LAND at KNOWLE FARM
LINKINHORNE
CORNWALL

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

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Land at Knowle Farm, Linkinhorne, Cornwall

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

For

Gareth Davies

of

Cleanearth Energy (the Agent)

By

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May 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 Knowle Farm, Linkinhorne, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 100Kw wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land close to Knowle Farm, but that belonged to an unnamed tenement in the 1840s that formed part of the Priory and Duchy Manor of Carnedon Prior. The cartographic analysis would indicate these fields formed part of a medieval common open field system, perhaps part of a planned expansion into the manorial waste that took place in the 13th century. The geophysical survey failed to identify any archaeological features of interest.

*Most of the designated buildings in the wider area would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. In contrast, most of the Prehistoric Scheduled Monuments are located within 2-3km and there is a marked absence of local blocking due to the open upland setting. The proposed turbine would have some impact (**negative/minor**) on at least fourteen sites, with a more pronounced impact (**negative/moderate**) on a number of others: the Prince of Wales Engine House, the Cheesewring Farmhouse and Stables, cairns on Caradon Hill, and a pair of enclosures with hut circles. The key sites to consider, where the greatest impact may be felt, are Stowe's Pound with associated monuments, and the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site [Caradon] considered collectively.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, with the caveat that the key sites where the impact may be greatest are also the most important. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Knowle Farm
Parish: Linkinhorne
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 27264.72615

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Knowle Farm, Linkinhorne, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Philip Stansfield (the Client) in order to identify any heritage assets in the wider area that might be affected by the installation of a single 100Kw wind turbine (25m to hub, 35m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located in a field *c.*200m south-east of Knowle Farm (see Figure 1). It would stand on the north-north-east facing slope of a valley containing a tributary of the River Lynher, between Lewarne and Rilla Mill, at approximately 200m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the hornfelsed slates, siltstone and sandstones of the Brendon Formation where they lie within the metamorphic aureole of Bodmin Granitic Intrusion (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The parish of Linkinhorne is situated in the Hundred and Deanery of East. In 1840 Knowle Farm was comprised of two tenements; the proposed turbine would be located on land owned by Captain George Cock and leased by Isaac Garry. Knowle Farm once formed part of the Priory and then Duchy Manor of Carnedon Prior.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Knowle Farm is located on the edge of Bodmin Moor, within an area of fields classified in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Modern Enclosed Land*; however, in this instance it is clearly part of the *Anciently Enclosed Landscape* that has been subject to boundary loss in the 20th century. The area is exceedingly rich in Prehistoric and post-medieval remains, with a Neolithic enclosure at Stowe's Pound, a famous barrow at Rillaton and a group of stone circles known as the Hurlers, all located within 1km to the west and south-west. These sites have recently been the subject of a HLF-funded *Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project*. In addition, this area forms part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, which wraps around the farm on three sides.

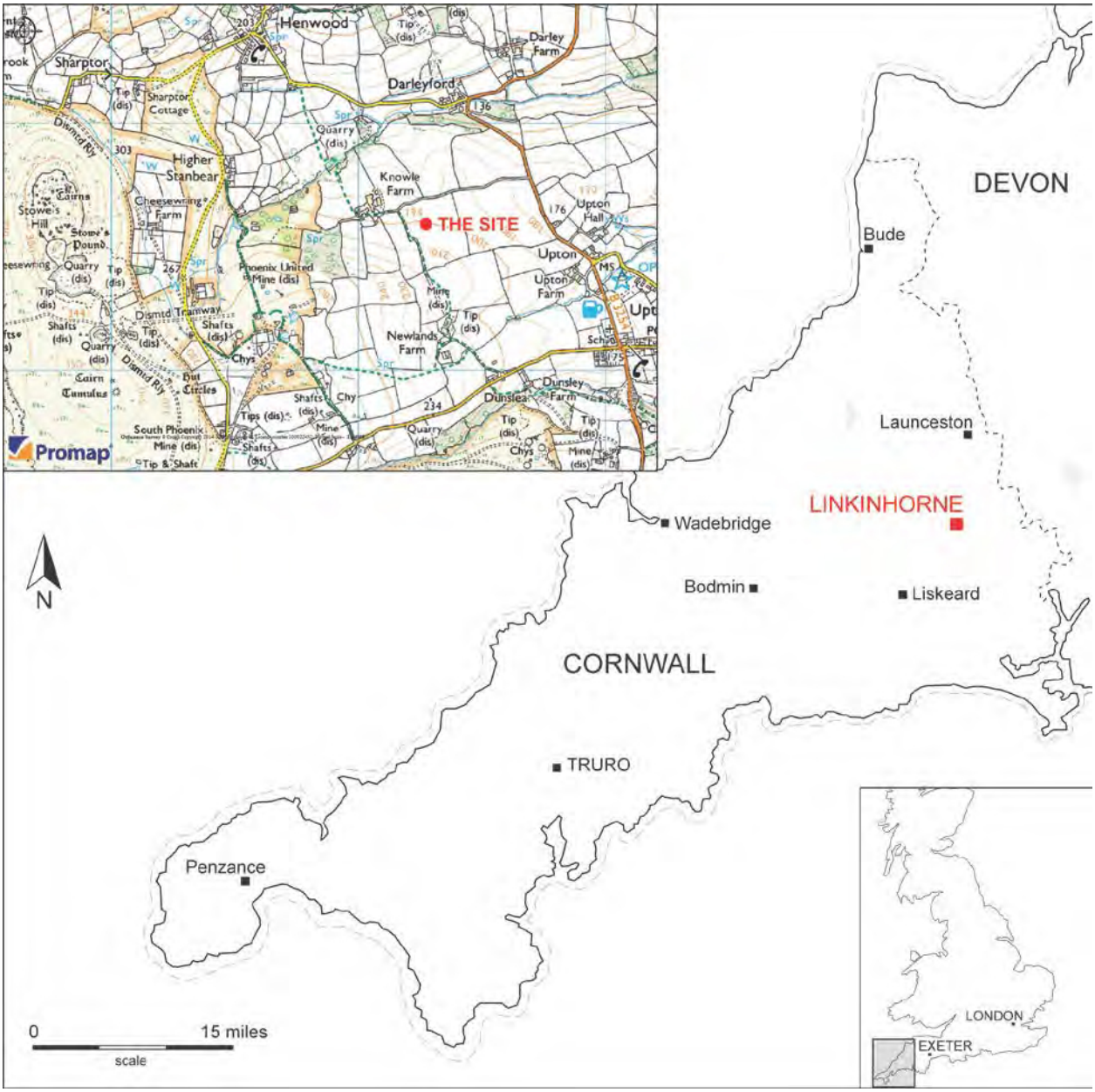

Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *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).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The parish of Linkinhorne is situated in the Deanery and Hundred of East. The farm at Knowle is first recorded in 1474 as *Knoll*, a fairly self-explanatory English place-name element meaning a small hillock. This early reference appears in a rental of Launceston Priory, which lists *Knoll* and *Knoll Whyteparke*; this implies the farm was divided into two separate tenements, as it was in 1840 (Hull 1987; Peter 1885). The Manor of Carnedon was probably granted to Launceston Priory in the mid 12th century by Reginald de Dunstanville, and we may presume the land at Knowle formed part of that grant. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s, the lands of Launceston Priory fell into the hands of the Duchy of Cornwall. In the Parliamentary survey of the Duchy carried out in *c*.1649, one of the freeholders the Manor of Carnedon Prior, John Budge, held one acre Cornish in *Sutton and Knoll Parke* (Pounds 1982). That survey also contains the important statement that *the manor is devided into divers parts and parcells*, indicating it was made up a series of smaller units rather than comprising a single block of land.

Immediately to the south is the farm of Newland; this place-name also appears for the first time in the Launceston rental, is self-explanatory and also English. According to Lysons there was a Manor of Newland, which was inherited by the Peverell family in the late 13th century. By the 19th century *this manor is not now known, a small estate of the name is held under the Duchy* (Lysons 1814).

The location of Knowle with Newland, together with their thoroughly English names and the layout of the fields (see below) would imply they formed part of a planned expansion of arable land into the commons of Linkinhorne in the medieval period. The pattern of fields as shown on the earlier maps (see below) betrays an overall level of planning not usually observed in the relict medieval strip fields associated with more venerable settlements.

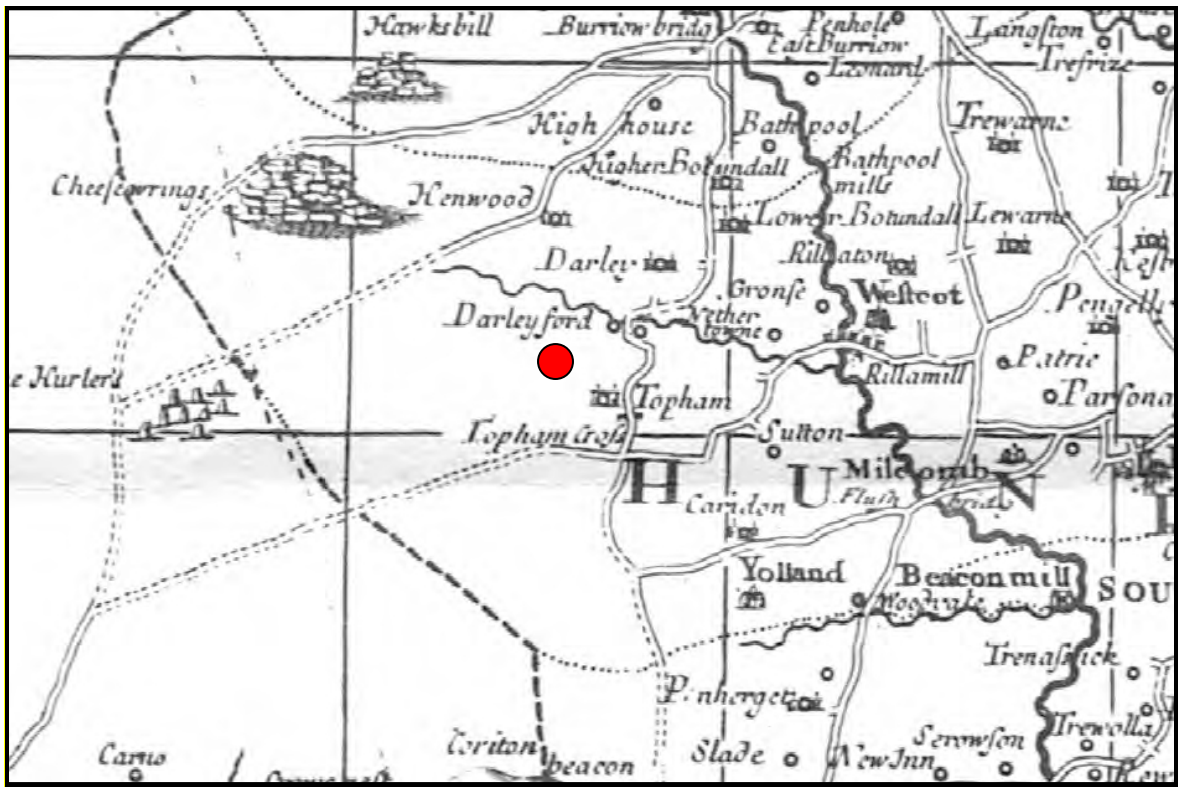

Figure 2: The 1699 Gascoyne Map, showing the location of Knowle Farm.

2.2 Cartographic Analysis

2.2.1 The 1699 Gascoyne Map of Cornwall

The earliest relevant map available to this study was produced by Joel Gascoyne in 1699 (Figure2). It lacks detail, but shows a number of the nearby settlements (Darley, Darleyford, Topham – presumably Upton). It also shows two of the more important Prehistoric monuments on the Moor: the Hurlers and the Cheesewring.

2.2.2 The *c.*1808 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft

The *c.*1805 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area is the earliest detailed map available to this study. It shows the basic structure of the landscape had been established by this date, with the enclosed landscape running up to the edge of the moor. The road leading to Knowle Farm follows an eccentric course across the fields, but field boundaries were not surveyed as part of this initial mapping exercise, and the fieldscape as depicted is unlikely to be particularly accurate.

Figure 3: Extract from the *c.*1808 OS surveyor's draft map. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (BL).

2.2.3 The Linkinhorne Tithe map of 1841

The 1841 tithe map for the parish of Linkinhorne (west) is the earliest available detailed map of the area (Figure 4). The field in which the turbine is to be located was *Lower Park*, which formed part of a tenement called Knowl, owned by Captain George Cock and leased by Isaac Garry. The majority of the field-names are prosaic and make reference to topographical, locational or

biological features (e.g. *Broom Hill, Middle Park, Bush Park*); note that *park* is a generic term used in Devon and Cornwall to denote an enclosure (much like *field* or *close*) and does not infer the presence of an actual park. The element *Bove* is probably a contraction of *above*, and is another locational field-name element.

In *c.*1840 Knowle was comprised of two tenements in separate ownership, and the fields around the settlement were further divided between another four tenements (Upton, Upton, Netherton and Unnamed). That, and the layout of the fields and some of the field-names, strongly suggests they all formed part of a medieval common open field system which was enclosed through agreement in the later medieval or early post-medieval period.

No.	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Landuse
Knowl				
473	Edward Alford	Edward Alford	Broom Hill	Arable
480			Little Meadow	Meadow
481			Great Meadow	Meadow
482			Dwelling House and Yard	Buildings
483			Orchard	Orchard
484			Orchard	Orchard
520			Stone Park	Arable
521			Stone Park	Arable
523			Little Bove Town	Pasture
524			Garden	Garden
526			Great Bove Town	Arable
527			Middle Park	Arable
528			High Park	Arable
533			Three Acres	Pasture
Knowl				
472	Captain George Cock	Isaac Garry	Middle Broom Hill	Arable
476			Beakes Park	Arable
485			Garden, Yard and Buildings	Garden etc.
486			Little Meadow	Pasture
487			Lower Meadow	Pasture
491			Lower Bove Town	Arable
522			Bove Town Pasture	Pasture
529			Higher Way Park	Arable
530			***Lower Park***	***Arable***
Upton				
531	Henry Coombe	Henry Coombe	Nole Field	Arable
Upton				
534	John Coombe	John Coombe	Three Acres	Arable
535			Higher High Park	Arable
536			Lower High Park	Arable
538			North Park	Arable
Freehold property of Netherton				
469	John Dingley (Trustee)	Robert Coombe	Furze Brake	Arable w/Wood
474			Nole Field	Arable
477			Lower Field	Arable
Unnamed Tenement				
463	Edward Westlake	Robert Coombe	Wire Head	Pasture
464			Mauls Meadow	Arable
465			Higher Bush Park	Pasture
466			Bush Park	Arable
467			Long Park	Arable
475			Nole Field	Arable
532			High Nole Field	Pasture
539			Middle Park	Pasture
540			Blenville	Arable

Table 1: Extract from the 1839 Linkinhorne tithe apportionment; colour-coded to correspond to Figure 4.

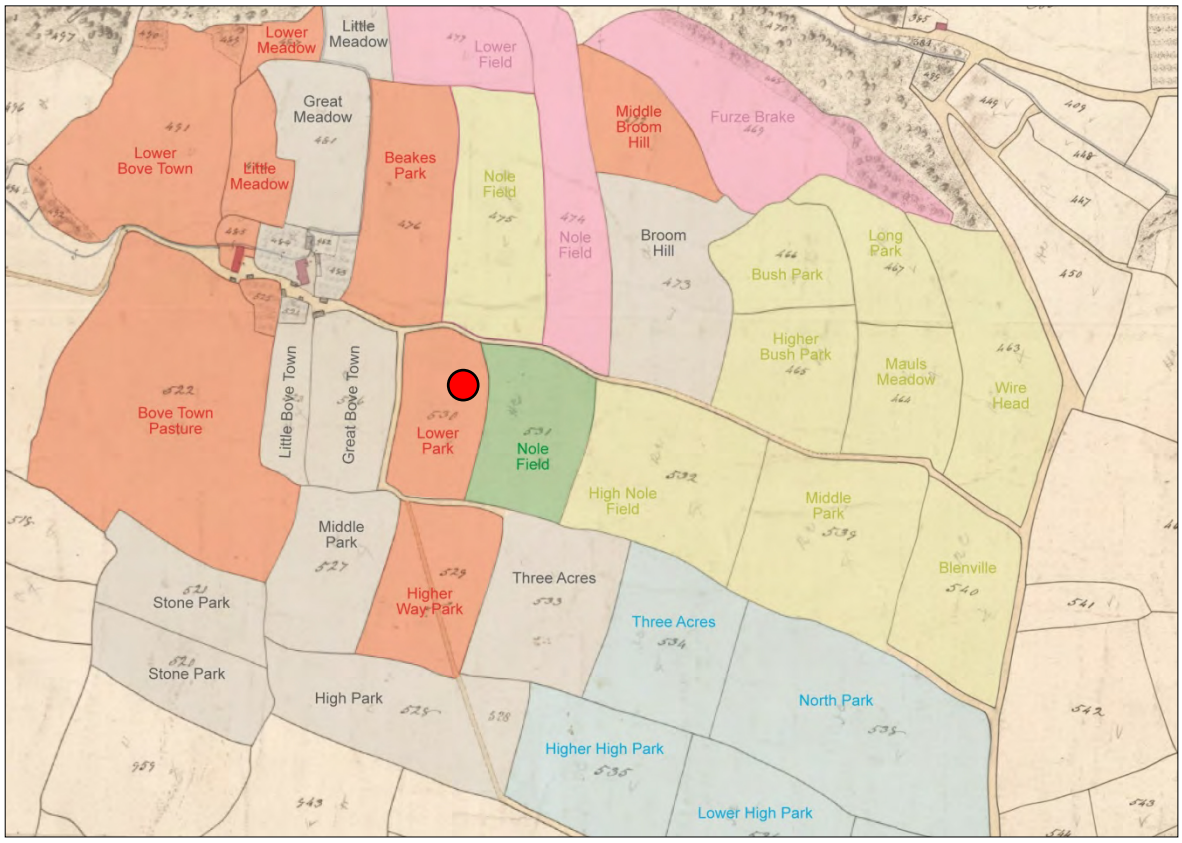

Figure 4: Extract from the Linkinhorne 1841 Tithe map, showing land ownership; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

2.2.4 1st Edition OS Map 1883

The 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps indicate very little change occurred between 1841 and 1907 in and around Knowle Farm. In terms of the wider landscape, the edge of Bodmin Moor saw massive industrialisation with the development of the Phoenix United Mines, Cheesewring Quarry and associated works and infrastructure. The Phoenix United Mine was under the name Cornwall Great United Mines in 1836, but was unsuccessful. It reopened in 1844 as Phoenix Mine, with West Phoenix Mine included after 1875. The final shaft closed in 1914.

There has been substantial field boundary loss in this area since the 1960s, presumably accounting for the designation *Modern Enclosed Land*.

Figure 5: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published 1883; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

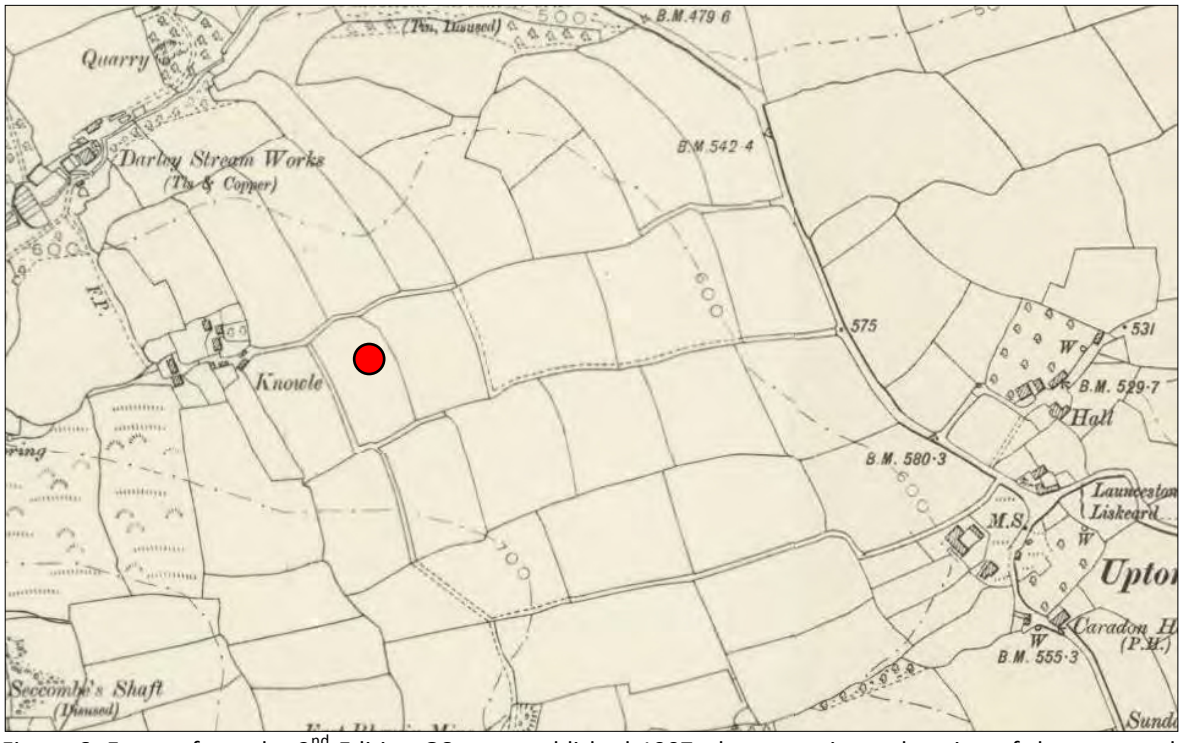

Figure 6: Extract from the 2nd Edition OS map, published 1907; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was inspected and photographed by E Wapshott on 16th May 2014. The field in which the turbine is to be erected is large and rectangular in shape with fairly regular boundaries. It is defined to the south, east and partly to the west by tall hedgebanks, with mature shrubs and hedgerow trees. To the north-east, the hedgebank has been removed and is replaced with a post and wire fence. To the north side of the field, a new concrete trackway to the farm has been installed and the hedgebank has been removed and rebuilt afresh, fenced internally to the field side. The new bank has not yet been replanted and therefore the field is more open to the north. Several gates lead through these boundaries. The field lies on an even and shallow north-eastern slope, the highest point being toward the south-west corner, and the north-west corner being the most level. The field is unusually large for the area, and has clearly been created through the removal and rationalisation of field boundaries in the 20th century.

At the time of the visit the field was under grass, and populated by diary cattle. Some very slight linear earthworks were observed which belong to removed hedgebanks. Otherwise, apart from tractor wheel ruts no other earthworks were noted and there did not appear to be any archaeological features discernible above ground. No surface finds were collected upon field walking. Distant views to South Hill were confirmed and direct views down into Darleyford and the valley were also confirmed. Direct intervisibility with Bodmin Moor to the north, north-west, west and south-west was also confirmed. There will also be direct intervisibility between the turbine and the farmstead at Knowle.

3.2 Archaeological Background

A large amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the wider area, mostly in relation to the Prehistoric remains on the adjacent parts of Bodmin Moor (The Hurlers, Rillaton Barrow, Stowe's Pound) and the extensive surveys associated with the mining-related heritage of the Caradon District (Bodmin Moor surveys, WHS surveys, Minions Survey). This is clearly a landscape of high archaeological potential.

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on the north-east facing slope, is not particularly favourable to settlement. However, the concentration of Prehistoric remains on the adjacent parts of Bodmin Moor, and the fact that this area does form part of the *Anciently Enclosed* landscape, indicates the likelihood of encountering Prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological remains is fairly high. In addition, the proximity of a series of important mines and related infrastructure would suggest post-medieval features would not be unexpected.

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

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

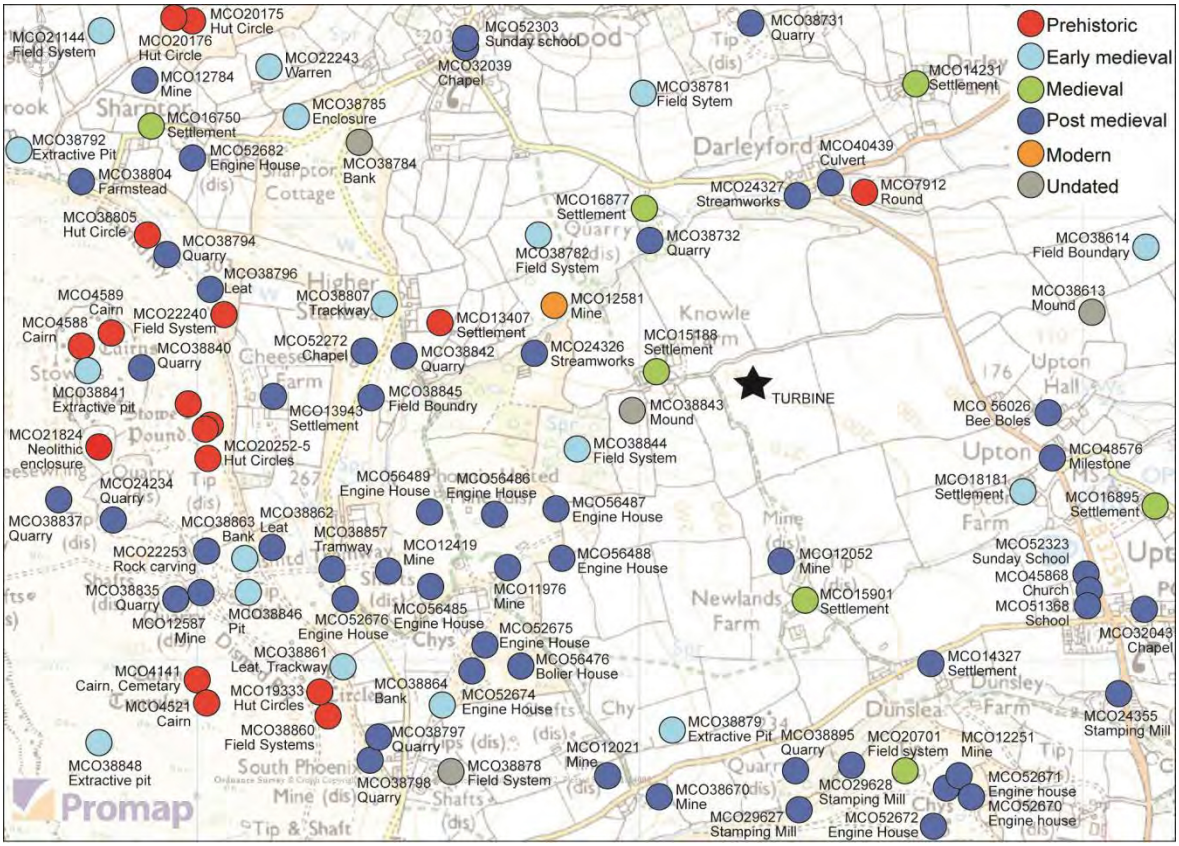

Figure 7: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO15188	Knowle – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Knowle first recorded 1474
MCO38843	Knowle Farm – undated mound	Monument	A stony mound 13×12m visible on APs
MCO56487	Phoenix United – C19 engine house	Documentary	Seccombe's Shaft engine, OS 1st Ed maps
MCO56488	Phoenix United – C19 engine house	Monument	Seccombe's Shaft engine house pumping engine, OS 1st Ed map
MCO11976	Cornwall Great United North – post-medieval mine	Monument	Company formed in 1836
MCO56486	Phoenix United – C19 engine house, stamps	Documentary	Engine house, OS 1st Ed map
MCO56489	Phoenix United – C19 engine house	Documentary	West Phoenix Stamps engine house, OS 1st & 2nd Ed maps
MCO56485	Phoenix United – post-medieval engine house	Monument	West's Shaft engine house, OS 1st Ed map
MCO12419	Phoenix United – post-medieval mine	Monument	OS maps
MCO52675	Phoenix United – post-medieval engine house	Monument	Prince of Wales engine house, OS 2nd Ed map
MCO52676	Phoenix United – C19 engine house, stamps	Monument	The stamps engine house (eastern side), also used as miner's dry and associated stamps boiler house (western side)
MCO12021	Dunsley Wheal Phoenix – post-medieval mine	Monument	Small tin mine working 1866-74
MCO38879	Dunsley – medieval extractive pit	Monument	Up to three lines of lode back pits are visible
MCO38878	South Phoenix – undated field system	Cropmark	Rectilinear fieldsystem visible as a series of cropmark ditches
MCO38860	Cheesewring – Prehistoric field system	Monument	A series of four parallel banks up to 80m long are visible

MCO38798	South Phoenix farm – post-medieval quarry	Monument	Quarry, stone for the constuction of the adjacent railway in the 1840s
MCO19333	Cheesewring – Prehistoric hut circles	Monument	Hut circle, internal diameter 5.3m
MCO38861	Cheesewring – medieval leat/trackway	Monument	A substantial ditch 470m long visible APs
MCO38864	South Phoenix – medieval bank	Monument	A series of five parallel banks, up to 30m long
MCO38857	Phoenix – post-medieval tramway	Monument	Tramway connecting West Phoenix mine and Phoenix United is visible for 525m
MCO38845	Cheesewring Farm – post-medieval field boundary	Monument	Two field boundaries are visible, one as a ditch the other as a cropmark bank
MCO38842	Higher Stanbear – post-medieval quarry	Monument	A small shallow roadstone quarry
MCO52272	Higher Stanbear – post-medieval Nonconformist chapel	Monument	A Bible Christian Chapel, OS 1st & 2nd Ed maps
MCO38807	Higher Stanbear – medieval trackway	Monument	A network of trackways visible on APs
MCO13407	Blackland – Prehistoric settlement	Documentary	Place-name
MCO12581	Stanbear Cott – modern mine	Monument	Shallow adit and small stony dump
MCO24326	Darley – post-medieval streamworks	Monument	1870s, well-established by 1880, covers 750m
MCO38782	Higher Stanbear – medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Relict field boundaries for fields 135×65m, they fit into the existing field pattern
MCO12052	East Phoenix – post-medieval mine	Documentary	Early references to tin working
MCO15901	Newland – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Newland first recorded 1474
MCO52674	Phoenix United – post-medieval engine house	Monument	Prince of Wales engine house, post OS 2nd Ed map
MCO56476	Phoenix United – C19 stamps, engine house, boiler house	Monument	Engine house for stamp mill
MCO38732	Darleyford – post-medieval quarry	Monument	Quarry, OS 1st Ed map
MCO16877	Stanbear – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Stanbear first recorded 1433
MCO24327	Oakbottoms Tailings Works – post-medieval streamworks	Monument	Oakbottom Tailings Works working before 1880 and connected with Phoenix Mine
MCO40439	Darleyford – post-medieval culvert	Monument	Culvert covered by rough granite slabs, post-1800
MCO7912	Darleyford – Iron Age/Romano-British round	Documentary	Field-names *Berry* and *Round Berry*
MCO38613	Upton – undated mound	Monument	Slight indistinct mound 12×11m visible on APs
MCO38614	UPTON – medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Relict field boundary
MCO56026	Upton Hall – post-medieval bee boles	Monument	Three bee boles
MCO48576	Upton – post-medieval milestone	Monument	C19 granite monolith 1m high
MCO18181	Upton – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Upton first recorded 1311
MCO45868	Upton Cross – post-medieval church	Monument	Late C19 Anglican church
MCO51368	Upton Cross – post-medieval school	Monument	School built 1876-8
MCO16895	Sterts – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Sterts first recorded 1474
MCO32043	Upton Cross – post-medieval Nonconformist chapel	Monument	Wesleyan Methodist Church
MCO24355	Plash Mill – post-medieval stamping mill	Documentary	Blowing or tin-stamping engines are recorded at plash mill in 1727, possible waterwheel site is shown nearby on OS 1st Ed map
MCO14327	Dunsley – post-medieval settlement	Monument	Settlement of Dunsley first recorded 1603
MCO38895	Dunsley – post-medieval quarry	Monument	Quarry visible on APs
MCO4521	Rillation Barrow – Bronze Age cairn/cist	Monument	Second largest barrow on Bodmin Moor with chambered cist
MCO4141	Stowes Hill – Bronze Age cairn cemetery	Monument	Group of cairns, including Rillaton Barrow and three other ciarns
MCO38992	Chaddock Moor – medieval extractive pits	Monument	Multiple tinners pits scattered across Craddock Moor
MCO38835	Cheesewring – post-medieval quarry	Monument	C20 quarry
MCO12587	Stowes Hill – post-medieval mine	Monument	Stowes Great Lode, New Lode and South Lode, with the outlying Snuff Box Lode
MCO38846	Stowes Lode – medieval extractive pit	Monument	Multiple shallow pits on a line *c*.1.6km long orientated east-west
MCO38863	Stowe's Pound – medieval bank	Monument	A bank 41m long, up to 3m wide visible on APs
MCO22253	Cheesewring – post-medieval rock carving	Monument	Natural boulders carved with geometric patterns, including pythagorean triangles
MCO38862	Cheesewring – Post Medieval leat	Monument	A section of leat, 130m long, visible on APs
MCO24234	Cheesewring – Post Medieval quarry	Monument	Quarrying from 1845
MCO38837	Stowes Hill – post-medieval quarry	Monument	Shallow hollow 15×8m visible on APs
MCO38841	Stowes Pound – medieval extractive pit	Monument	A small quarry or stone-splitting pit
MCO4588	Stowes Pound – Bronze Age cairn	Monument	A large and prominent turf-covered cairn
MCO38840	Stowes Pound – post-medieval quarry	Monument	Small trial quarry with tramway
MCO13943	Cheesewring Farm – post-medieval settlement	Monument	Cheesewring Farm first recorded on OS 1st Ed map
MCO22240	Stowes Hill – Prehistoric fieldsystem	Monument	Fragmentary remnants of fieldsystem on east slope of Stowes Hill

MCO38796	Phoenix – post-medieval leat	Monument	4km leat serving the Wheal Phoenix complex
MCO38794	Stowes Hill – post-medieval quarry	Monument	Small quarry adjacent to the railway
MCO38805	Stowes Hill – Prehistoric hut circle	Monument	Possible hut circle visible as stony bank 9×7m
MCO38804	Sharptor – post-medieval farmstead	Monument	Ruined building 9×4.6m set within a yard 19×9m visible on APs
MCO38792	Wardbork Farm – medieval extractive pits	Monument	A line of 25 tinners pits visible APs
MCO52682	West Sharptor – post-medieval engine house	Monument	Engine house at West Sharptor
MCO16750	Sharptor – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Sharptor first recorded 1404
MCO12784	Sharptor – post-medieval mine	Monument	West Sharptor Mine established 1847
MCO38785	Sharptor – medieval enclosure	Monument	Sub-rectangular enclosure 31×28m visible as a low stony bank on APs
MCO38784	Sharptor – undated bank	Monument	Two parallel banks visible on APs
MCO20176	Sharptor – Prehistoric hut circle	Monument	One of seven hut circles in an area of enclosed moorland to the south of Sharptor
MCO21144	Langstone Downs – medieval fieldsystems	Monument	Regular and irregular Prehistoric aggregate fieldsystems
MCO22243	Warren – medieval rabbit warren	Documenatry	Field-name *warren*
MCO32039	Henwood – post-medieval Nonconformist chapel	Monument	Primitive Methodist Chapel built 1841
MCO52303	Henwood – post-medieval Nonconformist chapel and Sunday school	Monument	Late C19 Sunday school, later a parish room
MCO38781	Henwood – medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Field boundaries visible on APs
MCO38731	Notter Tor – post-medieval quarry	Extant Structure	Disused quarry
MCO14231	Darley – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Darley first recorded 1296
MCO38670	Great Wheal Frederick – post-medieval mine	Extant Structure	Mine opened 1847 working three lodes
MCO29627	Dunsley – post-medieval stamping mill	Documentary	Perries Stamping Mill SW of Dunsley marked on the tithe map of 1841
MCO29628	Dunsley – post-medieval stamping mill	Documentary	Lower stamping mill SW of Dunsley marked on the tithe map of 1841
MCO52672	Marke Valley – post-medieval engine house	Monument	Salisbury engine house on site of Mark Valley
MCO52671	Marke Valley – post-medieval engine house	Monument	Salisbury engine house on site of Mark Valley
MCO12251	Marke Valley – post-medieval mine	Monument	Tin and copper mines with medieval field system, first mines opened in 1828, peak production 1845-1886
MCO52670	Marke Valley – post-medieval engine house	Monument	Salisbury engine house on the site of Marke Valley
MCO38844	Knowle Farm – medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Relict field boundaries visible on APs
MCO21824	Stowe's Pound Neolithic Enclosure	Monument	Neolithic enclosure with hut circles, platforms and BA cairn
MCO20252-5	Stowes Hill – hut circle settlement	Monument	Four hut circles on the lower slopes of Stowes Hill

Table 2: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

4.0 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH over approximately 1.5ha of pasture around the location of the proposed turbine and cable run (see Figure 9). The processing work was undertaken by Substrata on behalf of SWARCH in May 2014. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).

Figure 8: Shade plot of the data, with minimal processing (Stratascan *forthcoming).*

4.1 Interpretation and Conclusion

The survey identified a single linear geophysical anomaly, representing a historic field boundary present on maps until the 1980s.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128
In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, ***including the contribution made by their setting****. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129
*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (****including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset****) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (25m to hub and 35m 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.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

Neutral	No impact on the heritage asset.
Negative/unknown	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
Negative/minor	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.
Negative/moderate	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.
Negative/substantial	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.
Group Value	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.
Permanent/irreversible	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
Temporary/reversible	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

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

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

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered 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.

5.3 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 likely magnitude of effect, 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). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

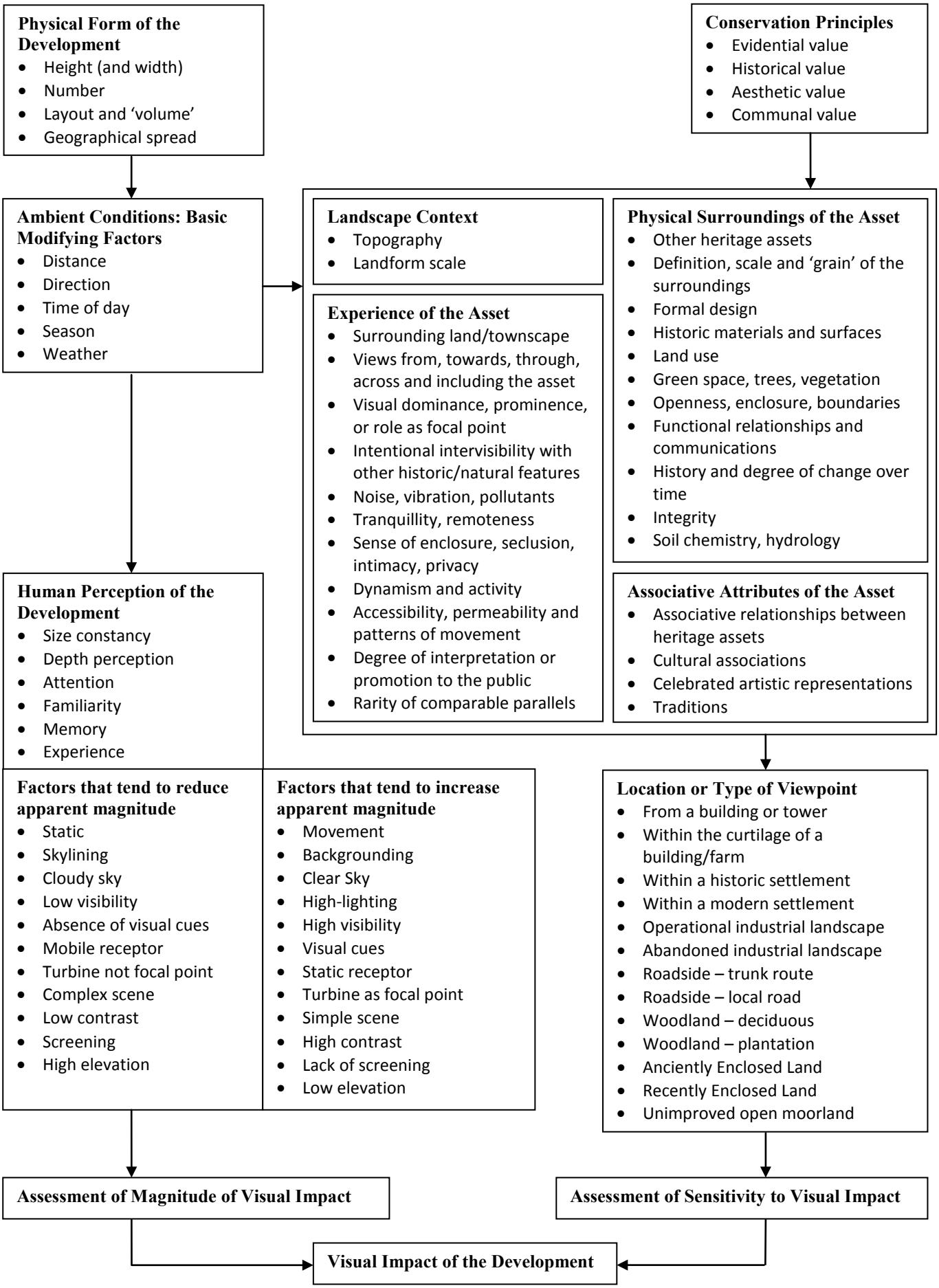

Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

5.3.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When turbines are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed wind turbine is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

5.3.2 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 4: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

In the following assessment, heritage assets have been divided up according to Sinclair-Thomas Matrix zone. **NOTE THAT** the proposed turbine is 35m to tip, and thus smaller than the smallest category here.

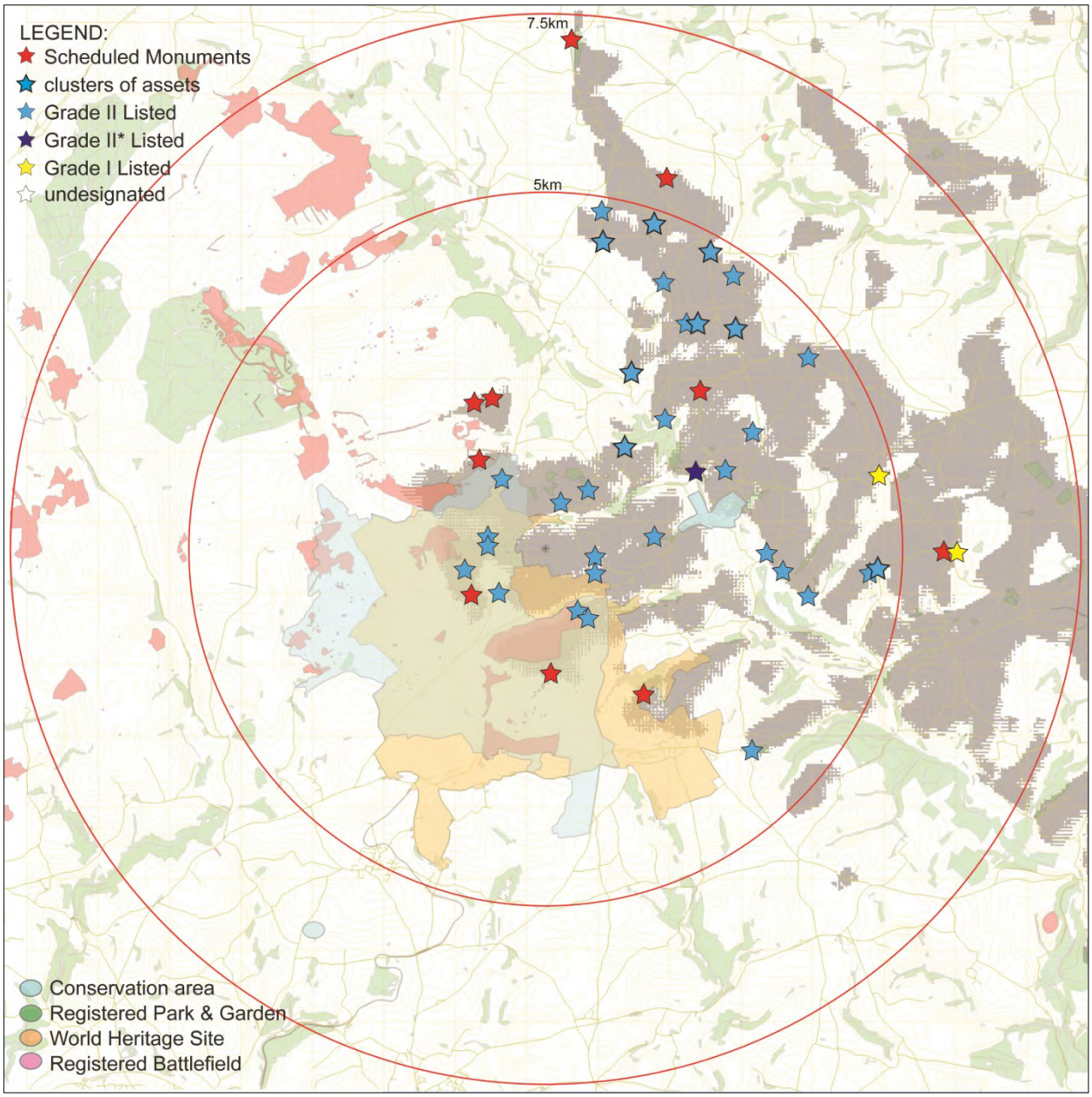

Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 7.5km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy Energy). © English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014; the English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 23.01.14.

5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be very patchy, and is essentially limited to the immediate area (within *c*.1.5km) and the west-facing slopes of the valley of the River Lynher. The eastern flank of Bodmin Moor effectively blocks intervisibility with areas to the south, south-west, west and north-west. Even in those areas to the east, beyond 7.5km intervisibility would be very limited indeed. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. 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 (35m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were

considered; at 5-7.5km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites were considered.

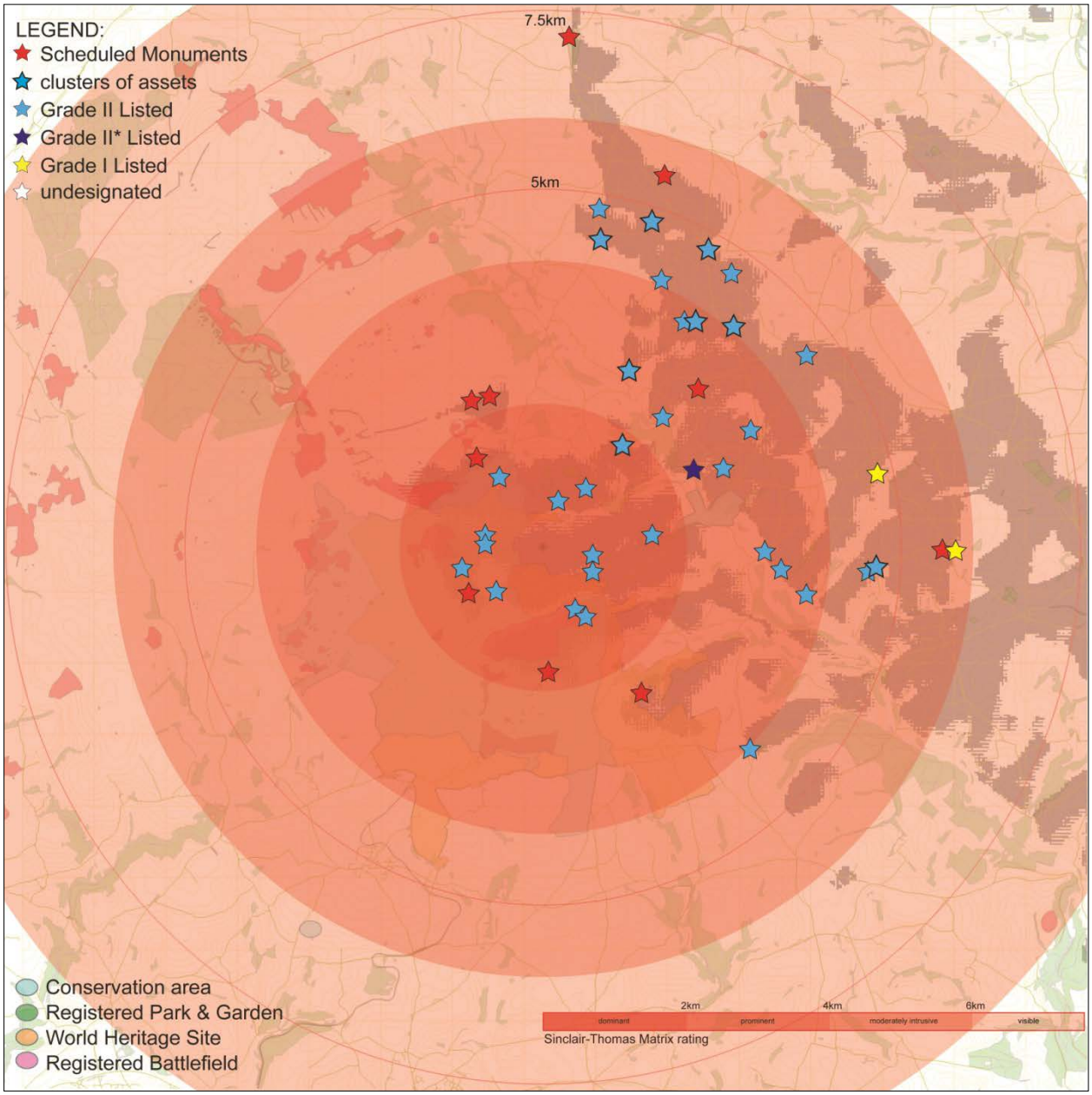

Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 7.5km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy Ltd.), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix. © English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014; the English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 23.01.14.

5.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and 7.5km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The flanks of Bodmin Moor effectively block views to and from the west. The River Lynher valley is fed into by many small combes, containing tributary streams and rivers; some of these valleys are quite wide and open, such as at Darleyford, others such as that south of Plushabridge and the Linkinhorne valley, are

steep and enclosed. The closest settlements include Henwood, *c*.1km to the north-west and nestled into the lower slopes of Sharp Tor, which is mostly made up of 19th century houses connected to the mining and quarrying in the area (note that this is a Conservation Area in its own right). There would be direct intervisibility with much of this settlement, and the proposed turbine would interrupt views back to the mining remains on the high ground to the south and south-west. Upton Cross and Upton village, both of which lie within 1km, sit on an east-facing slope with the ground falling away steeply on both sides, running down and into the Lynher valley. The settlement is small with a public house, small 19th century school and a collection of houses, cottages and farm buildings. The village is focused inwards on the crossroads and, due to the nature of the two valleys and the trees and hedgebanks to the north, it is unlikely the turbine will be particularly intrusive. There would certainly be intervisibility with some of the houses to the north and from the small hamlet of Dunslea to the west, as well as from some of the cottages on the steeper eastern slope at Upton.

There are a large number of Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the proposed site, forming a complex, varied and important concentration of monuments centred on the Hurlers, Stowe's Hill, Sharp Tor and Bearah Tor. Such are the concentrations that large areas rather than individual monuments have been designated, including field boundaries, field systems, settlements, stone circles, defended enclosures and funerary monuments; these are of great archaeological significance and cultural value. These relict landscapes contain visual connections that are key to understanding them in their spatial context, as well as their social and cultural relationships. This landscape is further embellished by the addition of the important medieval and post-medieval mining evidence and remains, which are extensive and form part of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site [Caradon]. Most of this part of Bodmin Moor, from the summit of these hills down to the edge of the enclosed agricultural land below, would have some view to the proposed turbine at Knowle. There are Scheduled Monuments within the enclosed agricultural landscape as well, but in general they are far fewer in number and screened by elements of the modern landscape. There are two Grade I listed churches within 7.5km, both east of the Lynher. Both would technically enjoy views to the proposed turbine, but are subject to local blocking to some extent. There is a single Grade II* Listed building, Westcott, which lies in a steep narrow valley. There are a larger number of Grade II Listed farmhouses, barns and cottages within 5km, though most are subject to local blocking.

5.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.6.1 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

- Upton Hall Farmhouse with attached hall; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, accessed via a private farm track. Distance to turbine: *c.*700m. A farmhouse with historic farm buildings located at the head of a shallow valley. The proposed turbine would be located within the wider landscape context of this asset, but not its immediate context, which is defined by the other farm buildings and its curtilage. There is likely to be some local blocking from hedgebanks and mature hedgerows. Given the proximity of the proposed turbine, it is likely to intrude upon the setting of the farmhouse, but setting is not of principal importance to the significance of the asset. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably negative/minor.
- Yonder Netherton; of medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, accessed via a private farm track. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.5km. The farm lies close to the base of a shallow coombe dropping down to the Lynher on a south-east facing slope. The proposed turbine would be located within the wider landscape context of this asset, but not its immediate context, which is defined by the other farm buildings and its location with this shallow valley. There is likely to be some local blocking from hedgebanks and mature hedgerows, but this appears to be fairly limited. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably negative/minor.
- Darley Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, accessed via a private track. Distance to turbine: *c.*700m. This seems to be a large farmstead of some status, with farm cottages framing the entrance to the track that leads off the parish road; some, or all, of the farm buildings appear to have been converted to residential use. The farmstead stands on the south-facing slopes of a tributary of the Lynher; the proposed turbine would be located at the top of the opposing slope, and thus falls within the landscape context of this asset. The nature of the slope would suggest that local blocking from adjacent buildings will not play a particularly important role. However, the farmstead is viewed in its setting from the south, and thus the turbine would not frame views to the asset. In addition, the conversion to residential use and the end of the site as a working farm has eroded the links between the various buildings. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably negative/minor.
- Higher Henwood Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed but in Conservation Area; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.2km. A farmstead located on the south-south-east facing slopes of Sharp Tor and on the edge of the historic settlement of Henwood. The building no longer appears to be a functioning farmhouse. The village of Henwood looks across to the turbine site from a slightly elevated position to the north. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of this asset, but its immediate context is provided by the village and its curtilage as defined by hedgebanks lined with mature trees and hedge shrubs. These provide local blocking, verging on comprehensive in the summer. Impact: **negative/minor** to **neutral** in summer.
- Treovis Farmhouse and Wellhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.8km. The farmstead is located close to the end of a ridge flanked by tributaries of the Lynher. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these assets, though there would be views back to the turbine and it

would frame some views of the asset from the north and north-east. Impact: **negative/minor**.

- Cheesewring Farmhouse with Coach House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good, visible up its long drive. Distance to turbine: *c*.1.2km. A 19th century quarry manager's house with outbuildings, located on the east-facing slopes of Stowe's Hill within a small area of 19th century rectilinear fields. The landscape here is a complex palimpsest of Prehistoric and post-medieval mining remains, into which this building has been inserted. The proposed turbine would lie within the wider landscape context of this asset, below and to the east. Despite the utility of building a manager's house close to the quarry, the location of this structure strongly implies landscape setting was important to this asset. Views to the asset from the east would be framed by the turbine, and the principal views from the asset would include the turbine. Impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- West Tremollett Farmhouse, three Barns; medium significance, but group value; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good; Distance to turbine: *c*.3.8km. A small cohesive hamlet located at the north-eastern end of a valley running down to the Lynher, in a shallow coombe. The location is quite open, with hedgebanks rather than hedgerows. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these assets, which reference each other and the immediate surroundings rather than the wider landscape. While there would be views back to the turbine across the valley, the turbine would not frame views to the assets. Impact: **neutral**.
- Beneathwood Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c*.3.3km. The farmhouse is located in the base of valley of the River Lynher, on the toe of the eastern slope where a tributary enters the valley. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views to the asset; it may be visible from the asset, but local blocking from adjacent farm buildings, and from intervening woodland and hedge trees, would be a mitigating factor. Impact: **neutral**.
- Westcott; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good, just visible through the trees and shrubs that surround it. Distance to turbine: *c*.2.3km. The building is located on the south-east facing slope of a short narrow coombe containing a tributary of the River Lynher. The house is surrounded by trees, which would provide a level of local blocking. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views to the asset, though it might be over the higher ground to the south-west. Impact: **neutral**.
- Bearah Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: *c*.2.5km. Set down a long private farm track and only just visible across the fields. The farm is set into a south-facing slope above the River Lynher within a wooded enclosure. The heavily-wooded nature of the adjacent enclosures means that the farm is quite enclosed and focused inward on the farmyard and buildings. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this building, and would not frame views to the asset, though it may visible to the south-west. Impact: **negative/unknown** but probably neutral.
- Uphill Farmhouse and Uphill Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine: *c*.2.8m. Located on a south-south-east facing slope close to the confluence of the Lynher with one of its tributaries. The immediate landscape context is defined by the farmyard, with multiple buildings and mature trees. There is significant local blocking to the asset, and the key views are down the small valley to the east and towards the village of Bathpool to the south. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these buildings, and would not frame views to these assets, though it may visible to the south-west. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Mornick Farmhouse, east and west, two Barns; medium significance but group value; Grade II Listed; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine: c.4.7km. A farming hamlet located close to the top of a narrow ridge between two tributaries of the River Lynher, close to the head of one of these valleys. The hamlet is situated just to the south of the watershed, on a south-east facing slope. Mature trees and hedgebanks provide local blocking, and the two farmhouses are focused on a (formerly shared) yard space. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame key views to the asset, though it would probably be visible from the slightly higher ground immediately to the west of the hamlet. Impact: **neutral**.
- Disused Farmhouse, Barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: *c*.4km. Accessed via a private drive, the two buildings lie within a large open enclosure, with hedgebanks to the east and mature trees to the west. Generally the landscape is quite open, with rolling hills and distant views to Bodmin to the south and south-west. However, the farmstead itself is quite enclosed; the main roadside boundary hedge has been allowed to grow into mature trees in order to screen views to the property; there are mature trees down the drive and further trees around the buildings, to the north-west and south-east of the house. This helps foster an inward focus on the stone buildings. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame key views to the asset, though it would probably be visible to the south-west. Impact: **neutral**.
- Trefuge Farmhouse, barn and stable, Granary; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c*.4.8km. The farm is located close to the head of a shallow coombe west of Coad's Green, on a south-south-west facing slope. Its key views are down the coombe to the south, and to the west along the lane to the farm. The farmhouse faces across to stone buildings and has a long enclosed yard to the south, with a larger yard to the north, with modern barns. The principal frontage of the farm faces north and the southern elevation is shielded from views by hedgebanks, trees and the barns. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame key views to the asset, though it would probably be visible to the south-west. Impact: **neutral** impact.
- Trewithey Farmhouse, Barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: *c*.4.3km. The farm is located close to the head of a shallow coombe west of Coad's Green, on a south-south-east facing slope. The farmhouse seems to be set within gardens with tall hedges and is not visible; substantial converted barns flank the road and block further views to the farmhouse. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame key views to the asset, though it would probably be visible to the south-west. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Cornwall but particularly Devon there were many minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a turbine would be commeasurable 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 B: Prominent

- Browda House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: *c*.3.7km. Possibly a farmhouse, but if so rebuilt as a gentleman's residence. The house is set on lower slopes of a spur projecting into the base of the valley of the River Lynher, on the eastern side. The house faces south-west, and tree planting seems to have taken place in order to manipulate the landscape to the benefit of the house and its formal gardens. However, the proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame key views to the asset, though it might be visible across the valley to the north-west. Local blocking from woodland is likely to be a factor. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Penhole House and garden wall; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: *c*.4.1km. Located within a farming hamlet near the base of a shallow valley dropping down to the Lynher. There are a number of undesignated historic stone farm buildings and two other houses, including one other farmhouse, in this hamlet. Local blocking within the hamlet between the buildings is fairly comprehensive. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame key views to the asset, though it might be visible across the valley to the south-west. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.3 Listed cottages and 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

- West Rosedown Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, set down a long track on private land and concealed by dense trees, shrubs and hedgebanks. Distance to turbine: *c*.1.1km. The cottage is located on a north-east facing slope, and sits amid the remains of the former Marke Valley Mine site on the edge of the more open uplands. While the topographical setting is open, almost exposed, the immediate landscape context is quite enclosed and intimate due to the overgrowth of trees and shrubs. Impact: **negative/unknown** but probably neutral.
- Clouds Hill Cottage, Farview Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c*.800m. Two 19th century buildings, Clouds Hill being formerly two cottages, Farview possibly a manager's house associated with the mines. Located on the edge of the unenclosed moorland, on an east-facing slope at the head of a tributary of the Lynher. Cultural links with the surviving mine infrastructure to the south and south-west, with some local blocking from mature hedge shrubs and hedgebanks to the east. The proposed turbine would stand within the landscape context of these assets, further down the valley to the east-south-east, and it would frame views to the assets from the east. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- House at SX303725; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine: *c*.3.1km. The house is located in the base of the Lynher valley, on a very gentle west-facing slope, facing across to a bridge. The immediate landscape context is quite enclosed, with trees lining the river bank immediately to the west across a field and hedgebanks lining the parish road that runs right past the house. The long low house has no real views out of the valley. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, nor would it frame views to the asset from the west. Impact **neutral**.
- East and West Rillaton Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: Good. Distance to turbine: *c*.2.7km. Formerly two cottages, undergoing renovation. Located on a south-south-west facing slope above the River Lynher, within a small farming hamlet. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and its immediate context is defined by the buildings of the historic settlement within which it stands. Local blocking from buildings and hedgebanks is a factor here. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. Melor, Linkinhorne, multiple memorials in the churchyard; high significance; Grade I Listed Church, Grade II Listed monuments; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine: *c*.4.8km. Located within the village, on the east edge of a narrow ridge that runs down to the valley of the River Lynher. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this church and would not frame views to the asset. Quite an open setting, although far from exposed given the complexity of the landscape. Despite its prominence, the cultural context of the churchyard is more intimate and enclosed, with the churchyard walls and village creating an inward focus. Local blocking will apply at ground level from the cottages to the west of the church and the trees and hedgebanks that define their garden plots. The church tower is defined by inward views and the turbine would not intrude or impact upon this or views back to the church from within the parish. The church tower holds localised dominance within the valley with views north-east and south-west. The important potential visual link between the church here and the other Grade I listed church at South Hill, *c*.1.3km away, would not be affected. Impact (body of the church and churchyard monuments): **neutral**; impact (tower as landmark): **negative/minor.**
- Church of St. Sampson, South Hill; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine *c*.5.7km. Located in the centre of the small settlement, just off the summit of a flattish shallow hilltop, on a shallow south-south-east facing slope that runs out into the valley of the River Lynher to the south; the ground drops sharply to the south-east into a narrow valley. The character of the landscape is rural and open, but not exposed, with hedgebanks and banks of woodland breaking up views. The small settlement is dominated by the large modern farm buildings south, south-east and north-west of the church; these provide quite considerable blocking at ground level and foster a sense of intimacy, a sense enhanced by the plantation of native trees to the north and the mature hedgebanks which line the crossroads. The key views are up and down the valley to the east, east across the valley, to the south and to the north, looking across or up to the church. There are also views to the west and certainly distant views to the high ground at Caradon Hill. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this

church and would not frame views to the asset. The turbine would not interrupt any of the important views from the tower, though it would be visible from the general area. Impact (body of the church and monuments): **neutral**; impact (tower as landmark): **negative/minor.**

5.6.5 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 C: Moderately Intrusive

- Methodist Chapel, Coad's Green, including railings, wall, gate piers and gate; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c*.4.8km. A historic urban setting, the Methodist Chapel stands south-east of the village which has grown up around the crossroads. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this chapel and would not frame views to the asset. Its immediate landscape context is limited to the village and the hill on which it stands. The church is framed to the north by the primary school and to the west by the village hall. These buildings make for a cohesive village-based setting within which the Methodist Chapel is understood as a community building of some status. Impact **neutral**.

5.6.6 Listed/Scheduled: 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.

Milestones and fingerposts are invariably 19th century or later in date, and are to be found in close association with roads, often at crossroads or set back into the verges. Their close relationship to a road and their exceedingly limited landscape presence almost invariably means the impact of any given turbine will be very limited.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Milestone SX2796572421; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine *c*.800m. A roadside feature enclosed by hedgebanks and with buildings to the

north. The landscape context is limited to the road and the key views are along the road to the north and south. The turbine would not directly appear within the immediate landscape context of this feature and the roadside setting would be unaffected. Impact: **neutral**.

- Milestone SX2789373524; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine *c*.1km. The milestone is set in a narrow lane, just south of a junction, and with flanking overgrown hedgebanks; this fosters a very enclosed and intimate setting limited to the immediate roadside. There would be no intervisibility and the turbine does not intrude or appear within the restricted area of relevance for this asset. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Guidestone SX3031074099; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine *c*.3.2km. Set at a crossroads, with several small plantations of trees and high hedgebanks running along the nearby roads. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, but may be visible. Impact: **neutral**.
- Guidepost SX3013369830; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine *c*.4km. Located to the east of a crossroads, set into the southern hedgebank. The key views are to the cottages built at the crossroads, and east and west along the road. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and comprehensive local blocking means there would be no intervisibility. Impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside Cross at SX2924574836; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine *c*.3.1km. Set down a narrow country lane to the north-east of Bathpool village. The monument is defined by the limited views up and down the road and by its historic function as a roadside feature. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this cross and would not frame views to the asset. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Milestone SX2992976429; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine *c*.5km. The monument is defined by the limited views up and down the road and by its historic function as a roadside feature. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this stone and would not frame views to the asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone SX3096475266; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine *c*.4.6km. Located north-west of a crossroads on the B3257. The landscape context of this asset encompasses the road junction and the undesignated historic property adjacent. The milestone is set against a wall, facing across the road to the bank on the other side. The high ground on which the turbine is to be constructed is visible from the general area, but does not impact upon or appear in the immediate or wider landscape context of this asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- South Hill Inscribed Stone; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine *c*.5.7km. The landscape context of the cross is now confined to the churchyard, over which the proposed turbine would have no influence. Impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone SX28063773848; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: Distance to turbine: *c*.4.8km. Although the landscape here is quite open, the immediate context of the asset is quite enclosed, with tall hedgebanks either side of the road restricting the experience of the asset to the road itself. **I**mpact: **neutral**.

5.6.7 Prehistoric Funerary Monuments

Barrows/barrow cemeteries

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

- Neolithic Long Cairn and Prehistoric fieldsystem on Sharp Tor, west of Blackcoombe Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine *c*.1.5km. A high-value group of Prehistoric monuments located within an extensive area of unenclosed open moorland. The fieldsystem may have been laid out in relation to cultural factors relating to the wider landscape we can no longer appreciate, but were also functional agricultural constructs in which cultural factors need not have been paramount. The long cairn is not a common feature of the Cornish Neolithic, and is located in an open and exposed landscape where visibility and prominence were important. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of most of these assets, which lie to the north of Sharp Tor, but it would still be visible and would frame some views from the east. Impact (cairn): **negative/moderate** (field systems) **negative/minor** to **neutral**.
- Banked Cairn on Caradon Hill; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine *c*.1.7km. Part of a group of at least eight similar funerary monuments on the summit of Caradon Hill, the others falling outside the ZTV. The monuments are located in an exposed upland location, with wide views, but close to a transmitter station. The proposed turbine would stand outside the immediate landscape context of these monuments, which can be taken to be the open rough ground on the summit and flanks of Caradon Hill. On that basis, our experience and understanding of the monuments would not be affected. However, the turbine would be located within the wider landscape context of the hill, and would frame some views from the north and north-east. Impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Prehistoric round cairn on Bearah Tor; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine *c*.2.3km. Located in an open unenclosed upland setting, in an exposed position abutting a granite tor. The immediate landscape context of the monument is defined by the hedgebanks of the enclosed farmland to the east. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this asset, which lies to the north of Sharp Tor, but it would still be visible and would frame some views from the south-east. Impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.8 Prehistoric Fortifications

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Stowe's Pound, a Neolithic Tor enclosure, later Prehistoric enclosure/hillfort, two cairns, a medieval pound, and associated regular and irregular aggregate fieldsystems; high to very high significance with group value, Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c*.1.5km. Located on the hilltop at the head of the valley in which Knowle Farm in located. An exceptional collection of Prehistoric remains within a wider landscape of exceptional Prehistoric remains (i.e. the Hurlers and Rillaton Barrow to the south). The hillfort is *c*.5ha in extent and contains a large number of hut platforms and two cairns. The Cheesewring, a natural (though possibly shaped) and notable tor, stands on the southern edge of this site. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of this collection of monuments, although the immediate landscape context is defined by the edge of enclosed farmland to the east. The turbine would be visible from within the enclosure, and would frame views to the enclosure from the east. In addition, the landscape primacy enjoyed by the hilltop would be challenged by the proposed turbine. Given the exceptional nature of these remains, their place within the wider relict Prehistoric landscape, and their designated status as both Scheduled Monuments and elements within the Minions Conservation Area, the impact of the proposed turbine is likely to be **negative/moderate**, based on the size and scale of the proposed turbine.

5.6.9 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 than unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements. Such is the density of these earthwork and cropmark enclosures in Cornwall (close to one every 1km^2), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

Prehistoric farmsteads – i.e. hut circles – tend to be inward-looking and focused on the relationship between the individual structures and the surrounding fieldsystems, where they

survive. The setting of these monuments does contribute to their wider significance, but that setting is generally quite localised; the relevance of distance prospects and wider views has not been explored for these classes of monument, and it is thus difficult to assess the impact of a wind turbine at some distance removed.

Early fieldsystems sometimes survive in upland areas as earthworks, more often surviving as crop- or soilmarks in lowland areas. They rarely receive statutory protection, and where they do they are often associated with other well-preserved Scheduled Monuments. Most relict fieldscapes are very local in character, and thus the impact of a wind turbine is likely to be muted. The notable exception to this would be the Reaves of Dartmoor.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Two Prehistoric enclosures with four hut circles 700m and 780m NNE of Minions; high significance, group value; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, but cut by later features. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.3km. Part of a relict landscape of Prehistoric remains. Located on the east-facing flanks of Stowe's Hill, just beyond the western edge of enclosed farmland. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of the assets, being located further down the same valley and directly to the east. However, the immediate landscape context of the assets is defined by the edge of the enclosed farmland. The features are not visually prominent, through there would be views both to and from the location of the proposed turbine, and it would frame views to the general area from the east. Impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- Extensive area of Prehistoric fields with three hut circle settlements and a medieval farmstead and enclosure north of Wardbrook Farm; high significance with group value; Scheduled Monument; condition: varies, good to fair. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.5m. This extensive area wraps around the southern flank of the Langstone Downs, and only part falls within the ZTV. The proposed turbine would lie to the east-south-east, further down the valley. It would thus fall within the wider landscape context of these assets, although the immediate context is defined by the edge of enclosed farmland. The turbine would be visible from the unenclosed open moorland, but would not frame views to or between the assets to any significant degree. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Roundabury Round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine *c.*2.5km. Located on a north-north-east facing slope east of Caradon Hill, within enclosed farmland but in a relatively exposed position. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this asset, which overlooks the headwaters of a tributary of the Lynher south of Upton Cross, and it is unlikely to frame views to the asset. It may be visible from the round, although there is an element of local blocking from the ramparts themselves. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Three adjoining Prehistoric linear boundaries near Bearah Tor; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine *c.*2.3km. Located in an exposed position on a north-east facing ridge with wide views. It is unclear what these boundaries represent – an agricultural enclosure, or something more significant – and thus it is difficult to assess the likely effects. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this asset, which lies to the north of Sharp Tor, and its immediate landscape context is defined by the edge of the enclosed farmland to the east. Impact: **negative/minor**, less if purely agricultural in character.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Rings Camp Round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to

turbine: *c*.5.4km. The monument lies on a high ridge north-north-west of Coad's Green, close to the B3257. Upstanding earthworks are visible from the public road, but appear quite shallow, and part of its circumference has been incorporated into field boundaries here. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this asset, and it would not frame views to or from the asset. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Ring bank in north-west corner of Lewannick Plantation; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: *c*.7.2km. Located within woodland, and lacking any sense of landscape presence, this monument enjoys an intimate setting but no real views to or from the asset. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this asset, and it would not frame views to or from the asset. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.10 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Prince of Wales Engine House at Phoenix United Mine; medium significance, but part of the WHS; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine *c*.1km. Located in an upland setting on a north-facing slope, with wide expansive views. The engine house is set in open and scrubby unimproved land on the boundary between the enclosed farmland to the east and the open upland to the west. The former Phoenix mine, with various shafts and spoil heaps and features, defines the surrounding cultural landscape, which in its current state is focused inward on the engine house as a focal point. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of this asset, and would intrude into views from the east. In addition, the engine house is a skyline landmark from certain viewpoints, a visual prominence the turbine might challenge. The turbine should not, however, affect our experience and perception of the place. Impact (monument as experienced on the ground) negative/minor (as a landmark) **negative/moderate**.
- Medieval and post-medieval tin and copper workings on Caradon Hill; high significance and part of the WHS; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine *c*.1km. Located on the exposed northern slopes of Caradon Hill, with wide and clear views towards the turbine from most of the site. The workings consist of ruined buildings intermixed with extractive features and spoil heaps. The key relationships are between the various features, not the relationships between these features and the wider landscape. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of these assets, but the immediate context is defined by the edge of enclosed farmland to the north. Some local blocking is

provided in some areas by trees and/or hedgebanks, but this is limited in extent. The turbine would intrude on some views from the north and north-east. Impact: **negative/minor**.

- West Rosedown Mine, two engine houses and three chimneys; medium significance but part of the WHS; Grade II Listed; condition: fair, some buildings are visible from the public road, and the chimneys show above the trees; but the site is overgrown with trees, shrubs and mature hedgebanks, blocking views. Distance to turbine: *c*.1km. The site is located on a north-east facing slope, and sits amid the remains of the former Marke Valley Mine on the edge of the more open uplands. While the topographical setting is open, almost exposed, the immediate landscape context is quite enclosed and intimate due to the overgrowth of trees and shrubs. The proposed turbine lies with the wider landscape context of these assets, but the immediate landscape context is defined by the edge of the enclosed farmland to the north and north-east. The chimneys are not particularly visually prominent and are not skyline features. The turbine would not be visible from the ground, but may frame some views from the north and north-east. Impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.11 World Heritage Site

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape was granted UNESCO World Heritage Site status in July 2006. This was in recognition of the contribution made by Cornish and Devonian miners and engineers to the Industrial Revolution. There is, however, an inherent conflict between the protection and preservation of these mining landscapes, and the duty to 'protect, conserve and enhance historical authenticity, intergrity and historic character', and the need to appreciate these are living landscape that continue to evolve and where sustainable development must be encouraged (see the *WHS Management Plan 2005-10*). Anything that detracts from that comes into conflict with the need to conserve and enhance historic character.

- Caradon Hill; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: varies, generally fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c*.400km. The WHS encompasses a large swathe of the upland and upland fringe of this part of Bodmin Moor, stretching from Henwood in the north to Pensilva and St Cleer in the south. The WHS wraps around the farm at Knowle, reflecting the spread of mining remains and associated infrastructure. Within the relevant area, these remains include: the former Marke Valley mine, the mining remains on north Caradon Hill, the Phoenix United Mine, a shaft at Newland Farm, and the streamworks at Darleyford. With a few notable exceptions (e.g. Prince of Wales Engine House, see above), these remains are not particularly prominent on a landscape scale, and views and vistas are not elements with much relevance to our understanding of these sites. The fact that most survive as romantic or unexpected ruins is a construct of our perception, not that of the owners, builders or workers. That said, the proposed turbine would intrude on views to the area from the east, and would interrupt views between different areas, where those views are possible. On that basis, and given the enhanced cultural importance of the WHS, the impact is likely to be **negative/moderate**, given size and scale of the proposed turbine.

5.6.12 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 *South East Cornwall Plateau* Landscape Character Area, between the *Bodmin Moor* LCA and the *Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys* LCA. The *South East Cornwall Plateau* LCA is characterised as an extensive area of sloping plateau dissected by river valleys, principally tributaries of the River Lynher. This is an open pastoral landscape with sparse tree cover outside the curtilages of the dispersed farming settlements. In the immediate vicinity of Knowle Farm, the historic landscape has been degraded through the loss of many historic field boundaries, to the detriment of what had been a relatively well preserved medieval fieldsystem. In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine would be located within the greater Lynher valley, between the river and the uplands of Bodmin Moor. In such a location, and dependant on the size and visual scale of the development, it would represent a new a visually intrusive vertical element in this landscape. The scale of the landform and its scenic complexity means this landscape is capable of withstanding the visual impact of the proposed development. However, the value and sensitivity of the designated assets to the west, especially when viewed from the east, needs to be taken into account. In terms of cumulative impact, there are only a small number of operational, proposed or screened turbines in the wider area, and cumulative impact does not seem to be an issue at this time. Overall, the impact on the character of this historic landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

5.7 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
GI	62175	Church of St. Melor; multiple GII monuments in churchyard	SX3195273559	Neutral and Negative/minor
GI	61458	Church of St. Sampson	SX3295872626	Neutral and Negative/minor
GII*	62166	Westcott	SX2942373691	Neutral
GII	62165	Upton Hall Farmhouse with attached hall	SX2795372557	Negative/unknown
GII	62154	Milestone at SX279724	SX2796572421	Neutral
GII	62152	Yonder Netherton	SX2879772841	Negative/unknown
GII	62146	Darley Farmhouse	SX2759773285	Negative/unknown
GII	62153	Milestone at SX278735	SX2789373524	Neutral
GII	62173	Higher Henwood Farmhouse	SX2660273563	Neutral to Negative/minor
GII	62145	Clouds Hill Cottage	SX2648272775	Negative/minor
GII	62147	Far View	SX2648172751	Negative/minor

GII	62158	Prince of Wales Engine House at Phoenix United Mine	SX2662571983	Negative/moderate
GII	62164 62163	Well House Treovis House	SX2837474021 SX2836474029	Negative/minor Negative/minor
GII	62144	Cheesewring Farmhouse with coach house	SX2616472548	Negative/moderate
GII	62168	West Rosedown Mine, 2 engine houses and 3 chimneys	SX2775071677	Negative/minor
GII	62167	West Rosedown Cottage	SX2779871629	Negative/unknown
GII	-	East and West Rillaton Cottage	SX2990273753	Neutral
GII	431676	Bearah Farmhouse	SX2893474413	Negative/unknown
GII	431952 431951	Uphill Farmhouse Uphill Cottage	SX2851175069 SX2849075061	Neutral Neutral
GII	431961-2 431960	Barns south and east of West Tremollett Farmhouse West Tremollett Farmhouse	SX2933475827 SX2931675819	Neutral
GII	432189 432190	Methodist Church Associated Railings, Wall, Gate Piers and gate	SX2953276806 SX2949676812	Neutral
GII	431729	Milestone at SX299764	SX2992976429	Neutral
GII	431691 431692	Disused Farmhouse Barn 15m south of Disused Farmhouse	SX2991675674 SX2990775652	Neutral Neutral
GII	62155	Milestone at SX309752	SX3096475266	Neutral
GII	62748	Guidestone at SX303740	SX3031074099	Neutral
GII	62184	House	SX3037172556	Neutral
GII	62141	Beneathwood Farmhouse	SX3058172272	Neutral
GII	62142	Browda House	SX3093071941	Neutral
GII	61457	Mornick Farmhouse (west) and adjoining barn	SX3186672292	Neutral
GII	61455 61456	Mornick Farmhouse (east) Barn adjoining Mornick Farmhouse (east)	SX3190072319 SX3189672328	Neutral Neutral
GII	61346	Guidepost at SX301698	SX3013369830	Neutral
GII	431942 431944	Trefuge Farmhouse and adjoining barn and stable Granary 15m north of Trefuge Farmhouse	SX2876077255 SX2874577257	Neutral Neutral
GII	431949 431950	Trewithey Farmhouse Barn 15m to west of Trewithey Farmhouse	SX2809176902 SX2807476897	Neutral Neutral
GII	431719	Milestone at SX280773	SX2806277348	Neutral
GII	432398	Penhole House and garden wall to the front [Borderline]	SX2887976268	Neutral
SAM	CO419	Round Called Roundabury	SX2862870576	Negative/minor
SAM	15039	Banked Cairn 125m NNE of Caradon Hill	SX2733170870	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
SAM	15585	Medieval and post-medieval tin and copper mine on northern slopes of Caradon Hill	SX2712571329	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 292	Wayside Cross	SX2924574836	Neutral
SAM	15081 15082	Prehistoric Enclosure with three adjacent hut circles Prehistoric Enclosure with one hut circle	SX2625972000 SX2618772045	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
SAM	15096	Prehistoric regular and irregular aggregate fieldsystems with three hut circle settlements, medieval farmhouse and enclosure north of Wardbrook Farm	SX2545573349	Negative/minor
SAM	15071	Prehistoric hillfort, aggregate fieldsystems, two cairns, medieval pound, and hut circles on Stowe's Hill	SX2572072732	Negative/moderate
SAM	15145	Neolithic Long Cairn, Prehistoric aggregate fieldsystems	SX2629673871	Negative/moderate Negative/minor
SAM	15085	Prehistoric round cairn on Bearah Tor	SX2627674662	Negative/minor
SAM	15144	Three adjoining Prehistoric linear boundaries	SX2653474690	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 408	Rings Camp Round	SX2895777796	Negative/minor
SAM	26251	The South Hill inscribed stone	SX3289072618	Neutral
SAM	CO881	Ring bank in NW corner of Lewannick Plantation [Borderline]	SX2762679748	Neutral
WHS	17	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	SX2649371377	Negative moderate
-		Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code:
RED = Dominant Zone; ORANGE = Prominent Zone; YELLOW = Moderately Intrusive Zone; GREEN = Visible.
Table 5: Summary of the evidence.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land close to Knowle Farm, but that belonged to an unnamed tenement in the 1840s. It probably formed part of the Priory and Duchy Manor of Carnedon Prior. The cartographic analysis would indicate these fields formed part of a medieval common open field system, perhaps part of a planned expansion into the manorial waste that took place in the 13th century. The geophysical survey failed to identify any archaeological features of interest.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on gently sloping land between two tributaries of the River Lynher, within a pronounced embayment in the eastern edge of Bodmin Moor. High ground wraps around to both the north (Notter Tor) and the South (Caradon Hill). This area of enclosed farmland is relatively open, and despite the scale of the landform, any tall new vertical elements are likely to be visually intrusive.

Most of the designated buildings in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, lie within different landscape contexts, 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. In contrast, most of the Prehistoric Scheduled Monuments are located within 2-3km and there is a marked absence of local blocking due to the open upland setting. The proposed turbine would have some impact (**negative/minor**) on at least fourteen sites, with a more pronounced impact (**negative/moderate**) on a number of others: the Prince of Wales Engine House, the Cheesewring Farmhouse and Stables, cairns on Caradon Hill, and a pair of enclosures with hut circles. The key sites to consider, where the greatest impact may be felt, are Stowe's Pound with associated monuments, and the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site [Caradon] considered collectively. Here the relatively small size of the proposed development would suggest an impact of **negative/moderate**; for a larger turbine the impact would undoubtedly negative/substantial.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, with the caveat that the key sites where the impact may be greatest are also the most important. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be permanent/irreversible.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, WALKOVER SURVEY, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT KNOWLE FARM, LINKINHORNE, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Knowle Farm
Parish: Linkinhorne
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 27418.72658
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of one (35m to tip) wind turbine.
Date: 8th of May 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, walkover survey, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment at land at Knowle Farm, Linkinhorne, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 100Kw wind turbine, 25m to hub and 25m to tip. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and English Heritage (EH).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located less than one kilometre north-west of Upton Cross. The settlement at Knowle is first recorded in 1474, and it stands within an area of degraded medieval fields. Immediately to the west are the remains of the Phoenix United Mines, first worked in 1836, which forms part of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site [Caradon]. To the west, north and south lie extensive and important areas of Prehistoric remains, including an exceptional group of monuments: the Hurlers, Rillaton Barrow, and Stowe's Pound. This is clearly a landscape of high archaeological potential.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;

3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;

3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.

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

3.1.5 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;

3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;

3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Walkover survey:

4.2.1 The site of the turbine and the length of the access track/other infrastructure will be examined for evidence of archaeological remains i.e. unrecorded earthworks or artefactual material identified in the topsoil.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a mangnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.4ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.4 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been 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 ll Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade l & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade l (exceptional) 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;

5.2.1 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;

5.3.1 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;

5.4.1 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;

5.5.1 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;

5.6.1 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;

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

5.8.1 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HET 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.

5.2 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 reference Southwes1-177315.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 PERSONNEL

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

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Appendix 2
Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Round Called Roundberry

CO419

The monument includes a round, situated on the upper north-facing slopes of a ridge to the east of Caradon Hill, overlooking the valleys of tributaries to the River Lynher. The round survives as a roughly-circular enclosure measuring approximately 140m in diameter. It is defined by a single rampart bank with an outer ditch and further lower counterscarp bank. The entrance to the west is defined by two orthostats, up to 2m high, which may not be contemporary. The earthworks have been disturbed by later mining activity to the west and ESE. A rectangular levelled area within the interior to the south is a modern tennis court. It was first depicted on the 1813 Ordnance Survey map, and is identified on the 1840 Tithe map as 'Round Bury'. Worth describes the site in 1872.

SX2862870576

Banked Cairn 125m NNE of Caradon Hill

15039

The monument comprises a large circular embanked funerary cairn, part of a linear cairn group near the summit of Caradon Hill on SE Bodmin Moor. The cairn survives as a circular bank of small stones, 19m in external diameter, 2-3m wide and 0.5m high, encircling a central mound, 12m in diameter and up to 1.5m high, composed of medium to large stones. Around the S and SW sectors of the central mound's edge are a row of end-set, inward-sloping, large slabs surviving from a retaining kerb. The surface of the central mound shows a number of hollows from stone-robbers, whose spoil has been dumped largely over the N and NE sectors of the cairn, filling the space between the mound and outer bank in that area. The same activities are responsible for a pit in the NE part of the mound, exposing a large natural boulder in its base; this pit is the only disturbance to reach a significant depth into the body of the cairn, and is off-centre and restricted in extent; consequently it is considered that any primary funerary deposits at the centre of this monument, and secondary deposits made in most other areas, will survive intact, together with the old land surface on which the monument was constructed. This cairn appears on the 1907 OS map, and has been surveyed on several occasions since then, but has not been subject to archaeological excavation. It lies near the summit of Caradon Hill, at the N end of a linear cairn group which extends to the SW across the hill's summit and contains ten recorded cairns of several types typical of the Early to Middle Bronze Age (c.2000 - 1000 BC).

SX2733170870

Medieval and post -medieval tin and copper mine

15585

The monument includes extensive remains from medieval to 20th century tin and copper mining and a medieval field system on the middle and lower northern slopes of Caradon Hill on south east Bodmin Moor. This scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection comprising the mining remains with the field systems and two sett boundary stones. The earliest remains from ore extraction in the scheduling appear as a broad deepened channel called a streamwork along the floor of Caradon Coombe, the valley along the northern edge of Caradon Hill. Medieval in origin and named the `Chepman Wille Worke' in 1515, the streamwork exploited tin ore weathered from its parent lodes and accumulated in valley floor silts. Controlled water flows flushed away the overburden of soil and grits, exposing the heavier ore which was dug out and further concentrated. The surviving channel, modified over much of its length by later mining, is only included in this scheduling to the south of the modern property boundary along the valley floor. As it extended west along Caradon Coombe, the streamwork disrupted the lower edges of an earlier medieval field system which enclosed most land in this scheduling. It varies in character; at lower levels in the north east of the scheduling, the slope rising from the valley floor is subdivided by curving strip fields with an overall north east-south west axis, separated by low earth and rubble banks. A bank across their lower ends was largely destroyed by the streamwork and the strip field area itself is crossed by later mining pits and truncated to the east by 19th century mining. The strip fields' uphill limit is defined by a bank and ditch which also extends beyond the western limit of the strip fields, following a WSW-ENE alignment towards the head of the valley to form a major boundary in the differing partition of the higher ground. Beyond sites of later mining disturbance, land on both sides of that boundary is generally cleared of surface stone and bears faint cultivation ridging; further low banks parallel with, and at right angles to, the major boundary show the ridging was subdivided into large sub-rectangular plots. The field system's elements are complementary: the strip fields form more intensively cultivated land serving a settlement beyond this scheduling, while the lightly ridged sub-rectangular plots on higher ground typify a less intensively used `outfield' area with intermittent cultivation between long stock-grazed fallow periods. As streamworking exhausted the valley floor tin ore deposits, extraction focussed on mineral lodes in the bedrock. Small prospecting pits were dug to locate lodes which, when found, were dug into by larger pits, called lode-back pits. Lode-back pits are commonly 4m-8m across, surrounded by spoil and choked by collapse at about 1m-3m depth. Their original depth was limited by the ability to drain them once the water table was reached; another pit was then dug further along the lode. As a result, the numerous lodes across these slopes, most on an overall WSW-ENE alignment, are matched by linear scatters of lode-back pits on a similar axis across much of this scheduling, with extensive prospecting pitting and exploitation of local ore concentrations in intervening areas. The pits overlie all elements in the medieval field system confirming the field system's earlier date. Lode-back working here enters the historical record as the `Carradon Downe Worke' in 1570; similar later references show this activity and knowledge of the rich lodes continued into the 18th century when major advances allowed their deeper exploitation. By the early 19th century, the eastern third of the scheduling lay in the Marke Valley Sett, an area of mining rights, while the rest lay in the West Rosedown Sett, sometimes called the Wheal Jenkin Sett. At least three well-spaced granite posts, each incised `MV' on one face, survive along the sett boundary in this scheduling. The scheduling contains three major foci of 19th century mining in these setts, with intensive work underway at all three from the 1820s-1830s. In the north east is the Salisbury Shaft complex of the Marke Valley Mine; across the centre of the scheduling is the West Rosedown Mine, and in the west is Wheal Jenkin. Early work in the Marke Valley Sett was in the east, beyond this scheduling, followed by more productive operations in the west, mostly extracting copper ore from the Engine Shaft, also beyond this scheduling, and from 1850 at the Salisbury Shaft, within this scheduling, where a pumping engine was installed to which a stamps or winding engine was added in 1864. By the mid-1860s the mine produced about 5000 tons (5100 tonnes) of copper ore annually, but its ore quality declined. In the 1870s the Marke Valley Mine's company acquired the West Rosedown sett and in 1881 they moved their centre of operations to Wheal Jenkin, abandoning Salisbury Shaft in 1883. Extensive remains of the Salisbury Shaft complex include the shaft with its adjacent pumping engine house surviving to 9m high; its boiler house is further collapsed but its chimney stands about 15m high. A stamps/winding engine house 35m south east of the shaft is largely collapsed but remains of its loadings, sunken boiler house and chimney survive well. Another winding engine house, 95m SSW of the shaft, survives to gable height on the south and retains its bedstone and loadings, with its sunken boiler

house extensively intact, as is its chimney. Other surviving remains include extensive spoil heaps on the slope below the shaft; a large reservoir to serve a levelled ore-processing area surviving east of the shaft, with an associated masonry support; two small buildings near the pumping engine boiler house; remains of an incline ascending the slope on the east of the complex linking the processing area with the railway branch line; at least three further shafts near the centre and southern edges of the overall complex, and many leats and overgrown earthwork features. The West Rosedown Mine crosses the hillslope about 0.5km south west of Salisbury Shaft. After initial working of tin lodes already exploited by lode-back pits, a shaft was sunk high on the midslope in the south of the scheduling, where a pumping engine was installed in 1845. Later work focussed on a second shaft sunk 295m downslope where another pumping engine was set up in 1858; the higher shaft engine was removed but work there continued with pumping powered by flat-rods from the lower shaft's engine. Always a small operation, dwindling production led in the mine's closure in 1873. Surviving remains include at least five near-level tunnels called adits from the mine's earliest phase but also draining later 19th century workings. They are spaced across the slope from high up near the scheduling's southern edge, the northernmost extended under a valley floor tramway embankment by a masonry tunnel with an arched portal. Both post-1845 mine shafts are visible, each with a large spoil heap which, at the higher shaft, supported a horse-powered winding engine. From the flat-rod arrangement are a balance-bob pit and loadings at the higher shaft and the trench and embankment which carried the flat-rods downslope to the lower shaft. North of the lower shaft are remains of its engine house and, to the east, the mine's main access track. In the angle between that track and the shaft's spoil heaps is another horse-powered winding engine platform. South west of the shaft are two largely intact rectangular reservoirs with associated supply and overflow leats. At the third 19th century mining focus, Wheal Jenkin, shafts were sunk from 1824 on a lode whose lode-back pits follow much of this scheduling's southern edge. By the late 1830s, an engine house, dressing floors and horse-powered winders served three main shafts, with the `Wheal Jenkin Adit' extending 275m from the shafts to discharge beside the valley floor. This phase contracted considerably by the 1860s and closed in 1872. When acquired by owners of the Marke Valley Mine, one of the 1830s shafts was re-excavated and renamed Bellingham's Shaft, pumped from 1886 from a new engine house alongside. A stamps engine house was built to the north east, with a substantial ore-processing works sited north of that. Despite this scale of works, output was poor and the mine closed in 1890. Wheal Jenkin retains good survivals, especially from the 1880s phase but including at least two of the 1830s shafts: Whim Shaft and Pink Shaft. The Bellingham's Shaft pumping engine house survives to gable height, with its 1886 datestone and remains of its boiler house. To the south east are two substantial reservoirs while north of the Pink Shaft are footings of ancillary buildings including the smithy, dry, carpenter's shop and office. An ore tramway bed heads from Bellingham's Shaft towards extensive remains of the stamps engine house, its boiler house and chimney. West of that engine house is a further shaft and a large reservoir which served the ore-processing works. That processing works is compact, containing at least 21 round buddles, settling tanks, water wheel pits, dressing floors and channels, matching in detail a contemporary mine plan. To its north, a stream flows from the Wheal Jenkin Adit into the streamwork channel while leats survive extensively across many parts of the mine. Prominent in the later 19th century mine infrastructure was the Liskeard and Caradon Railway whose abandoned trackbeds of 1876-7 cross and extend beyond this scheduling following two main routes. One follows the midslope across the West Rosedown and Wheal Jenkin Mines; the other enters the upper part of the Marke Valley Mine to be extended by a tramway to the lower slope and back towards the Salisbury Shaft. With economic failure of the mines it served, the railway went into receivership in 1890. Beside the deep shaft mining, many ore processing and spoil reprocessing sites had been established along the valley floor streamwork by the 1830s, some still visible in the scheduling. This activity continued throughout the 19th century but the scheduling also includes at least two phases of 20th century reprocessing dumps beside the valley floor, from 1936 and from the 1970s. The following structures are Listed Buildings Grade II: at Wheal Jenkin, the Bellingham's Shaft pumping engine house, the stamps engine house and its boiler house chimney; at the Marke Valley Mine, the Salisbury Shaft pumping engine and winding engine houses, their boiler house chimneys and the upstanding chimney between them. All modern fences, gates, notices, signs and their posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.
SX2712571329

Prehistoric regular and irregular aggregate field systems
15096
The monument includes two contiguous Prehistoric regular and irregular aggregate field systems, containing numerous stone hut circles, clearance cairns and two wall-lined trackways. A large, medieval, ditched enclosure bank with adjacent foundations of a longhouse are located within the area of the Prehistoric field systems in the eastern part of the monument. The monument is situated close to other Prehistoric settlement sites, field systems and funerary cairns in partly enclosed rough pasture on the southern slope of the Langstone Downs on SE Bodmin Moor. The plots of both Prehistoric field systems are bounded by boulder and rubble walls, up to 2m wide and 0.75m high. Occasional end-set slabs, called orthostats, are visible along some lengths of walling, especially in the western half of the monument. The downward movement of soil in the field plots due to the combined effects of Prehistoric cultivation and gravity on the steep hillslope has produced a deep build-up of deposits masking the uphill sides of most boundaries, with a corresponding erosion from the downhill sides. This process, called lynchetting, has altered the surface appearance of many boundaries and accentuated their height to form a series of scarps, the lynchets. They are generally up to 1m high but reaching 2m high in the regular aggregate field system in the east. The build up has been such in some parts of the monument as to have completely covered short lengths of the Prehistoric walling. The irregular aggregate field system survives over the 20 hectares encompassing the central and western parts of the monument. Traces are also visible in the monument's eastern 5 hectares where a regular aggregate field system was superimposed upon it. Irregular field boundaries reappear in a small area of steep hillside at the extreme NE edge of the monument beyond the regular field system. At least forty field plots survive, ranging 0.1 - 0.75 hectares in extent and extending around the hillslope between the 305m and 340m contour levels. Most plots are sub-rectangular with their long axis corresponding to the contour of the slope, but they display considerable variation in their overall size and ratio of length to width. Their boundaries frequently incorporate small stepped or curving irregularities and several longer curving walls are present. Consequently this field system presents a disordered network of field boundaries, lacking dominant axes other than that imposed by the contour of the slope. This field system contains at least six small mounds of stone rubble cleared from the field plots. These mounds, called clearance cairns, occur both within the plots and against their boundaries, mostly in the NW sector of the field system, and range from 2.5 - 5m in diameter and 0.3 - 0.5m in height. Two trackways pass along and through this field system's plots, each defined by parallel rubble walls, some lynchetted, 6m - 17m apart. One runs for at least 875m from the northwestern, uphill, corner of the field system, passing SE along its upper edge to near the centre of the monument, then descends the hillslope through the irregular fields and into the regular aggregate field plots to the east. The other survives as a 90m length along the lower slope south of a small hut circle settlement near the centre of the monument. The regular aggregate field system survives in the eastern third of the monument as at least six sub-rectangular field plots, of 0.35 - 0.7 hectares each and sharing a dominant SW-NE long axis. The plots are arranged as a block, three plots long by two plots wide, running SW-NE across the slope. The lynchetted field boundary along the midline of the block extends as a boulder and rubble wall for a further 160m uphill beyond the highest field plots, ending in the natural boulder scree on the SW side of Sharptor. The north-western plot in this field system has two straight sides created within the line of a curving wall of the irregular system, while the long trackway of that field system passes along the southern edge of the same plot. The trackway re-appears beyond the eastern edge of the regular field plots. The monument contains at least thirty-two stone hut circles. These survive with boulder and rubble walls up to 2m wide and 0.75m high, enclosing circular internal areas ranging 4.5-11m in diameter, levelled into the hillslope. The hut

circle walls frequently show inner and outer facing slabs, while some preserve entrance gaps facing southerly between SW to ESE and marked in one case by an end-set slab, called an orthostat, at one side. One hut circle near the western edge of the irregular system has a rubble-walled concentric annexe around its southern half. All except nine hut circles are grouped into three distinct settlements within the field systems, appearing as loose clusters of 7-10 hut circles each. The settlements are located at the north- western and central sectors of the irregular field system and at the eastern edge of the monument between the regular field system and the easternmost traces of the irregular system. The other nine hut circles are dispersed among the field plots except for one isolated large hut circle situated within the long trackway at its upper, north-west, end. In the east of the monument, a medieval enclosure boundary encompasses an irregular area of at least 4 hectares centred about the Prehistoric regular aggregate field system. The boundary survives as a turf-covered earth and rubble bank, up to 2.5m wide and 0.7m high, accompanied by a ditch up to 2m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch runs along the bank's outer side on the enclosure's northern edge and along its inner side on the eastern edge. The enclosure boundary merges with modern field walls at both ends, obscuring the course of its southern side. Within the western edge of the enclosure are the tumbled drystone foundations of a longhouse, a long rectangular medieval farmhouse. The wall foundations are 2m wide, surviving to a height of 0.6m, and comprise two sections: a northern structure, the living quarters, measuring internally 14m N-S (downslope) by 4m, separated by a 2m cross passage gap from a southern structure, the stock byre situated downslope for ease of drainage, measuring 4m north-south by 3m. The western edges of both structures are over-ridden and masked by a modern dry-stone wall. A 19th century tin-miners' watercourse, called a leat, passes NW-SE along the contour through the western part of the monument, as does the slightly terraced course of a dismantled 19th century mineral railway. All modern drystone walls, post-and-wire fences, gates, modern farm fittings and the surface of the dismantled 19th century railway are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.
SX2545573349

Neolithic Long Cairn, Prehistoric regular and irregular aggregate field systems
15145
The monument is situated across the broad valley of Bearah Common between Bearah Tor and the Langstone Downs on eastern Bodmin Moor. On the southern slope of Bearah Tor it includes a Neolithic chambered long cairn incorporated within a field of a later Prehistoric regular aggregate field system, itself partly encompassed by a medieval enclosure wall. A wall from the regular field system extends across the valley floor to form one wall of an irregular aggregate field system on the lower northern flank of the Langstone Downs. Another wall from the irregular field system extends as a linear boundary directly up the slope of the Downs, forming a base-line from which four other linear boundaries emerge at intervals running east, dividing the eastern spur of the Downs into near-parallel zones. The Neolithic long cairn survives as a trapezoidal, flat-topped mound of heaped rubble, up to 0.6m high and measuring 28m east-west by 14.5m wide at the east end, tapering to 3m wide at the west end. Limited stone-robbing has produced a hollow, 9m long, 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep, near the centre of the mound's western half and the SW edge of the mound has been truncated by a recently-cut ditch alongside a vehicle track that passes the cairn's southern side. An edge-set slab, 0.5m high, and three contiguous small boulders form a projecting kerb around the NE corner of the platform. The partly collapsed remains of a large slab-built burial chamber are centred 5.5m from the mound's eastern edge. The chamber survives with an edge-set slab, 2.7m long and 1m deep along its north side, against whose southern face leans another slab of the same dimensions which formed the chamber's south side when upright, giving a chamber 2.7m east-west by 1m north-south internally. Against the west and SW edges of the chamber's southern slab are two end-set slabs, called orthostats, each 2.4m long but now reaching 1m and 2m high respectively due to their angle of lean. Three further slabs are laid flat and embedded in the mound's surface to the immediate NE of the chamber, while at least eight more edge-set slabs and small orthostats are visible in the surface of the mound's eastern half, evidence for the internal structuring of the mound common among Neolithic long cairns. One slab lying flat on the mound's SE corner has been fashioned into a millstone roughout during the 19th century. The long cairn is situated near the centre of the eastern field of a Prehistoric regular aggregate field system. This field system includes three rectangular plots bounded by walls of heaped rubble and boulders, generally 1.5m wide and 0.4m high but rising to 3m wide and 1m high in parts, and containing occasional facing slabs and orthostats. The field plots are arranged in a row, WSW-ENE. The smaller eastern pair are defined by three walls, 60-90m apart, sub-dividing the land between two near-parallel walls running 105-125m apart on a WSW-ENE axis, giving plots of 1 hectare and 0.9 hectare respectively. Short lengths of walling extending east from the NE and SE corners of the eastern plot indicate the former presence of further plots in that direction. The western plot comprises a sub-rectangular area of 3.3 hectares, measuring a maximum 197m WSW-ENE by 215m NNW-SSE, its northern wall sharing a similar alignment to that of the eastern plots but its southern wall projecting a further 75m to the SSE. Shorter lengths of rubble walling survive near the centre of its western half, providing evidence for its former sub-division. This field system contains five stone hut circles, surviving with circular rubble walls, up to 2m wide and 0.7m high, around levelled internal areas ranging 5.5-12.5m in diameter. Occasional inner and outer facing slabs are present and one hut circle has a low internal wall marking off the SW third of its interior. One hut circle is located near the northern edge of the eastern field, another is near the SW corner of the western field, and the other three form an east-west line in the NW quarter of the western field. This field system also contains at least 16 large heaps of cleared rubble, called clearance cairns. These range 2-8m in diameter and 0.4-1.2m high, showing a similar distribution to the hut circles with isolated examples at the northern edge and beyond the NE side of the eastern field, one near the SW corner of the western field, and the remainder in the NW quarter of the western field. This field system shows some evidence for re-use as an enclosure during the medieval period; the enclosure wall follows the field system walling along its northern side, then curves south, up to 45m beyond the west wall of the western plot, returning along the southern side of the western plot. No closure of its eastern side is visible. Where the medieval enclosure wall overlies the Prehistoric wall, the latter has been converted into an earth and rubble bank, up to 2m wide and 1m high, ditched along the outer side. The west wall of the Prehistoric regular field system extends south, beyond the field system, to the valley floor where it turns east for 75m, then curves south, rising up the northern lower slope of the Langstone Downs to form the western wall of an irregular aggregate field system. This field system is similarly walled to the regular system and comprises two complete plots. The northern plot is rectangular, 130m long east-west, bounded by parallel walls 45-52m apart to north and south. The southern plot is almost semi-circular, its curving southern wall extending the northern plot's west wall southwards and eastwards to give a length of 110m east-west by 45m north-south. A partly cleared wall marks off a western sector in each plot. The northern wall of the northern plot extends to both east and west. To the east it disappears after 60m into natural rubble deposits. To the west, it continues for 15m beyond the wall extending from the regular system, then turns sharply south, continuing as a major linear boundary described below. A small subrectangular field plot, of 0.04 hectares, is built against this linear boundary's east side, opposite the field system's southern plot. The irregular field system incorporates two stone hut circles, each with rubble walling 2m wide and 1m high, with both inner and outer facing slabs, around levelled interior areas 6.5m in diameter. One hut circle, built into the southern wall of the southern plot, has an entrance gap facing NNW; the other, in the narrow gap between the western plot's west wall and the linear boundary wall, has a south-facing entrance gap. A small clearance cairn is situated 12m north of the latter hut circle, with two others situated adjacent to, and 10m beyond, the southern plot's SE edge. These cairns are up to 4m in diameter and 0.75m high. The linear boundary extending from the northern edge of the irregular field system continues for 357m from its turn southwards, running almost directly uphill for 207m to the shallow summit dome of the spur, and then curving to the SW over its final 150m, ending in the natural boulder scree to the north of Sharptor. The boundary survives as a rubble bank, up to 1.75m wide and 0.4m high, with orthostats up to

0.7m high forming contiguous rows in parts. The boundary forms a base-line from which four other, similarly constructed, linear boundaries extend east and south-east, at intervals of 25-75m, dividing the slope of the spur into broad strips. Shorter cross-walls run SSW from the central two of these boundaries. The parallel walls bounding the northern and southern sides of the irregular field system's northern plot also derive from this earlier phase of land division. The surface of the metalled track running ESE from the Bearah Tor granite quarry is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath it is included
SX2629673871

Prehistoric round cairn
15085
The monument comprises a small Prehistoric funerary cairn surrounding the easternmost tor of the Bearah Tor ridge. The cairn is situated near Prehistoric linear boundaries along the eastern slope of Bearah Tor on SE Bodmin Moor. The cairn survives as an oval arrangement of stone rubble, heaped up to 1.75m high against the vertical sides of subrectangular granite outcrop measuring 14m NE-SW by 9m NW-SE and standing 3m high. The periphery of the cairn's rubble is well defined, extending 6m from the NE face of the outcrop and 5m from its NW and SE faces, but only 2m from its SW face. On both the SW and SE sides, the rubble overrides the lower exposures of bedrock which border the outcrop on those faces. A layer of cairn rubble, largely turf covered, is also present on the irregular upper surface of the outcrop. A slender granite slab, 0.4m wide and 1m high, is wedged upright in a natural joint in the bedrock at the SE periphery of the cairn. The outcrop forming the focus of this cairn is the easternmost of an ENE-WSW linear succession of granite outcrops that crowns the summit of Bearah Tor.
SX2627674662

Three adjoining Prehistoric linear boundaries
15144
The monument includes three adjoining Prehistoric linear boundaries situated on the eastern spur of Bearah Tor on eastern Bodmin Moor, near a Neolithic chambered long cairn and other broadly contemporary linear boundaries, field systems and settlement sites and cairns. The monument is divided into four separate constraint areas. Each linear boundary survives as a bank of heaped rubble and boulders, up to 1.25m wide and 0.5m high, incorporating occasional edge-set slabs, called orthostats, which project through the bank up to a height of 0.6m. The boundaries' rubble core is only exposed through the thinner turf cover at the monument's uphill, WSW, end; the remainder of the boundaries are visible as thickly turf-covered banks with occasional projecting orthostats and larger boulders. Two of the boundaries run on almost straight and parallel WSW-ENE courses, 135m-150m apart. They define a broad zone from the summit crest of Bearah Tor to the gentler slope near the upper limit of modern pasture. Lengthwise, this zone is centred on the ridge which runs down from the eastern rock outcrops of Bearah Tor. The southern of these two boundaries extends over 340m, with two breaks of 37m and 39m respectively where its course passes across natural concentrations of boulders, one of which is disturbed by 19th century stone splitting debris. The northern boundary extends over 240m, with one break of 34m, also over a disturbed boulder concentration. The third linear boundary links the upper, WSW, ends of the other two boundaries, extending in a slight curve for 133m NNW-SSE across the upper end of the Tor's ridge and passing 55m east of the Tor's easternmost summit outcrop. This boundary has a short break in its southern half occasioned by recent stone-splitting and its actual point of junction with the southern boundary has been removed by the intrusion of a small stone quarry. Despite this, the absence of both of these boundaries from the undisturbed land immediately beyond that quarry indicates their former termination at that point. These boundaries combine to form a large scale zoning of the hillside whose high-altitude siting, construction and layout is mirrored, beyond this monument, by similar subdivisions located on the eastern spur of the Langstone Downs from 600m to the south, while broadly contemporary settlement sites and field systems occupy the valley between this monument and the Langstone Downs, from 200m to the south. An earlier, Neolithic, long cairn is located among those field systems, 280m SSW of this monument, while a round cairn is sited around the eastern outcrop of Bearah Tor, broadly contemporary with and 55m west of this monument. The surface of the lightly rutted track, crossing the southern boundary 25m before its surviving ENE terminal, is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath it is included.
SX2653474690

Round called rings camp
CO 408
The monument includes a round, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between the Rivers Inny and Lynher. The round survives as a roughly circular enclosure measuring up to 120m in diameter internally defined by a rampart preserved as a wide scarp slope measuring up to 15m wide and 1m high on all except the north western side, where it has been incorporated into a field boundary and forms a substantial bank and by a slight bank above the scarp to the south. The surrounding ditch is preserved as a buried feature
SX2895777796

The South Hill inscribed stone
26251
The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone, known as the South Hill inscribed stone, situated in the churchyard at South Hill in south east Cornwall. The South Hill inscribed stone survives as an erect granite shaft set in a rectangular base stone. The overall height of the monument is 1.66m. The east principal face of the shaft measures 0.35m wide at the base tapering to 0.21m wide at the top. The west face measures 0.18m wide at the base widening slightly to 0.21m at the top. The shaft is 0.28m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.26m at the top; the sides slope in from the wider east face towards the narrower west face. The top of the shaft has been fractured. At the upper end of the east principal face of the shaft is an incised motif called a `Chi Rho' monogram, visible as an upright cross formed from a capital letter `I' with a central curved cross-bar. The terminal of the upper limb curves over to form a letter `P', the cross limbs terminate in rounded ends. The top 0.3m of the east face of the shaft, where the monogram is incised, slants backwards slightly towards the west. The `Chi Rho' monogram is an early medieval shorthand symbol for Christ, formed by the first two Greek letters for Christ, and dated in south west England from the later fifth to seventh centuries AD. Below the `Chi Rho' monogram two transverse curved lines are incised one above the other, above a Latin inscription incised in two parallel lines running down the shaft. This inscription reads CVMREGN- FILI MAVC- which translates as `Cumregnus son of Maucus'. The use of the Chi Rho monogram, the formula of the Latin inscription and the style of the lettering combine to suggest a sixth century date for this memorial stone. The west face of the memorial stone is plain and undecorated except for a small brass plaque bearing an inscription `Romano British monument IV - VI century Cumregni Filimaugi Discovered in Rectory garden 1891'. The shaft is set in a rectangular base stone which is completely covered by a layer of turf. The church at South Hill is one of only three churches in Cornwall dedicated to St Sampson, a sixth century Welsh saint who travelled across Cornwall and went on to Brittany. In an early `Life' of the saint, reference is made to the stone at South Hill: St Sampson came across some people performing pagan rites, he convinced them of the error of their ways by performing a miracle and the people converted to Christianity. The author mentioned that he had been to the spot and touched a stone decorated with a cross which Sampson had carved. It is probable that the author of the `Life of St Sampson' had visited the inscribed stone at

South Hill, and had fitted it into his story. The details of this incident fit better with the topography around Golant, on the River Fowey estuary on the south coast of Cornwall, where St Sampson probably founded a monastery.
SX3289072618

Listed Buildings

Church of St. Melor; Various GII Listed Monuments in the churchyard
62175
The Parish Church dedicated to St Melor is dated from the 16th century although the south aisle is attributed to the 14th century.The Norman font and the Celtic cord-work and mouldings on the outer arch of the south porch are examples to suggest a much earlier church on the site.The north side of the church together with the tower was refurbished in 1891. The square tower (second only to Probus, also in the county of Cornwall) is 120 feet high and is built in four stages, buttressed and finished with battlements and crocketed pinnacles. The present set of six bells were recast in 1805 and re-hung in 1923.Internally, the building is laid out in traditional form with a central nave and pews either side, chancel choir stalls and altar. There are two side aisles both with Chapel altars at the east end which are used from time to time for informal worship.The windows are mostly glazed in plain cathedral glass with some memorial stained glass. one of which depicts our patron, St Melor. Other ancient and notable artefacts within the building include a fine Elizabethan table used as a side-chapel altar, Elizabethan pews, and 14th century wall paintings (depicting "The Seven Works of Mercy"), a carved oak pulpit and lectern and a set of stocks, well presented, with holes for seven people, awaiting occupants in the porch. Holy Well - in a field below and to the South West of the church is St. Melor's well. A tiny 15th century granite building, complete except for the door (though the staples for the hinges remain)with a little niche for the saint above.
SX1395273559

Church of St. Sampson
61458
Parish church and mother church of Callington. Dedicated in 1333. Nave, chancel, north transept and first 2 stages of tower circa 1330s. 4-bay south aisle and upper stage of tower circa C15. South porch circa late C15. Restored in 1871. Stone rubble with moulded plinth to nave, chancel, north transept and west tower. Corner buttresses to tower and north transept. Buttresses to chancel and nave. South porch of large blocks of granite ashlar. Granite ashlar to upper stage of tower. Slate roof with slightly higher ridge to chancel. Nave roof altered with evidence of higher roof marked on east side of tower. West tower of 3 stages with angle buttresses to first stage. Moulded plinth and strings. Battlemented parapet with pinnacles. West door, moulded 2 centred arch with triple cavetto mould with fillets between. Circa C17 door, vertically planked and studded with strap hinges. West window, restored. 2-lights with renewed cusped heads with quatrefoil above. Above, 2 single light openings with cusped heads. Slate fenestration with ventilation holes in shape of cross. 2-light belfry openings, Perpendicular tracery, west light slightly off centre. Slate panels. Frieze below parapet with band of Apostles in relief. Possibly angels on corners. Weather vane on south east pinnacle. Corrugated asbestos lean-to on north side of tower. Nave; north side, to west of transept, two 2-centred openings with C19 Decorated tracery. 2-lights with cusped heads with trefoils above and quatrefoil in centre. Hoodmoulds. To east, 2-light window with restored C19 geometric tracery beneath 2-centred arch which projects into west wall of north transept. North window of north transept in slightly blocked opening with pointed relieving arch. Circa C15 Perpendicular tracery beneath 4-centred arch with roll mould. Hoodmould. Opening on east of north transept blocked. Chancel; straight joint on north wall to east of north transept above plinth. Two 2-centred arched openings with restored simple tracery. Hoodmoulds. East window of 3-lights. Restored Decorated tracery of freestone with cusped heads and soufflets. 4 petal star above. South window of chancel, restored, 2-light Decorated window. East window of south aisle, Perpendicular 4-light window beneath 4-centred arch. South aisle with three 3-light Perpendicular circa C15 windows with granite tracery beneath 4-centred arches with hoodmoulds. Similar 3-light window to west of porch. South porch with 3-centred granite arch with moulded jambs comprising double roll mould. Moulded hood and labels. Sundial above, 184-. South door, 2-centred moulded arch. Roof; nave and north transept unstained king post trusses with arch braces. Chancel with original waggon roof with central moulded longitudinal rib and 3 painted shields South aisle, original stained waggon roof with moulded ribs and recently painted shields and carved bosses. 4 bay south aisle with tall moulded type A (Pevsner) piers. Moulded bases and caps with 4-centred moulded arches. Engaged pier on west far cruder with tall moulded base. Tower arch, 4-centred arch with mouldings to arch dying out to jambs (cf St Ive Parish Church). Squint between north transept (Manaton Chapel) and chancel. C19 furnishing. Norman font inscribed with Chi Rho sign. Round bowl decorative with tree of life and 2 long animals in profile. 4 figure heads at corners. Round shaft with 4 columns continuing from figure heads. Later base. Piscina at east end of north transept with cusped head. Badly eroded. Decorated circa 1330s piscina in south east corner of chancel. Ogee cusped arch. South window of chancel projects into earlier simple sedilia. 2 Decorated tomb recesses on north side of chancel. Circa 1330s. Ogeed arches with cusping and bulbous finials. Western recess pierced by squint from north transept. Table at west end of church, carved, circa C17. Monuments; Manaton chapel in north transept. Monument to John Manaton and wife 1507. In east wall Monument to Michael Hill, son of Michael Hill of Trenethick and Frances, daughter of Samuel Manaton of Manaton. 1663. Figure in aedicular frame with moulded cornice and marble columns. Figure in relief, half kneeling at library table, his head resting on his hand, and his elbow on a skull. Remains of ancient colour. Inscription below. North wall of nave, classical monument to Grace Parson, died 1778. Stencilled text around east window. Stencilled pattens on organ. 2 reset headstones on east wall of porch. To Sampson Lucas, died 1730 and to Joseph Lucas, died 1729. Latter engraved and signed by William Lucas. Bells; 1/5, 2/5, 3/5 and 4/5, 1698 cast by J. Pennington.
SX3295872626

Westcott
62166
Farmhouse, now house. Late C16 - early C17 origin; remodelled and extended in 1653 by Edward Kneebone; what survives may be a fragment of a larger house of this date, or possibly the house was never completed. Alterations of early C18, circa 1700, including the stair. Later alterations of C19 and C20. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack with rubble shaft and granite coping to right gable end and gable end stack to front left wing. Plan: What remains is an L-plan fragment of a probably larger building, which may have been a U-plan. As seen from the front, the later parlour wing of 1653 is to right, and the wing projecting to front left is the earlier building. This appears to be the hall and inner room; the hall is heated by a stack now at the front gable end, which would originally have been in an axial position at its lower end. The inner room has a later corner fireplace on what would have been the rear wall. Probably in the later C17 or early C18, the front or rear of this hall (now the left side) was extended, so that it projects beyond the inner room. In 1653, the house was enlarged by a stair hall and main parlour, attached at right angles to the inner room and with access into the original hall. The staircase was reconstructed in circa 1700, with a closet at ground floor below the stair well. In circa mid C19, a doorway was inserted in the front of the stair hall, which was re-inserted as a window in late C20. The need for a doorway in this position indicates either that the U-plan wing with main entrance was removed. It seems likely that the work of remodelling and enlarging the house in 1653 was interrupted before a main entrance was built. Exterior: 2 storeys; in the parlour wing, the ground floor has 3-light stone mullion window (C20 replacement) and a 6-light granite window with king mullion, hood mould with stops. First floor has 3-light and 4-light granite mullion windoows, with king mullions,

hood moulds with stops. At first floor to centre, granite stone with EK and crest, an uprooted tree; datestone 1653 to right. To left, there is a small chamfered single light at ground and first floor. To left, there is the 2-storey gabled wing of the early house. This has end stack with oven at the base, porch with pitched roof and C20 door to left of the stack. The right gable end of the parlour wing is rendered, with 2-light chamfered granite casement at first floor to left, with iron stanchions and hood mould. At the left side, the front wing has ground and first floor 3-light wooden casement, at first floor with L hinges. Sipped roof to left, with C20 glazed door and first floor 3-light casement, blocked chamfered granite window to left; buttress. The rear is rendered, with 2 windows at first floor in the stair hall, one 3-light and small 2-light, both granite casements with hollow-chamfered mullions. Interior: The parlour in the parlour wing has a large chamfered granite fireplace with flat lintel and C19 wooden mantel. Slate floor. Fine plasterwork ceiling of 1653 with knot pattern, acorn and oak leaf bosses and fruit sprays. C18 box cornice. C18 doorframe with C19 plain door. The stair hall has an open-well stair, with early C18 balustrade at first floor with turned balusters. The doorframe to the closet under the stairs is ovolo-moulded, with a bobbin-turned balustrade as a ventilator over the doorway; 2-panelled door. The doorway to left, leading into the original hall, has a fine 9-panelled door, with moulded studded battens and fleur-de-lys strap hinges. The frame, facing the hall is ovolo-moulded, with vase stops with carved stylised flowers. The original hall has slate floor and heavy chamfered beams; extended by a further bay to the outer side. Gable end fireplace of C20 reconstruction. The inner room altered in late C20 with corner fireplace. At first floor, there are 3 fine C17 panelled doors, in ovolo-moulded frames, leading to the chamber over the parlour, the chamber over the stair hall and the chamber over the original inner room. Good ironmongery to the doors. The chamber over the parlour has plaster barrel vault, plain; there is a honeysuckle plasterwork frieze and cornice, and plasterwork overmantel with vase of flowers and a bird perching on a stem. The fireplace is granite, with cambered chamfered arch. The plaster frieze is carried over the feet of the principals. Over the stairs is a small closet of uncertain purpose. Roof: Chamfered collars over the parlour wing. Much renewed in late C20. Westcott retains unusually high quality internal features, particularly the plasterwork.
SX2942373691

Upton Hall Farmhouse with attached hall
62165
Upton Hall Farmhouse with attached - wall II Farmhouse. Possibly,,late C17 origin, rebuilt in the late C18, with alterations of mid C19 and some later alterations. Slateatone and granite rubble with granite quoins; partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stack, in granite ashlar to right, slate-hung to left. Plan: Originally a 2-room plan; re-oriented and rebuilt circa late C18, so the left end room became the front left room, with a front passage and front right room; the new front range is of 2-room plan with central entrance to passage, each room heated by a gable end stack. Probably in the later C18, an outshut of one-room plan was added to rear right, in the angle with the earlier range; at the time of the re- orientation, the new front range was extended beyond the line of the original building, to form an overall T-plan: at the left side, a wall was built to enclose the rear of the garden, with niches which way have been bee-boles. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; at first floor, all C19 16-pane sashes; ground floor has central half-glazed door with flat-roofed porch on plain granite monolithic piers; to right a 12-pane sash with sidelights and cambered granite head, to left a 16-pane sash with cambered granite head. Straight joint to left of the window to left. Rubble wall attached to left, about 5 metres long, with 3 flat-headed niches, possibly bee-boles, with southerly orientation. The right side has a granite ashlar stack rising from the slope of the outshut roof. Left side has the gable end of the front range slate-hung; the rear wing is rendered, with 9-pane casement at first floor. The gable end of the rear wing is also rendered, with C20 window at ground floor and large 16-pane sash at first floor. The rear of the outshut has C20 window at ground floor, and raking dormer with 2-light casement; there is a triangular projection in the wall at the junction with the early range, to give access to the rear room. Interior: The room to front right has a gable end fireplace with flat chamfered granite lintel. This may have been re-sited, as the wall thickness is consistent along what would have been the original front wall of the house.
SX2795372557

Milestone
62153
C19. Granite monolith about one metre high, with triangular head, with carved painted lettering in upper case, sanserif: LISKEARD 7.
SX2789373524

Higher Henwood Farmhouse
62173
. Late C18, with C19 additions and alterations and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble, partly rendered. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks with cornices to main range; addition to left has hipped roof and front lateral stack with pyramidal cap. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance; each room heated by gable end stack. To end left there is an addition of C19, of one-room plan, heated by front lateral stack; this also has a porch entrance. There is a single storey outshut to the rear of the passage and the room to right. Second outshut of 2 storeys to rear left, behind the room to left and the C19 addition. There is a further addition to rear left, of the later C19, of single storey, with gable ends and a gable end stack at the inner end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range; first floor has two 2-light 12-pane casements with L hinges to left and 2-light 8-pane casement with L hinges to right, all with slate cills. Ground floor has central porch with hipped roof and C20 glazing, inner panelled and glazed door; 2-light 2-pane casement to right, 3-light 12-pane casement with L hinges to left. Straight joint to left to the addition, which has a porch with hipped roof, glazed front and half-glazed door to side, inner 4-panelled door. Front lateral stack. Left end rendered, with 16-pane sash at ground and first floor to right. The rear outshut has 16-pane sash at ground floor and smaller 16-pane sash at first floor. Right side in rubble, with one small window opening at ground floor to right. 2 rows of square pigeon holes with slate perches in the upper gable end. Rear has single storey outshut to left with 4-pane light. Small 2-light casement at ground floor to left on the main range, and paired 6-pane sash above the outshut. To right, 2-storey outshut with plain door with timber lintel and 6-pane light. This forms a catslide roof with the main range. Small single storey addition to right with 2-pane light in the gable end. Interior: Not accessible.
SX2660273563

Clouds Hill Cottage
62145
Pair of attached houses for mine workers, now one house. Late C19 with some C20 alterations. Stone rubble, painted. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks with shaped tops. Plan: Pair of attached one-room plan houses, each with entrance directly into the room, which is heated by a gable end stack. Attached to rear, a later unheated outshut behind both houses, for service, and a single storey lean-to attached to the left side. Now one house. Exterior: 2 storeys and 2 windows, all 4-pane sashes with external shutters at first floor. Central C20 porch, with 2 plain inner doors. The right side has a curved oven at the base of the stack. C20 window at ground and first floor to right. Outshut has C20 window. Left side has lean-to with door to front, slate-hung above the door. 4-pane light at ground and first floor to the left of the lean-to. At the rear, the outshut forms a catslide roof, with C20 window at ground floor to right. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2648272775

Far View
62147
Late C19 with few later alterations. Painted stone rubble. Bitumenised slate roof with gable ends, hipped roof over rear wing; gable end stacks with shaped tops and end stack to rear wing. Plan: 2-room plan with entry directly into the room to right; each room heated by a gable end stack. To rear left there is a wing of one-room plan, heated by an end stack. The house was used as a pair of attached houses, and later as one house. Later lean-to in the angle between the wing and the main range, and a C20 addition to the left side. Exterior: 2 storeys and 2 windows. Ground floor has central half-glazed door with C20 hood; ground and first floor left have 16-pane sash, ground floor right a 2-light 8-pane casement, first floor right 2-light 2-pane casement; all windows at ground floor with plain granite lintels. Rendered lean-to of single storey to left with 2- light casement to front. Left side has rendered lean-to with 2-light casement to rear; the rear wing has a 2-light casement at first floor. The right side has a curved oven at the base of the stack; straight joint to the rear lean-to, which is single storey, with a 2-light casement. Rear has no windows; the rear lean-to forms a catslide roof with the main range. Interior: Not inspected.
SX2648172751

Prince of Wales Engine House at Phoenix United Mine
62158
Phoenix United Mine II Engine house at Prince of Wales shaft, Phoenix United Mine. 1910. Granite rubble with red brick dressings. Plan: Rectangular engine house with chimney attached to the south west corner. Attached to left, the remains of large rectangular building; about 10 metres from the rear left, a further building. Also about 50 metres from the rear, a further building, probably for the six head of pneumatic stamps. Engine house on plinth, with gable end to front with chimney attached to left; the chimney has a square plan base, rising to the height of the engine house, broached at the top with a circular tapered brick chimney with cornice. The gable end has a wide round brick arch at ground floor with 2 narrower round-arched brick openings above. The right side has 2 round-arched openings at ground floor, one at first and second floors. Lower ground level has round-arched opening. Left side has round-arched opening at first floor, oculus at second floor. Rear has round-arched bob opening, leading to a trench at right angles to the engine house. Rectangular building attached to left has arcade of 3 round brick arches to front, 2 of them blind and smaller arches set within, the central arch open. Building 10 metres from rear left A single storey rectangular building with gable ends, 3 round-arched brick openings to the side. One gable end has bob opening, with round-arch to left and right and oculus at the apex of the gable. Other gable end has round-arched doorway to right and left. Attached to the side, remains of 2 further buildings, also single storey, with gable ends and round-arched openings. Stamps 50 metres from the rear 2-storey building with gable ends; along the front are 7 segmental-headed window openings, at upper level. 3 similar openings in gable end to right. Housing for engine at the left end and opening to full height of the buiding to front and rear at the left end. In 1910, this mine had a new 80 inch pumping engine, built by Eolman Brothers Ltd of Camborne. There was also a Robey 2-speed horizontal winding engine and a six head of pneumatic stamps. Drainage was difficult, and work was abandoned in 1914. Sources: Barton, D.B.: A Historical Survey of the Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon 1964.
SX2662571983

Well House
62164
Late C18 - early C19. Slate rubble with granite quoins. Pyramidal slate roof. Plan: Small square plan building with drain to left side. The front has a plain door. Left side has small 4-pane light with slate cill. At the base at the left side, a drain hole with slate chute, issuing into a semicircular granite trough. Interior: Slate floor. Well to left of centre, by the drain hole.
SX2837474021

Treovis House
62163
Late C17 origin; refronted in circa late C18 with later C19 alterations and C20 alterations. Slatestone and granite rubble, partly rendered. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends and gable end stacks with rubble shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with hall to left and kitchen to right, each room heated by gable end stack; through passage. In the late C18, a stair was inserted in the passage, and an outshut of 2 storeys was added along the whole of the rear, with unheated dairy to left and kitchen to right. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3 window range; at first floor all 2 light 8-pane casements with L hinges. Ground floor has central C20 gabled porch, with inner panelled and gabled door with overlight. To left, 2-light casement with segmental stone head, to right a 5-light casement with L hinges, 10-panes each light, and stone segmental head. Left side rendered, with C20 2-light casement at first floor in the outshut. Right side has straight joint to front of stack; it appears that the flue was rebuilt. Outshut has ground floor C20 2-light casement, formerly door, first floor 2-light casement with roughly hewn timber lintel. The rear is rendered, with C20 window, door and 2-light casement to dairy, with single light to right. At first floor a small 2-light casement and single light; at the right, the outshut is built into the bank, with stone steps the right side. Interior: Entrance passage has straight stair across the whole width; at the rear, one jamb survives from a rear passage door, concealed in a cupboard below the stair. Along the right side of the passage is a chamfered beam with step stop. Room to left has fireplace with flat granite lintel and jambs, chamfered. Room to right has wooden lintel to front window, plastered over. Dairy to rear left has slate floor and slate table, rear right kitchen also has slate floor and formerly had fireplace using the main flue at the gable end. At first floor, the chamber over the hall has a granite fireplace with flat chamfered lintel and jambs. The feet of the principals are visible at first floor, roof space not accessible; the roof appears to have been reconstructed to incorporate the outshut, re-using at least one chamfered principal rafter.
SX2836474029

Cheesewring Farmhouse with coach house
62144
Late C19, with some C20 alterations and additions. Painted stone rubble. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; axial stacks. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance hall and principal room to front left and right, service rooms to rear; each room heated by back-to-back fireplaces from the axial stacks. Coach house/stable attached to right side in an L-plan. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range. All windows 16-pane sashes at ground and first floor; ground floor has central C20 glazed porch with inner glazed door with overlight with decorative glazing bars. Attached to right, single storey coach house/stable, with C20 doors and windows; hayloft over stable to end right. Left side has two 16-pane sashes at ground and first floor, and one at attic level. The rear is clad in corrugated iron, and has two 16-pane sashes at first floor to left, one 16-pane sash at ground floor to left and 8-pane sash and C20 window. The rear of the coach house has 3 windows and one

C20 door. Interior: Not inspected. Sources: Stainer, P.: Granite working in the Cheesewring District of Bodmin Moor, Cornwall. Journal of the Trevithick Society, No 12 for 1985.
SX2616472548

West Rosedown Mine pair of engine houses and three chimneys
62168
Circa 1870. Slatestone rubble with brick dressings. Plan: Engine house to north with chimney to south west; engine house to south with chimney to south west. One further chimney about midway between the two engine houses. Northern engine house in slatestone rubble on granite plinth with granite quoins; gable end to front and rear with a chimney about 20 metres from the rear gable end. The chimney is circular, tapered, with the remains of a further rectangular building attached to east. The front a gable end has a round-arched bob opening with granite voussoirs. Right side has window opening with granite jambs and voussoirs. Rear gable end has wide round arch at ground floor with granite voussoirs and 2 window openings above the flat granite lintels. Southern engine house has gable end front to north; bob opening with flat timber lintel; to the front 3 granite walls forming 2 trenches. The rear gable end has window opening at all 3 levels. Left side has door at ground floor and window above. Right side also has door, wall partially collapsed. The chimney is about 10 metres to south west, circular, tapered, with brick top. West Rosedown Mine was owned and worked by the Marke Valley adventurers from 1858 onwards. This sett had originally been worked as part of the old Wheal Jenkin in the 1830s by Cornwall Great United. At West Rosedown hopes were entertained of finding tin in depth and a 60 inch engine was erected in 1862 to sink the mine. Production declined and in 1883 it was decided to sell off all the underground and surface machinery on the old copper part of the sett. Sources: Barton, D.B.: A Historical Survey of the Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon 1964.
SX2775071677

West Rosedown Cottage
62168
House, originally part of the West Rosedown Mine. Mid C19, possibly incorporatingearly buiding, with few later alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Partly slate-hung. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, each room heated by gable end stack. The entrance leads to a stair hall. Single storey lean-to addition of later C19 at the left side. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window front. All windows are 16-pane sashes of C19, with quoins to sides at ground floor. Front painted. Central C20 gabled porch with door to side. Single storey lean-to attached to left with C20 window to front and side. Right side slate-hung, with external weathered stack. Left side rendered. Rear slate-hung; 16-pane sash at first floor right and left. Smaller 12-pane sash to centre lighting stair. Ground floor left 4-pane sash. To right a single storey C20 addition. Interior: Not inspected.
SX2779871629

Bearah
431676
Farmhouse. Probably early C17, partly remodelled in mid to late C18 and in mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: Original arrangement uncertain. Front range of two room and cross passage plan with larger room on left; both rooms heated by end stacks. There is a circa mid to late C18 stair to rear of the passage and a small room to rear of the right hand room. The one-room plan wing to rear of left hand room is heated by an end stack and has a cloam oven projection. Exterior: Two storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-window front. C20 glazed door flanked by C19 or C20 20-pane sash and C19 16-pane sash; all ground floor openings with brick segmental arches. First floor with two 16-pane sashes flanking a 12-pane sash. In the gable end on right is a granite roundel with a cross carved in relief. It appears to be carved with initial '-D' and date 1823. Interior: Left hand room has a chamfered and ogee stopped timber lintel to fireplace with ashlar jambs. The ceiling beams have been replaced probably in the C20. In the rear wing the earlier beams survive with a large chamfered but unstopped cross beam with rough unmoulded floor joists. Remains of granite surround to fireplace with hollow chamfered jambs with ball and pyramid stops. Circa C18 stair with simple turned newels and ramped deep moulded rail. Balusters possibly partly replaced. First floor and roof not inspected.
SX2893474413

Uphill Farmhouse
431952
Probably C18. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends, continuing over outshut to rear. Large projecting stone rubble end stacks with end stack to rear left. Plan: Probably a double depth plan with principal rooms to front heated by end stacks and narrow service rooms to rear with kitchen to rear left heated by end stack and probably parlour on right. Exterior: Two storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-window front. The windows have been replaced in the C20 but the openings remain unaltered and have dressed stone arches with slate strings above. C20 porch flanked by two C20 windows with three C20 windows on first floor. Rear elevation not inspected. Interior: not accessible.
SX2851175069

Uphill Cottage
431951
Circa late C17. Stone rubble partly slate hung on left hand side. Slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: Two room and cross or through passage plan. Probably larger hall kitchen on left and smaller parlour on right heated by end stacks. Circa C19 one-room plan service wing added to rear, heated by rear lateral stack and small C19 outshut to rear of right hand room. Exterior: Two storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-window front. C19 6-panel door near centre with C19 partly glazed timber porch with flat roof. C19 3-light casement to left and C19 or C20 6-pane sash to right, both openings with dressed stone arches with slate strings above. Three C19 2-light casements on first floor. Interior: not accessible.
SX2849075061

2 Barns 10-30m South of West Tremollett Farmhouse
431962
Bank barn and attached barn. Circa late C18 and 1877 for R.K. (datestone). Stone rubble, the later barn with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roofs with hipped ends. Plan: The earlier barn has shippons or stable on ground floor with loft above and is of rectangular plan. The later barn stands attached at right angles and is of overall rectangular plan with shippons on ground floor and threshing floor above. The ground rises to rear and the entrance to the threshing floor is directly from the yard to rear. Exterior: Earlier barn of two storeys. It is rendered on the left hand side. The ground floor window and door openings are asymmetricaly placed. On the first are loft doors to left with ventilation slits to right. The

later barn is of two storeys on front with the ground floor openings partly blocked. The granite lintels are well cut. Loft doors above to right of centre with two window openings and row of pigeon holes below eaves. Datestone 'RK 1877'. Interior: not inspected.
SX2929675797

Barn 10m east of West Tremollett Farmhouse
431961
Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings and quoins. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Rectangular plan probably originally with shippons on ground floor and loft above. Exterior: Two storeys. The rear elevation faces the right hand side of the house and is unaltered with a C19 plank door on the right hand side. The front elevation is partly obscurred by a C20 shed. However, the exterior remains fairly unaltered. The granite lintels above the ground floor openings continue to form a string band. Loft opening above. Forms part of group with farmhouse. Interior: Not inspected.
SX2933475827

West Tremollett Farmhouse
431960
Circa early C19, possibly with earlier origins. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate hung with rag slates on front elevation. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance. Two principal rooms to front heated by end stacks with narrow service rooms to rear, flanking stair at end of cross passage. Exterior: Two storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front with granite surrounds to the windows. Central C19 panelled door in C19 slate porch with hipped end. Flanked by two C20 3-light casements. First floor with 3 replacement casements, two of 3-lights flanking a central 2-light casement. The rear elevations has complete C19 casements with original glass. The window to rear left is a 2-light granite mullion window and the other windows have granite surrounds. On the right hand end is a cartshed with loft above which has been incorporated into the house. The granite uprights for the cart shed have been infilled with stone rubble and the first floor is slate hung. Interior: not inspected.
SX2931675819

Methodist Church
432189
Probably early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Partly slate hung. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with nave and chancel. Stair turret on liturgical north west providing access to first floor gallery. Exterior: Liturgical west end to road; the gable end slightly recessed with granite coping and corner buttresses. There are two pairs of lancet windows which have diagonal glazing bars and a large central rose window with original glazing. The liturgical north elevation has two tall 2-centred arched openings with glazing bars with small panes and intersecting bars at top. Stair tower and entrance on right hand side. The south elevation is slate hung and has original glazing to the three tall 2-centred arched windows. There is a small late C19 or C20 extension on the liturgical east end. The chapel is complete and of a good quality. Interior was not accessible.
SX2953276806

Railings, Wall, Gate Piers and gate, west of Methodist Church
432190
Probably mid C19. Ashlar slate stone and granite. Pair of granite gate-piers, square-on-plan, with pyramid tops. C19 iron gates with curved braces and uprights terminating in fleur- de-lys. C19 overthrow, the lamp missing. To right, low ashlar stone quadrant wall with C19 iron railings and C19 square-on-plan ashlar stone terminal pier with granite pyramid cap.
SX2949676812

Milestone
431729
NORTH HILL SX 27 NE 4/99 Milestone 500 metres to south east of Coades Green II Milestone. Circa mid C19. Painted granite post, rectangular-on-plan with triangular top. Inscribed 'Callington 6, Plymouth 19'.
SX2992976429

Disused Farmhouse
431691
Farmhouse and garden wall to front. 1769 (datestone) possibly with earlier origins. Stone rubble with dressed stone quoins, the front rendered. Cement washed rag and scantle slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stack on left and brick shaft to end stack on right. Plan: Two room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Later C18 and C19 outshuts to rear and on left and right hand ends Exterior: Two storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-window front. C20 door with slate hipped hood flanked by two C20 windows with dressed stone arches and remains of slate strings. Datestone incised on stone to right of window. First floor with C20 window to left and the remains of C19 2-light casements in centre and to right. Rendered lean-to outshut on left and circa C19 outshut on right with dressed granite quoins, door opening on ground floor and window above. Circa C19 stone rubble garden wall with moulded granite coping enclosing small garden area to front of house. Interior: Unmoulded timber lintel to fireplace in left room. Cloam oven. Granite chamfered surround to fireplace in right hand room. Ceiling beams not visible. Roof not fully inspected but appears to be a C19 replacement.
SX2991675674

Barn 15M South of Disused Farmhouse
431692
Possibly early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped end. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with shippons on ground floor and threshing floor above. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical front with double feeding doors and three shippon doors on ground floor. The granite lintels continue as a string band above ground floor. Threshing floor double doors on first floor to left of centre with slate hipped hood. Interior: Roughly cut floor beams.
SX2990775652

Milestone
62155
Granite monolith about 90 centimetres high, with triangular head. Lettering in upper case, sanserif: CALLINGTON 5 PLYMOUTH 18.

SX3096475266

Guidestone
62748
Early C19. Granite monolith about one metre and 50 centimetres high,with rounded head. Carved painted lettering in upper case, sanserif, to each of the four sides: REDGATE, LISKEARD, CAMELFORDE, and LAUNCESTON.
SX3031074099

House
62184
Dated 1823, with some C20 alterations. Painted stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof to left and slate roof with ridge tiles to right, some hand made ridge tiles remaining; gable ends with gable end stack to right and axial stack to left. Plan: 2-room plan, at 2 levels with the slope of the ground, running down to left. Higher room to right is heated by gable end stack, entrance directly into this room; lower room to left heated by an axial stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, at 2 roof levels. To right, two 2-light casements of 6-panes each, one with L hinges, at first floor, ground floor has plain door with pitched hood, similar 2-light casement to right with plain granite lintel. Lower range to left has at ground floor 2 brick openings with segmental heads, one blocked, and one with C20 2-light casement inserted. First floor has 2-light 6-pane casement with L hinges. To left at ground floor a narrow single light. Datestone at first floor to left, with carved initials CJP 1823. Right side has single storey lean-to with door with strap hinges and corrugated iron roof. Left side blind with buttress. Rear and interior not inspected.
SX3037172556

Beneathwood Farmhouse
62141
Late C16 - early C17, with later alterations including an addition to the upper end of mid C19, and some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles, one hand-made crested ridge tile surviving, and gable ends; gable end stack to left with brick shaft, rear lateral hall stack and rear lateral stack to the inner room. Corrugated asbestos roof over the lower end. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan, with unheated lower end room to right, with stair tower to rear. Hall to left heated by rear lateral stack and inner room also heated by rear lateral stack. There is a stack in the axial position, heating the first floor chamber over the passage and hall. In the mid C19, an addition of 2-room plan was added to the higher end; the room to left is heated by gable end stack and the room to right by a rear lateral stack. Straight joint between the 2 builds. The inner room appears to have been rebuilt, but was probably an addition of the C17; the original house would have consisted of the hall and the lower end only. Exterior: The early house is of 2 storeys, an asymmetrical 3-window range, with the roof level lower over the lower end room to right. Ground floor has two 3-light chamfered granite casements with hood mould, to the hall and the inner room. 4- centred arched chamfered and step-stopped granite doorway to passage with plain door. At first floor there are 2 similar 3-light chamfered granite casements, some with C19 3-pane lights surviving. C20 window above the passage doorway. The lower end has 3- light chamfered granite casement at ground floor, and C19 2-light casement with L hinges at first floor. To the left of the straight joint, the C19 addition has two 2-light casements at ground floor and first floor, central C20 porch with pitched roof. Right gable end has single storey rubble lean-to and casement at first floor. Left end has C19 external stack. At the rear, the lower end room has a 2-light C18 casement with H hinges and timber lintel; C20 flue. Stair tower with pitched roof also to rear of the lower end, with 4-pane C20 light. The rear passage door is enclosed by a small C20 single storey lean-to. Inside, there is a doorway similar to the front doorway, with 4-centred arch, chamfered; studded door with strap hinges of C17. Blocked window above with timber lintel. There are 2 rear lateral stacks behind the hall, both external with a straight joint between. At first floor the inner room has a C19 16-pane sash. Straight joint to the C19 addition, with a 16- pane sash at first floor and external rear lateral stack to the room adjoining the inner room. Small pointed arched stair light with brick surround. Interior: The hall has rear lateral fireplace in granite, with flat chamfered lintel and jambs. There are 5 deep chamfered cross beams with step stops. The wall to the passage is a stud partition with a double thickness plank studded door, re-sited from the doorway into the lower end. The lower end room has a round-arched chamfered doorframe with studded door with strap hinges. The rear stair tower has a rebuilt C20 stair. At first floor, there is a blocked doorway which would have led from the hall chamber to the chamber over the inner room; the inner room has been replaced by the C19 addition. Roof over the hall has one truss remaining by the partition, with cambered and chamfered collar, threaded purlins and ridge purlin. There are halvings for dovetailed lap joints, collars missing.
SX3058172272

Browda House
62142
House. Largely of mid - late C19, incorporating some C17 structure; with additions and alterations of later C19 and some C20 alterations. Owned and rebuilt for Thomas Kittow, purser of South Caradon Mine. Slatestone and sandstone rubble with granite dressings and quoins; partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends ; gable end stacks in ashlar with shaped tops and cornices; rear lateral stack with brick shaft. Plan: 3-room plan, with 2 rooms to left and one to right; end rooms heated by gable end stacks and the hall heated by a rear lateral stack. A storied porch leads to a wide passage and stair hall to rear. In the mid C19, the rear of the house was extended by a service wing to right, of 2-room plan, and the rear of the passage was extended for the stair hall, with a service room built behind the hall stack. In the later C19, a further addition was made to the rear left, of one-room plan. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window range. All windows are granite casements of C19 with diamond lights. Bay to left has 4-light window at ground floor and 3- light window at first floor, with gable over. Hall bay has similar 4-light window at ground floor and 3-light at first floor; all with hood moulds. 2-storey porch with hipped roof, has re-set C17 granite doorway with 4-centred arch, roundels in recessed spandrels and hood mould, small 2-light C20 casement above in chamfered granite surround. 2-light granite casement at ground floor to left side, lean-to porch with plain door to right side, with 2-light window above. Lower end to right has 3-lightwindow at ground floor and 2-light window at first floor with small gable over. The right side has 2-light window at first floor to left, projecting oven to right. 2-storey rear wing to right has three 3-light granite casements at first floor, three C20 casements at ground floor with granite lintels, and door. The rear of the wing has C20 casement and door. At the left end, the gable end of the main range is blind. Rear wing set back and rendered to left, with canted bay through 2-storeys, with plate-glass sashes and hipped roof. 24-pane sash at first floor to right. The rear of the main range has a large stair light, with mullion and transom and diamondglazing. 2 C20 casements at ground and first floor to right. Interior: Not inspected.
SX3093071941

Mornick Farmhouse (West) and barn adjoining NW
61457

circa 1820s probably on earlier site. Stone rubble, with large granite quoins. Slate-hung on front and partly slate-hung on right-hand gable end. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble and granite stacks on gable ends. Double depth plan. 2-rooms wide with wide central cross passage stairhall. To rear 2 narrow service rooms originally comprising dairy and small rear staircase (removed). Rear rooms formed passage with access to barn on left-hand gable end. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with two 16-pane sashes with horns and original crown glass. Granite cills. Central entrance with porch on 2 granite columns, tapered, with square bases and caps. Slate side walls. Dentilled cornice. 6-panelled wide door with moulded edges to panels and top lights glazed. Above, three 16-pane sashes with horns. To rear, replaced C20 casements with glazing bars. On right-hand gable end, single storey stone rubble wing with slate roof with gable end. Rear lateral stack. Interior; 2 main reception rooms with simple cornices. Open string stair with curved brackets. Reused granite cill to mullion window in cill of rear window opening. Granite lintel to mullion window reused as heath stone in mid C20 stone rubble fireplace. Plain granite lintel to fireplace of rear lateral stack in kitchen wing. Adjoining on left-hand gable end probably earlier farmhouse later converted as barn. In process of conversion to holiday accommodation at time of inspection. Circa C18. Stone rubble with lower slate roof with gable ends. Dressed stone arches to ground floor openings with entrance near centre and further opening introduced on right-hand side. Above two 3-light openings with granite quoins and doveholes beneath eaves. Door in left-hand gable end with slate hood. Interior of barn gutted with C19 collar rafter roof.
SX3186672292

Mornick Farmhouse (East)
61455
Circa late C18. Stone rubble with large granite quoins. Slate-hung on first floor of south west front. Slate roof with gable ends continued down over integral outshut to rear. Stone rubble stacks on gable ends and stone rubble rear lateral stack in north corner of outshut, partly rendered and raised. 2-rooms wide with wide through passage stair hall. Double depth plan probably built with buttery and pantry to rear in integral outshut. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with 2 early C20 2-light casements with panelled door beneath slate hood. Above, 3 early C20 2-light casements beneath timber lintels. Casements to rear. Adjoining on north west gable end bank barn which continues at right angles towards north east. (qv barn adjoining to north East of east Mornick farmhouse). Interior not inspected. Good example of plan type and the unaltered rear is as important as the front.
SX3190072319

Barn adjoining to the NW of Mornick Farmhouse (east)
61456
Bank barn. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with cement washed scantle slate roof with gable ends. North west elevation; single storey with central double plank doors beneath slate hood on brackets. South east elevation; 2 storeys with central opening on ground floor and further opening to right with plank door. Small narrow slit opening between with reset round granite arch. Eleven steps up to central double stable doors with slate hood. Slit opening to right.
SX3189672328

Guidepost
61346
Granite post, square in section, with directions, given on 4 faces. Incised black painted upper case lettering without serifs. Inscribed CAL LAUN LISK ST LING CES EARD GER TON TON MAN The turnpike act for roads leading to Launceston is date 1760 (33 Geo II c59) and for roads leading to Callington, 1764 (4 Geo III c48). William Albert The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840 1972
SX3013369830

Trefuge Farmhouse and adjoining barn and stable
431942
Farmhouse, attached threshing barn with water wheel and stable. Probably C18, the farmbuildings of the early C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Lower corrugated asbestos roof to stables on right. Plan: Double depth plan house with entrance to left of centre, the hall-kitchen on right and parlour on left, both heated by end stacks. There was probably a narrow outshut across the rear with dairy on left and kitchen on right. In the later C19 the house was extended when the outshut was raised to two storeys. The barn adjoining on the lower left hand end is of rectangular plan with shippons on the ground floor and a threshing floor above. To the rear is an overshot waterwheel in a deep pit with outshut above containing mill machinery and pair of mill stones. Attached on the higher right hand side of the house is a stable of rectangular plan with loft above. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical front elevation, with house near centre, barn on lower side on left and stable on right. The house has an entrance to left of centre with C19 6-panel door in small open porch with flat roof. C19 2-light casement to left and C20 3-light windows to right with dressed stone arch. Three late C19 or C20 4-pane sashes on first floor. The stable to right has no openings in the front wall. The barn to left has shippon doors on ground floor and threshing door with hood on first. To the rear are a flight of granite steps leading up to the opposing threshing door. Interior: The outshut to rear of the barn contains the remains of an overshot wheel in a deep pit below ground level. Above is the hurst frame containing the remains of mill machinery and there is a pair of millstones above. Interior of house not inspected.
SX2876077255

Granary 15m North of Trefuge Farmhouse
431944
Small granary. Probably mid to late C19. Timber frame granary raised on the posts of granite staddle stones. The frame is hung with roughly cut timber weather- boarding. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan granary, raised about 0.5 metres above the ground with an extrance in the front gable end Exterior: There is a plank door in the gable end. The left hand side wall has been covered in corrugated asbestos. Interior: not inspected.
SX2874577257

Trewithey Farmhouse
431949
Probably late C16 or early C17,possibly with earlier origins. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and lower range on right with hipped end. Brick axial and end stacks. Plan: Original arrangement of plan uncertain. The house is built down the slope with the ground rising to left. The higher left end was demolished in the early to mid C20; the house now has a 3-room plan, the left hand and central rooms sharing an axial stack and the right hand room heated by an end stack. A C17 2-storey porch provides direct entrance into the left hand room; this is a particularly unusual arrangement as there is no sign that this room was originally divided to form a cross or through passage and there is no sign

of a passage back doorway. Although the fireplace is partly blocked the projection which interestingly is close to the entrance, suggests that there is a large fireplace opening. The arrangement of this plan has close similarities to Stonaford House (q.v.). In the C19 a second entrance was inserted on the lower side of the central room and C19 partitions and stair inserted within. It is uncertain if the lower room on right is a later addition. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical 1:1:2 window front. Gabled 2-storey porch to left has chamfered segmental granite arch with ball and pyramid stops and a C17 studded door. Granite 2-light mullion window on first floor. To right two late C19 or C20 1-light windows flank a C19 stone rubble porch with slate lean-to roof and C19 door. First floor with two late C19 or C20 2-light windows flanking a one-light window. The roof level drops at the cross wall between the central and right hand rooms. The left hand gable end is hung with corrugated asbestos sheets. Interior: Inner entrance has a square headed chamfered granite frame with eroded stops. The ceiling beams within the porch have been removed and a stair inserted on the left hand side provided access to the room above the left hand room. The left hand room has heavy wany chamfered ceiling beams, some with straight cut stops. The fireplace is partly blocked with a Rayburn stove. The central room has heavy wany chamfered ceiling beams and the remains of a chamfered surround to the fireplace. The lower room on right has a plastered ceiling and a C20 grate. The roof structure above the porch, the left hand room and central room has been replaced in the late C19 or C20 and there is no sign of the earlier structure; the eaves have been raised. The roof structure above the lower room on right was not accessible. Manor of Trewithey, formerly seat of Issacke family later belonging to Vincents (qv battens). Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872, reprinted 1974.
SX2809176902

Barn 15m to the west of Trewithey Farmhouse
431950
Barn. Circa early to mid C19 extended in later C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Overall rectangular plan barn extended by one bay to right hand side. Shippon on ground floor with threshing floor or loft above. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical front elevation. The barn has been extended to right. The earlier range has three shippon doors on ground floor, the granite lintels continued to form a continuous string band. Threshing doors with hood to left of centre and to right in later range. Interior: Not inspected.
SX2807476897

Milestone
431719
Circa mid C19. Painted granite post, rectangular-on-plan with triangular head inscribed 'Launceston 6, Liskeard 9111' (9 3/4 miles).
SX2806277348

Penhole House and garden wall to the front [Borderline]
432398
Probably C17 extended in the late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front. Slate roof with gable ends and hipped end to rear wing. Stone rubble end, side lateral and axial stacks. Plan: Original arrangement uncertain. Overall 'L' shaped plan. The front range has two principal rooms heated by end stacks, the rooms flanking a central entrance and a wing of one-room plan to rear left, heated by a side lateral stack and stair in projection to rear of passage. The house continues to rear left with a wing of probably 3-room plan, the far room a circa early to mid C19 extension. There are C19 outshut extensions on the left hand side of this wing and a one-room plan cottage adjoining which is heated by an end stack. Exterior: Two storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front, rendered with moulded plinth and flat string band. Central C20 porch with C19 inner door flanked by two C19 16-pane sashes with three similar sashes on first floor. The stair projection to rear of this range has a hipped end. The wing to rear has a regular 3-window right hand elevation with late C19 or C20 2-light casements and 4-pane sashes. Stone rubble garden wall and front with moulded coping and ashlar stone square-on-plan gatepiers with pyramid caps. C19 wrought iron gate. Interior: The owner states that the rear wing has several early features including large fireplaces and exposed beams. Interior not accessible.
SX2887976268

WHS
Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape
17
Brief synthesis The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engines houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally. The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications. The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernable landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence. Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world. Criterion (iii): The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic. Criterion (iv): The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic

engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world. Integrity (2010) The areas enclosed within the property satisfactorily reflect the way prosperity derived from mining transformed the landscape both in urban and rural areas, and encapsulates the extent of those changes. Some of the mining landscapes and towns within the property are within development zones and may be vulnerable to the possibility of incompatible development. Authenticity (2010) The property as a whole has high authenticity in terms of form, design and materials and, in general, the location and setting of the surviving features. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work. In the villages and towns there has been some loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, but it is considered that this is reversible. The ability of features within the property to continue to express its Outstanding Universal Value may be reduced, however, if developments were to be permitted without sufficient regard to their historic character as constituent parts of the Site. The spatial arrangements of areas such as Hayle Harbour and the settings of Redruth and Camborne are of particular concern and these may be vulnerable unless planning policies and guidance are rigorously and consistently applied. Protection and management requirements (2010) The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5) and World Heritage (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. Policies to protect, promote, conserve and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can be found in regional plans and in local authority plans and frameworks. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system. A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of this large, multi-area and diverse Site. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of local authority and other stakeholders that underpins it. The co-ordination of management of the property lies with the Site office for the property. Service-level agreements with other departments within Cornwall Council's Historic Environment department ensure the effective delivery of planning advice, and Sites and Monuments record keeping. The Strategic Actions for 2005-2010 in the management plan have been in part completed, and the development of risk assessments and a monitoring system are underway utilising data capture systems being introduced by Cornwall Council. The production of detailed definitions of Outstanding Universal Value for specific landscapes within the Site will also be pursued to aid the delivery of planning advice.
SX2649371377

Appendix 3
HVIA Supporting Jpegs

Stowe Hill and Cheesewring, looking through the field in which the turbine is to be situated (in the foreground), confirming direct intervisibility; from the east.

As above, looking west-south-west.

As above, looking to Notter Tor; from the south-east.

Sharp Tor and Stowe Hill from the field to the east of the turbine field; from the east.

Bearah Farm, Bathpool, set in the valley of the river Lynher; from the north-west.

Wayside Cross set near North Combe Farm, within the garden and shielded by trees and garden shrubs; from the north-east.

Disused farm and barn, set in a large field enclosure, showing it is more enclosed to the west side and open to the east; from the south-west.

Barns at West Tremollett Farm; from the east.

Uphill Farm, set on the southern slope, surrounded by trees, very enclosed setting; from the south-west.

Penhole Farm set on an open south-west slope; from the south-west.

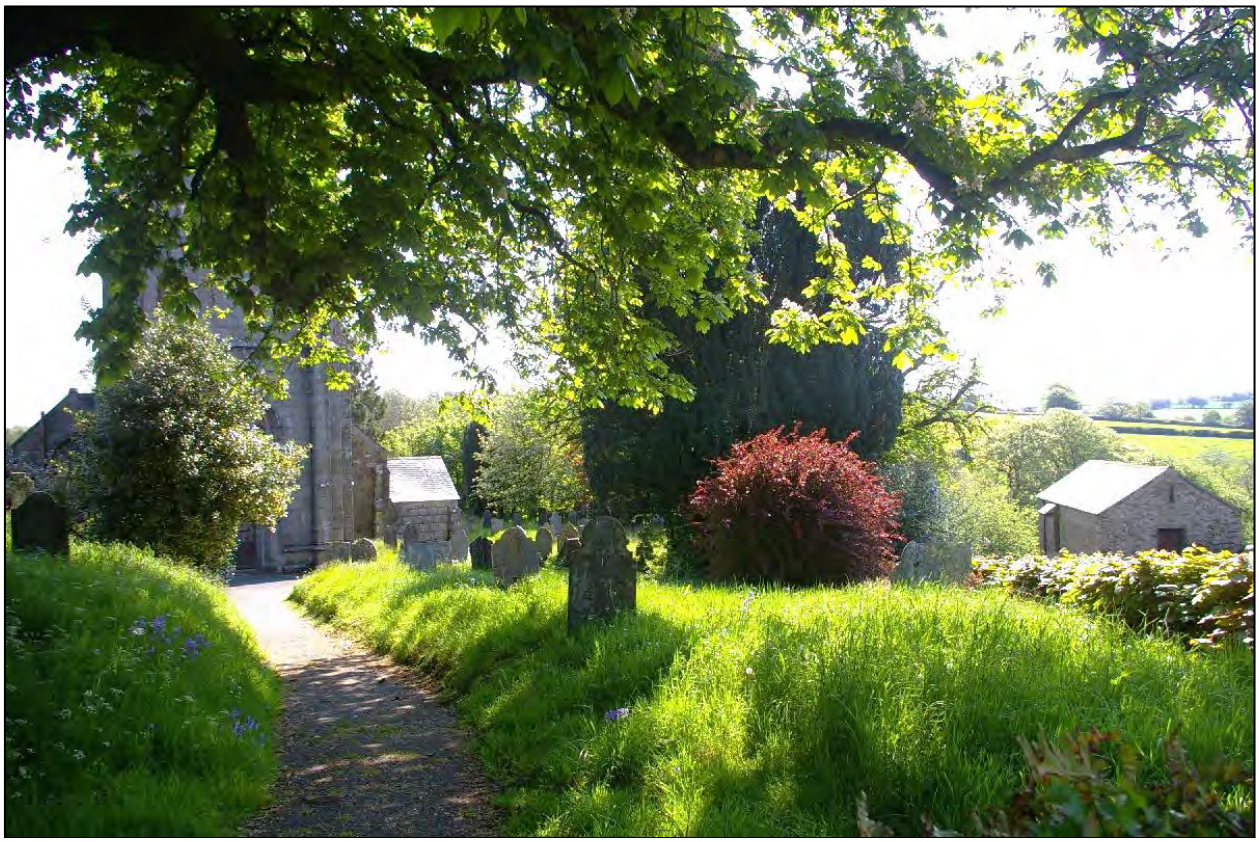
View from the Rings Camp Round, looking back towards the location of the proposed turbine; from the north.

Milestone set into the bank, just outside Coad's Green; from the north-west.

Trefuge Farmhouse and barns, set in a shallow coombe; from the east.

Methodist Chapel and School in Coad's Green, showing the village-based setting; from the south-west.

St Melors Church in Linkinhorne, set in the valley, amongst the houses of the village; from the north-west.



St Melors churchyard and showing enclosed valley views; from the north-west.

St Sampson in South Hill, showing the church set within the village in its large churchyard; from the south-west.

Detail of local blocking to the west of the church that will shield the body of the building and churchyard from views to the turbine; from the east.

Mornick, with East and West Mornick Farm, set in a shallow coombe with a sense of enclosure; from the south-east.

South Hill church set amongst the trees, showing the mature trees that screen the church tower and prevent it appearing as a landmark; from the west.

View down into the valley towards St Melor.

Plushabridge; the various undesignated historic assets provide context for the Listed stone-built house to the west, lower on the slopes; from the east.

The guidestone at the crossroads north of Rilla Mill; from the south-east.

West Rillaton Cottage, located within the small settlement of Rillaton; from the south.

Westcott, viewed within its valley setting on the outskirts of Rillaton; from the north-east.

The track up to Rosedown mine, showing the wooded nature of the immediate area; from the west.

The stone milestone which lies north of Upton Cross; from the south-east.

Darley Farmhouse, set in the shallow wide valley of the Darley, on a south-facing slope; from the south.

Milestone north of North Darley Farmhouse; an enclosed setting with tall hedgebanks. Viewed from the south-east.

Treovis Farm, showing the wide views east across the river valley; from the west.

Higher Henwood Farmhouse set in its wooded gardens; from the north.

The Prince of Wales Engine House at the former Phoenix United Mine, showing how it dominates the landscape; from the north.

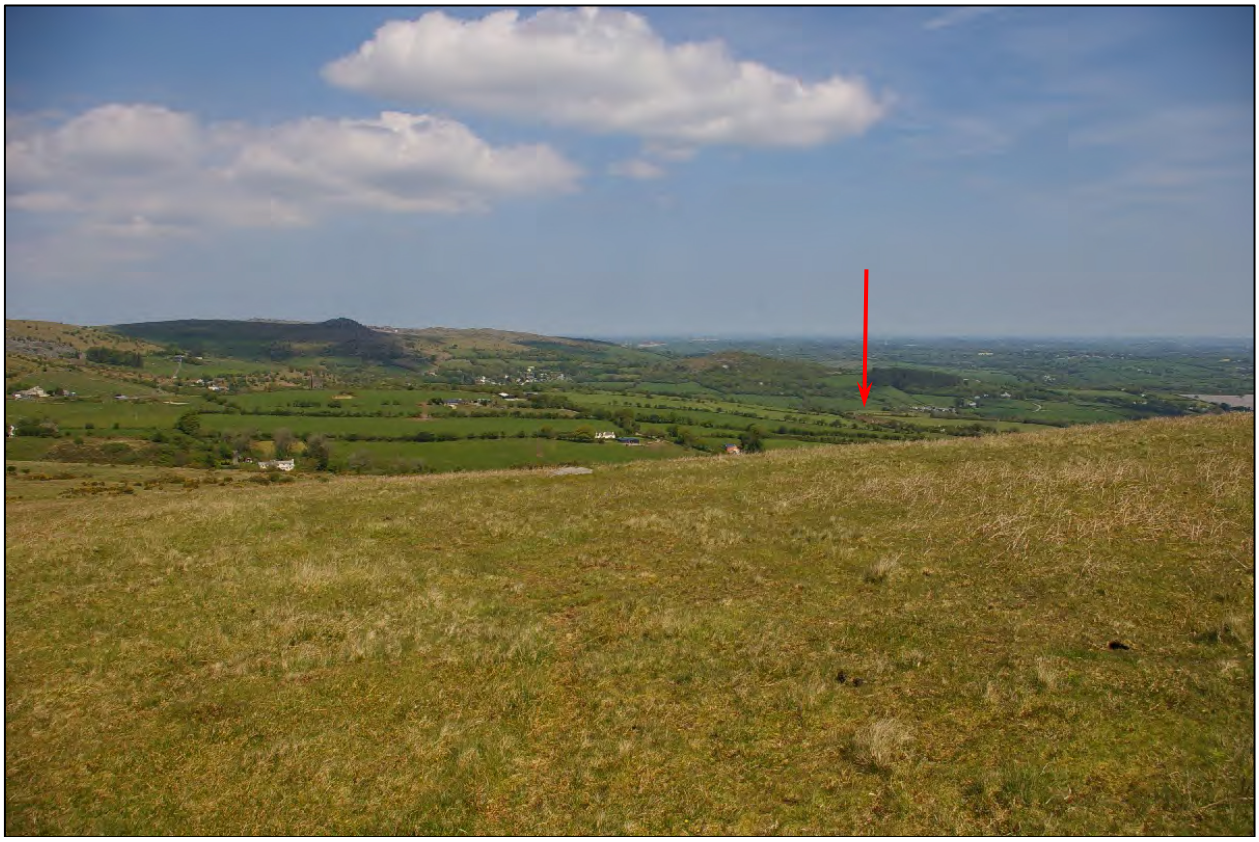
The former mine workers cottages, set into the east-facing slopes, overlooking the valley to the east; from the south-west.

Cheesewring farmhouse, set in its 19th century plot, with improved land within the stone banks and walls; from the south-east.

The cairns and mounds on Caradon Hill, with the modern impact of the communications masts; from the north-west.

One of the substantial mounds on Caradon Hill; from the south-west.

Slight mounds on Caradon Hill, dominated by the tall modern communications mast; from the north-west.



View from Caradon Hill back towards the turbine's proposed location (indicated); from the south-west.

View back across from Caradon Hill to Stowe's Hill; from the south-east.

View across the mining remains on the edge of Caradon Hill, part of the World Heritage Site; from the south-east.

View down the valley towards Callington, part of the World Heritage Site; from the north-east.

The mining remains on the south-eastern edge of Craddock Moor; from the north-west.

Some of the earthworks on the Hurlers section of the moor, showing wide views out to the lower ground to the east; from the south-west.

More mining remains on the moorland, showing the complex mix of ages of the assets found within this landscape context; from the south-west.

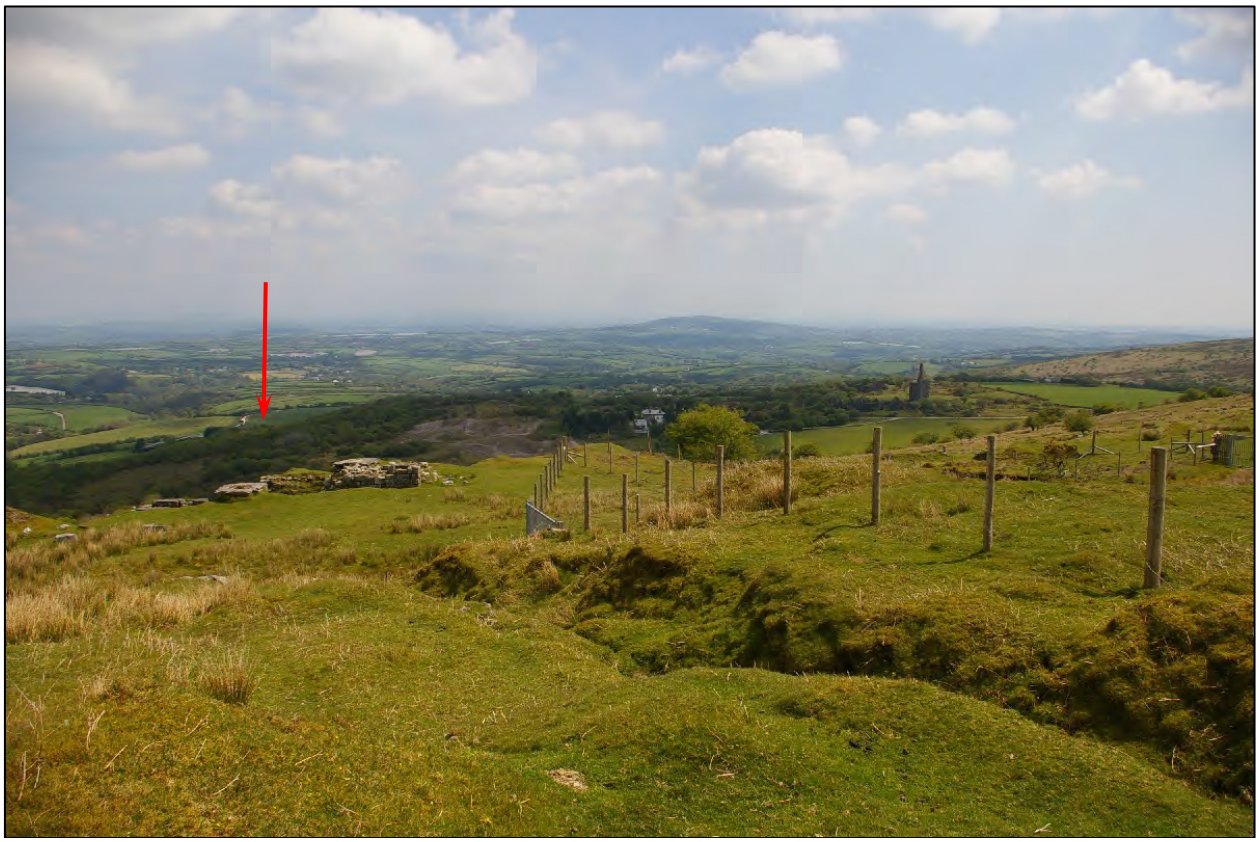
Detail of one of the stone hut circles on the high downs; from the south-west.

View out from the high ground to the enclosed farming landscape below; from the south-west. The proposed turbine would be located behind the ridge of slightly higher land in the foreground.

An example of one of the small hut circles that occupy these high slopes; from the west.

Another ephemeral hut circle on the gentle slopes of the hillside, facing south-east; from the east.

Further hut circles and Prehistoric features; from the north-east.



View back to the agricultural landscape from the high ground near the Cheesewring; from the north-west. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

Stowe's Hill, from the south-east.

As above, from the south.

The Cheesewring and other features, amongst the mining landscape; from the south-west.

View to the enclosed farming landscape to the east from the high downs, from just on the very edge of the enclosure on the Tor, the site of the proposed turbine is indicated; from the west.

The earthworks on top of the hill south of Stowe's Hill; from the north-east.

View across to the farmland and the site of the proposed turbine; from the south-west.

Prehistoric mound on the high downs, in relation to Caradon Hill behind; from the north-west.

Detail of one of the taller mounds on the high downs; from the north-east.

Further ephemeral features in relation to their views out to the farmland; from the west.

View back to the engine house on the southern part of the high downs; from the north.

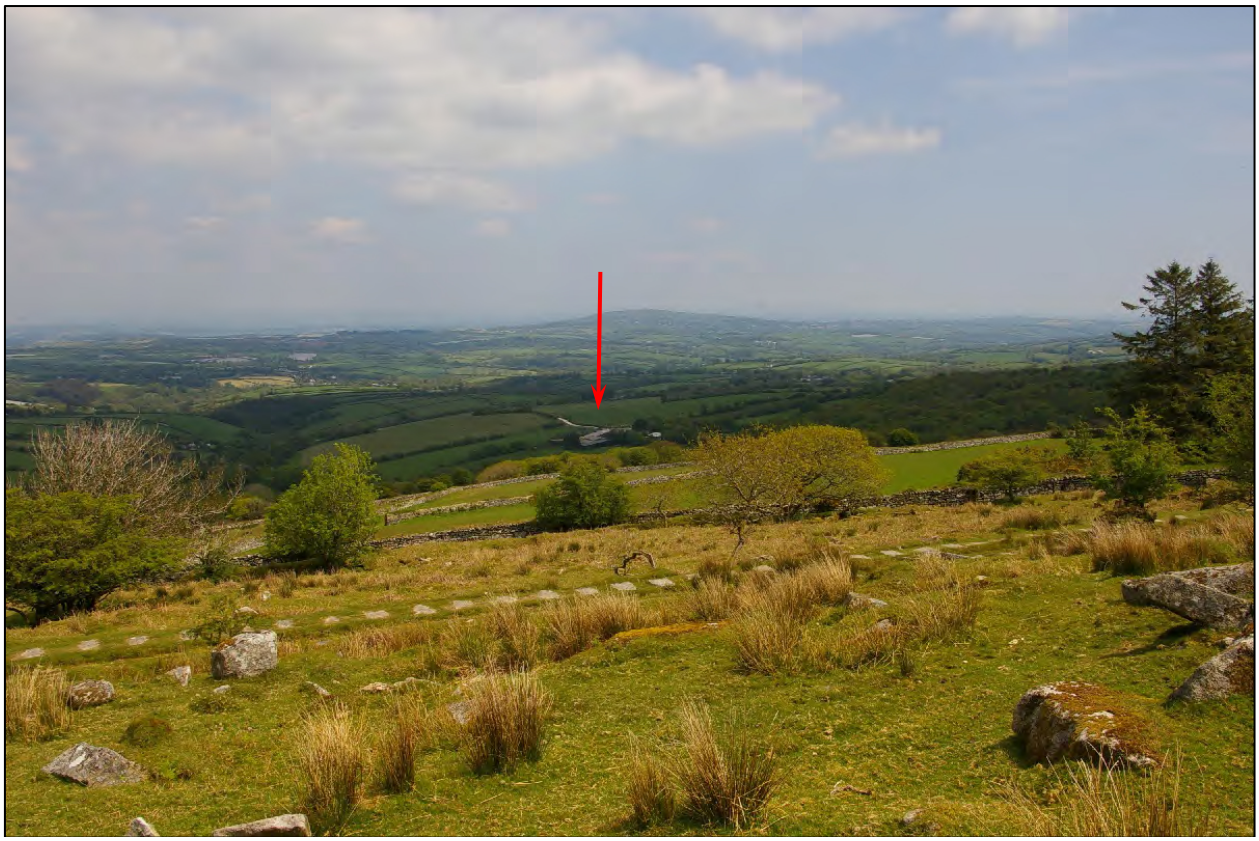
More mining evidence near Minions village; from the north-east.

View back to the turbine site (indicated), from Sharp Tor, showing clear intervisibility; from the north-west.

The view up the slope of Stowe's Hill, showing the earthworks on the peak of the hill and further earthworks on the lower slopes; from the south-east

View across some of the earthworks lower down the hill, in relation to their direct views to the farmland and the proposed turbine site (indicated); from the north-east.

View across from Stowe's Hill, towards Sharp Tor and Bearah Tor, showing the link between the various areas of open upland landscape; from the south-west.



View across the disused railway, from Stowe's Hill towards the proposed turbine site (indicated); from the north-west.

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