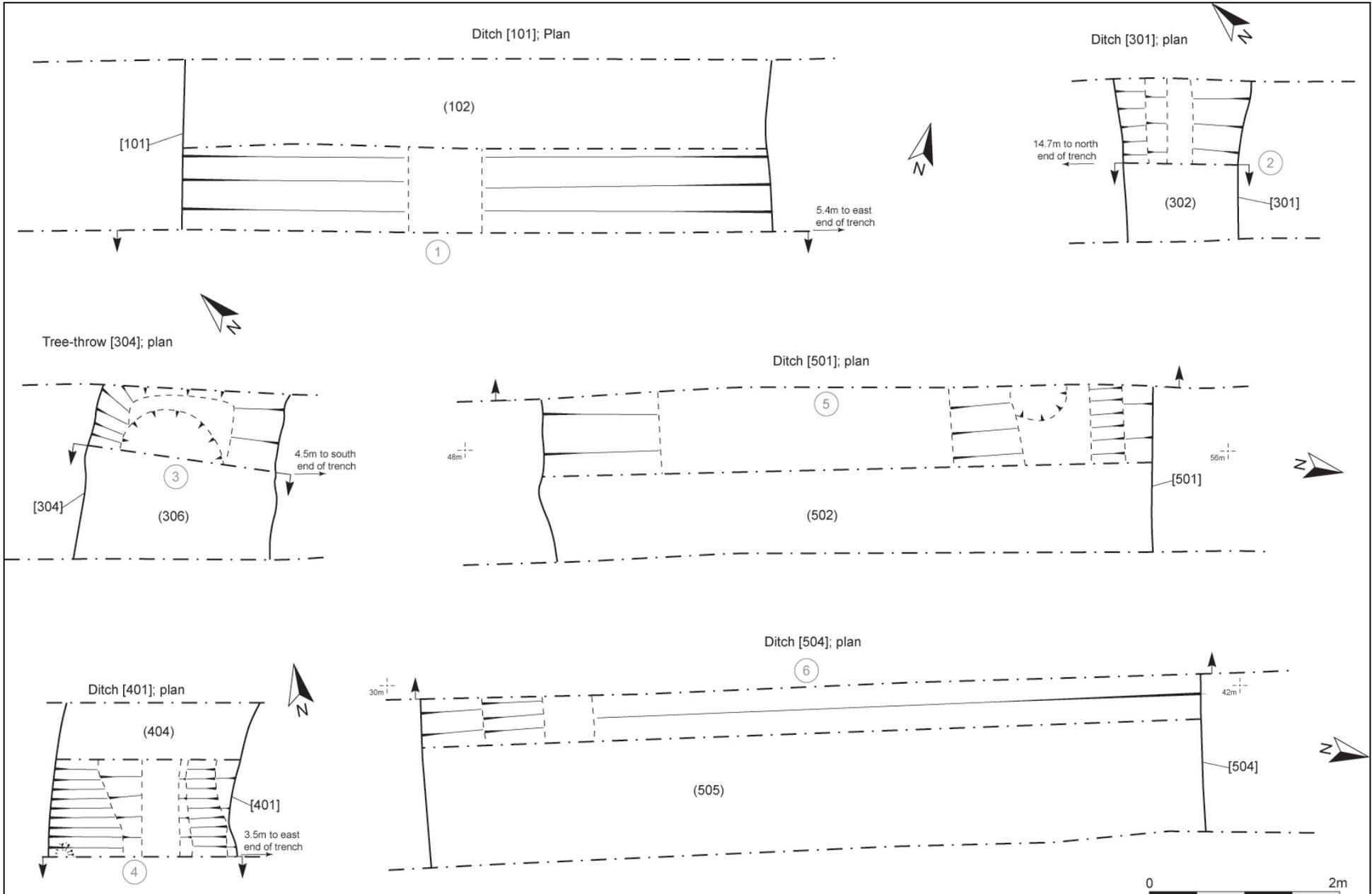


Figure 5: Detailed plans of the excavated features. The numbered sections are depicted in Figure 6.
South West Archaeology Ltd.

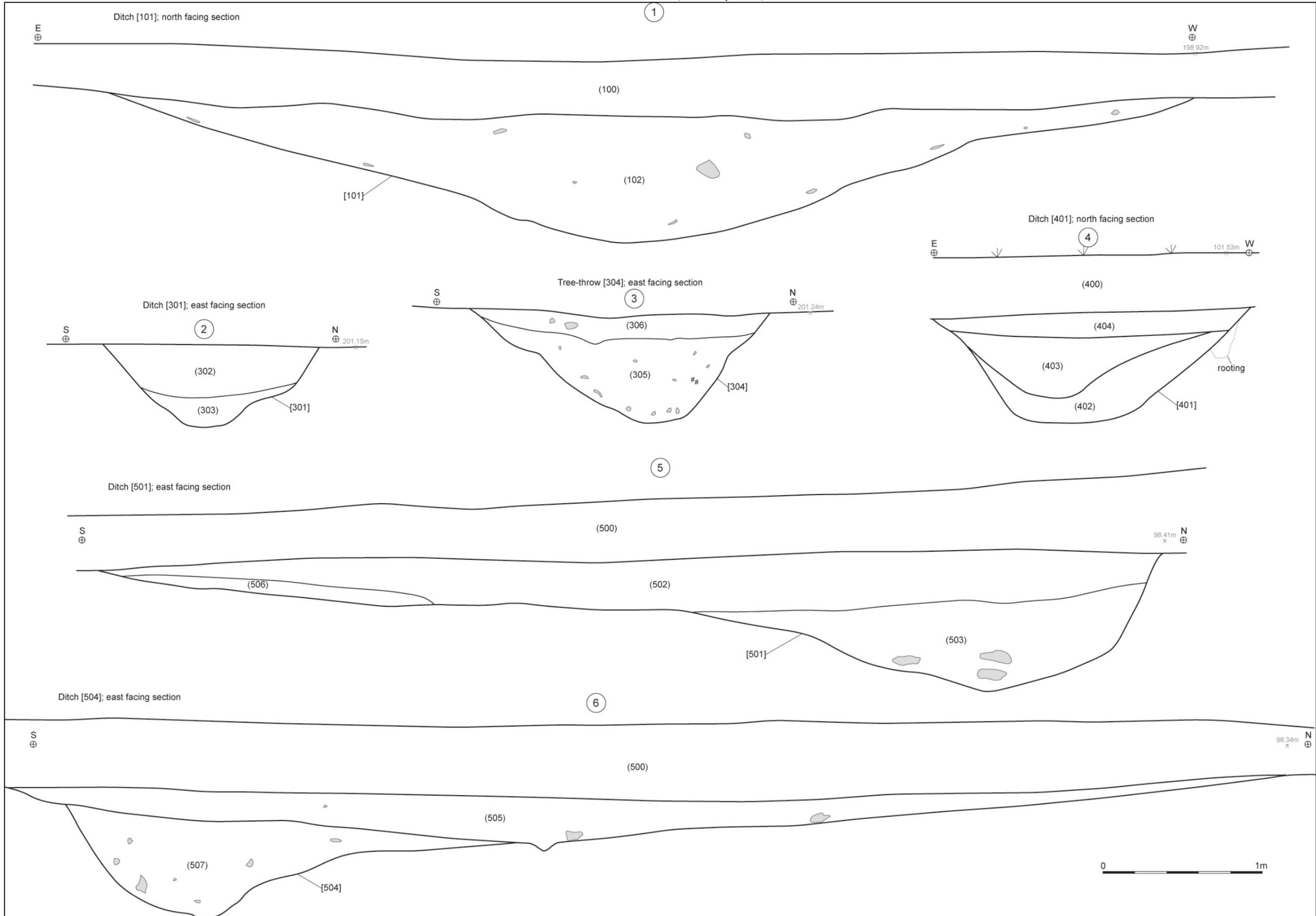


Figure 6: Section drawings of all excavated features. For locations of the sections please see Figure 5.

2.3 Finds

Only a very small amount of stratified material (almost all pottery) was recovered, and a slightly larger amount of unstratified pottery, mainly from around Trench #5 (see Appendix 3). All of the pottery was medieval (13th-16th century) in date, with the sole exception of a single sherd of Romano-British pottery from enclosure Ditch [101].

2.4 Interpretation and Discussion

The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of the two cropmark enclosures, and identified a series of other geophysical anomalies. The evaluation validated the results of the geophysical survey, and indicates it is indeed a reliable guide to the presence or absence of archaeological features on this site. This is undoubtedly a reflection of the shallow topsoil across the site, which would in turn suggest truncation through ploughing is an important factor and preservation may be poor.

Cropmarks in the surrounding area indicate the presence of a landscape-wide relict field system, of Prehistoric or Romano-British date, and it is likely this extends to include some of the linear features on this site. The fact that the large enclosure ditch in Trench #1 is likely to be Romano-British in date comes as no surprise, and it joins a fairly large number of monuments with similar dating evidence. The depth of the ditch (0.8m), and its gentle profile when compared to its width (6.85m), is more unusual.

The dating of the second enclosure ditch [401] to the medieval period, and the concentration of medieval finds in that area, is surprising, and may indicate this was the site of a medieval farmstead, perhaps even a precursor to Tredinnick. If this were this to be the case, then it would be an example of a poorly understood class of site. Most sites of this date are assumed to lie beneath currently-occupied farms, or are inaccessible for some other reason. Three of the few comparable excavated sites – Beswetherick Field in Luxulyan, Smeathers Farm in St. Kew and on Davidstow Moor – are also finds-poor and are defined by similar fairly simple earthworks (Bray *et al.* 2012; Morris *et al.* 2012; Christie & Rose 1987). On balance, the two large shallow curving ditches in Trench #5 are more likely to be the holloways relating to medieval occupation rather than ditches or defences.

3.0 Visual Impact Assessment

3.1 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.*

3.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

3.2.1 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 area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

3.2.2 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.

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 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.

3.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact: “the magnitude or size of windfarm elements, and the distance between them and the viewer, are the physical measures that affect visibility, but the key issue is human perception of visual effects, and that is not simply a function of size and distance” (University of Newcastle 2002, 2). People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 1), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 1 (below).



Table 1: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011, 19).

3.3.1 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix was developed in order to predict the likely visual impact of windfarms in the wider landscape. This work took place in the late 1990s and remains virtually the only guidance on the subject. It was used, for instance, to help guide the development of the Cornwall planning advice (2013) on wind turbines (Nick Russell, *pers. comm.*).

In the following table (below), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

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

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
Dominant: due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2.5	0-3	0-4
Prominent: major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape	B	2-4	2.5-5	3-6	4-7.5
Moderately intrusive; clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive	C	4-6	5-8	6-10	7.5-12
Clearly visible with moderate impact, becoming less distinct	D	6-9	8-11	10-14	12-17
Less distinct: size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	9-13	11-15	14-18	17-22
Low impact: movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape	F	13-16	15-19	19-23	22-27
Becoming indistinct with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	16-21	19-25	23-30	27-35
Noticeable in good light but negligible impact	H	21-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Negligible or no impact	I	25	30	35	40

Table 2: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

In the following assessment, heritage assets have been divided up according to Sinclair-Thomas Matrix zone.

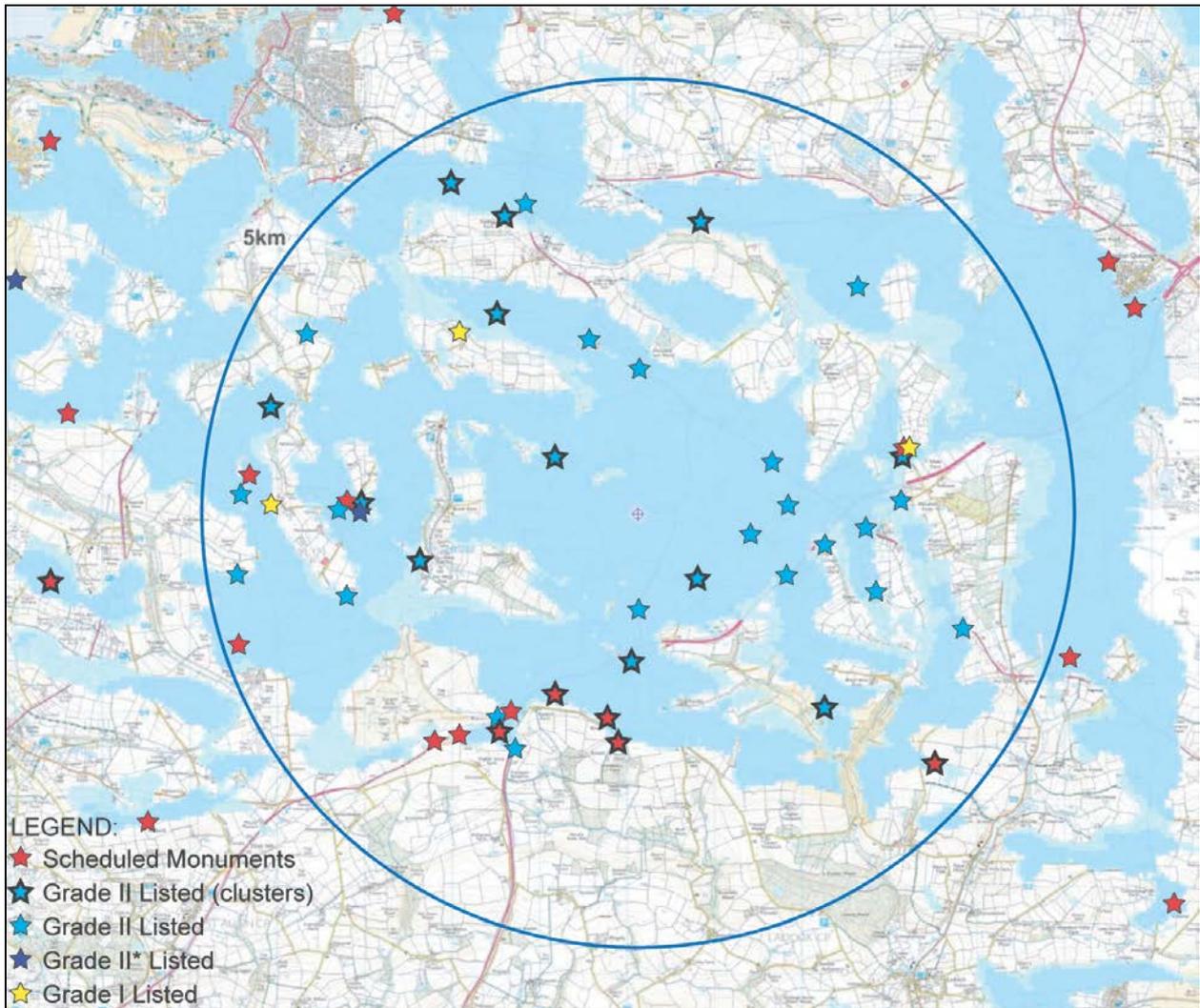


Figure 7: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: the inner 5km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy Ltd.).

3.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this gently undulating landscape will be fairly extensive close to the turbine, particularly within 2-3km, but more intermittent thereafter, particularly beyond 5km, where exposure is limited to exposed ridgelines. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (Figure 3). 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 and north. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 1km all HER records were consulted; up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

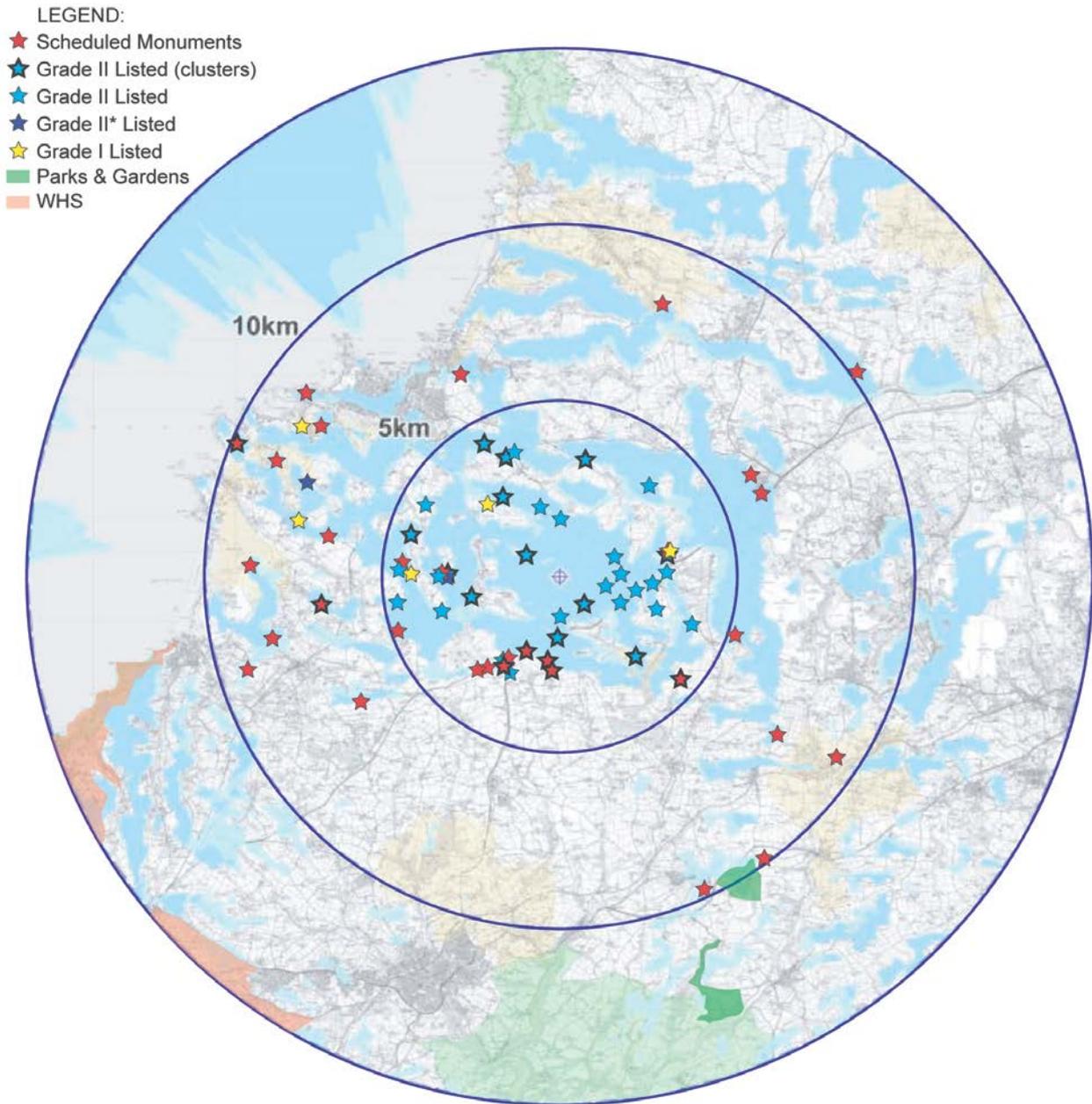


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy Ltd.).

3.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having inter-visibility are widespread close to the turbine, becoming quite restricted to the south, and with tall sand dunes, becoming characteristic, out towards the coast, from Perranporth up to Holywell, known as Penhale Sands and Perran Sands. There are three close settlements to the turbine, the large village of St Newlyn East, at approx 2km to the west, the small church-town settlement of St Enoder being approx. 2km to the east and Mitchell 0.9km to the south. The larger settlements of Newquay, lies approx. 5km to the north-west, with Perranporth, to the south-west at almost 10km. All of these larger settlements provide some local blocking and also block surrounding assets in the countryside. The main trunk route into Cornwall, the A30, runs almost

1km to the south and east of the proposed turbine site, down to Truro; with the A39, running to the north and west to Newquay. There are over 20 scheduled monuments recorded within the 5-10km radius of the proposed turbine, a significant number of these however not having direct inter-visibility or the turbine having no impact on their understanding and setting, either being below ground or shielded by hedge-banks and modern landscape features, many being wayside crosses, on the sides of the roads or within churchyards. There are over 35 listed structures or groups of structures, within the 5km radius, affected by the turbine and mapped on the ZTV range; of which 4 are Grade I listed churches, St Enoder, St Colanus, St Columbus and St Cubert; with two further Grade I Listed structures, Trevice House, a National Trust property and a 14th century barn on Cargoll Farm.

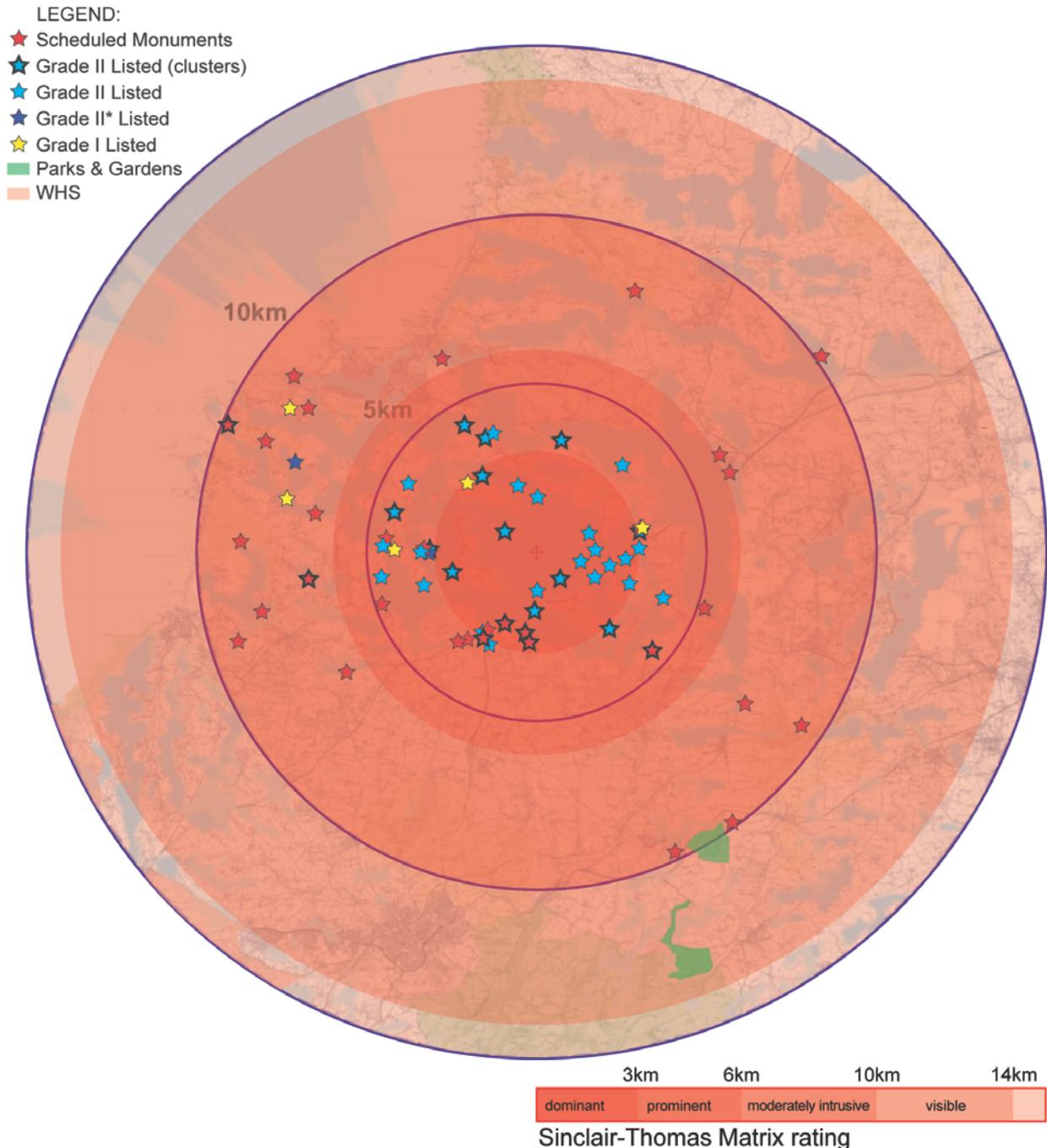


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy Ltd.), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.

3.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

3.6.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Degembris Major and Minor and Outbuildings [reproduced from SWARCH report 131216]; 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, looking out over the large wind farm at Carland Cross. The proposed turbine would be located c.1.1km to the south east, on a hill spur between two shallow valleys. The current setting for the Listed buildings can be summarised as very rural, with the upper part of some of the turbines at Carland Cross visible to the south-south-east. Degembris (Major) first appears in the documentary record in 1201 as *Tikenbert*, incorporating the place-name elements **ti* meaning cottage or humble dwelling (equivalent of **chy*) and an unknown personal name or other element. **ti* place-names are seen as being relatively late. The settlement originally belonged to a family of the same name, but eventually (later 17th century) came to be owned by the Arundells of Trerice, passing from them to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland in the latter part of the 18th century. While Degembris was regarded as a manor (e.g. Lysons 1814), there is little evidence it was ever regarded as being more than a farmhouse, and it was clearly subordinate to the fortunes of Trerice House in that respect (see below). The proposed turbine would be highly visible, and would stand only 1.1km away from the farmstead. The farmhouse faces south, but despite some screening from the woodland immediately to the east, the proposed turbine would still be visible. Given its proximity, there would be an inescapable impact on the setting of the heritage asset concerned. However, the significance of these buildings lies in their relative age and architectural merit; issues of setting are aesthetic rather than integral to this significance. The farmhouse and buildings are now separate to the landholding, and have all been converted into holiday lets, with inevitable consequences for

their historic fabric and individuality. Thus while they remain in the same ownership, the functioning farmstead within its landholding has been lost. On this basis, the impact on the significance of the heritage asset concerned is unlikely to be greater than negative/moderate, and would more probably be **negative/minor**.

- Trevarthian Farmhouse and garden walls; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long hedge-bank and tree lined private lane, with what appears to be the farmhouse and buildings set at the end in a wooded enclosure. There may be clear views to the turbine from the area around the assets, as assessed from the public road, however elements of local blocking from the other farm buildings and trees may limit this. Impact: **negative/unknown** but expected negative/minor.
- Goenrounsen Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in a heavily wooded enclosure, with strong dominant hedge-bank boundaries and comprehensive local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Carvynick House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Now in the centre of a caravan and static home site, completely altering the setting of this asset,. There are landscaped grounds, trees, conifers, and hedges restricting views. There is clear visibility down the valley to the turbine site, to the south-west. However, behind the proposed turbine is the larger Carland Cross wind farm which is far bigger, with over ten turbines currently standing, these may reduce the intervening turbines impact, despite being in the dominant zone, the farmhouse will not be affected directly by further change in its views as the precedent for that change was already set by Carland Cross wind farm; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Trevesa Farmhouse and farm building; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long hedge-bank lined track off the parish road. A copse of trees and some buildings are visible down across the fields from a nearby gateway. Set on the slope of the hill, facing south-west and west and directly opposite the wind turbine, which will completely and comprehensively dominate the landscape in which this heritage asset resides and takes it value from. Local blocking between the two buildings is possible and more modern farm buildings may be a factor. Carland Cross wind farm is visible from the general area and therefore a further (smaller) turbine will not be a stark new addition, but it is its proximity which will affect this asset. The house and barns were not built with views in mind but it is possible that being on higher ground the turbine will be visible even within the farmyard and possibly interrupt views between building and around the immediate surroundings of the farmyard and home fields; Impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Nanhellan and Garden Walls; Little Nanhellan; medium significance; Grade II listed; conditions: fair to poor. Set amongst fields to the west of a river valley, the former railway and quarry. All the assets sit in wooded grounds, some are very overgrown. There are clear and wide views across the valley to the high ground beyond. The houses themselves will be locally blocked, but this will reduce in winter, impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Retyn Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set to the south of a farmyard, facing south-east, positioned at a small road junction cross-roads, flanked to the south and west with agricultural buildings and barns. Positioned within a wooded enclosure, bounded by trees and bushes, there will be no impact on the setting or understanding of the farmhouse, with comprehensive local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Cargoll Farm Barn; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: fair to good. Set in the heart of the farmyard at Cargoll Farm. Its value being derived from the unusual survival of its internal 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, defined by its immediate surroundings and former function, this barn was not built with views in mind and is not

aligned in such a way as to even have views out of its main doorways to the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

- Trethiggey Farmhouse, garden walls and gateway; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: unknown. The roof of the farmhouse is visible from the road alone, the farm being set in heavily wooded gardens in the centre of its land-holding, surrounded by fields, the farm sits on a south, south-east slope, with views to the high ground where the turbine is to be situated. The trees may provide some local blocking and a large range of stone barns appears to also provide some blocking; impact: **negative/unknown** expected to be negative/minor.
- Woodlands Farmhouse & Manuels Farmhouse, Colan; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: unknown. Set down a long private track in wooded grounds, wide views across to where the turbine is proposed to be situated; it is expected that local blocking will apply. Impact: **negative/unknown** but expected neutral or negative/minor.
- Arallas Farmhouse and Range of Buildings 100m to SE; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long private drive lined with trees and within a more localised grouping of trees. Wide views towards the proposed location of the turbine; Impact **negative/unknown** has to be applied but expected negative/minor.
- Penhallow House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long hedge-bank lined track, the house appears to be within a wooded enclosure as there were no views possible to the heritage asset from the nearby field gates; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected to be neutral to negative/minor due to blocking.
- Higher Treludderow Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long track in a wooded enclosure, it seems the farmhouse may be comprehensively blocked by its buildings which seem to lie to the north of the house and are visible to the east; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected to be neutral.
- Tregair Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set alongside the road, the farmhouse will face across to the turbine and is focused in that direction, some local blocking from hedge-banks in the field system but not enough to block views; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Treoffal Farmhouse and Treoffal Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in wooded grounds with views to its land-holding and direct views across to the proposed turbine. Views between the buildings will not be interrupted and neither building was built with views in mind or is defined by them; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Carnes Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long private drive, in a wooded enclosure; impact: **negative/unknown** applied, but neutral or negative/minor expected as local blocking will apply.

3.6.2 Grand Residences

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

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

They are often Grade II* or Grade I Listed buildings on account of their condition and age, architecture features, internal fixtures and furniture, and historical and cultural associations. In addition, they are often associated with ancillary structures – chapels, stables, kitchen gardens etc. – that may be included within the curtilage of the House or be Listed in their own right. In addition, there is often a high degree of public amenity.

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Terrice House, front garden walls, gate-piers, Lion sculptures and outbuildings [reproduced from SWARCH report 131216]; 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. Trerice House is a Grade I Listed gentry residence; the main range was built 1570-3, complementing and superseding an earlier 16th century range to the south-west. The house was the seat of an important branch of the Arundell family until the latter part of the 18th century. The interior of the building is notable for, amongst other things, its ornate plasterwork, and the exterior is praised for its ornate Elizabethan architecture (partly restored). Its associated relict gardens and polite landscape have also now been recognised. The presentation elevation of the 1570s build faces south-east along the short drive that stretches to the public road. To the north and east lies a series of terraces, which have been interpreted to represent a bowling green, forecourt and formal garden, with viewing mound in the north-eastern corner. The south-west wing overlooks the valley bottom, with contains a series of linked watercourses and pools interpreted to represent an 18th century (or earlier) parkland. The house and gardens are the subject of two reports undertaken by CAU (2005; 2012). The building is one of a very few good examples of its date and type in Cornwall, and the survival of a potential Tudor garden and 18th century parkland is a recent and unexpected surprise. Views to and from the house and through its gardens are clearly important to the historical significance of the designated assets, both individually and collectively. However, the south-east facing elevation of the house looks out on its lawns, and beyond that the ground rises steadily to impede long-distance views. On the eastern side of the public road the ground level rises abruptly to the level of the field beyond; this hedgebank is topped by semi-mature hedge shrubs and, towards the south, large trees, which would provide an element of local blocking, albeit subject to seasonal variation. The south/south-west facing elevation looks out over the valley and its (largely concealed) parkland. In its current (overgrown, silted-up) condition, it is difficult to experience the parkland as originally intended, and the semi-mature and mature trees that line the hedgebanks and cloak parts of the valley bottom provide partial to comprehensive local blocking, subject to seasonal variation. The Grade I house is undoubtedly an architectural treasure: the ornamentation of its surroundings indicates it was designed to be seen and admired, and it continues to do

so. Indeed, the many depictions of the house, both on canvas and digitally on the internet, highlight the enduring attraction of the south-east façade. Conversely, the constrained views from the presentation elevation suggest that views *from* that part of the house were not nearly as important. This is not a polite landscape on the scale of Pencarrow or Lanhydrock: it is an intimate and constrained landscape probably arranged to complement the house and show it off to best advantage. It cannot be coincidental that the bowling green and adjacent viewing mound provide excellent views of the house and its formal gardens. The label ‘wilderness’ that hints at pre-18th century origins for part of the parkland, and the intimacy of the reconstructed layout of the later park, suggest this polite landscape was also rather introverted. Designed walks were laid out within woodland and provided with focal structures such as statuary, bridges, and the islands linked by stepping stones. The fact that the farm buildings are located to the west and north-west would suggest views through the complex from that quadrant – at what is effectively the rear of the property – were not considered important in a polite sense. Seen in its landscape, the house is best viewed from the south-east, south, and south-west, and the proposed turbine (located 3.1km to the south-east) would not appear in these vistas. On balance, while the proposed turbine at Tredinnick Farm would be located only 3.1km from the house, the nature and character of the assets concerned, combined with local blocking provided by the terrain means the impact of the setting of the house and its wider polite landscape is likely to be **negative/minor** at worse. The cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape does, however, remain an issue. The cited examples all lie to the south-east, so the overall visual impact would be limited to that quarter. The presentation elevation of the house does face south-east, but for the reasons outlined above, the visual intrusion of these turbines is unlikely to reach negative/substantial, and would, of course, be dependent on all of them gaining planning permission. A consideration of impact with regard to the wider landscape context – i.e. the former estate attached to Trerice – is more difficult quantify. The post-WWI subdivision of the estate and creation of farms for returning veterans has altered the character of this landscape in a subtle but intrinsic fashion.

3.6.3 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Tresillian House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set in private heavily wooded grounds, this house is very close to the proposed turbine. The turbine will be located across a valley and the ground rises to the north-west between the turbine and the heritage asset however the turbine is still expected to technically be directly visible. However the trees which enclose the grounds are mature and would comprehensively block any views, at least for spring and summer, all focus being inwards towards the house and

surrounding gardens; impact: **negative/unknown** has to applied but expected to be negative/minor, possibly rising to negative/moderate in winter.

- Pencorse Manor; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long private overgrown wooded drive, with stone gate piers at the entrance. The drive appears to drop down into the valley, clear views across to the proposed turbine site from the area, however very heavily wooded grounds, condition **negative/unknown** but expected to be negative/minor.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- 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 which provide an element of local blocking. Clear views across the valleys to the turbine will be possible from all of the large picture windows which are a key feature of the main facade of the house which faces towards the proposed turbine. This house was clearly built with views in mind, as its design suggests; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Coswarth and gate piers; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set on a south-facing slope, adjacent to the railway line, with wide open views to the south-west towards the proposed turbine. The gardens and grounds are fringed in woodland, with hedge-banks, in addition there is a row of outbuildings to the west and south-west of the house. A gentry house built with views in mind, more so than a farmhouse, with planned grounds open to the countryside views and therefore more of an impact can be felt from a change in those views; impact: **negative/moderate**.

3.6.4 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- *Mitchell*: K6 Telephone Box; Wellesley House and stable block; Pillars Hotel; Mitchell Farmhouse; Plume of Feathers PH; Raleigh House; Ivy House; Wesleyan Chapel; Milestone at west end of village; all medium significance; Grade II Listed set within a conservation area; conditions: good. For the main street of the village, where the majority of the listed properties are to be found, local blocking applies as the buildings interrupt each other's views. The focus of these buildings is up and down this street and although in close proximity to the turbine, this will not affect these views or interactions between the buildings in the village. The experience of the village will be the same. The landscaping along the A30 also provides significant local blocking, as it is lined by trees. The houses to the north of the village may have some views over the tops of the trees to the turbine but this will be limited; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- *St Enoder*: Rectory; Glebe Farmhouse; Barn 100m W Rectory; Merrifield Monument; church gateway and walls; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: good to fair. The settlement is focused around the church and many of the houses are in enclosed grounds with trees, hedges and banks providing local blocking. A large group of modern farm buildings lie across the road from the settlement to the north-west and these and a tall row of farm cottages will provide local blocking. The hedge-banks of the field system here are also very mature, mostly topped with trees and provide additional blocking. The wooded enclosed grounds of the churchyard extension, which lies to the north-east of the houses also provides further local blocking. This local blocking is reduced in winter, when the impact from the turbine will be **negative/minor** because glimpses of it may be possible, at only 3km. For the majority of the year the impact will be neutral.
- *St Newlyn East*: Old Vicarage and Gateway; Farm Building to No.2; churchyard wall; Pophams; Bushmead; Redwing; The Glebe; No.4 and attached cottage; Tremain Monument; all medium significance; Grade II Listed set within a conservation area; condition: fair to good. Local blocking applies in the village with small narrow twisting lanes around the sub-circular churchyard. To the north-east of the village in the 'The Butts' area there are lots of trees creating further local blocking. The 20th century housing developments along Mertha Road to the north-east and east of the village also provide further local blocking. The turbine may be visible to the east across the fields, as the land seems to drop away east of the village. Views possible from the fringes of the village but the majority of the historic buildings are set around the church in the centre and have no inter-visibility at all; impact: **negative/minor**.

3.6.5 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St Enoder; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Set in a churchtown, now immediately adjacent to the A30. The settlement sits east of a valley, on a high ridge of ground, with the high ground around Trewinnion and the Carvynick Golf Club, between it and the turbine at Tredinnick. The turbine would sit on a north and west facing slope, on the south side of a valley, it will therefore be partly blocked by the slope of the hillside but by no means comprehensively. The church is within a wooded churchyard, with three houses and a farm surrounding it on the south and east sides and a wooded churchyard extension to the west. The tower will have views to the turbine at 3-3.5km distance to the south-west, directly interrupting views between St Enoder and St Newlyna. The turbine is just far enough away and set on a slope to not directly compete with the church for views on its small hillside within its churchtown. In the immediate area however the turbine will be dominant and general views will be drawn away from the church towers to the turbine. No inter-visibility for the churchyard and body of the church and the experience of the building and setting will be unaffected. The interruption and visibility from the tower however necessitates an assessment of a **negative/moderate** impact.
- Church of St Newlyna; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Set in an ovoid walled and raised churchyard enclosure, in the heart of the small settlement, surrounded by other historic buildings, small shops and other heritage assets. The walled and banked fringes of the graveyard are lined with trees, providing some additional blocking, however the tower of the church will certainly have views to the east, towards the turbine, at just over 3.5km distance. The majority of the church will be unaffected and our experience of the church as a heritage assets when visiting remains the same due to the immediate local blocking at ground level. The views between the towers of St Newlyna and St Enoder will be directly interrupted by the turbine which lies within the line of sight. The turbine is just far enough away and set on a slope to not directly compete with the church

for views, since the key views are between the church and the village which surrounds it and the church of St Newlyna holds primacy beyond to the west, north-west and south-west. In the immediate area however the turbine will be dominant and general views will be drawn away from the church tower to the turbine; impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St Cubert; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Set in a walled churchyard, understood as the focus of the parish, it is surrounded on all sides by the settlement. The tower of the church is quite squat, and there are very little views out of the village, towards the proposed turbine, from the body of the church and churchyard; any possible views are blocked by the various surrounding houses and buildings; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Carantoc; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. The turbine lies to the south-east almost 9km away, the church is set in the settlement of Crantock, within a conservation area, on the edge of the sand dunes near Pentire headland. The church is located north-west of the village on a high south-east slope, the ground falling away to a valley to the west, with views to the sea. The setting and experience of the church within the village will not be affected and the relationship of the village, church and the sand dunes and sea is also unaffected. Views to Newquay, Holywell and Cubert will also remain unaffected. The small church tower is squatter than some but may have some distant views towards the turbine. The turbine will have little impact as these views do not directly affect the church or its surroundings or its primacy in the landscape, as it drops to the dunes; impact: **neutral**.
- Remains of St Pirran's parish church; very high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair to good. The remains of the church are now set into an artificial sand dune to protect them, this provides the context and setting for the ruins, with the now 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, completely blocking any views to the proposed turbine. There are other turbines visible in the wider landscape from the area on the dunes around the church ruins; impact: **neutral**.

3.6.6 Nonconformist Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Dominant

- Summercourt Wesley Church and Sunday School, St Enoder; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Set alongside the road west of the village this is now wrapped around to the east and north by a large modern semi-industrial site which comprises a number of car dealerships and other businesses. This dominates the chapel and Sunday school and reduces its views. However over these buildings it may be possible to gain some views to the turbine site, from the rear (northern) part of the chapel. When experiencing the chapel from the road it is set in a small wooded compound and the modern impact

immediately east and this local blocking ensure there is no direct impact from the turbine. However views may be confirmed to the north but could not be accessed, expected negative/minor but **negative/unknown** has to be applied.

3.6.7 Listed/Scheduled: Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Wells and Bridges

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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Wayside Cross in St Newlyn churchyard; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair. Set in the banked raised churchyard, surrounded by mature trees, the experience and understanding of the cross base, now re-located to the churchyard and with no inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside Cross in St Enoder Churchyard; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good. Set in a churchyard, shielded by mature trees, the experience and understanding of the cross, now re-located to a churchyard; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Double-stiles Cross; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair. Set in what is now a suburb of Newquay, surrounded by a 20th century housing development. Located on a small area of grass at a busy road junction, this cross has retained its landscape position, not having been moved into a churchyard but its setting has completely changed; impact: **neutral**.
- Early Christian memorial stone in Indian Queens; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good. Set into a small section of community flower beds and benches adjacent to a small local supermarket, the setting having irrevocably changed; impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside cross south-west of Penpol House; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: excellent. Set against a high hedge-bank, at a small junction, on a hill overlooking Crantock village. Located in its intended roadside setting, where its setting and views over the countryside have increased significance. At a distance of approx. 8-9km 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; impact: **neutral**.

3.6.8 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 phenomenon. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedgebanks restrict line-of-sight.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Barrow cemetery lies just east of Hendra Farm, comprising 5 barrows; high to very high significance; scheduled monument group; conditions: fair to good. These lie on high ground with some limited views towards the turbine, interrupted by the extant wind farms in the immediate area. Assessment of **negative/minor**, as the grouped barrows are significant and a cumulative impact, but their context is already altered and there are other turbines in the area.
- Group of three barrows, on high ground east of the B3275; high significance; scheduled monument group; conditions: fair to good. These sit in cultivated farmland with stone banks forming the field boundaries. The land rises further to the east but some limited views to the hub of the turbine may be visible, over this ground, particularly to the barrow west of the main group. The surrounding high ground has far reaching views and therefore visibility to and from, gives the barrows their context, which has altered, now being enclosed within farmland. Assessment of **neutral** as at a distance of 7km, the turbine will be quite small as to not have any significant impact.
- Round barrow cemetery set around Carland Cross, with additional barrows to the south, and Warren barrow; very high significance; scheduled monument and with increased group value; conditions: mixed. Very large wind farm just to the west of the large roundabout which has been constructed here. These modern impacts completely dominate the setting of the monuments, which have lost all context, intended to be set on open ground, the proposed turbine, to the north will have no impact; impact: **neutral**.
- Prehistoric long barrow and five barrows, near Mitchell Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; conditions: mixed. Set in agricultural fields, no longer on open rough ground, divided by a road and hedge-banks. Some general views to the turbine, however the immediate area is comprehensively dominated by the exceptionally large turbines at Carland Cross less than 1km; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Bowl Barrow 500m NW Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: unknown. Set in fields to the north and west of the A30 it is not immediately visible from the public road. It will be directly interrupted by the views of the large and extensive Carland Cross wind farm; the interruption and distraction of this wind farm will completely dominate the heritage assets and reduce the impact of the proposed single wind turbine at 3.5km; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m north of Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: unknown. Set in fields to the north and west of the A30 these are not immediately visible from the public road. They will have some views to the turbine but these will be directly interrupted by the views of the large and extensive Carland Cross wind farm; the interruption and distraction of this wind farm will be enough, at such close proximity to completely dominate these heritage assets and reduce the impact of the proposed single wind turbine further away to none; impact: **neutral**.

- Three bowl barrows north-west of Horner Downs; high significance; scheduled monument group; conditions: fair to trace. Set in a field enclosure, with wide views to the north, south and east, the barrows will be comprehensively blocked by the hedge-banks which surround the field; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- A group of 12 barrows lying to the west of the A3075; very high significance; scheduled monument group; conditions: poor to good. The monuments are given increased significance for their group value, surviving as a spread collection across the farmland, in a linear arrangement. They are understood as an important funerary collection and as memorials in the landscape, although their context has been permanently altered. To the south, south-east and east are large holiday parks, with their heavily landscaped grounds, changing the setting of the wider landscape around the monuments further. The turbine may be visible, to a slight extent, at a distance over St Newlyn East, views being drawn to the large wind farm at Penhallow; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Round barrows north of Besowa; high significance; scheduled monument group; condition: unknown. Set on a shallow south-facing slope but with some views to the north and clear views north-east. Impact has to be given as **negative/unknown**, as the assets could not be inspected, set down a long private farm track in agricultural fields, expected neutral to negative/minor.
- Bowl barrow near Higher Reen Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: trace. Surviving only as indistinguishable mound in a garden, with tall hedge-banks surrounding the property; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl Barrow on Cubert Common; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good; survives as a shallow mound on open rough ground, not enclosed in a field enclosure. There are wide views from this high ground to the east and south, however the setting and understanding of the monument are wholly unchanged and unaffected by a turbine at a distance of approx. 9-10km; impact: **neutral**.
- Three round cairns on Pentire Point East; high significance; scheduled monuments; condition: good. Set on the headland as funerary monuments, with a coastal setting, designed to be seen from their immediate environment and understood in an open ground setting; which is not affected by a turbine at 10km distance; impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow, north-west of Carnwinnick; high significance, scheduled monument; condition: trace. Could not be identified in this location, may be ploughed away and only have a below ground presence; impact: **neutral**.
- 2 round barrows 660m and 700m SW Porth Joke, Cubert; high significance; scheduled monument; conditions: good. Set on the headland, these are on open ground, and have a visual link to each other and other monuments in the area. They are blocked by the sand dunes and holiday parks built on the headland. These barrows have a relationship to the sea and their coastal setting, they are not impacted from a distant turbine (at 10km) to any real significant level. Other turbines and closer modern impacts are more negative to these heritage assets; impact: **neutral**.

3.6.9 Playing Places and Preaching Pits

Medieval religious theatres

A distinctive feature of the Cornish religious landscape was the playing place (*plen an gwary*) or preaching pit: a sunken theatre, usually circular, with raised banks provided with seating. They 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). They could be bespoke or re-use an existing structure or

monument. In terms of setting, the emphasis of these sites is on the drama or sermon taking place in the centre of the pit, not on the wider landscape location. Visibility within the landscape does not seem to have been a particular issue, save where an earlier monument was adopted, and thus retains with prior landscape presence.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Newlyn Preaching Pit and storehouse, St Newlyn East; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. A former quarry converted to a preaching pit, restored with Lottery money. Set in an enclosure surrounded by hedge-banks and some mature trees, which provide local blocking, the pit is inverted, set into the ground and from the pit and even the upper seating levels, there will be no views out of the enclosure due to the hedge boundaries; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- St Pirrans Round; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: excellent. An exceptionally well-preserved structure with high banks. The banks of the round are now overgrown with shrubs to the outer edges. To the west is a small settlement of houses, to the east is a large round silage clamp, high mature Cornish hedge-banks surround the site. The land rises to the north and the east towards the proposed turbine. From the top of the banks there may be views, at a distance of 8.5-9km. From within the asset, there are no views, and all outside views are comprehensively blocked by the rounds tall banks; impact: **negative/minor to neutral**.
- Preaching Pit, known as Queens Pit, at Indian Queens; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: excellent. This feature is sunken, focused on a stone dias, with stone steps around the edge. It is surrounded by over growth and trees although the feature itself is well preserved. It is blocked by modern housing to the south and west and is inwardly focussed with no outlook; impact: **neutral**.

3.6.10 Prehistoric Hillforts

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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Resugga Castle Hillfort; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair to good. Located on private land but visible from an adjacent parish road. It is incorporated into the hedge-bank system with gorse and other shrubs populating its banks, set in a wide hedge-bank lined enclosure of fields. Wide views, south, south-east and to the north-east and south-west. Being located on top of a south-east facing slope over a steep valley. Unlikely to have much view to the turbine as a tree and hedgebank lined road runs to the north of the monument. Carnwinnick Wood and St Stephens Wood will also additionally block wide views, the hillforts primacy and focus is to the valleys in its immediate vicinity, it does not hold wider influence in the landscape, except to the south; impact: **neutral**.
- Hill fort, north-west of Cargoll Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good. Set on a tall ridge of land, with the ground falling away sharply to the north to a river valley, flatter more shallow slope to the east, with general views to the turbine. The asset is now incorporated into the field system, retaining the landscape presence of the former earthwork. The turbine will stand about 4.5km to the east, the experience of the asset, remains the same, in its immediate setting, but its outlook will be affected; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good. It lies on the upper southern slopes of Newlyn Downs, south-west of the large wind farm on Penhallow Moor. The monument is now bounded by high Cornish hedge-banks, being subsumed into the farmland, with numerous field boundaries running up to the monument, as it has been used as a marker to lay out the medieval strip-field system; providing evidence that it retained its landscape status long after its abandonment. The outlook of the structure is exclusively focussed to the north, east and west, overlooking the lower ground. The monument is still visible in the landscape and is a focus for its immediate surroundings, retaining some primacy, however it does have some views of the large wind farm to its east, which does carry the eye in the wider landscape. Therefore the proposed turbine will have some impact, but this is lessened by the existence of the extant windfarm; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Carvossa Prehistoric and Roman settlement; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair to good. Comprised of upstanding earthen banks, overgrown in places, now covered with trees and subsumed into the hedge-bank system of field enclosures. Now used as field enclosures its landscape presence is diminished as it does not stand out and would not usually be noticed but for the trained eye. It is located on private land but is visible from nearby and adjacent roads. Wide views from its general location to the south-east, east, north-east and north. Will certainly have views towards the proposed turbine, but there are multiple turbines now visible in the wider landscape from this location. The 10km distance will lessen impact as it will appear as a small landscape feature; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Castle-an-Dinas hill-fort and barrows; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good. Wide 360 degree views, there are a significant number of wind turbines visible across the landscape, from the asset. Particularly obvious is the large wind farm near Carland Cross and in comparison the single turbine will have less impact and will not draw the eye to the same extent at 10km distance. The outlook from such a monument is vital to our understanding of it, however the landscape here has changed to such an extent that as long as views towards the monument, in its immediate surroundings and therefore the monuments primacy can be maintained; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Fort north of Engelly Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair to good. Located south-west of the proposed turbine, at approx 7.5km. The hill fort is on the edge of the zone of impact and its focus of views are to the south and south-west so its key views

will not be affected by this specific turbine. The ground to the north is higher and there may be some views to the upper portion of the turbine, although the wind farm at Penhallow Moor/Newlyn Downs will also be clearly visible, in comparison the proposed turbine will have minimal impact; impact: **negative/minor**.

3.6.11 Prehistoric Settlements and Rounds

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

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

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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Round, north-east of Trelaske; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good. Divided by a parish road, built up against by hedge-banks, with a large farm building immediately to the south-east and an even bigger barn to the north-east across the road; which provides local blocking. The round is now set in agricultural fields, no longer on open ground; having lost its intended setting and by being divided by the road. General views to the turbine from the surrounding area, however no inter-visibility from the asset; impact: **neutral**.
- Round 500m W Parkengaer Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair. Just visible across the fields as banks topped with hedge-banks. On a north and west facing slope, with wide general views, near to the A390 main trunk route. Not accessible but expected to have negative/minor impact, direct views but at a distance and the impact would be little felt as the local blocking from the surrounding hedge-banks and hedges on the surviving earthworks would enclose the visitor. Many turbines visible in the landscape; impact: **negative/unknown** has to be applied due to lack of access but expected neutral.
- Round north-west of Tresawle Farm; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: unknown. In countryside now dominated by Newquay airport, little to no evidence of any surviving earthworks from any accessible viewpoints; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected neutral.

3.6.12 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Trewithen; very high significance; registered park and garden; condition: good. The planned landscape is completely and comprehensively blocked from any views to the north or north-west by the thick tree lined fringes of the gardens and grounds. A largely inward focus to the planning and on views to the south, south-east and south-west. No impact from the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Trewarthenick; very high significance; registered park and garden; condition: good. Bounded to the north and east by the A3078, and no views seem to be possible from the majority of the planned landscape area however the long wooded valley which runs north, crests the peak of the hill with wide views to the north and north-west. This valley is wooded and inwardly focussed so it is hard to assess how the turbine would have any real impact. There appears to be little to no impact on this planned landscape with its wooded fringes and focus on the southern views; impact: **neutral**.

3.6.13 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected 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.

3.7 Summary of the Evidence

Type	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM/GII	30436	Wayside Cross 330m SW Penpol House, Crantock	SW7940760567	Neutral
SAM	26233	Doublestiles Cross, Newquay	SW8332262016	Neutral
SAM	32941	Round 650m NE Trelaske, Cubert	SW959757411	Neutral
SAM	29627	Twelve Barrows, 300m E Higher Hendra, Perranzabuloe	SW939055433	Negative/minor
SAM	32948	Multi-vallate enclosure fort 320m N Engelly Farm, St Allen [borderline]	SW8048252704	Negative/minor
SAM	32920	Multi-vallate enclosure fort 320m NW Shepherds Farm, St Newlyn East	SW8155754794	Negative/minor
SAM	32926	Hillfort 450m NW Cargoll Farm, St Newlyn East	SW8165356708	Negative/moderate
SAM/GII	30437	Wayside Cross base 300m NW church, St Newlyn East	SW8268756566	Neutral
SAM	32901	Bowl Barrow 500m NW Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme	SW8390353718	Neutral
SAM	32902	Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme	SW8424953766	Neutral
SAM	32903	Round barrow cemetery 420m NW Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme	SW8455053679 SW8457253818 SW8441953732 SW8448253802	Neutral
SAM	29681	Warren's Barrow, St Erme	SW8459853955	Neutral
SAM	32907	Long barrow and 4 round barrows 580m and 750m SW Mitchell Farm, St Newlyn East	SW8512254136 SW8530754151	Neutral
SAM	32905	Bowl barrow 570m S Mitchell Farm; 2 bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW Hendra Farm, Ladock	SW8572853881	Neutral
SAM	32906	5 bowl barrows 480m and 510m N Hendra Farm, Ladock	SW8584153602 SW8589053651	Negative/minor
SAM	32911	3 bowl barrows 670m and 775m NW Horner Downs, Ladock	SW8946353419 SW8955153363	Neutral
SAM	32961	4 round barrows 480m N Besowsa, Ladock	SW9106254646	Negative/unknown
SAM	32962	Round barrow 530m NW Carnwinnick, Ladock	SW9222551689	Neutral
SAM/GII	28461	Wayside cross in St Enoder churchyard, St Enoder	SW8923256953	Neutral
SAM	CO 1070	Preaching pit 'Queen's Pit' at Indian Queens, St Enoder	SW9179858657	Neutral
SAM	30423	Early medieval memorial stone, Indian Queens, St Enoder [borderline]	SW9162559130	Neutral
SAM	CO 93	Castle-en-Dinas Hillfort	SW9454462367	Negative/minor
SAM	15007	Resugga Castle Hillfort [borderline]	SW9396151064	Neutral
SAM	29683	Carvossa Prehistoric and Roman settlement [borderline]	SW9187948266 SW9200648209	Negative/minor
SAM	32964	Round 500m W Parkengaer Farm [borderline]	SW8991447182	Negative/unknown
SAM	29625	Bowl barrow 400m S Higher Reen Farm, Perranzabuloe [borderline]	SW7737453702	Neutral
SAM	29628	St Piran's Round, Perranzabuloe	SW7789154476	Negative/minor to neutral
SAM/GII	15009	St Piran's Church and St Piran's Cross,	SW7720856468	Neutral

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

		Perranzubaloe [borderline]		
SAM	29666	Bowl barrow on Cubert Common 250m N Chywarton, Cubert	SW7806259433	Neutral
SAM	32943	2 round barrows 660m and 700m SW Porth Joke, Cubert	SW7668860006 SW7680560035 SW7684659969	Neutral
SAM	CO 521	3 round cairns at The Warren on Pentire Point [borderline],	SW7812661587 SW7859961438 SW7894361487	Neutral
SAM	32969	Round 340m NW Tresawle Farm	SW8918964022	Negative/unknown
LB I	71291	Church of St Enoder, St Enoder	SW8925056971	Negative/moderate
LB I	63970	Cargoll Farm Barn, St Newlyn East	SW8194556388	Neutral
LB I/GII	63999	Trerice House, associated buildings [not in ZTV]	SW8408058516	Negative/minor
LB I	63662	Church of St Cubert, Cubert	SW7861157757	Neutral
LB I	71045	Church of St Carantoc, Crantock [very borderline]	SW7905160560	Neutral
LB II*	63975	Church of St Newlyna, St Newlyn East	SW8289156349	Negative/moderate
LB II*	63647	Carnes Farmhouse, Cubert	SW7904959027	Negative/unknown
LB II	71028 71011	Woodlands Farmhouse; Manuels Farmhouse, Colan	SW8397560046	Negative/unknown
LB II	71023 71024	Trethiggey Farmhouse and Garden Wall, Colan	SW8462659689 SW8462259677	Negative/unknown
LB II	71025	Trethiggey Villa, Colan	SW8481459815	Negative/moderate
LB II	71009 71010	Coswarth and Gate Piers, Colan	SW8688559699 SW8692059680	Negative/moderate
LB II	71313	Retyn Farmhouse, St Enoder	SW8846658719	Neutral
LB II	63956 63957	Trevarthian Farmhouse and Garden Walls, St Newlyn East	SW8460058644 SW8457758645	Negative/unknown
LB II	63994	Tresillian House, St Newlyn East	SW8557058352	Negative/unknown
LB II	63995	<i>Milestone S of Tresillian Barton, St Newlyn East</i>	SW8616757920	Neutral
LB II	71302	<i>Milestone at SW874570</i>	SW8755556969	Neutral
LB II	71314 71296 71315 71294 71293	St Enoder: Rectory; Glebe Farmhouse; Barn 100m W Rectory; Merrifield Monument; Church gateway and walls	SW8920756933 SW8934256916 SW8917556951 SW8927656954 SW8924556946	Negative/minor
LB II	71305	<i>Milestone at SW891564 [borderline]</i>	SW8917556415	Neutral
LB II	71304	<i>Milestone at SW888560</i>	SW8878856079	Neutral
LB II	71298	Goenrounsen Farmhouse, St Enoder [borderline]	SW8888855335	Neutral
LB II	71306	<i>Milestone at SW897549 [borderline]</i>	SW8975855003	Neutral
LB II	71316	Summercourt Wesley Church and Sunday School, St Enoder	SW8827555947	Negative/unknown
LB II	71303	<i>Milestone at SW878555</i>	SW8788555580	Neutral
LB II	71317	Carvynick House, St Enoder	SW8786956366	Negative/minor
LB II	71312	Pencorse Manor, St Enoder	SW8744856068	Negative/unknown
LB II	71289	Arallas Farmhouse and Range of Buildings 100m to SE, St Enoder	SW8818953982	Negative/unknown
LB II	63958	Trevesa Farmhouse and Building, St Newlyn East	SW8674955541	Negative/moderate
LB II	508258	<i>Milestone 620m N of Mitchell</i>	SW8611055130	Neutral
LB II	506802 63960 63967 63963 63964 63966 63965 63961 63962	Mitchell: K6 Telephone Box; Wellesley House and stable block; Pillars Hotel; Mitchell Farmhouse; Plume of Feathers PH; Raleigh House; Ivy House; Wesleyan Chapel; <i>Milestone at W end of village</i>	SW8607654556 SW8604254555 SW8613154589 SW8583154452 SW8598254494 SW8611754579 SW8604954531 SW8590354516 SW8580454471	Negative/minor

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

LB II	63933	Milestone at SW847536 [borderline]	SW8470853615	Neutral
LB II	508473	Milestone 253m SW Carland Cross	SW8457253909	Neutral
LB II	63986 63987 63988	Nanhellan and Garden Walls; Little Nanhellan, St Newlyn East [borderline]	SW8361655666 SW8363255672 SW8366455725	Negative/minor
LB II	63950	Penhallow House, St Newlyn East [borderline]	SW8276355372	Negative/unknown
LB II	63953	Higher Treludderow Farmhouse, St Newlyn East [borderline]	SW8154955656	Negative/unknown
LB II	63973	Fingerpost at SW816565	SW8158056460	Neutral
LB II	63972	Newlyn Preaching Pit and storehouse, St Newlyn East	SW8242156338	Neutral
LB II	63979 63982 63974 63976 63981 63969 63980 63983 63968 63977	St Newlyn East: Old Vicarage and Gateway; Farm Building to No.2; Fingerpost at junction; churchyard wall; Pophams; Bushmead; Redwing; The Glebe; No.4 and attached cottage; Tremain Monument	SW8292956418 SW8292956331 SW 82720 56333 SW8291256333 SW8292956331 SW8293456506 SW8284056414 SW8290056424 SW8297256512 SW82875636	Negative/minor
LB II	63954 63955	Treoffal Farmhouse; Treoffal Cottage, St Newlyn East	SW8201957459 SW8204157446	Negative/minor
LB II	63952	Tregair Farmhouse, St Newlyn East [borderline]	SW8233758337	Negative/minor
LB II	63945 63946	Degembris Major Farmhouse and outbuildings; Degembris Minor, St Newlyn East	SW8522256846 SW8515056857	Negative/minor
RP&G	1488	Trewithen	SW9117247510	Neutral
RP&G	1649	Trewarthenick	SW9041544098	Neutral
WHS	-	Mining Landscape: Gwennap	-	Neutral
WHS	-	Mining Landscape: St Agnes	-	Neutral
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code:

RED = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine, would be installed on land that belonged to the farm at Tredinnick; the previous cartographic analysis indicates this fieldscape has changed very little since 1840, although the irregular shape of some of the fields might suggest enclosure from an open medieval strip fieldsystem, or else perpetuate the form of earlier enclosures. This has been supported by the evaluation, which suggests that enclosure ditch [401] is medieval in origin, with two associated Holloways [501] and [503]; which may indicate this was the site of a medieval farmstead, perhaps even a precursor to Tredinnick

Cropmarks in the surrounding area indicate the presence of a landscape-wide relict field system, of Prehistoric or Romano-British date, and it is likely this extends to include some of the (undated) linear features on this site. The fact that the large enclosure ditch in Trench #1 is likely to be Romano-British in date comes as no surprise, and it joins a fairly large number of monuments with similar dating evidence. The depth of the ditch (0.8m), and its gentle profile when compared to its width (6.85m), is however more unusual.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on the end of a gentle hill spur. This landscape is open and exposed, and any tall vertical element will be highly visible. However, the large-scale plateau-like landform and relatively simple land use should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. This is accentuated by the number of other turbines and wind farms within 10km of the proposal site.

Within 5km of the proposed turbine there are 35 Listed buildings or groups of Listed buildings, most of which are Listed Grade II, with one Grade II* building and three Grade I. There are two Grade II* buildings and one Grade I building at 5-10km. There are 12 Scheduled Monuments within 5km, and another 20 Scheduled Monuments at 5-10km. Most of the Scheduled Monuments are Bronze Age barrows located in elevated positions in the landscape.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. Many of the buildings and monuments would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge on a large number of heritage assets (**negative/minor**), even though only a small number would be more seriously affected. These are Trethiggey Villa, Coswarth Farmhouse, Treveisa Farmhouse, the Church of St Enoder, the Church of St. Newlynna, and the Hillfort at Cargoll (**negative/moderate**).

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be permanent/irreversible. The cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape should also be considered.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR EVALUATION TRENCHING AND HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT TREDINNICK FARM, ST. NEWLYN EAST, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Tredinnick Farm,
Parish: St. Newlyn East
County: Cornwall
NGR: 186115.056268
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: 09.01.2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy Limited (the Client). It sets out the methodology for evaluation trenching and a historic visual impact assessment, and for related off site analysis and reporting at Tredinnick Farm, St. Newlyn East, Cornwall following the desk-based research and geophysical survey which have already been carried out. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Dan Radcliffe, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies near the eastern edge of the parish of St Newlyn East; this parish lies in the Hundred and Deanery of Pydar. Tredinnick Farm formed part of the Manor of Nancolleth, first attested in 1288. This manor was owned by a succession of important landed Cornish families – the Arundells, the Carews, the Rashleights and finally Lord Falmouth. The area around Tredinnick Farm is classified as medieval farmland on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation; this forms part of the designation Anciently Enclosed Land. These areas are the core agricultural heartlands of Cornwall, with a high probability of Prehistoric and Romano-British remains

The proposed turbine would be installed on land belonging to the farm at Tredinnick; the cartographic analysis indicates this fieldscape has changed very little since 1840. The proposed turbine would be located in a field containing two known cropmark enclosures; these monuments, as well as other features, were identified in the geophysical survey. The larger enclosure is visible as a negative earthwork.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on the end of a gentle hill spur. The large-scale plateau-like landform and relatively simple land use should serve to diminish the visual scale of the development.

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, Trevarthian Farm, and Nancolleth Farm, have revealed relict Prehistoric fieldsystems and settlements (see Jones & Taylor 2004; CAU 2008; 2011; SWARCH 2013). 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

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits.

3.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;

3.1.3 Produce a report containing the results of the evaluation trenching and the visual impact assessment;

3.1.4 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 Evaluation Excavations:

Five evaluation trenches will be dug on site, targeting features highlighted by the geophysics results (Fig. 1). The trenches will cover approximately 200m in total, with one trench in the field to the south accounting for half of the total trench length. There will be one short trench over the Round, 1 over the sub-circular feature and two short trenches in the middle of the northern field to investigate the linear features. The evaluation trenches will be opened by machine but thereafter undertaken by hand by the site archaeologist to the depth of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed they will be investigated by the site archaeologist.

4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10,

1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.

- 4.1.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
 - iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HES.

- 4.1.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;

- 4.1.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

- 4.1.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).

- 4.1.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

- 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

- 4.1.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 Viewshed analysis, resulting in the production of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), has already been undertaken 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/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* Listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

5.0 REPORT

- 5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;

5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under a record number to be obtained.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum under an accession number.

7.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.

7.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. 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).

Natalie Boyd

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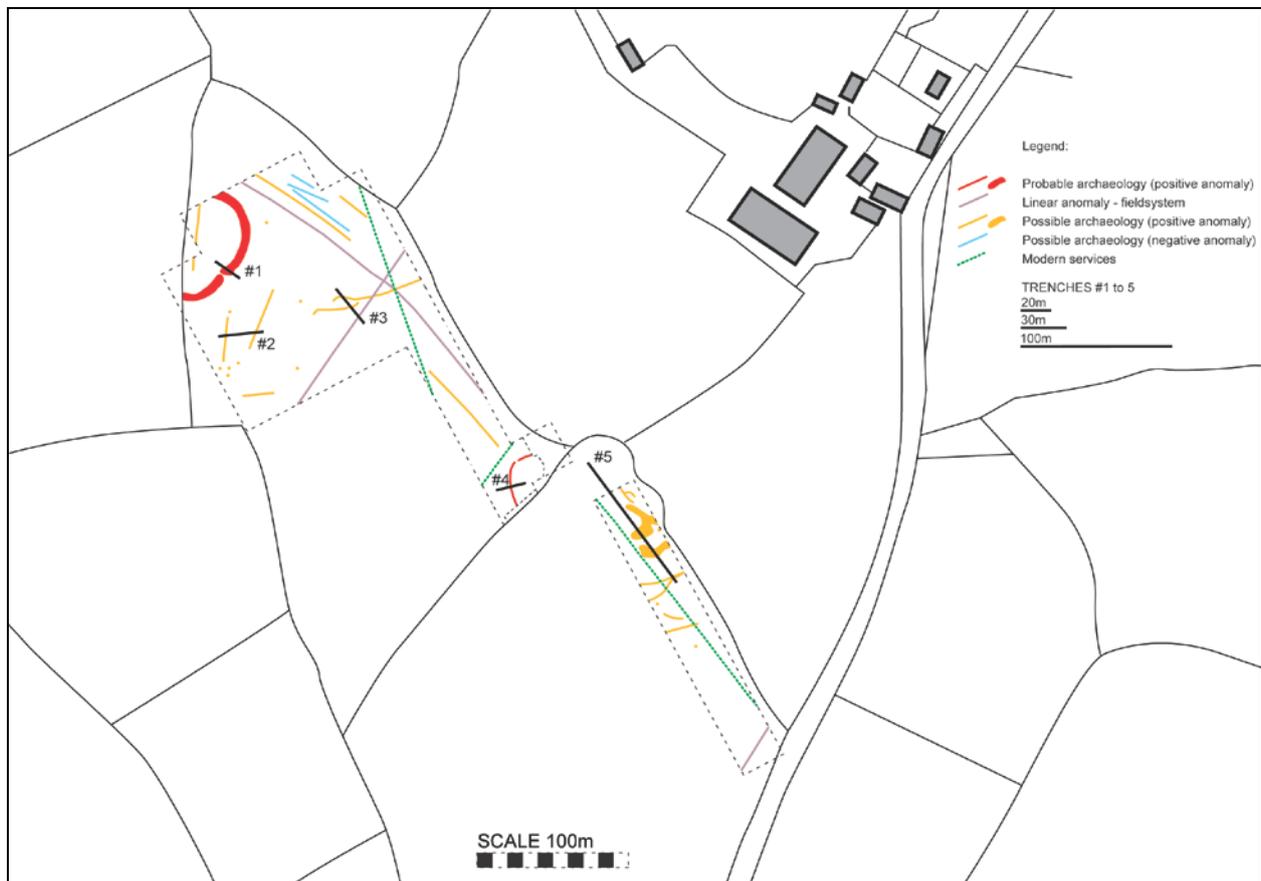


Figure 1: Trench plan showing the planned trenches and the geophysics results.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

Appendix 2
Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	<i>Topsoil</i> Mid greyish-brown, friable clay-silt loam with moderate very small shillet fragments (<0.05m dia.) & rare quartz pebbles (<0.08m dia); finds = medieval pottery (especially Trench #5, some Trench #3)	Overlaid all features and natural	0.30m	C20/21
[101]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i> Cut of curving ditch 1.60+m×6.85m×0.80m, moderate slope with very gentle concave profile, flat base	Cut Natural; Contained (102)	0.80m	Romano-British
(102)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Fill of Ditch [101], mid greyish-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent small shillet frags., occ.-mod. sub-angular stones (0.10m dia.), occ. angular quartz stones (0.05m dia.), mod. sub-angular stones (<0.05m) & fine roots; finds = pottery (intrusive) medieval and Romano-British	Fill of (101); Overlain by (100)	0.80m	Romano-British
(200)	<i>Topsoil</i> Same as (100)	Overlaid all features and natural	0.32m	C20/21
(300)	<i>Topsoil</i> Same as (100)	Overlaid all features and natural	0.29-0.39m	C14-15
[301]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i> Cut of linear ditch 1.60+m×1.35m×0.51m, aligned north-east by south-west, steep sides (a slight step on the north side), sharp curved break of slope and flat base	Cut Natural; Contained (302), (303)	0.51m	-
(302)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Lower fill of Ditch [301], mid orange-brown, soft silt-clay with freq. Natural & shillet frags.; no finds	Fill of [301]; Overlain by (303)	0.19m	-
(303)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Upper fill of Ditch [301], mid orange-grey, friable clay-silt with occasional very small shillet frags.; no finds	Fill of [301]; Overlaid (302); Overlain by (300)	0.32m	-
[304]	<i>Cut of Tree-throw</i> Cut of elongated ovoid tree-throw 1.60+m×1.88m×0.68m, steep-moderate irregular slope stepped to near vertical inner slope, flattish base	Cut Natural; Contained (305), (306)	0.68m	-
(305)	<i>Fill of Tree-throw</i> Lower fill of tree-throw [304], light brown-orange, soft silt-clay, = re-deposited natural with moderate shillet frags. & occ. charcoal smears; no finds	Fill of [304]; Overlain by (306)	0.52m	-
(306)	<i>Fill of Tree-throw</i> Upper fill of tree-throw [304], mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with mod. shillet frags. & occ. charcoal smears; no finds	Fill of [304]; Overlaid (305); Overlain by (300)	0.16m	-
(400)	<i>Topsoil</i> Same as (100)	Overlaid all features and natural	0.30m	C20/21
[401]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i> Cut of curving ditch 1.60+m×2m×0.69m, steep sides with sharp moderate concave break of slope, flat base	Cuts Natural; Contained (402), (403), (404)	0.69m	C13-C14
(402)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Lowest fill of Ditch [401], mid buff-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent small shillet frags. & grit, very occ. charcoal flecks & slate frags; no finds	Fill of [401]; Overlain by (403)	0.15m	-
(403)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Middle fill of Ditch [401], light buff-brown, soft clay-silt with very frequent small-medium shillet frags., occasional sub-angular stones (0.12m dia); no finds	Fill of [401]; Overlaid (403); Overlain by (404)	0.38m	-
(404)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Upper fill of Ditch [401], mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate small shillet frags.; finds = pottery	Fill of [401]; Overlaid (403); Overlain by (400)	0.22m	C13-C14
(500)	<i>Topsoil</i> Same as (100)	Overlaid all features and natural	0.25-0.45m	C14-C15
[501]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i> Cut of ditch 1.60+m×7.2m×0.87m, aligned east-west, moderately steep north slope and moderate to gradual south slope and flattish base, possible curving?	Cuts Natural; Contained (502), (503), (506)	0.87m	C14-C15
(502)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Upper fill of Ditch [501], mid yellowish-brown, friable clayey-silt with rare small rounded pebbles; finds = pottery late medieval? Parallel to [504]	Fill of [501]; Overlaid (503); Overlain by (500)	0.31m	C14-C15
(503)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Lower fill of Ditch [501], mid grey-brown, soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone	Fill of [501]; Overlaid (506); Overlain by (502)	0.56m	-
[504]	<i>Cut of Ditch</i> Cut of ditch, 1.60+m×7.90m×0.80m, moderately steep south slope and moderate to gradual north slope and flattish base, possible curving? Parallel to [501]	Cuts Natural; Contained (505), (406)	0.80m	-
(505)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i> Upper fill of Ditch [504], same as (502)	Fill of [504]; Overlaid (507); Overlain by	0.28m	-

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			(500)		
(506)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Lowest/primary fill of Ditch [501], light grey-brown, friable sandy-clay with creamy shillet fragments; = re-deposited natural	Fill of [501]; Overlain by (503)	0.09m	-
(507)	<i>Fill of Ditch</i>	Lower fill of Ditch [501], same as (503)	Fill of [504]; Overlain by (505)	0.60m	-
Natural	<i>Natural</i>	Blue-white with occasional yellow-red shillet rock & occasional mid yellow-ginger, sandy clay veins	Cut by all features	-	-

Appendix 3
Concordance of Finds

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
Topsoil	from trenches #3 & #5	10	36	13 th & 14 th century local fabrics similar to Lostwithiel ware (some may be)	1	2	Abraded brick fragment	C14-C15
		3	27	14 th -16 th century, 1 glazed & well-fired				
(102)		1	13	North Devon post-medieval dish rim from top of fill/topsoil (intrusive)				Romano-British
		1	7	Romano-British, Gabbroic ware rim				
		1	<1	Medieval Lostwithiel ware C13/C14 (intrusive)				
(404)		1	3	Medieval Lostwithiel ware C13/C14 (intrusive)				C13-C14
(502)		1	4	Cornish Medieval Coarse Ware				C14-C15
		18	91					

Appendix 4

Evaluation: List of Jpegs

Photo	Description	From	Scale
SNT13(1)	Trench #5 pre-excavation	S	2m
SNT13(2)	As above	N	2m
SNT13(3)	Trench #4 pre-excavation	E	2m
SNT13(4)	As above	W	2m
SNT13(5)	Trench #3 pre-excavation	S	2m
SNT13(6)	As above	N	2m
SNT13(7)	Trench #2 pre-excavation	E	2m
SNT13(8)	As above	W	2m
SNT13(9)	Trench #1 pre-excavation	E	2m
SNT13(10)	As above	W	2m
SNT13(11)	Ditch [501], north end	E	2m
SNT13(12)	Ditch [501], oblique	NE	2m
SNT13(13)	Ditch [501], middle	E	2m
SNT13(14)	Ditch [501], south end	E	2m
SNT13(15)	Ditch [501], north end	E	2m
SNT13(16)	Ditch [401]	N	2m
SNT13(17)	Ditch [401]	E	2m
SNT13(18)	Ditch [504]	E	2m
SNT13(19)	Ditch [504], oblique	SE	2m
SNT13(20)	Ditch [504]	S	2m
SNT13(21)	Ditch [301]	SW	2m
SNT13(22)	Ditch [301]	NE	1m
SNT13(23)	Ditch [101]	N	2m
SNT13(24)	Ditch [101], oblique	NE	2m
SNT13(25)	Ditch [101], oblique	NW	2m
SNT13(26)	Ditch [101], east end	N	2m
SNT13(27)	Ditch [101], west end	N	2m
SNT13(28)	Ditch [101], oblique, vertical scale	NW	1m
SNT13(29)	Ditch [101], oblique, vertical scale	NE	1m
SNT13(30)	Ditch [304]	SW	2m
SNT13(31)	Ditch [304]	NE	1m

Appendix 5 Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Wayside cross 330m south west of Penpol House

UID: 30436

This wayside cross 330m south west of Penpol House has survived well. The medieval cross-base is a late example, and has been reused for a modern copy of a wheel headed four holed cross. There is no record of the cross-base having been moved. It continues to mark its original route, to a crossing point on the River Gannel estuary, and at a more local level a route within the parish to the major medieval collegiate church at Crantock.

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.

Round 650m NE Trelaske, Cubert

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.

Twelve Barrows, 300m E Higher Hendra, Perranzabuloe

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.

Multi-vallate enclosure fort 320m N Engelly Farm, St Allen [borderline]

UID: 32948

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort, with evidence for reuse as a medieval plain an gwarry or playing place, situated on a slight slope on the south west shoulder of a ridge north of Zelah. The overall ground plan of the site, shown by the detailed mapping of aerial photographic evidence, is irregular, measuring up to 150m north west-south east and 110m south west-north east. It contains the ovoid fort, up to approximately 120m north west-south east by 100m north east-south west, with a sub-rectangular inner enclosure, and a surrounding outer enclosure; features adjoining the fort on the north east and south east sides are considered to form parts of an associated outwork and field boundary respectively. The fort's inner enclosure measures approximately 70m WSW-ENE by 45m NNW-

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SSE. It has a rampart of earth and stone, upstanding on the south and west sides where it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank, with traces of an external ditch some 5m wide and up to 0.5m deep at the south west corner. The aerial photographs show a buried ditch continuing around the enclosure, with a gap on the north east side representing an entrance and a pit-like feature in the interior towards the north. The outer area of the fort is enclosed by double ramparts with external ditches. The innermost of these ramparts is visible around the north and east sides, in the form of a bank of earth and stone approximately 14m wide and up to 0.4m high. Aerial photographs show a buried ditch outside this bank and continuing beyond it. They also show segments of the outermost of the double earthworks which, by analogy with similar sites, will continue around the outer enclosure. A gap in the earthworks on the north east side is an original entrance, aligned with the inner entrance noted above. The area within this enclosure is approximately 10m-40m wide between its defences and those of the inner enclosure. The aerial photographs provide evidence of a ditch forming an angular outwork or part of an annexe extending north from the west side of the outer entrance on the north east side of the fort. It also shows a bank running south east from the outer enclosure on the south east side, thought to be a 19th century field boundary, now removed. This feature appears on the St Allen tithe map of 1840. An early 17th century document gives the name Plyn en Gwear for the fort, apparently a variant of the Cornish term plain a gwarry, or medieval playing place, a circular embanked arena for miracle plays. It is therefore considered that the fort's inner enclosure was reused in this way. All modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

Multi-vallate enclosure fort 320m NW Shepherds Farm, St Newlyn East

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.

Hillfort 450m NW Cargoll Farm, St Newlyn East

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.

Wayside Cross base 300m NW church, St Newlyn East

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 it is included.

Bowl Barrow 500m NW Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme

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.

Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme

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 look out 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.

Round barrow cemetery 420m NW Higher Ennis Farm, St Erme

UID: 32903

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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.

Warren's Barrow, St Erme

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.

Long barrow and 4 round barrows 580m and 750m SW Mitchell Farm, St Newlyn East

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.

Bowl barrow 570m S Mitchell Farm; 2 bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW Hendra Farm, Ladock

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.

5 bowl barrows 480m and 510m N Hendra Farm, Ladock

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

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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.

3 bowl barrows 670m and 775m NW Homer Downs, Ladock

UID: 32911

The monument includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above an east slope on a spur of a ridge running north from Treadeal. 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.

4 round barrows 480m N Besowsa, Ladock

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.

Round barrow 530m NW Carnwinnick, Ladock

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.

Wayside cross in St Enoder churchyard, St Enoder

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.

Preaching pit 'Queen's Pit' at Indian Queens, St Enoder

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.

Early medieval memorial stone, Indian Queens, St Enoder [borderline]

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

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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.

Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows known as Castle-an-Dinas, 335m north of Tresadern 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.

Resugga Castle later prehistoric univallate hillfort

UID: 15007

The monument includes a small, singly-embanked hillfort, sub-circular, flattened to the SE side, and with a single entrance to the NW. The entrance faces an outer enclosure also with an entrance to the NW and defined on the NW side by outworks comprising two banks and ditches. A ditch and double bank projects NW from the entrance to the outer enclosure. The hillfort encloses a sub-circular area 70m by 60m, markedly flattened along its SE side where it follows the crest of a steep scarp down to the St Stephens River. The interior, which is featureless, is enclosed by a single well-preserved earth and rubble rampart, standing 2m high and 10m wide along the NW side, with slightly expanded terminals bordering the entrance gap, and reduced to 0.5m high along the SE side. The outer ditch remains 1 - 1.5m deep, with a rock-cut outer face visible in places; a recent dry-stone supporting wall is also visible in some parts of the ditch outer face, notably in the S and W sectors. Beyond the NW sector of the enclosure, an outer enclosure has been defined by two portions of rampart c.45m long, each parallel with, and 35-40m from, the main enclosure, and separated by an entrance gap in line with that of the main hillfort enclosure. These ramparts each survive to 2m high and 10m wide, and have an outer ditch 1-1.5m deep. Beyond their ditches, a hollowed route-way formed by a double bank and central ditch extends in a straight line NW from the enclosure entrance for c.55m, continued beyond that point by the course of a single recent hedge bank extending the line of the northern bank. The monument straddles the summit of Crow Hill, its main enclosure lying on the gentle SE slope bordering a steep scarp down to the St Stephens River close to its confluence with the River Fal. The site lies on Devonian slates SW of the Hensbarrow Downs granite mass, in a hilly terrain deeply dissected by small rivers. It has excellent long-distance views over the surrounding countryside, especially to the west. As a result of its prominent position and good preservation this monument has attracted antiquarian interest since the early 19th century, but it has not been subject to any recorded excavation. The granite gatepost lying at the N side of the main enclosure entrance, and the post-and-wire fence crossing the S sector of the outer enclosure are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath them is included.

Carvossa Prehistoric and Roman settlement [borderline]

UID: 29683

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes Carvossa, a prehistoric defended enclosure later occupied in the Romano-British period, with an associated extramural settlement also considered to be Romano-British. It is situated near the crest of a spur, on a slight south facing slope, about 2.5km west of the River Fal, which is considered to have been navigable as far upstream as Grampond in the Roman period. The monument is known, from a combination of extant remains, excavation, and geophysical survey, to comprise a roughly square defended enclosure of about 2ha with extramural occupation extending from its eastern side for a distance of at least 140m. Excavations conducted in the late 1960s have demonstrated that the majority of finds at the site belong to the first two centuries AD during the Romano-British period, but the defences of the enclosure itself are considered to date from the pre-Roman Iron Age. The enclosure is formed of a bank and external ditch. The bank survives on the northern part of the defensive circuit with maximum dimensions of 1.8m in height and 10m in width. Elsewhere it is preserved, although diminished, in field walls and hedgerows on the western and southern sides and by a scarp on the eastern side where it has been reduced by cultivation. The enclosure has rounded corners, the best preserved of which is on the north west, whilst the south eastern corner has been levelled at some stage in the past for the construction of agricultural buildings. The bank is fronted by a ditch which is again most visible on the northern side where it has a maximum width of 8m and, although infilled, it retains a depth of about 0.4m and is known from excavation to be 4.5m deep; the ditch is visible as a slight depression around most of the remainder of the circuit. The ditch was shown to have been at least partially infilled, by a depth of about 1.5m of silted deposit, before the first appearance of Roman pottery. A single entrance is known from excavation on the eastern side of the defences where the bank terminals were curved and revetted in stone to respect a massive timber gate structure and a causeway. Excavations and geophysical survey within the defences revealed a circular building, which might have pre-Roman origins, and a pattern of sub-rectangular enclosures. Precise separation of pre-Roman from Roman structures was not possible without further detailed archaeological evidence as native building traditions are considered to have continued throughout the South West in the Roman period. The coins, brooches, glass and pottery (other than a few Iron Age sherds) recovered from excavation trenches just inside the eastern defences, were however firmly attributable to the Roman period and had a date span of the mid-first century AD to the second half of the third century AD, with most of the finds dateable to 60-130. The opening date of this range has prompted the suggestion that the pre-existing enclosure may have been utilised by the Roman army as a fort. Later in the Romano-British period the causeway through the eastern defences was overlain by a well made road which has been traced running south east on a line leading to the River Fal. Occupation beyond the area of the main enclosure is demonstrated by geophysical survey which reveals a number of small enclosures and pits in the field (OS 0021) opposite the east gate of the main enclosure; the full extent of this extramural settlement has not been tested but it is recorded in this field over an area of about 150m north-south by 60m east-west. Beyond this to the north, south and east sides a further 10m margin is included in the scheduling as it is believed that the remains also survive in this area. It may represent part of an external vicus (area of civilian settlement outside a Roman fort), a native trading settlement set up under Roman auspices or a Romano-British village. Whether or not there was a military origin for the Roman period occupation at Carvossa, it remained in use during the second century (with some iron working within the enclosure and across the area of the redundant ditch at least on its eastern side), and evidence of occupation into the third century suggests

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that Carvossa was a successful Romano-British site over an extended period, perhaps taking advantage of its position to trade on the River Fal. All fencing and fence posts, gates and gate posts, telegraph poles, and the agricultural buildings and pond in the south east corner of field OS 8926, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Round 500m W Parkengaer Farm [borderline]

UID: 32964

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on a moderate south west slope, south of Probus. The round is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 110m across. It has a single enclosing bank of earth and small stones which, around the north side, has been modified to function as a field boundary. The west half of this is a scarp, around 2.8m wide and up to 3.3m high externally, with post-medieval style stone revetment in places. To the east the bank takes the form of a hedge bank 2m wide and 1m high with some stone facing. Around the south side the enclosing bank is visible as an earthwork, spread by cultivation to a width of 10m-15m, and up to around 0.8m high outside, and 0.3m inside. An external ditch surrounding the bank, partly silted or filled up, appears on aerial photographs. It can also be seen on the ground around the north and on the south east sides as a curving hollow up to 9m wide and 0.4m deep. The interior of the round generally slopes west, following the natural gradient, but it is raised and slightly concave. This site is associated with other rounds nearby, some of which are the subject of separate schedulings. The modern water trough, all fencing, and the gate and gate fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

Bowl barrow 400m S Higher Reen Farm, Perranzulaboe [borderline]

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.

St Piran's Round, Perranzulaboe

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

St Piran's Church and St Piran's Cross, Perranzulaboe [borderline]

UID: 15009

The monument includes the remains of the medieval St Piran's church – the former parish church of Perranzulaboe, 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 splayed 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-

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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.

Bowl barrow on Cubert Common 250m N Chywarton, Cubert

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.

2 round barrows 660m and 700m SW Porth Joke, Cubert

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 stalactites. 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.

3 round cairns at The Warren on Pentire Point

UID: CO 521

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three round cairns situated on the coastal headland dividing Fistral 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 11.4m 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.

Round 340m NW 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.

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Listed Buildings

Church of St Enoder, St Enoder

UID: 71291

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 slurred 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 impostes. 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.

Cargoll Farm Barn, St Newlyn East

UID: 63970

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 10am supporting square set arcade plates, but outer section tenoned to extension rafters diagonally set ridge. Cambered collars with dropped centres stopping knee braces, all chamfered on lower arrases. 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.

Trerice House, associates buildings [not in ZTV]

UID: 63999

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.

Church of St Cubert, Cubert

UID: 63662

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

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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 aumbry 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.

Church of St Carantoc, Crantock [very borderline]

UID: 71045

GV I. Parish church. C12; college instituted by Bishop Brewer of Exeter in 1236, with enlargement of chancel. Chancel rebuilt in C14. In 1412, the tower collapsed and was rebuilt, the lower stage appearing to date from the C13, with upper stage of C15. C18 restoration and alteration of roofs and windows; late C19 restoration, mainly from 1902-07, by Edmund Sedding. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. Tower roughcast. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges to east. Plan: Nave and chancel with north and south transept of C12. The west tower probably added in C13, with C14 work including the enlargement of the chancel to serve the College. In C15, the tower was rebuilt, and a south porch added. The north and south aisles are probably of C15. Exterior: The nave has 2 bays visible to south, with the porch set between; 2 windows, both C19 2-light cusped windows with relieving arches. The north side has two C19 windows with cusped lights and relieving arch. The south porch is gabled with raised coped verges and cross finial. Rounded arched doorway with C20 double doors. C18 slate over with inscription: Ego sum lanua per me Qui intrabit Servabitur. The interior of the porch has slate floor and stone benches to sides. C19 wagon roof. Inner 4-centred arched doorway, chamfered with outer hollow moulding with pyramid stops. C19 door. The north transept is gabled with raised coped verges and cross finial; weathered ashlar angle buttresses. C19 3-light Perpendicular window to north. The south transept has one rough rubble buttress to left; gable end has 3-light C19 Perpendicular window; niche above with statue of Christ crucified with attendant figures, inset stones with lettering, the inscription: Who died for us erected by Father Parsons, circa 1900. The chancel has a 5-light C19 Perpendicular east window with rosettes in the tracery. Chancel and aisles have the east end roughcast. The chancel roof forms a catslide over the aisles. The north aisle has 4-centred arched doorway with hollow-moulding and hoodmould, C19 door. To left, a single C19 cusped light with hood mould. To right two 3-light C19 Perpendicular windows and buttress. East end has similar 3-light window. The south aisle has similar doorway and 2-light window to right and left. East end has similar 3-light C19 window. West tower in 3 stages, each stage set back, with angle buttresses reaching to the second stage only. Corbelled embattled parapet. 4-centred arched west doorway with C19 panelled double doors; 3-light C19 Perpendicular window above. Third stage has single tall cusped lancet with slate louvres and hood mould to all sides; second stage south clock. Projecting stair tower with pitched roof at second stage level to north with lancet; lancet at second stage to north. Interior: Plastered walls and slate floor. C19 wagon roofs, painted above the roof with painted bosses; common rafter roofs in the aisles. Chancel has similar roof with painted bosses and cross braces, with angel and shield as corbels on the wall-plate. Nave has holy water stoup. Tall point 4-centred arch with impost to tower. Nave has wide segmental arch to the north and south transepts; at each side there are the remains of C12 piers with ring moulding at the base and carved stops. The north transept has a blocked C12 doorway in the west wall with round arch and impost; set in front of this a C19 internal porch with panelled door containing re-used C15 - carving remaining, with fine C19 carved screen with open arches and roof above; C15 carving used in the screens between the chancel and the aisles. C19 panelled wooden reredos with carved figures. The arch from each transept to the aisles is segmental with impost; on the inner side of the north transept arch is a 4-centred arched chamfered doorway to the rood stair, with a very fine carved C16 door with panels, vines and grapes and primitive guilloche moulding. The upper doorway to the rood is above the arcade pier. The south aisle has a C19 arch to the end bay and C19 piscina. Fittings: Fine

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C12 stone font in nave, with circular bowl on central stem with four outer shafts surmounted by faces; the bowl has a later carved inscription and date 1474. Chevron carving to the rim. Fragments of carving set on the south wall of the tower, set on a wooden panel. Nave has benches with C19 carved bench ends, the work of Miss Rashleigh Pinwill. C17 communion rail with turned balusters. C19 carved wooden pulpit in nave. In the south transept a wooden arched panel, with painted and carved low relief scene of Abraham, probably C17 Dutch, found in the parish. Sanctuary chair in the chancel, probably C17. In the nave there are some slate paving stones with C18 dates and initials. C19 stained glass. Fragments of medieval glass in the sacristy with a Latin text.

Church of St Newlyn, St Newlyn East

UID: 63975

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 roof loft. Similar screen between chancel and south aisle chapel, incorporating painted panels of original medieval screen. C19 oak pulpit, octagonal, accessible from adapted former roof loft stair. Pews to the east of the nave, a fine group of carved bench-ends with tracery and signs of Passion, and arms, those towards east of nave with crouching beast terminals, extended and completed in 1883. Monuments. South aisle. A simple white marble tablet on grey, to Rev. Henry Pooley, died 1821. South chapel. Fine monument of 1691, white and grey marbles. Inscribed tablet flanked by Ionic columns, curtain drawn aside, and falling from broken pediment containing a marble bust. Arms of Arundell quartering Trelice. and arms of Acland in escutcheon of pretence, with vigorous lion supporters on apron. Inscription, in Latin, to Margaret Arundell. Also in chapel a helmet suspended over arch, formerly belonging to Sir John Arundell, who held Pendennis Castle for Charles I in 1646. Miscellanea. North wall. Large wood and plaster carved royal arms of Charles I within timber frame. In nave. a lantern cross head in grey killas stone, much eroded, but bearing crucifixion scene, and on back a seated figure of decapitated person, probably St. 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).

Carnes Farmhouse, Cubert

UID: 63647

GVII*. Farmhouse, now house; with attached garden wall. Circa early C17, with additions of mid C17. Enlarged in late C17 - early C18 and with a further addition of mid C18. C19 alterations and some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble and cob; rendered at first floor level. Scantle slate and slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. Axial stack and gable end stack to right with brick shafts. The left end is hipped with an end stack with brick shaft. The front wing to left has front gable end with gable end stack with brick shaft with cornice. Plan: Of the early C17 house, the passage and lower end room survives, to right; the lower end room is heated from an end stack to right. The passage was a cross passage. Circa mid C17, an outshut of 2 storeys was added to rear of the passage and lower end room, unheated, with a dairy at ground floor and loft over; to right there was a stair tower with the stair continued up to the level of the loft over the main range. Circa late C17 - early C18, the upper end room was rebuilt with an entrance leading to an entrance passage to left and room to right with a lateral passage running along the rear. A second stair tower was added to rear of this room and a one-room plan addition to right of the stair, with the room heated from a stack to rear. Circa mid C18, a cross wing was added at the left end, with one room to front heated from a stack at the front gable end and one room to rear, heated from a stack at the left side. In circa mid C18, the early C18 room at ground floor in the main range was given a canted bay at the front. Circa mid C18, a garden wall was attached to the front of the cross wing, extending in an 1-plan to enclose a garden to left of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 5-window front; all windows are C19, varied sashes and casements at the front. The main range is to right, with the cross wing projecting to front left. In the main range, at ground floor, to left there is a 2-light 3-pane casement, C19 6-panelled door and late C19 single storey canted bay with 6-pane sash to front and 4-pane sashes at the sides; at first floor there are two 2-light 6-pane casements. To right is what remains of the C17 house; at ground floor to left is an early C18 2-panelled door with timber lintel with chamfer and run-out stops, to right an 8-pane sash and 6-pane sash with similar chamfered and run-out stopped timber lintels. First floor has 2-light 3-pane casement, 2-light 2-pane casement and single 2-pane casement. To left is the 2-storey cross wing; at the inner side this has C19 half-glazed door and C20 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor. The front gable end is blind, in stone rubble. Attached to front left of the cross wing, is the garden wall; this is in slatestone rubble and cob, rendered, with slate coping and ridge tiles. The wall is about 2 metres high. At the junction with the house there is a 2-centred arched doorway with brick dressings and plank door. The wall runs about 10 metres to north west and is returned at right angles and continued for about another 10 metres, diminishing in height. The left side of the cross wing is in stone rubble with stone quoins. To left there are two 2-light 3-pane C19 casements at ground and first floor. The right end of the main range has weathered external stack. At the rear, the early C18 addition is to right, projecting beyond the earlier range to left; rendered at first floor level. At ground floor there is a C20 half-glazed door and 9-pane window; at first floor there is a C20 2-light 6-pane casement and to right a C19 2-light 4-pane casement with some leaded comes remaining. At the left side there is a C20 window at ground floor. The rear of the C17 stair tower and dairy is to left; at ground floor there is a 2-light 2-pane and ventilator casement with timber lintel to the dairy and 2-light 4-pane C19 casement to right. The outer side of the outshut has a 2-light 18-pane casement of early C19 L hinges at first floor; this lights the chamber above the dairy. flipped

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roof with skylights of C20. At the rear of the stair tower there is a C17 window at upper level; this is a 2-light wooden casement 2-panes each light, with ovolo-moulded mullion and surround and slate cill. Interior: The original lower end room has C19 ceiling beams and end fireplace with C20 range inserted. To the right of the fireplace there is a cupboard with single fielded panel to the door with H hinges. To the rear right of the room there is an early C18 2-panelled door with LH hinges, leading to the stair tower. To rear left there is the doorway to the dairy, a C17 door with strap hinges, one with fleur de lys, scratch mouldings and studs, plain moulded frame. At the front of the room is an early C19 bench below the window. Part of the stud partition wall to the passage remains; to left there is the C17 doorway formerly leading to the upper end of the house; this has ovolo-moulded wooden frame with pyramid stops, door of 3 planks with scratch mouldings and studs. The front door to the passage has strap hinges and studs. The dairy has slate floor and slate shelves; roughly hewn ceiling beams. The stair tower to rear right has winder stair; up to first floor the treads are replaced, but the C17 treads remain at the flight to the attic, with a plank door leading to the attic. The roof space over the original range is of 5 bays, with the principal rafters halved and pegged and numbered, 2 rows of slightly trenced purlins and straight collars pegged to the principals, some halved and pegged. There are two rooms at first floor over lower end and passage, with a rear lateral passage inserted; both rooms have early C18 2-panelled and fielded doors, and the room over the passage has an C18 closet with panelled doors and drawer. In the early C18 range, there was originally one large room at first floor, with a moulded plaster cornice, parts of which survive; the room has been partitioned with a rear lateral passage and retains an early C18 2-panelled door. The stair well probably originally has double doors at first floor level; the stair is an open-well, with turned balusters and moulded handrail, with knob finials added later over the newels. Leading off the landing, there is a doorway to the chamber over the dairy, with 2-panelled fielded door. This room has C19 chimneypiece to rear, closet with over. The ground floor of this part of the house has entrance passage with moulded plaster cornice; the front room with the C19 canted bay has an C18 2-panelled door. The cross wing to end left has 2 rooms at ground and first floor; at ground floor the front room has moulded plaster cornice with a central plaster circle with bolection moulding; the front fireplace is rebuilt in C20 with cupboard recess to each side. Early C18 6-panelled fielded door leading into the rear room. The rear room has end fireplace to left, rebuilt C20. At first floor, both the rooms have 2-panelled doors; the front room has moulded plaster cornice, complete; end fireplace blocked. John Wesley is recorded as having stayed in this house; the front wing is said to have been built for him, although the architectural details suggest that the wing pre-dates Wesley's visits. Carines Farmhouse is a particularly good example of a multi-phase building, with good features remaining from the C17 and C18.

Woodlands Farmhouse

UID: 71028

GV II. Farmhouse. Early C19 with some alterations of later C19 and few later alterations. Squared stone rubble. Hipped scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with one room to right and left of central entrance. Rear central stair. Later C19 one-room plan addition to right heated from a gable end stack, and a shed attached at the right end. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical 3-window front, all windows C19 12-pane sashes with cambered stone arches with keystones. Central C20 glazed door. The later C19 addition to right has 12-pane sash of C19 at ground and first floor, and plank door. Shed attached to end right with 2-light casement to front. Left end blind. Rear has central round-arched sash with radial glazing bars lighting the stair, with relieving arch. Ground floor right 4-pane sash with brick segmental arch. C20 window at first floor to left. The rear of the addition has a C20 window, and a 2-light casement at the side. Interior: Not inspected.

Manuels Farmhouse, Colan

UID: 71011

GVII. Farmhouse, now house. Probably early - mid C18, with additions and alterations of C19 and later C20 alterations. Incorporates a datestone, RS 1617. Slatestone rubble and cob, rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks with brick shafts. Addition to left with slurried scantle slate roof with gable end to left with stack with brick shaft. Plan: Double depth plan. 2 rooms to front, one larger to left and smaller to right, each room heated from a gable end stack. Shallow unheated rear service rooms in an integral outshut. In circa mid C19 a one-room plan addition was made to the left end, heated from a gable end stack. Single storey with loft additions made to the front of C19 addition. Exterior: Asymmetrical front of 2 storeys and 3 windows, the upper level rendered. All windows are C19 16-pane sashes. Gabled open-fronted porch with inner 4-panelled and glazed door. The addition to left is 2-storey, with similar 16-pane sash at ground and first floor. The front addition has 3-light C20 window at ground floor and small 4-pane light to loft. 2-light 8-pane casement at the right side of the wing. The right end has 4-pane sash at ground floor to right and 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor to right. The left side has C20 16-pane sash at ground and first floor. Single storey C20 addition to right. The rear has 6-pane sash lighting the stair. Ground floor right has 3-pane light to former dairy. At the rear left side is a 6-pane C20 light at ground floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. Interior: The end left room (in the C19 addition) has panelled shutters to the front window. The rear outshut has been altered as one room, with a staircase.

Trethiggey Farmhouse and Garden Wall, Colan

UID: 71023 & UID: 71024

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. 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.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

Trethiggey Villa, Colan

UID: 71025

GV 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.

Coswarth and Gate Piers, Colan

UID: 71009 & UID: 71010

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. 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.

Retyn Farmhouse, St Endor

UID: 71313

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.

Trevarthian Farmhouse and Garden Walls, St Newlyn East

UID: 63956 & UID: 63957

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. The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority. 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.

Tresillian House, St Newlyn East

UID: 63994

GVII. 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

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

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.

Milestone S of Tresillian Barton, St Newlyn East

UID: 63995

ST NEWLYN EAST A3058 (South-west side) Milestone south of Tresillian Barton GVII. Milestone. C18 or early C19. Painted stone. Rectangular with rounded back and weathered top. Inscribed NEWQUAY / 5.

Milestone at SW874570

UID: 71302

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

St Ender: Rectory;

UID: 71314

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/313 St Ender Rectory - GV II. Rectory. Circa 1830-40; alterations of later C19 and C20. Granite rubble; front rendered. Rear wing painted. Hipped asbestos slate roof with stacks to rear. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance to entrance hall and principal room to right and left; possibly originally heated from stacks at the right and left ends, now removed. The stair hall to rear left, and 2-storey service wing of later C19 to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys on plinth, a symmetrical 3-window front. Central granite Doric portico, with C19 panelled and glazed inner door with fanlight with Gothic glazing bars. C19 12-pane sash to right and left. First floor has three 9-pane sashes, some of which are C20 replacements. Deep bracketed eaves. Right end blind. The rear wing to right has 12-pane sash and 2-light 6-pane casement at ground floor; first floor has two 2-light 6-pane casements, all casements of C20. The rear of the wing has 2 C20 single lights and 2 doors; first floor has 2 C20 single lights. The left end is blind, not rendered. The wing to left has ground floor C20 12-pane sash with sidelights and first floor C20 3-light casement. 8-pane sash lighting the stair. Small C19 single storey addition in rubble and brick set in the angle to the main range. Interior: Not inspected.

Glebe Farmhouse;

UID: 71296

II. Farmhouse. Mid C19 with some C20 alterations. Stone rubble with granite dressings and quoins. The right side rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; deep eaves. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right. To rear right the kitchen and the dairy to rear left; rear central stair. Attached to rear centre is small single storey outhouse heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes with granite lintels. Central C19 open-fronted porch with hipped roof and inner half-glazed C20 door. The left side has 2-light 6-pane casement at ground floor to left and C20 garage attached to right. The right side is blind. At the rear, first floor has three C19 16-pane sashes and smaller 12-pane sash to left. Ground floor has C20 window to left and 16-pane sash to right. Single storey attached outhouse with C20 door and window and gable end stack with brick shaft. Interior: Not inspected.

Barn 100m W of Rectory;

UID: 71315

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/314 Barn about 100 metres west of - St Ender Rectory II. Barn, including shippens at ground floor with loft over. Early - mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins and brick dressings. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Rectangular barn with stabling and shippens at ground floor and loft over. Cart shed attached at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical front. Ground floor has central cart entry with single door to right and left, all with cambered brick arches with granite keystones. First floor has tall central loading door with smaller window opening to right and left, all with cambered brick arches and granite keystones. Single storey cart shed attached to left with hipped roof; cart entrance with timber lintel. The sides are blind. The rear has a central upper loading door, door and window opening to right at ground floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Merrifield Monument;

UID: 71294

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/294 Merrifield monument in the - churchyard about 4 metres south east of south aisle of Church of St Ender GV II. Headstone. Early C19. Slate. The headstone is a most unusual shape, with a nowy head, which has projecting arms terminating in circles with carved flowers. The sides are scalloped with similar terminal circles. Valedictory verses and good lettering. To William Merrifield, 1830.

Church gateway and walls

UID: 71293

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/293 Gateway with flanking walls at the - south side of the churchyard of Church of St Ender GV II. Gateway with flanking walls. Circa mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Cast iron gates. The gateway has two granite monolith piers of square plan, about 2 metres high with hollow-moulded caps and crocketed pinnacles, which may be re-used. Cast iron gates with trefoil finials and panel of scrollwork. Wall to right and left in squared rubble with flat granite coping, about it metres high, ramped down. The walls extend about 7 metres each side, to west ramped up to a terminal pier with pyramidal cap, the east pier missing.

Milestone at SW891564

UID: 71305

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/304 Milestone at SW 891564 – II. Milestone. Probably C18. Painted granite monolith, about one metre high with pyramidal top. Carved painted lettering in sanserif upper and lower case: V Mile to Saint COLUMB.

Milestone at SW888560

UID: 71304

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

ST ENODER SW 85 NE 11/303 Milestone at SW 888560 – II. Milestone. C19. Painted granite monolith with triangular shaped top, about 70 centimetres high. Carved and painted lettering in sanserif upper case: NEWQUAY 7.

Goenrounsen Farmhouse, St Enoder

UID: 71298

GVII. Farmhouse. Probably late C18 - early C19; later additions of circa mid and late C19, with some C20 alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble. The front pebbledashed. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with brick shafts. The later parts of the roof are in asbestos slate; hipped at the end of the rear wing with stack with brick shaft at the rear end. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right; to rear there is a kitchen, heated from a second stack at the left side, with unheated room to rear right. Later in the C19, a rear wing of 2-room plan was added to right, with an unheated lean-to at the rear end. Later in the C19, a range of 2-room plan was added along the right side, with a room to front heated from a stack at the right side and an unheated room to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes. Central trellis porch in Gothic style with cornice; C19 4-panelled inner door with overlight with margin glazing. Set back to right is the later C19 range, of 2- storeys, with hipped roof; this has C19 16-pane sash at ground and first floor. The left end is blind. The right side of the later C19 addition has a large curved oven at the base of the stack, with a 4-pane sash at ground floor to right and 16-pane sash at first floor to right. The rear of this range has plank stable doors. At the rear of the main range, there is a 2-light 6-pane casement with iron stanchions at ground floor and C20 9-pane light at first floor. A C20 porch with hipped roof is set in the angle to the rear wing of the mid C19. The rear wing has C20 4-light casement at ground floor and two C19 12-pane sashes of varied sizes at first floor. The rear of the wing has single storey lean-to with C20 2-light casement. The outer side of the rear wing has 16-pane sash at ground and first floor to left and C20 2- light casement at ground floor to right. There is a door into the lean-to. Interior: Not accessible.

Milestone at SW897549

UID: 71306

ST ENODER SW 85 SE 14/305 Milestone at SW 897549 – II. Milestone. C19. Painted granite monolith, about one metre high, with triangular shaped head. Carved and painted lettering in upper case: NEWQUAY 8.

Summerville Wesley Church and Sunday School, St Enoder

UID: 71316

Methodist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1845; the Sunday school of mid-late C19 with some later C20 alterations. Stone rubble with granite dressings and quoins. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. The Sunday school is in granite rubble; slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stack to left with brick shaft. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front end and ritual east to rear. The Sunday school is attached to rear left, forming an L-plan. Exterior: Symmetrical 2-storey front has C19 panelled double doors with fanlight with radial glazing bars and dressed stone round arch. At upper level to right and left a C19 2-light 18-pane casement with dressed stone round arch. Central recessed moulded datestone with inscription: WESLEYAN CHAPEL AD 1845. The right side has two tall round-arched windows with dressed stone arches, with windows with mullions and transoms. Single storey lean-to attached to rear. The left side has two similar round-arched windows with C20 glazing. The Sunday school is a lower single storey building attached to rear left. The front has two 3-light casement with shouldered arches and double plank doors with shouldered arched overlight to right. Interior: Not accessible, but may retain good internal features such as a gallery and rostrum.

Milestone at SW878555

UID: 71303

GV 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.

Carvynick House, St Enoder

UID: 71317

GVII. 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 l-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.

Pencorse Manor, St Enoder

UID: 71312

GVII. 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-

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

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.

Arallas Farmhouse and Range of Buildings 100m to SE, St Enoder

UID: 71289

GV II. Farmhouse. C18, with addition of circa mid C19 and some later alterations and additions. Stone rubble, partly slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles, gable end to left, hipped end to right. Axial stacks with brick shafts. The C19 addition is in stuccoed stone rubble; hipped slate roof with ridge tiles and stacks to sides with rendered shafts. Plan: The main range appears to be a pair of small 2-room plan houses, probably of C18, with a kitchen wing of one-room plan to rear right. In circa mid C19, a large addition of one-room plan with a stairhall was made at the right end, with a porch forming a separate entrance to rear right. The addition has its own stair along the rear, with one large room to the front heated from a stack at the right side. Exterior: The main range is 2-storey, with 2 bays in stone rubble to left and 3 bays, slate-hung, to right. The 2 bays to left have two C19 12-pane sashes with granite lintels at ground and first floors. The 3 bays to right have two 16-pane sashes at ground floor and three 16-pane sashes at first floor, all of C19. The end block, to right of C19, is taller and slightly advance, this is 2-storey, on plinth, with 2 canted bays rising through 2 storeys, each bay with 4-pane sashes and sidelights at ground and first floor. The left end is blind. The right side of the C19 addition has a 4-pane light at ground floor and a large C19 12-pane sash lighting the stair. In the angle to the main range there is a C19 porch with hipped roof, with half-glazed C19 door. Set back to right is the 2-storey rear wing; this is rendered, with C19 16-pane sash at ground floor and two similar 16-pane sashes at first floor. There is a lean-to to right of single storey with loft over, with 2-light window at ground floor and 16-pane sash above. At the rear, the end house to right has a brick porch to right and blocked door to left with single light; C19 16-pane sash in exposed box at first floor. Single storey attached outhouse to end right. The rear of the middle range has rag-slate-hanging; 2-light 2-pane C19 casement at ground floor to left, C19 16-pane sash to right and central C20 door. Two C19 16-pane sashes at first floor. The rear wing has a single storey and loft lean-to as a dairy, with 2-light casement at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor, both with brick segmental arches. The rear of the lean-to has a door to the dairy. Interior: Not inspected.

Trevessa Farmhouse and Building, St Newlyn East

UID: 63958

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.

Milestone 620m N of Mitchell

UID: 508258

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.

Mitchell:

K6 Telephone Box

UID: 506802

DESCRIPTION: The K6 is a standardised design made of cast iron, painted red overall with long horizontal glazing in the door and sides and with the crowns situated on the top panels being applied not perforated. There are rectangular white display signs, reading TELEPHONE beneath the shallow-curved roof. It has modernised internal equipment. It appears to be intact and in good condition (2009). The kiosk is situated on the south side of the main road through the village. On the opposite side of the road, at a distance of approximately 20m, stands Wellesley House and attached stable block, listed at Grade II. Ivy House, also Grade II, stands 30m to the west of the kiosk. The kiosk has a strong visual relationship with both these buildings, with the three forming a triangular grouping on this stretch of road. Raleigh House, also Grade II stands approximately 40m to the north east of the kiosk, but there is a minimal visual relationship between the two owing to the angle at which both are situated along the road.

Wellesley House and stable block

UID: 63960

House with stables attached on west side. c.1800-1820. Gritstone ashlar, with slate roof. Plan: Main block double pile with through stair hall and flanking reception rooms, the stair at the back of the hall. Attached block on right, a separate dwelling in form of cross wing, the rear of which is storage. On left, building parallel to road, probably originally stables with loft over, and ostler's dwelling at west end. Elevation of main

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

block has central entrance within later pitched glazed porch. Four-panelled door with overlight and panelled reveals set in rusticated opening with vousoirs and high open pediment on consoles. Plat band. Twelve-paned sashes with boxes concealed, stone sills and flat arch with raised keystones. Raised rusticated quoins. Paired modillion eaves. Rendered stacks. Pointed arch to through passage on left before rubble and cob stable block, having a central blocked arched opening and flanking arched windows, and to left, a two-bay ostler's dwelling. Wing to right, probably added late C19. Central door and flanking casement windows, all with segmental heads and raised keystones. Above door, a 4-paned semi-dormer with gable. Interior: Left parlour fully panelled, with cornice and dado rail, and C18 type fire surround with swag-decorated frieze. Room to right of hallway has simple cornice and fire surround. Unoccupied at time of survey. (Jan 1988).

Pillars Hotel

UID: 63967

GV II Farmhouse, now hotel with flat on first floor. C17 origin (date 1683 V/F.P on timber panel over door). Rendered and painted stone and cob, with slate roof. Plan: Probably linhay plan in origin but much altered. Now approximately central entrance to former passage, both flanking rooms now bars, with servery in opened up rear narrow bay. Gable stacks. Large rear extension added to rear of left bay, and further bay developed from lean-to on left end gable. Elevation of 5 bays. Near central entrance with C20 door and painted date panel over. Painted granite columns of former porch reset wider apart. Paned two-light timber windows deeply set in wall. Interior. Gable open fireplaces rebuilt. ceiling joists renewed. Roof has low angled struts to principal rafters.

Listed primarily for group value with other listed buildings nearby.

Mitchell Farmhouse

UID: 63963

II Farmhouse, now guest house. Early-mid C19. Coursed killas stone with contrasting quoins and dressings. Graded stone slate roof. Plan: Central stair hall with flanking reception rooms. Rear wing on left bay, of 2 bays, extended a further two bays, each extension with gable stack. Single storey outbuildings, formerly washhouse, attached at right angles on east face of wing. Glazed C20 door within pitched glazed porch. Sixteen paned replacement sashes within openings with slightly cambered stone arches. Roof hipped, with brick stacks on gable walls. Interior not seen.

Plume of Feathers PH

UID: 63964

II Inn. Early C18, remodelled later C19. Rendered cob and stone, with east wing of stone. Slate roof. Plan: Main block of 3 bays with central entrance under porch chamber on granite columns. Left wing formerly service range, extends front by 1 bay to left, formerly with large stack on gable end. Right bay extended to rear by 3 bays, now kitchens, with two raking buttresses, the wings forming a narrow rear courtyard, enclosed in C20. Elevation: Pair of glazed door over 2 steps. All front windows double hung sashes, the upper sash of 2 panes. Sill band. Porch gabled, with shaped and perforated C19 bargeboards. Brick stack to left bay, rebuilt. Twelve paned sashed to upper floor of west wing. Interior: Much altered C20.

Raleigh House

UID: 63966

GV II Farmhouse, now smallholding. C17 rewindowed in C19. Uncoursed killas rubble with slate roof. Plan: Five bays, approximately symmetrical about central entrance to through hall to stair block on rear. Dairy wing on left, and kitchen in narrow linhay room behind living room to right of hall. Two storeys. Elevation has porch with gabled chamber over supported on painted granite columns, later infilled at sides. Five x fielded panelled door. Sixteen-paned sash windows with timber lintels, the windows of the inner bays of upper floor blocked, but twin 8-paned sashes to ground floor left of porch. Porch chamber has tripartite 16-paned sash with 16-paned sashes Brick stacks. Interior: Fully panelled screen between hall and living room. Bead moulded joists. Some good 4- and 6-panelled doors. Fireplaces blocked and dairy ceiled.

Ivy House

UID: 63965

GV II House. Late C18. Gritstone rubble with slate roof. Plan: Three bays, 'T'-plan, with central wide hall and flanking reception rooms. Rear wing off-centre containing rear entrance passage with stair, and kitchen. Two storeys. Elevation has central recessed entrance, a 6x bead-panelled door the upper 2 panels glazed, and later elementary pitched canopy. 6-paned sash windows within segmental headed openings. Roof hipped. Brick stack to left gable. Interior. West side partition of hall removed to form large kitchen-living space. Moulded overmantel to gable stack.

Wesleyan Chapel

UID: 63961

II. Wesleyan Chapel. 1845. Uncoursed killas stone, but coursed on south front, with granite quoins to windows. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles. Plan. Gable end to street, with central entrance to cross lobby. Four window bays with schoolroom at north end, with hipped roof. Centre panelled doors within painted arched entrance with hood moulding. Body of hall has raised choir and gallery over entrance. Tall flanking round-headed windows with ashlar red stone arches and granite keystones. Gable coped, with roundel, also with hood mould. Timber window frames of 2-arched lights and circle at head. Two transomes. stained glass of c.1910-20. Side windows similar but glazing bars recurved to form lozenge head. Brick arches and stone key. Diamond pattern glazing. Schoolroom has two round-headed closely spaced windows. Two-flue chimney on rear wall of chapel. Two windows to rear and entrance at side. Interior: Walls rendered and lined as ashlar in black mortar. Panelled boarded ceiling. Fittings probably later C19 and complete. Raised central pulpit slightly cantilevered with curved front. Organ behind, flanked by 3 tiers of choir benches. Iron openwork panelling to front. Body of hall has 31 numbered pine pews in 3 blocks. Screen to lobby under gallery with stained glass lights at centre. Railings around communion table. Side passage to schoolroom, now meeting room. Exposed ceiling trusses and wall dado panelling. Small kitchen annex.

Milestone at W end of village

UID: 63962

Milestone. C18 or early c19. Painted stone. A rectangular stone, rounded at top, with inset inscription, now painted, reading FROM TRURO 7 MILES.

Milestone at SW847536 [borderline]

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UID: 63933

Milestone. C18 or early C19. Granite. A whitewashed rectangular stone with rounded top. Face cut back for incised inscription reading FROM

Milestone 253m SW Carland Cross

UID: 508473

Milestone, erected in the late C18 and altered in the late C19. The granite stone is painted white and is approximately 1m high. It is square on plan and has a pyramidal head. The milestone has shallow recessed panels to the west, south and east faces; the north side has not been dressed. The south face carries the original late C18 inscription: R (for Redruth) / 12; the west and east faces are inscribed: BODMIN / 17M and PENZANCE / 30M respectively; the lettering is picked out in black.

Nanhellan and Garden Walls

UID: 63986 & **UID:** 63987

Farmhouse, now house. Late C17-early C18. Uncoursed killas stone with squared granite dressings. Upper floor probably cob, slate hung. Slurried local scantle slate roof. Plan. Core structure is of linhay plan, with central stair hall and flanking reception rooms, and dairy and kitchen in narrow bay along back. Kitchen extended into further lean-to. Byre attached on left, now second sitting room with loft over. Two storeys. Central half glazed 4-panelled door. Twenty paned sashes to both floors, the outer panes narrower, ground floor openings with brick flat arches. Slate hanging has lozenge pattern central to each end panel. Interior. Large stack to kitchen. Stack to dining room removed and stair rebuilt in C20 to enter from rear. Walls defining front garden of Nanhellan (q.v.). Probably C18. Uncoursed local killas stone, the side walls descending in height from the gables of the house to c.2m high. Front cross wall bonded in, but has moulded stone copings and central gate opening with monolithic granite jambs.

Little Nanhellan, St Newlyn East

UID: 63988

House. C17, largely rebuilt late C18-early C19. Painted stone gable walls and ground floor, upper floor of cob. Corrugated asbestos roof. Plan: 3 bays, with central cross hallway, now opened out to dining room on right. Sitting room, on left. C20 porch and lean-to kitchen along back wall. Right gable has large external stack with offsets, now largely enclosed in single storey lean-to of rendered locally made blockwork. Two storeys. Plank door diamond light within porch. Paned casement windows. Interior has wide spaced deep exposed joists. Open fireplace of C19 within earlier gable stack. C20 lean-to rear services probably replaces a former narrow service bay along full length of rear.

Penhallow House, St Newlyn East [borderline]

UID: 63950

GVII. Farmhouse, now house. C18 or early C19. Rendered rubble stonework with granite quoins, slate roof. Plan: Two cell plan with central hall and narrow rear range containing stair, all under symmetrical roof, the developed linhay plan. Large lean-to on left containing kitchen. Gable stacks. Two storeys, elevation symmetrical but wider to right. Late C19 6-panelled door with contemporary brass fittings. Twenty-paned sashes, partially renewed, on ground floor in openings with brick segmental arches. Sixteen paned sashes to first floor. Rendered stacks. Interior: Main living room in right bay probably in position of original kitchen. Open bead arris moulded ceiling joists and varnished boarding. Fireplace late C20. Stair C20.

Higher Treludderow Farmhouse, St Newlyn East [borderline]

UID: 63953

GVII. Farmhouse. Late C18, incorporating work of C16. Killas stone, with granite dressings, slate roof. Plan: Double range, with central stair hall flanked by reception rooms. Outshut with kitchen behind at right end. Short extension to left, meeting a 3-bay killas rear range at right angles, originally thatched, now with asbestos sheet roofing. Gable stacks. Elevation has central recessed glazed door; tripartite 4-pane sashes with granite voussoir lintels, cambered at centre. Sash windows to rear. Date stone inscribed with diagonal line and date 15-9 set in front wall. Rear wing has granite 4-centred moulded arch with label and triangular spandrels, probably reset, and now serving an outbuilding, and a reset 2-light hollow chamfered window, and moulded stones set to form of a cross. Treluddrow barton, a free tenement of Cargoll manor, came to the Borlase family by marriage c.1500, when it was raised in status. The house was the centre of a C16 deer park, and the stonework fragments are probably from the Borlase mansion. Local lore records a chapel in the rear wing, if so, than doubtless recusant. Dr. Borlase the eminent Cornish historian and descendant of the family noted a carved cross base there on his visit in 1755.

Fingerpost at SW816565

UID: 63973

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

Newlyn Preaching Pit and storehouse, St Newlyn East

UID: 63972

II. Wesleyan preaching pit. Late C18 or early C19. Earth and moorstone. An open-air theatre of 7 grades of seats formed in an excavation around a circular orchestra, capable of holding 2000 persons. On east side a pulpit platform of semicircular form springs from the 3rd grade. Upper grades are supported on a Cornish hedge compensating for the fall in ground. Entrance directly off road, through late C19 iron gates with overthrow between incurved stone flanking walls. Within, on left, a storeroom with furnace, rubble stone with slurried slate roof. Entrance in west gable end, and window on south. Interior has remains of hearth and boiler with stack on east gable. Preaching pits found favour with John Wesley for their direct simplicity and egalitarianism after his successful mission to Gwennap mine in 1762. Only three such pits now survive.

Old Vicarage and Gateway; St Newlyn East:

UID: 63979

Parsonage house. C18 and c.1840-50 for Rev. Edward Dix. Killas rubble, with slate roof. Plan. Original building comprises a long range, to which a front block was added mid C19 forming a double pile block with two reception rooms with central stair hall, thus creating a fashionable symmetrical south front. Transverse passage divides kitchen and former library in rear block, with service rooms in west end of earlier build. Two storeys. Elevation. Three bays, with central blind door. Plate glass sashes to ground floor, 6-pane to first floor. Roof hipped. Interior. Panelled shutters to main reception rooms on south front. Stair with timber turned newels. Contemporary timber fire surrounds but marble in

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

library, which also has recessed shelves. Iron surround to drawing room fireplace, and late C19 fireplace inserts on first floor. Both dining room and drawing room have moulded and enriched cornices.

Farm Building to No.2;

UID: 63982

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

Fingerpost at junction

UID: 63974

ST NEWLYN EAST CARGOLL ROAD SW 85 NW (South side) 1/35 Finger post at junction with Station Road. Finger direction post. Early C20. Cast iron. Tapered shaft with moulded cap and base. Four direction signs bolted on reading, in sans serif capitals. (a) MITCHELL 3 BODMIN 19, (b) TRURO 9 REDRUTH 13, (c) CUBERT 3 HOLYWELL 4½, NEWQUAY 5 ¾, and (d) ST COLUMB 8. Moulded top with square pyramidal finial. Casting signed on shaft by W. VISICK & SONS, DEVORAN. The Basset Foundry at Devoran operated from c1900 to c1939.

Churchyard wall

UID: 63976

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

Pophams

UID: 63981

Details

ST NEWLYN EAST HALT ROAD SW 85 NW (East side) 1/42 No.2 (Pophams), formerly Churchtown Farmhouse. Late C18-early C19. Pebbledashed stone and cob. Slate roof with crested clay ridges, replacing thatch. Plan. Symmetrical, central wide stair hall with kitchen to left and smaller parlour to right, both with gable stacks. Dairy accessed from kitchen under stair, and occupying rear third of parlour bay. Added washhouse on west gable. Two storeys. Entrance now through added doorway in west gable. Four panelled front door. C19 4-paned sashes. Brick stacks. Washhouse has slurried slate roof and gable stack. Interior. Living kitchen has bead aris joists to ceiling carrying boarded floor above. Stack altered, incorporating cloam oven, not visible. Cast iron Cornish range surround, the oven and fire replaced with Rayburn. Boarded partitions to stair, which splits either way at rear wall. Dairy, possibly a C19 insertion, has blocked window under stair. Boarded ceiling to first floor.

Bushmead

UID: 63969

House. Early-mid C19. Killas shale with granite quoins. Asbestos slate roof. Plan: :L:-form, two rooms deep, with central through passage and main reception rooms either side. Two storeys. Panelled door with overlight, set deeply in wall. Twenty paned-sashes, the outer panes narrower. Openings have granite voussoirs to flat lintel and raised keystones. Stair window at rear. Mono-pitch living room in C20 single storey extension at rear. Interior not inspected.

Redwing

UID: 63980

Cottage. C17, altered C20. Uncoursed killas shale, asbestos slate roof replacing thatch. Plan. Originally a linhay plan with central stair hall and narrow service range for full length at rear, living room to left, dining room in right, slightly narrower bay. Kitchen to rear. Two storeys. Half glazed door. Paned casement windows, irregularly placed, all with flush timber lintels. Stonework indicates partial rebuild of front wall, replacing cob. Brick gable stacks. Right bay at rear raised to two storeys, and slate hung. Local slated single storey outbuilding to right with double plank doors. Interior. Battened partitions to central stair. Living room fireplace rebuilt when traces of cloam oven found.

The Glebe

UID: 63983

II House. C18. Early structure of colourwashed stone with cob first floor. Plan: 3 bays central stair hall and flanking reception rooms, with narrow service rooms at rear under continuation of roof (linhay plan). Single storey stone outbuilding to left with hipped slate roof, entered from rear. Two storey extension of 1 bay to right and small C20 extension central to rear. Two storeys. Central glazed door and windows renewed in C20, all with painted brick segmental arches. Brick stacks. Two large C20 dormers to rear.

No.4 and attached cottage;

UID: 63968

House, now 2 cottages, formerly poor houses. C17. Colourwashed stone rubble to ground floor, raised to 2 storeys in cob. Asbestos slate roof. Plan: Each cottage has living room with gable stack and small parlour, and stair in projection under continuation of roof on south front. Two storeys. Entrance originally lateral to living room with corresponding door against stair projection on south. Timber half-glazed door. Sixteen-paned double hung sashes with brick arches, some replaced with various paned windows in C20. Interior: Fireplace to No. 4 altered, originally an open fire with cloam oven. Interior of second cottage unoccupied at time of survey and not seen in detail.

Tremain Monument

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

UID: 63977

Chest tomb. Mid C19. Granite, with slate ledger slab by Nancarrow of Mitchell. Panelled sides, now partially buried, and bracketed moulded top. Slate records death of William Tremain of Trerice, 1846, his son, 1835, and wife added, died 1876.

Treoffal Farmhouse

UID: 63954

GVII. Farmhouse, early C19, rendered stone with stone slate roof replacing thatch. Plan: L-plan. Front block probably originally a 2-room plan with narrow service rooms to rear (linhay plan), central cross passage, and rear wing on left containing a rear entrance passage, former dairy and kitchen with gable stack. Lean-to against kitchen gable, former service room, with single storey wash house at right angles. Front elevation of 3 window bays with raised quoin and moulded decorative plat band, and moulded eaves. Recessed central 6-panelled door with narrow overlight. 12-paned double hung sashes, the centre pane wider throughout, and moulded rendered architraves and sills on consoles. Mouldings around door removed. Brick gable stacks. Rear wing has heavy granite voussoir lintels to ground floor, with raised keystones. Brick arches to first floor windows. Interior: C19 stair in former rear narrow service bay, the sitting room to right also extended into rear bay. Former dairy in left end of the rear bay has vented top section to timber walls. No original fireplaces but large timber lintel known to exist in left front room stack.

Treoffal Cottage, St Newlyn East

UID: 63955

GV II. House, c.1840 incorporating some walling of earlier building. Stonework, rendered to front. Slate roof. Plan: 3-bay central stair hall and flanking living rooms. Probably originally linhay plan, and rear narrow service rooms rebuilt winder in C20. Large external offsetting gable stack to right gable end. Two storeys. Central plank door with overlight in segmental headed opening. Sixteen paned sashes throughout, also with segmental heads to openings. Buff brick gable stacks.

Tregair Farmhouse, St Newlyn East [borderline]

UID: 63952

GVII. Farmhouse. C17. Whitewashed stone with first floor of cob. Tarred scantle slate roof covering thatch. Plan: 'L'-form with cross passage, entered from within re-entrant angle, stair by passage, living kitchen to left with large stack on rear wall, pantry in corner and parlour in forward wing on right, also with lateral fireplace. One storey and attic. Paned timber windows with C18 puntil glass, 16-pane sash window to parlour. Upper floor has C19 4-paned sashes in raised dormers with raking roofs. Roof hipped over living kitchen end, half-hipped over parlour wing. Early C19 2-bay block added parallel to parlour wing forming new front, two rooms with central hall. Pebble-dashed to ground floor, slate hung above. Central recessed door with small glazed classical porch of pilasters and cambered cornice and ball enriched fascia. Pair of glazed doors. Roof hipped. Stacks on gable ends. Interior: Good 2-panel doors, and ventilated door to pantry. Bead moulded joists. C19 stair and surround to fireplace. Roof of quasi-cruck form, comprising close spaced curved principals set into top of wall at close centres, crossed at apex to carry ridge pole, and having a low set collar/tie pegged to blades.

Degembris Major Farmhouse and outbuildings

UID: 63945

GV 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.

Degembris Minor, St Newlyn East

UID: 63946

GVII. 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.

Trewithen

UID: 1488

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The informal woodland gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the south and west of the house, with an area of lawns on the east-facing slope to the east of the house, and a walled garden to the west.

The walled garden is situated immediately south of the service and stable yard, and is enclosed by C18 brick walls c 3m high under slate and ridge-tile coping (listed grade II). Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is laid out with brick perimeter paths and a central rectangular lawn in which are set two groups of geometric flower and rose beds. To the east there is a rectangular brick-edged pool, while to the west a brick path leads to a semicircular flight of brick steps flanked by stone eagles which ascends to a raised terrace and pergola. The pergola is terminated to the south by a single-storey summerhouse under a pyramidal roof. The walled garden was developed in the early C20 by George Johnstone from an C18 laundry yard (guidebook); it is not shown on the 1747 Plan.

To the south of the house a gravelled walk extends below the house and returns below the east facade. A level lawn extends c 75m south from the house, and is flanked to east and west and enclosed to the south by mature deciduous trees which are underplanted with extensive collections of rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, and other predominantly Asiatic shrubs; this planting forms an irregular edge to the glade. The lawn and associated planting was created by George Johnstone in the years following the First World War when some 300 beech trees were felled to the south of the house. This woodland, which developed in the late C18 and early C19, replaced a rectangular lawn shown on the 1747 Plan extending from the house to the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds, creating a vista framed by trees.

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The gravelled walk south of the house leads east to join a terrace walk which extends c 100m south along the boundary of the pleasure grounds, allowing views east across the park; this walk is screened from the south lawn by mature trees and shrubs. The walk is crossed by a ha-ha which runs from east to west in a serpentine line across the pleasure grounds c 100m south of the house. Beyond the ha-ha the east terrace walk continues for c 80m through an avenue of sycamores to reach the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds which is marked by a further ha-ha, below which a late C20 mixed shelter plantation extends west parallel to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. The 1747 Plan shows the east terrace extending c 100m south from the house to reach a square bastion, from which a walk of similar width led west across the south lawn to reach further pleasure grounds south-west of the house. A narrower walk is shown extending south of the square bastion along the south-east boundary of the pleasure grounds before returning west along the southern boundary to reach a circular bastion at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds. The east terrace and sycamore avenue reflect the mid C18 plan, but neither the square bastion, the south walk nor circular bastion survives in its C18 form; these features are not shown on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, or an estate plan of 1841.

To the west and south-west of the south lawn mature deciduous woodland is divided by a series of gravel walks and cherry laurel windbreaks; each area is planted with further specialist collections of ornamental shrubs. Some 250m south-west of the house, at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds, an old quarry known as the 'Cock Pit' is planted with magnolias, rhododendrons, and tree ferns; this feature is shown on the 1841 estate plan. From the north-east corner of the quarry garden a gravel walk leads c 100m north-north-west through the woodland garden to reach a junction where walks lead east across the south lawn, and west along the north side of a meadow planted in the mid and late C20 with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the water garden in a valley c 400m south-west of the house. To the north of this junction the walk continues c 130m north-north-east, passing through a series of glades divided by further cherry laurel and conifer hedges. A circular glade c 100m south-west of the house contains a late C20 circular fountain and pool; this feature echoes a circular enclosure shown in the wooded pleasure grounds on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, and the estate plan of 1841. The early C18 wilderness with serpentine walks and a circular feature containing a statue of Pomona which is shown in this area on the sketch plan of c 1730-5 and the Plan of 1747, and which is described in James Heywood's Diary of 1757 (private collection) does not survive (2000).

The water garden in the valley south-west of the house comprises a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of three ponds c 530m west-south-west of the house. A walk descends c 200m from the pleasure grounds following the course of a small stream to reach a further stream in a valley which ascends north-west to the chain of ponds. A gate leads to the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the stream. The walk follows this stream, crossing the valley on a causeway below the ponds before ascending c 200m to enter an avenue of beech. This avenue allows views north into the park and south across a west-facing sloping meadow; it leads c 200m east-north-east to join the west drive c 240m north-west of the house. A ride or walk is shown on the 1747 Plan leading south-west from the pleasure grounds into the valley to reach a gate on the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site; this corresponds to the present walk leading to the water garden. St Aubyn's Plan (1824) shows the circuit walk leading through the valley past a single large pond and returning to join the west drive; this area of the pleasure grounds was developed in the early C19 as part of St Aubyn's scheme of improvement for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The estate plan of 1841 shows the circuit in its present form, with a chain of three ponds west-south-west of the house.

A further area of mid and late C20 ornamental planting adjoins an irregularly shaped pond c 130m north-east of the house and immediately west of the drive leading to the Home Farm. The pond is not shown on the Plan of 1747, but is indicated on St Aubyn's Plan (1824).

PARK The park is situated on undulating ground and surrounds the house and pleasure grounds on all sides. To the north and north-west of the house the park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and clumps. To the north-west the A390 road is screened by a mixed boundary plantation, while there are further boundary plantations c 400m north and c 370m north-north-east of the house. The north and north-west park was developed from agricultural land by Sir Christopher Hawkins c 1824 following the Plan drawn by Henry St Aubyn in that year. Many of the *ilex* oaks which are a feature of the north park were introduced by John Hawkins after the succession of his son C H T Hawkins in 1829, and were grown from acorns gathered at Bignor Park, Sussex (E Banks Assocs 1990). The 1747 Plan shows this area divided by hedges into large agricultural enclosures, with a vista formed by irregularly sized clumps of trees extending north from the house.

To the north-east of the house the park is today (2000) in arable cultivation, with boundary plantations to the north-east and east-north-east enclosed by sunk fences; this area was developed as park from agricultural land c 1824 as part of Henry St Aubyn's scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The east-facing slope below the house and pleasure grounds remains pasture with scattered specimen trees; it descends c 320m from the house to a small stream which flows from north to south through the east park. The 1747 Plan shows a double avenue aligned on the east facade of the house descending to an approximately elliptical pond; these features do not survive today (2000) and it appears that St Aubyn's proposed serpentine water in the valley east of the house was not implemented (Plan, 1824). The park to the south, south-east, and south-west of the house and pleasure grounds is in mixed agricultural use, and is divided into four large enclosures; these broadly correspond to the divisions shown on the 1747 Plan. The minor road forming the southern boundary of the site is screened by a narrow plantation of pines c 450m south-west of the house.

A park was enclosed at Trewithen before 1758 (Pett 1998), at which date Borlase showed the enclosures to the south and south-east of the house stocked with deer. By 1814 Lysons described the park at Trewithen as a 'paddock' (Lysons quoted by Shirley 1867). It assumed its present form and extent in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins which is shown on the Plan of 1824.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 190m north-east of the house, immediately east and south-east of the C18 and early C19 buildings of Trewithen Farm, the home farm. The garden is approximately rectangular on plan and is enclosed to the north by a brick wall, while the east wall is of stone construction. The southern boundary of the garden remains open but is screened from the house and park by trees and evergreen shrubbery. The garden is divided into three compartments by lateral and transverse brick walls. The north-west compartment is bounded to the north-west by the farmhouse and coach house, while the north wall is formed by the plain rear elevation of the C18 implement shed. This wall is terminated to east and west by a pair of two-storey pedimented brick pavilions, that to the west with a single high-roofed chamber and fireplace, and that to the east with a corner stair ascending to an upper chamber (all listed grade II). A C20 lean-to glasshouse has been constructed against the south-facing wall linking the pavilions, while there is a further late C19 or early C20 timber and glass three-quarter-span glasshouse and a range of frames against the south-facing wall to the north of the north-east compartment. The south-west compartment is today a nursery area with a range of late C20 glasshouses and polytunnels.

The kitchen garden is shown on its present site on the 1747 Plan, although at this date it comprised a single enclosure with the pair of pavilions and implement shed forming a central symmetrical feature on the north wall. The garden was altered in the late C18 or early C19 when the construction of the pond to the west caused the farm buildings to be rearranged. It is shown in its present form on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824 and the estate plan of 1841.

Trewarthenick

UID: 1649

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Informal gardens and pleasure grounds are situated to the north, east, and south of the house. Below the east facade a terrace is retained by early C19 rubble-stone walls with ashlar coping (listed grade II). The terrace, which is laid to lawn and planted with a row of twelve mature Irish yews, extends c 130m from north-west to south-east and serves both to connect the pleasure grounds to the north and south of the house and as a ha-ha allowing views east across the park. Below the ha-ha a spotted laurel hedge is

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall

separated from the park by a C20 metal fence. The terrace formed part of Repton's late C18 scheme of improvement (Red Book 1793) and replaced a rectangular 'lawn' shown on the 1788-9 estate survey (CRO); Sarah Gregor described this as being separated from the park by a deep ha-ha across which the east drive passed on a bridge (Gregor Memoirs, CRO).

To the south-west of the house a high wall enclosing the service yards is screened by mixed shrubbery and specimen trees, while a further area of lawn extends below the south facade. This arrangement reflects that proposed by Repton in 1793, who suggested that the walled garden should be extended to the south, freeing its northern end to be incorporated into the pleasure grounds as an appropriate prospect from the conservatory which he proposed for the new south wing (Red Book 1793). The axis of the terrace is continued to the east of the walled garden, beyond which there is a further informal pleasure ground comprising lawns planted with specimen trees and flowering shrubs including a collection of early C19 rhododendrons and C20 magnolias. This area, known as the Spring Garden, was developed c 1828 when the surrounding laurels were planted (Pett 1998). Repton proposed a belt of shrubbery and plantation for this area which would serve to screen the kitchen garden and, 'sweeping boldly over the hill, may be continued to connect the terrace near the house, with those walks in the wood at a distance' to the south of the park (Red Book 1793). A narrow belt of plantation extending south from the pleasure grounds and connecting with the plantations on the southern boundary of the park relate to Repton's scheme.

To the north of the house is a further area of informal pleasure grounds comprising lawns planted with groups of specimen trees and shrubs and, some 50m north of the house, a small informal pond. Laid out in a Picturesque style, this area was probably developed for Sarah Gregor c 1828 (Pett 1998), and does not relate to any of Repton's late C18 proposals. To the north of this area, and to the west of the north drive c 210m north-west of the house, is an area planted with a collection of camellias and specimen trees and flowering shrubs; known as the Summer Garden, this area was developed in the late C20 (ibid).

PARK The park lies to the east of the house and is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture with scattered deciduous trees immediately to the east and north-east of the house, and areas in arable cultivation to the south-east. The park is defined by a mixed boundary plantation to the north which screens the A3078 road, and by further mixed plantations to the west, south-west, and south. There are scattered trees and groups of trees planted along the eastern boundary of the park which is formed by an agricultural track. A belt of woodland extends north-north-west up a valley which extends from the southern boundary plantation. Within this irregularly shaped plantation is an informal pond c 500m south-east of the house, and a former quarry c 520m south-east of the house; this quarry was used in the late C17 and the late C18 to obtain stone for the construction and alteration of the house (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). The 1788-9 survey of Trewarthenick and Repton's 1793 plan (Red Book) both show this belt of woodland extending further north across the park, but by 1888 (OS) it had been reduced to its present dimensions. The north and west boundary plantations accord to those proposed by Repton in 1793; Repton commented that 'the first object of improvement at Trewarthenick should be, to lead plantations from their hiding places in the vallies, to those situations where they may be most conspicuous' (Red Book). The north and north-east boundary plantations were intended by Repton to frame a view of the 'cornfield' to the east of the park from the house (ibid). A network of walks and rides extends through the boundary plantations forming a circuit of the park in accordance with Repton's advice that the plantations should be planted sufficiently deep to 'admit of covered walks to be cut through them with burst views' (ibid). A late C17 or early C18 avenue which is shown in Prideaux's drawing (c 1728) and on the 1788-9 estate survey leading north-east from the house across the park was reduced by Repton in 1793 to form discrete clumps (ibid).

The park was developed in the late C18 and early C19 from a series of agricultural enclosures which are described on the 1788-9 survey as the 'Fields under the Lawn'; Sarah Gregor noted that the 'present lawn [park] was divided into ten enclosures by Cornish hedges' (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). The development of the park appears broadly to have followed the scheme proposed by Repton in 1793.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated on a south-east-facing slope c 80m south of the house. Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls to the west, south, and east, and by an irregular range of buildings to the north.

The kitchen garden was extended to the south in the late C18 or early C19 following the advice of Humphry Repton (Red Book 1793).

Mining Landscape: Redruth/Camborne

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

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

Mining Landscape: St Agnes

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

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

Appendix 5
HVIA Supporting Jpegs



View across to Goenrounsen Farm, showing it set within its land-holding and therefore it will not be directly impacted; from the east.



View of Summercourt Wellesley Chapel and Sunday school, showing local blocking from A30 road and the modern semi-industrial park; from the south-west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



View back towards Summercourt and over towards the proposed location of the turbine from Arrallas Farm; from the south, south-west.



View along the main street in Mitchell, including in the foreground Pillars Hotel, showing how the buildings block each other; from the north-east.



View of the K6 telephone kiosk in Mitchell, looking towards the location of the proposed turbine, showing local blocking; from the west.



The Plume of Feathers public house and the building opposite which will block views; from the east.



Wellesley House and coach house, on the north side of the street, showing blocking by trees and the buildings to the north-east; from the south-west.



The Chapel to the west of Mitchell, showing a focus to the front, to the south and blocking by the trees visible in the distance to the north-east; from the south-west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Landscape View across to Carland Cross and the barrow cemetery and extant wind farm, showing the dominance and blocking the extant turbines create, as well as the landscaping from the roadway and roundabout; from the south-east.



View of one of the large barrows south-east of Carland Cross, south-west of Mitchell, showing local blocking by hedges, hedge-banks and trees; from the north.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Barrows near Ennis Farm, near Carland Cross, locally blocked by hedge-banks of fields and by the wind farm at Carland Cross; from the south.



The barrows to the north and west of Carland Cross, showing the dominance by the wind turbines, which interrupt views to the proposed turbine site; from the south-west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Treludderrow Farm, showing local blocking, as the farm itself is set in a shallow combe and tall hedge-banks and trees shield views to the proposed turbine site; from the north-east



View to Cubert, including the church spire; showing how it has only local primacy; from the south-east.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Fingerpost at junction, west of St Newlyn East, looking to the north and east, showing how the hedges block wider landscape views; from the south.



View of the earthworks of the round, west of St Newlyn East, showing it as hedge-banks, subsumed into the field system, with wide views to the east, towards the proposed turbine; from the west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



View of Cargoll Barn, showing it set amongst other farm buildings, with views to Carland Cross but blocked from views to the proposed turbine, to the east; from the north-west.



View of St Newlyn East and the church tower, set atop a hill, with wide views beyond to the east; from the west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



View of preaching pit in St Newlyn East; from the north.



View of the trees, bank and storehouse which block views to the turbine, from the preaching pit; from the west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



St Newlyn church set in the centre of the village, in its churchyard; from the north-west.



Tremain monument in the churchyard at St Newlyn East, locally blocked by hedges and buildings; from the south-west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Pophams, one of the listed buildings in St Newlyn East; from the west.



The Old Rectory in St Newlyn East, showing local blocking of garden walls and trees; from the south.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Trerice, showing it set on a slope, with trees to the north and walls enclosing the gardens to the east and a tall hedgebank lining the road to the east; from the south-east.



Trevarthian Farmhouse and garden walls; from the south-west.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



Trethiggey Farmhouse and villa behind, either side of the A392 road; from the south.



Tresillian Barton gates, leading into the wooded grounds of the house; from the south-east.

Land at Tredinnick Farm, St Newlyn East, Cornwall



View from the north-west looking towards St Enoder, showing a large extant turbine, directly opposite the church on the hills south of Whitecross; from the north-west.



Retyn Farmhouse, set in its wooded gardens, showing how it is locally blocked; from the south-east.



St Enoder church in its wooded churchyard and the rectory set in walled gardens; from the east.



Glebe Farmhouse in St Enoder, east of the church; from the west.



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