

LAND at POLHARMON FARM TYWARDREATH CORNWALL

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



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Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

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For

Gareth Davies

of

Cleanearth Energy (the Agent)

By



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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 Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 900kW (77m to tip) wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that originally belonged to the farm at Carruggatt, and perhaps originally part of the possessions of Tywardreath Priory. Historically, the field formed part of Carruggatt Wood, and was only cleared in the later 20th century. The field immediately to the north of Polharmon Farm contains the cropmarks of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, trackway and possible roundhouse. The geophysical survey undertaken identified a series of linear anomalies along the line of the access track, and another possible roundhouse.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located towards the end of a hill spur, with the land falling away into a wide valley to the south-east and south. This is a diverse historical and cultural landscape containing two important registered battlefields (Lostwithiel) and part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (Luxulyan Valley). The WHS lies to the west, mostly within a deep wooded valley, but includes the remaining engine house of Fowey Consols Mine, located less than 1km from the site of the proposed turbine.

*For the most part, the visual impact of this development would be fairly minor (**negative/minor**), but there are four instances where the impact would be more serious (**negative/moderate**). These include the Grade II farmhouse at Pelean and the engine house at Fowey Consols as part of the WHS at Luxulyan Valley. The most serious impact is likely to be felt by the tower of Lanlivery Church in its role as a local landmark (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**).*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.*

Contents	Page No.
Summary	3
List of Figures	6
List of Tables	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Project Background	7
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	7
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	8
2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Cartographic Analysis	10
2.2.1 The c.1610 John Norden Map of Powder Hundred	10
2.2.2 The 1699 Gascoyne Map of Cornwall	11
2.2.3 The c.1805 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft	11
2.2.4 The Tywardreath Tithe map of c.1839	12
2.2.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Surveyed 1881, Published 1888	14
3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background	16
3.1 Site Inspection	16
3.2 Archaeological Background	16
3.3 Assessment of Impact	17
4.0 Geophysical Survey	21
4.1 Interpretation	21
4.2 Conclusion	22
5.0 Visual Impact Assessment	24
5.1 National Policy	24
5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development	24
5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact	24
5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact	24
5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets	25
5.3 Methodology	27
5.3.1 Landscape Context	29
5.3.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix	29

5.4	Results of the Viewshed Analysis	31
5.5	Field Verification of ZTV	32
5.6	Impact by Class of Monument/Structure	33
5.6.1	Farmhouse and Farm Buildings	33
5.6.2	Lesser Gentry Seats	36
5.6.3	Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements	37
5.6.4	Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels	39
5.6.5	Nonconformist Chapels	41
5.6.6	Listed/Scheduled: Milestones, Crosses	41
5.6.7	Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments	43
5.6.8	Hillforts and Earthworks	45
5.6.9	Prehistoric Settlements and Rounds	46
5.6.10	Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure	46
5.6.11	Registered Parks and Gardens	47
5.6.12	Registered Battlefields	48
5.6.13	World Heritage Site	49
5.6.14	Historic Landscape	50
5.7	Summary of the Evidence	51
6.0	Conclusions	54
6.1	Discussion and Conclusion	54
7.0	Bibliography & References	55

List of Figures

<i>Cover plate</i> : View down the site from the location of the proposed turbine, looking east-south-east.	Page No.
Figure 1: Site location.	8
Figure 2: Extract from the Norden map of Powder Hundred.	10
Figure 3: The 1699 Gascoyne Map.	11
Figure 4: Extract from the c.1805 OS surveyor's draft map.	12
Figure 5: Extract from the Tywardreath c.1839 Tithe map.	13
Figure 6: Extract from the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published 1888	14
Figure 7: Extract from the 2 nd Edition OS map, published 1908.	15
Figure 8: Local HER records.	18
Figure 9: Shade plot of the data, with minimal processing.	21
Figure 10: Interpretation plot of the data, with minimal processing.	22
Figure 11: Distribution of heritage assets within the ZTV within 10km.	31
Figure 12: Distribution of heritage assets related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.	32
Figure 13: Distribution of heritage assets within the ZTV within 15km.	33
Figure 14: Map showing the location of other turbines in the area.	50

List of Tables

Table 1: Extract from the 1839 Tywardreath tithe apportionment.	14
Table 2: Local HER records.	20
Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment.	28
Table 4: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.	30

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	56
Appendix 2: Key Heritage Assets	58
Appendix 3: HVIA Supporting Jpegs	88

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 The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Polharmon Farm
Parish:	Tywardreath
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX 08482 56895

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal, historic visual impact assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr David Saunders (the Client) in order to identify any heritage assets in the wider area that might be affected by the installation of a 900kW wind turbine.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located in a field c.200m east of Polharmon Farm (see Figure 1). It would stand on the quite steeply-sloping east-facing slopes of a valley north of Par at about 85m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the metamorphic hornfelsed slates and sandstones of the Meadfoot Group, which fall within the metamorphic aureole of the St Austell Granite intrusion (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The parish of Tywardreath is situated in the Deanery and Hundred of Powder. Polharmon Farm appears to have formed part of the Manor of *Polhormon*, first recorded 1278, which lay partly in Tywardreath and partly in Lanlivery. For much of the post-medieval period it was held by the Kendall Family, whose seat was at Penlyn in Lanlivery.

The area immediately around Polharmon Farm is classified as *Medieval Farmland*, part of the wider designation of *Anciently Enclosed Land*, on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation. The proposed turbine would be located in a field classified as *Modern Enclosed Land*, i.e. where 20th century changes have been comprehensive; this presumably reflects the fact that the field once formed part of Caruggatt Wood.

1.4 Archaeological Background

A small amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the wider area, and mostly in relation to the mining-related heritage of the Luxulyan Valley and the wider St. Austell/St Blazey/Par area (e.g. CAU 1988). CAU undertook an archaeological assessment at the adjacent Penpell site in 2002 (CAU 2002). The place-name Caruggatt (*Kairhulgat*, *Carhulgat* c.1200) appears to contain the elements **Caer* (fort) and **Coit* (wood); immediately to the north of Polharmon Farm the cropmarks of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure are visible on aerial photographs

(MCO40836). The ruins of Polharmon Mine are located immediately to the south (MCO12430; MOC52665). On this basis, the area around Polharmon is judged to be of high and known archaeological potential.

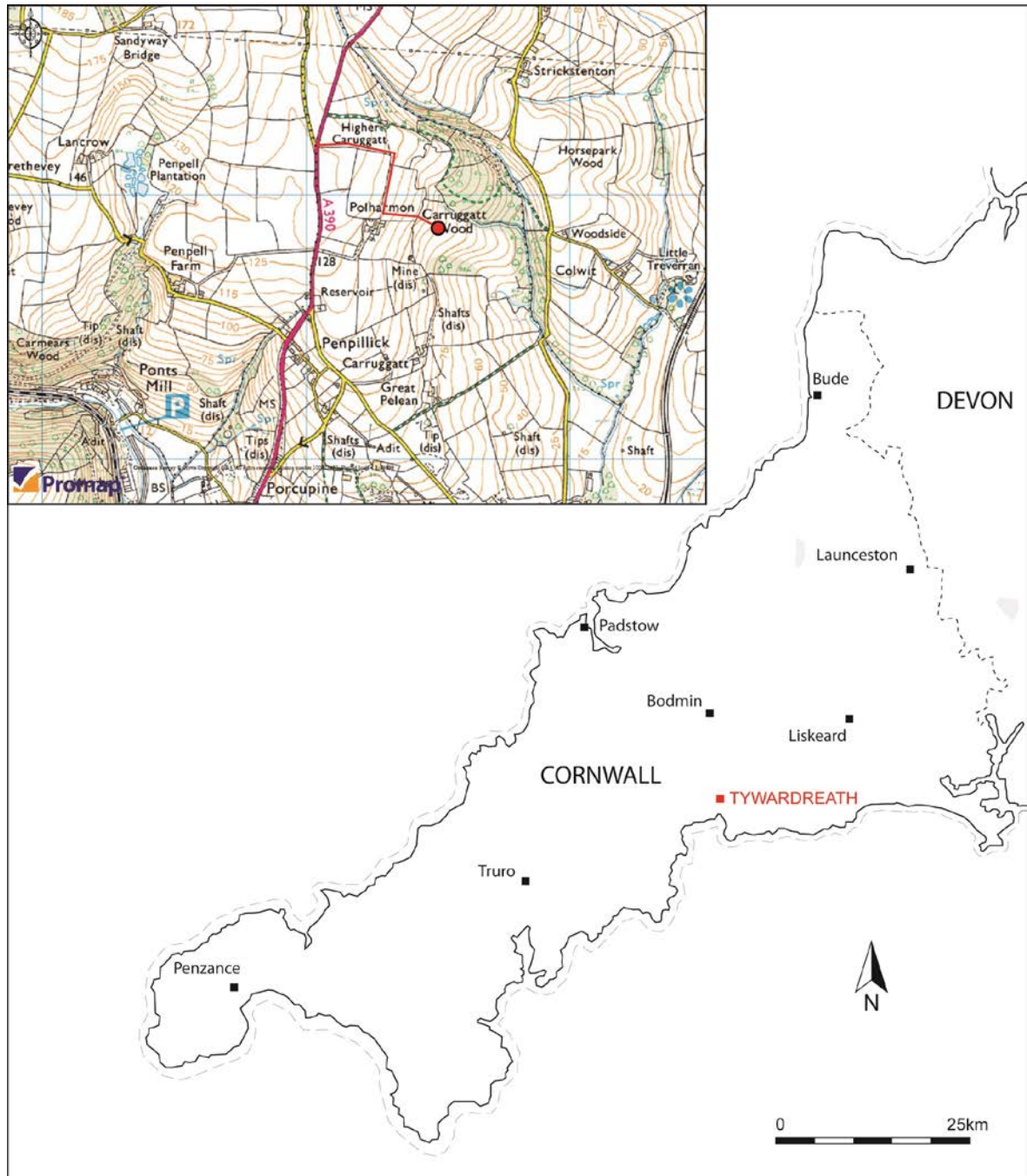


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

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 Tywardreath is situated in the Hundred of Powder East and the Deanery of Powder. The Manor of *Polhormon* lay partly in Tywardreath and partly in Lanlivery. It is first mentioned in 1278, in a rental among the archive of the Priory in Tywardreath, which mentions *the great way extending between the two crofts and the land of Polhorman and Carulgad on the other* (CRO: ART/3/52). The place-name Polhorman is enigmatic, and may be derived from the prefix **Pol* (stream, pool) and an unknown suffix (Gover 1948). However, similar names (e.g. Polhorden in Lanlivery) can be derived from *pen+hyr-drum*, meaning *end of a long ridge*, and this would be much more appropriate given the topographical location of the farm (Padel 1985).

Polhorman formed part of the holdings of Sir Robert Tresillian, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was forfeited during his the attainder; it was bought for £110, together with other Cornish lands, by Sir Humphrey Stafford in 1388. It came into the possession of the Kendell Family by 1637 (CRO: CN/1535); this family was descended from John Kendall of Treworgy. The Kendalls seat was at Pelyn in Lanlivery, and the Rev. Nicholas Kendall was the owner in 1814. The Kendall family acquired the great tithes of the parish of Tywardreath following the Dissolution of the Priory. The Cornwall Record Office holds a significant archive of material relating to the Manor, though not specifically the individual farm, and indicates it remains a part of the Kendall Estate until at least 1927.

2.2 Cartographic Analysis

2.2.1 The c.1610 John Norden Map of Powder Hundred



Figure 2: Extract from the Norden map of Powder Hundred. The site is indicated.

The c.1610 Norden map of Powder Hundred does not show much detail, as only the larger or more important settlements are shown, with a schematic representation of the local topography. It is, therefore, of interest that Polharmon is shown, as this would indicate it retained its medieval manorial importance into the post-medieval period.

2.2.2 The 1699 Gascoyne Map of Cornwall

As with the Norden map, the map produced by Joel Gascoyne 1699 (Figure 2) lacks detail, but it still shows Polharmon, indicating it retained the residue of status, even though by this date it was probably only a farm. Note that Pellin to the north-west is labelled with the name of the resident family: Kendall.

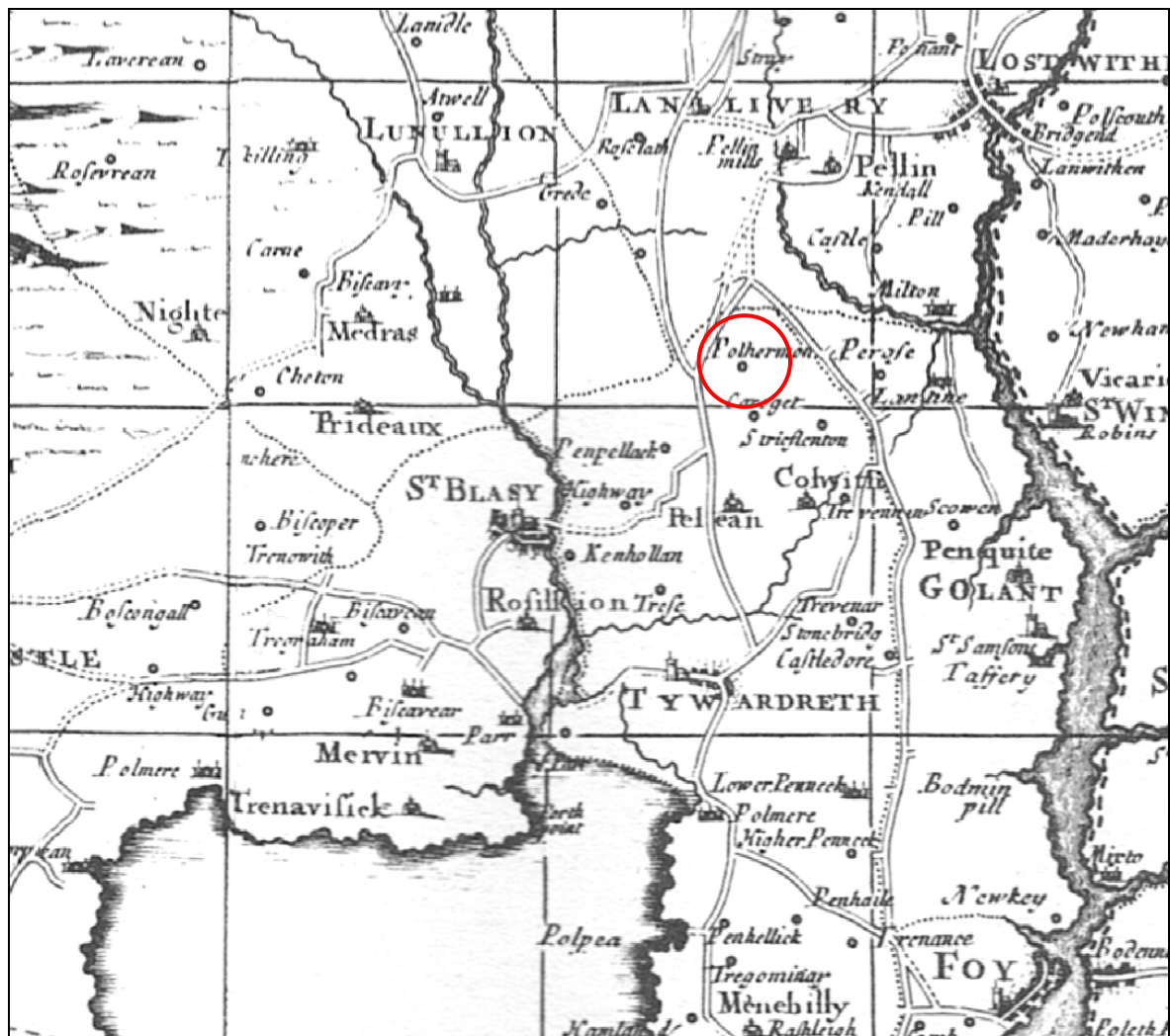


Figure 3: The 1699 Gascoyne Map, showing the location of Polharmon Farm.

2.2.3 The c.1805 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 has been established by this date, and that Caruggatt Wood is more extensive than it is today. However, the field boundaries were not surveyed as part of this exercise, and the fieldscape as depicted is unlikely to be particularly accurate.

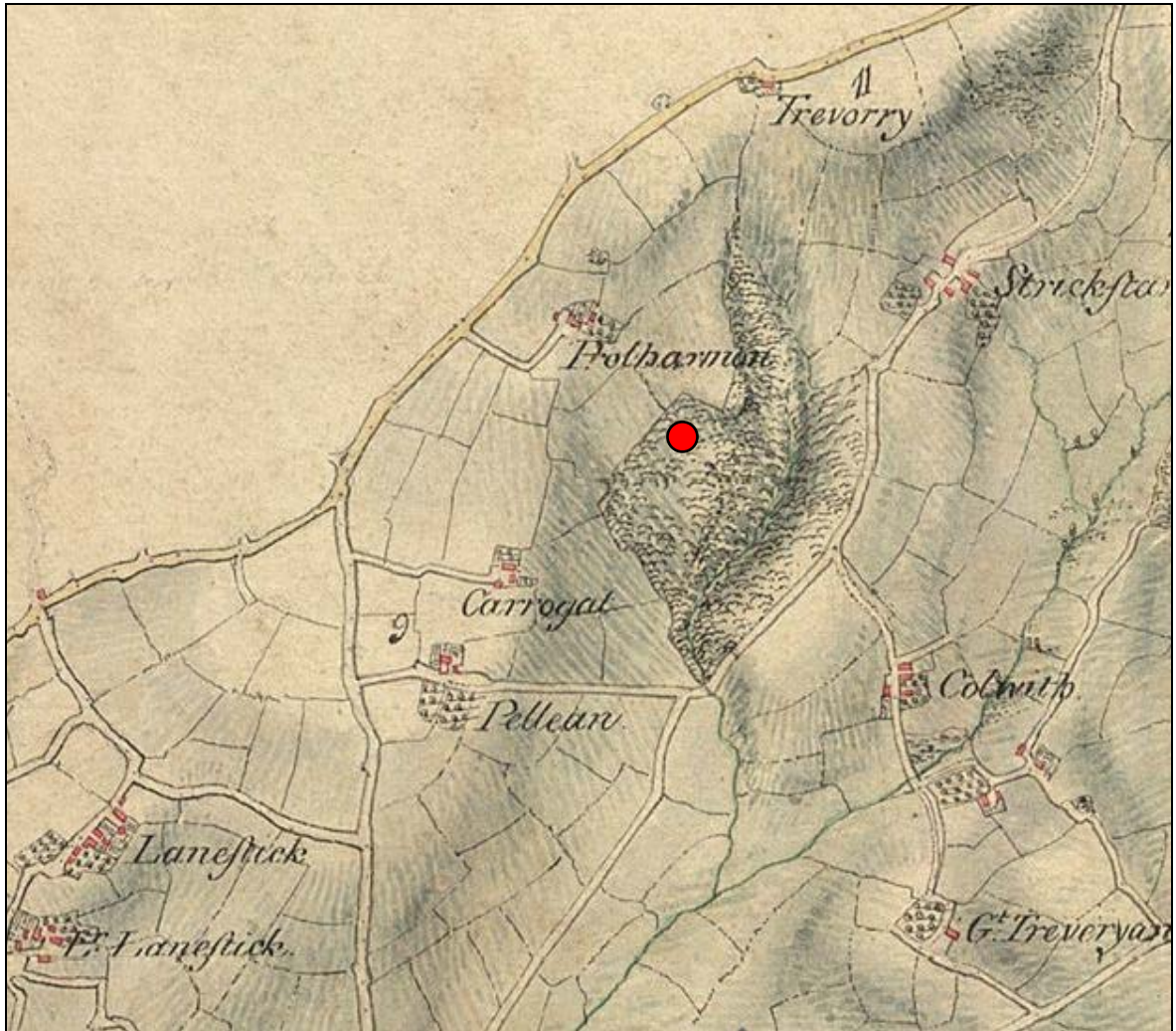


Figure 4: Extract from the c.1805 OS surveyor's draft map. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (BL).

2.2.4 The Tywardreath Tithe map of c.1839

The c.1839 tithe map for the parish of Tywardreath is the earliest available detailed map of the site (Figure 5). The large field in which the turbine is to be located was an Oak Coppice, which formed part of *Carrogatt Wood*. The majority of the field names are prosaic and make reference to topographical locations, such as *Homer Abovetown* or their function *Beef Close*, *Quarry Park*, and so on. The noticeable exceptions are *Brimble Close*, which is most likely derived from a corruption of Bramble; and *Horse Race*, which given the long narrow shape of the field may suggest that it was indeed used for horse racing in the 19th century. The location and shape of this field may hint that this had been the historic access into the Farm.

In 1839 the turbine site was part of the holdings of *Carrogatt* to the south, whilst the proposed access track will cross lands which were part of *Higher Carrogatt* at this date. The two fields became part of Polharmon Farm in the late 20th century (D. Sanders *pers. comm.*). The tithe apportionment shows that the holdings of *Carrogatt* and *Higher Carrogatt* were not liable for tithe, which may suggest they were originally held by Tywardreath Priory, potentially relating to the *great way* mentioned in 1278 (CRO: ART/3/52).

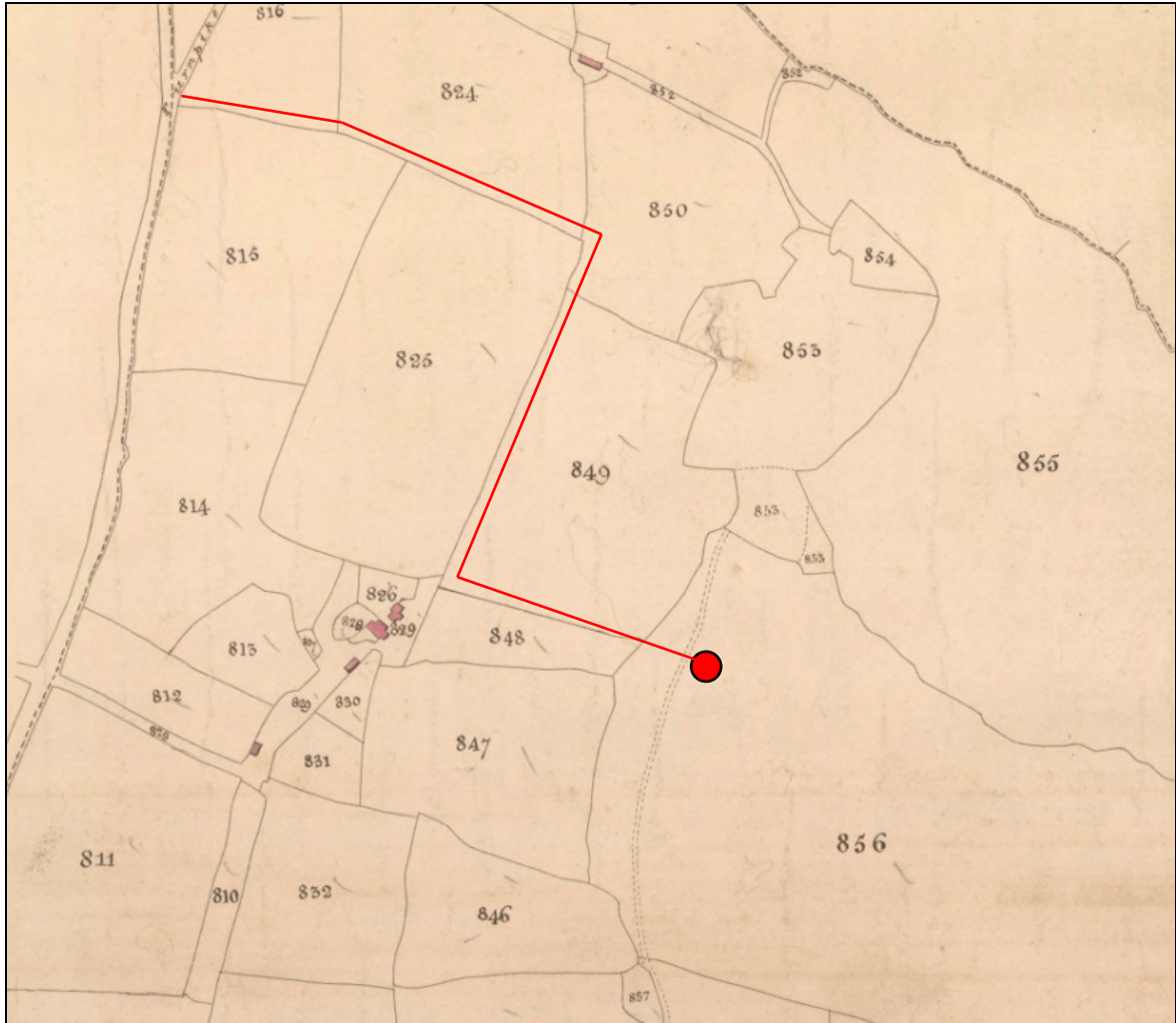


Figure 5: Extract from the Tywardreath c.1839 Tithe map; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

No.	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Landuse
Polharmon				
810	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Horse Race	Pasture
811	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	West Park	Arable
812	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Linney Meadow	Arable
813	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	The Moor	Arable
814	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Homer Abovetown	Arable
815	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Stone Park	Arable
825	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Quarry Park	Arable
826	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Mowy	-
827	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Garden	-
828	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Garden and Houses	-
829	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Farm, Roads & Yard	Pasture
830	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Garden	-
831	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Square Mead	Arable
832	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Mutton Park	Arable
833	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Rose Park	Arable
846	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Homer Well Park	Arable
847	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Beef Close	Arable
848	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Old Orchard	Arable
849	Nicholas Kendall	John Treleaven	Wood Park	Arable
Carroggatt				
853	William Rashleigh Esq.	James Thomas	Wood Park and Watering	Arable
856	William Rashleigh Esq.	Himself	Carroggatt Wood	Oak Coppice

Higher Carroggatt				
816	William Foster Esq.	James Thomas	Brimble Close	Arable
824	William Foster Esq.	James Thomas	The Four Acres	Arable
850	William Foster Esq.	James Thomas	Wood Park	Arable
851	William Foster Esq.	Himself	Plantation	-
852	William Foster Esq.	James Thomas	The Barn, Yard, Road and Watering	-
854	William Foster Esq.	James Thomas	Wood Meadow	Arable
855	William Foster Esq.	Himself	The Wood	Oak Coppice

Table 1: Extract from the 1839 Tywardreath tithe apportionment. Those shown in red are those fields which will be impacted by the proposed turbine.

2.2.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Surveyed 1881, Published 1888

The 1st Edition OS map for the area (Figure 4) indicates the landscape around Polharmon Farm had undergone some limited change, largely through the loss of field boundaries. There are few further changes by the time of the 2nd Edition map (Figure 5), and it is not until the late 20th century that further more substantial changes occur. Most notably Caruggatt Wood is significantly reduced in size and several field boundaries, primarily to the south of Polharmon Farm are removed.

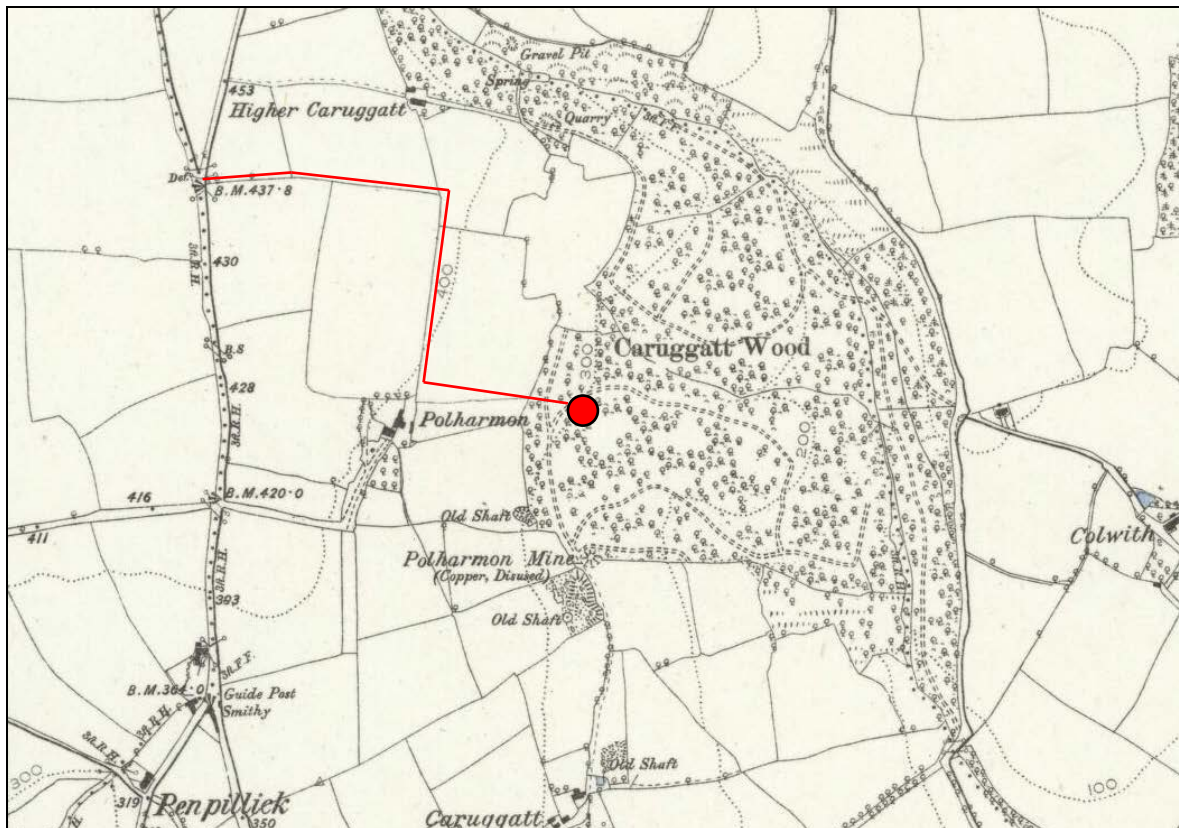


Figure 6: Extract from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published 1888; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

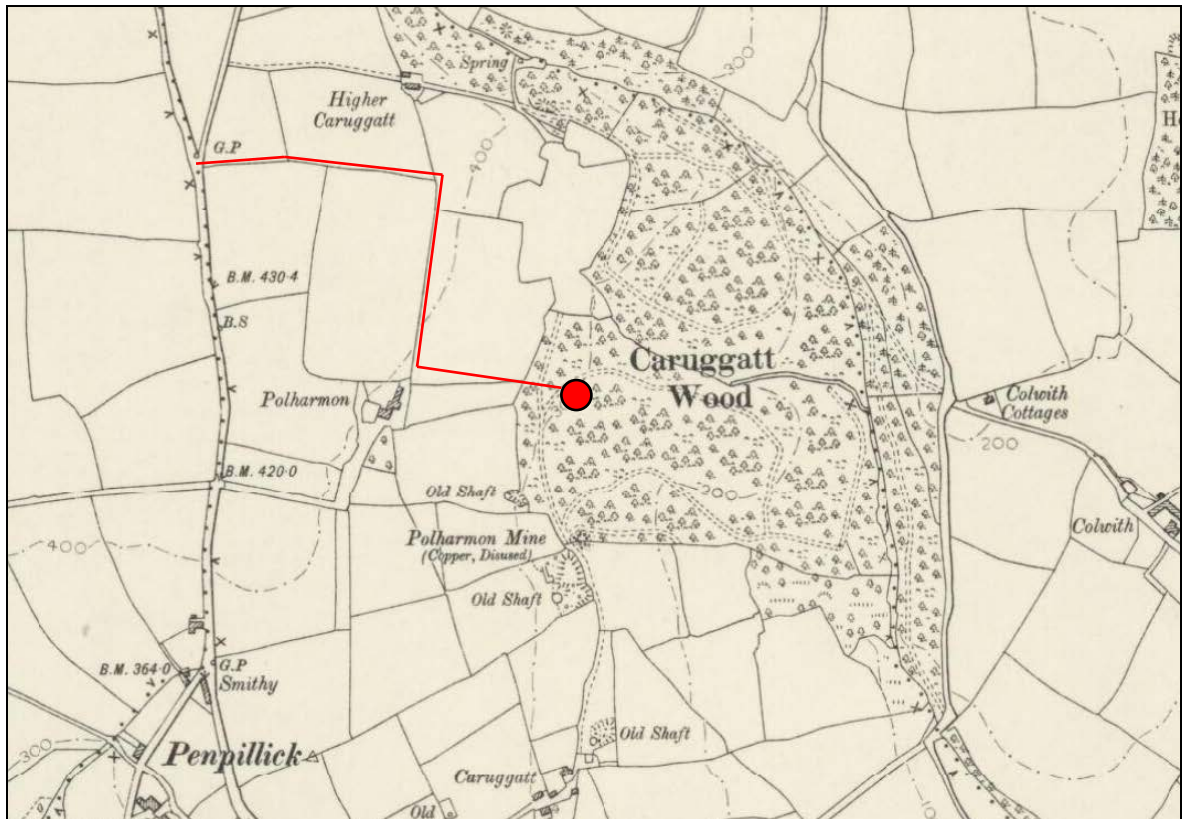


Figure 7: Extract from the 2nd Edition OS map, published 1908; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was inspected and photographed by B Morris on 1st May 2014. The location of the proposed turbine lies within a large irregular but essentially sub-rectangular field with its long axis orientated approximately east-west and with the slope. The ground slopes quite steeply from east to west, and also to the north and south towards the eastern end of the field, so that the field contains a small but well-defined spur from the main hill. Towards the middle of the field this spur levels out to form a wide platform. The field is defined by hedgebanks to the west, and also the upper, western part of the northern and southern boundaries; the rest are defined by wire fences, except in the far south-eastern corner.

The cartographic evidence indicates this field formed part of Carruggatt Wood until the 1960s, when the trees were felled, the stumps pushed in the adjoining woodland and the brash burnt in a series of bonfires. The field has subsequently been ploughed, and these processes may have obscured or obliterated any earthworks that might have been present.

The field was under a grass/silage crop at the time of the inspection, and thus subtle earthworks would have been masked. However, a number of wide but shallow linear undulations were noted; generally trending south-west to north-east, particularly at the eastern end of the field. These are probably geological in nature, but some may relate to the tracks shown on the early OS maps running from the woodland. The track that crossed the field at the western end, running north-south to an extant gateway to the south, is still visible as a subtle terrace in the slope. There is a raised earthwork approximately 3-4m wide adjacent to the western hedgebank that may be the result of ploughing, or possibly the presence of a trackway flanking the hedge. This field, and the highly irregular field to the north, originally belonged to Carruggatt Farm, so trackways running north-south would not be unexpected. To the south-west, the remains of Carruggatt Mine survive in the adjoining fields; these comprise several mounds masking old shafts, probable spoil heaps and possible structures.

The access track will cross several fields to the north of Polharmon Farm; these fields were under pasture or a silage crop at the time of the survey. No earthworks were noted in these fields, although the field boundaries – tall earth hedgebanks – were clearly different to, and presumably older than, the stone-faced hedgebank flanking the A390.

The character of the local topography, and the extant woodland located to the north and south, restricts views out from the field to the east; intervisibility was confirmed for Castle Dore and the registered Battlefield to the east, but views from ground level to heritage assets to the north, west and south were not possible. The nearest visible structures were the modern farm buildings at Polharmon Farm, and the farmhouse of the adjoining Carruggatt Farm, visible among trees to the south.

3.2 Archaeological Background

A small amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the wider area, and mostly in relation to the mining-related heritage of the Luxulyan Valley and the wider St. Austell/St Blazey/Par area (e.g. CAU 1988). CAU undertook an archaeological assessment at the adjacent Penpell site in 2002 (CAU 2002).

The place-name Caruggatt (*Kairhulgat*, *Carhulgat* c.1200) appears to contain the elements **Caer* (fort) and **Coit* (wood); immediately to the north of Polharmon Farm the cropmarks of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure are visible on aerial photographs (MCO40836). The ruins of Polharmon Mine are located immediately to the south (MCO12430; MOC52665), and the landscape to the south but particularly to the south-west (i.e. the Luxulyan Valley) contains a large number of post-medieval and recent industrial remains of national and international importance (WHS). Further upslope and to the north, a series of lithic scatters have been identified (MCO6731; MOC6855). This is clearly a landscape of high archaeological potential.

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on the east-facing slope of a ridge, is not particularly favourable to settlement, and the fact that it was a plantation/woodland until fairly recently. However, the cropmarks adjacent to Polharmon Farm, and the place-name Caruggatt, indicate the likelihood of encountering Prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological remains is fairly high. That likelihood is greater on the more level areas traversed by the access track.

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**.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

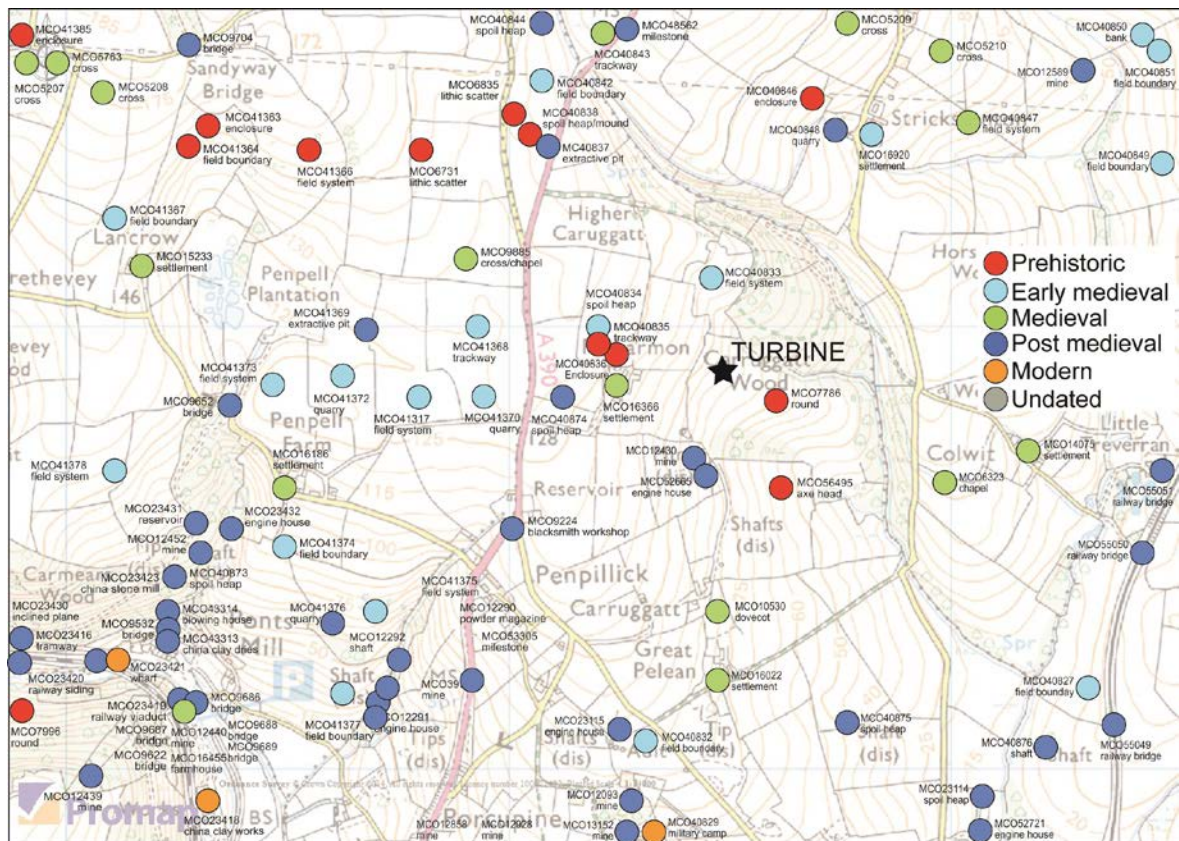


Figure 8: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO40836	Polharmon - prehistoric enclosure, hut circle and settlement	Cropmark	Possible prehistoric enclosure visible as cropmark
MCO40835	Polharmon - prehistoric trackway, undated trackway	Cropmark	Possible trackway visible as cropmark
MCO40834	Polharmon - early medieval spoil heap, undated mound	Cropmark	Irregular mound visible as cropmark
MCO40874	Polharmon - post-medieval spoil heap, undated mound	Monument	Three small mounds visible in aerial photographs
MCO16366	Polharmon - medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded as <i>Polhorman</i> in 1278.
MCO40833	Polharmon - early medieval fieldsystem	Cropmark	Field boundary or pathway.
MCO7786	Polharmon - Iron Age round/Romano British round	Documentary	Place-name "Caruggatt" suggests presence of a round but there are no known remains
MCO12430	Polharmon - post-medieval mine	Monument	Polharmon mine – extant structure.
MCO52665	Polharmon - post-medieval engine house	Monument	Engine house – extant structure.
MCO56495	Carruggatt - Bronze Age copper-alloy socketed axe head	Find spot	Unstratified find – incomplete cast copper-alloy socketed axehead, missing its side loop, mouth and moulding
MCO41370	Penpell - early medieval quarry	Monument	Existing quarry visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO41368	Penpell - early medieval trackway	Monument	Linear bank and ditched feature visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO9885	Penpell - medieval cross, medieval chapel	Documentary	Field-names <i>Church Meadow</i> , <i>Cross Park</i> , and <i>Little Cross Park</i>
MCO41317	Penpell - early medieval fieldsystem	Cropmark	Visible as cropmarks
MCO41369	Penpell - post-medieval extractive pit	Monument	Extant structure – pit and spoil heap visible as earthwork in aerial photographs
MCO41372	Penpell - early medieval quarry	Monument	Extant structure – visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO41373	Penpell - early medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Extant structure – visible as earthworks and cropmarks in aerial photographs
MCO9652	Penpell - post-medieval bridge	Monument	Extant structure – the Velvet Path passes underneath Penpell Bridge
MCO41378	Carmears Wood - early medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Extant structure – visible as earthworks and

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

			cropmarks in aerial photographs
MCO23431	Carmears Wood - post-medieval reservoir	Monument	Extant structure – large reservoir associated with the mine situated downslope
MCO23432	Carmears Wood - post-medieval engine house	Monument	Extant structure – a presumed horizontal engine house
MCO12452	Prideaux Wood - post-medieval mine	Monument	Extant structure – tin mine which may have been the site for a hydraulic engine installed by William West in the 1860s
MCO40873	Carmears Wood - post-medieval spoil heap	Monument	Visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO16186	Penpell - medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded as <i>Penpel</i> in 1196
MCO41374	Penpell - early medieval field boundary	Monument	Visible as earthworks and cropmarks in aerial photographs
MCO41375	Ponts Mill - early medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Four wide banks visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO41376	Ponts Mill - post-medieval quarry	Monument	A scarp is marked at this location on the OS 1 st Edition map
MCO9224	Penpillick - post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Monument	Extant structure
MCO10530	Culverhouse - medieval dovecot, post-medieval dovecot	Documentary	Field-name is <i>Culver House</i>
MCO16022	Pelean - medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded as <i>Pen Len</i> in 1284.
MCO41377	Ponts Mill - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A wide bank 184m long is visible as a cropmark
MCO12290	New Fowey Consols - post-medieval powder magazine	Monument	A small magazine associated with New Fowey Consols mine
MCO39914	New Fowey Consols - post-medieval mine	Monument	Extant structure – reopened in 1912 for tin mining
MCO12291	New Fowey Consols - post-medieval engine house	Monument	Extant structure – Cornish engine house constructed of rubble masonry
MCO53305	Penpillick - post-medieval milestone	Monument	Extant structure – C18 milestone on west side of A390. St Austel Vi, Truro XIX
MCO12292	New Fowey Consols - post-medieval shaft	Monument	Extant structure – main shaft associated with New Fowey Consols
MCO23115	New Fowey Consol - post-medieval engine house	Monument	Austen's Engine was erected in this house in 1834
MCO12858	Wheal Chance - post-medieval mine	Documentary	Documentary evidence
MCO12928	Wheal Fortune - post-medieval mine	Documentary	Documentary evidence
MCO13152	Wheal Treasure - post-medieval mine	Documentary	Documentary evidence
MCO40829	Fowey Consols - modern military camp	Monument	Demolished structure – possible site of a WWII military camp
MCO40875	Great Pelean - post-medieval spoil heap	Monument	Mine shaft with associated spoil heap visible as cropmarks and earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO23114	Treesmill - post-medieval engine house	Monument	Extant structure – engine house converted to a private dwelling
MCO52721	St Breock Downs - post-medieval engine house	Monument	Wheal Treasury engine house, with pumping engine
MCO40876	Treesmill - post-medieval shaft	Monument	Three mine shafts visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO40827	Great Treverran - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Visible as cropmarks
MCO55049	Great Treverran - post-medieval railway bridge	Monument	Extant structure
MCO55050	Great Treverran - post-medieval railway bridge	Monument	Extant structure
MCO55051	Little Treverran - post-medieval railway bridge	Monument	Extant structure
MCO14075	Colwith - medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement recorded as <i>Kilwoith</i> in 1326
MCO6323	Colwith - medieval chapel	Documentary	Field-names <i>Great Church Park</i> and <i>Little Church Park</i>
MCO40849	Strickstenton - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Visible as cropmark
MCO12589	Strickstenton - post-medieval mine	Monument	Extant structure
MCO40850	Strickstenton - early medieval bank	Monument	Extant structure – visible as two parallel bank earthworks in aerial photographs.
MCO40847	Strickstenton - medieval fieldsystem	Monument	Fragments of banked field system visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO5210	Strickstenton - medieval cross	Documentary	Field-name <i>Cross Park</i>
MCO5209	Strickstenton - medieval cross	Documentary	Field-name <i>Cross Park</i>
MCO40846	Strickstenton - prehistoric enclosure	Cropmark	Visible as cropmark
MCO40848	Strickstenton - post-medieval quarry	Monument	Visible as earthworks in aerial photographs

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

MCO16920	Strickstenton - early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded as <i>Tregestantyn</i> in 1299
MCO48562	Trevorrry - post-medieval milestone	Monument	Site of an early C19 milestone on NW side of A390. St Austel VII Truro XX
MCO40843	Trevorrry - medieval trackway	Monument	Visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO40844	Trevorrry - post-medieval spoil heap	Monument	Quarry and associated spoil heap, visible as cropmarks and earthworks
MCO40842	Trevorrry - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Visible as cropmarks
MCO6835	Trevorrry - Neolithic lithic scatter, Bronze Age lithic scatter	Monument	Lithic scatter
MCO40838	Higher Caruggatt - prehistoric spoil heap, undated mound	Monument	Visible as earthworks and cropmarks in aerial photographs
MCO40837	Higher Caruggatt - post-medieval extractive pit	Monument	Extractive pit with associated spoil, visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs
MCO6731	Penpell - prehistoric lithic scatter	Monument	Lithic scatter
MCO41366	Lancrow - prehistoric fieldsystem, medieval fieldsystem, undated fieldsystem	Monument	Parallel field banks visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO41363	Lancrow - prehistoric enclosure, undated enclosure	Cropmark	Rectilinear ditched enclosure, 58m by 45m, visible as a cropmark
MCO41364	Lancrow - prehistoric field boundary, undated field boundary	Cropmark	Series of ditches visible as cropmarks
MCO9704	Sandy Bridge – post-medieval bridge	Monument	Extant structure
MCO5208	Colcerrow – medieval cross	Documentary	Field-name <i>Cross Park</i>
MCO5763	Sandyway Cross – medieval cross	Monument	Demolished structure – original site of Sandyway Cross when it was discovered in 1936
MCO5207	Colcerrow - medieval cross	Documentary	Field name <i>Cross Park</i>
MCO41385	Colcerrow - prehistoric enclosure, prehistoric settlement	Monument	Four rectilinear banked enclosures, between 5m and 8m across, visible as earthworks in aerial photographs
MCO41367	Lancrow - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Visible as cropmarks
MCO15233	Lancrow - medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded in 1388
MCO23423	Ponts Mill - post-medieval china stone mill	Monument	Extant structure – complex of china-stone mills
MCO43314	Ponts Mill - post-medieval blowing house	Monument	Demolished structure
MCO43313	Ponts Mill - post-medieval china clay dries	Monument	Extant structure – pan kiln associated with adjacent stone mills
MCO12440	Ponts Mill - post-medieval mine	Monument	Small mine, date and origin unknown
MCO9622	Luxulyan - medieval bridge	Documentary	Documentary evidence – In 1200 Robert de Cardinham granted Tywardreath Priory the Hermitage of Baldwin's Bridge.
MCO9686	Ponts Mill - medieval bridge, post-medieval bridge	Monument	Demolished structure – two submerged bridges unearthed in 1835
MCO9688	Ponts Mill - post-medieval bridge	Monument	Extant structure
MCO9689	Ponts Mill - post-medieval bridge	Monument	Extant structure – built c.1835
MCO9687	Ponts Mill - post-medieval bridge	Monument	Extant structure
MCO16455	Ponts Mill - post-medieval farmhouse	Monument	Ruined farmhouse shown on the Luxulyan tithe map of 1840
MCO12439	Ponts Mill - post-medieval mine	Monument	Mine, unknown date
MCO23418	Ponts Mill - modern china clay works	Monument	Extant structure
MCO23419	Ponts Mill - railway viaduct	Monument	Extant structure
MCO7996	Gready - Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Documentary	Field-name <i>Polkerrow</i>
MCO23416	Ponts Mill - post-medieval tramway	Monument	Extant structure - extension of Treffrey Tramway system
MCO23430	Carmears - post-medieval inclined plane	Monument	Extant structure - the Carmears incline constructed in c.1839
MCO23421	Ponts Mill - modern wharf	Monument	Stone-faced wharf or loading bank
MCO23419	Ponts Mill - post-medieval railway viaduct	Monument	Extant structure
MCO23420	Lower Quarry Tramway - modern railway siding	Monument	Extant structure
MCO9532	Carmears Wood - post-medieval bridge	Monument	Extant structure- tall granite embankment and bridge
MCO40851	Strickstenton - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Visible as cropmarks

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

4.0 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH over approximately 2.8ha 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 – Substrata *forthcoming*). Areas which were heavily disturbed by existing track ways or wheel-ruts were not surveyed.



Figure 9: Shade plot of the data, with minimal processing (Substrata *forthcoming*).

4.1 Interpretation

The geophysical survey has revealed very small geophysical anomalies that may correspond to archaeological features (Figure 10). Apart from several large magnetic spikes in the area of the proposed turbine and plough scarring in the northern field, modern interference is relatively scarce.

Feature: Description:

1. A short length of linear ditch, of unknown date or origin.
2. Three lengths of ditch and general disturbance possibly relating to a removed historic field boundary, shown on the 1839 Tithe Map and removed post-1945.
3. Two lengths of parallel ditch seemingly aligned on an historic field-boundary.

4. A possible ring-ditch, although located in the vicinity of a gateway within the hedgebank to the south.
5. Two angled lengths of ditch of unknown purpose or date, perhaps drainage or service pipes.
6. A short length of bank and ditch, most likely a removed field boundary of unknown date, but not shown on the historic maps.
7. Possible removed hedgebank, but most likely relating to modern tractor tracks which run across this area.
8. Possible alignment of pits or truncated linear. Aligned on an historic field boundary, which may suggest drainage related.
9. Several pits of unknown origin or date. Some of these may relate to the former woods that covered part of the site.
10. Two short lengths of negative features, possibly relating to field drainage or fragments of a relict field-system.

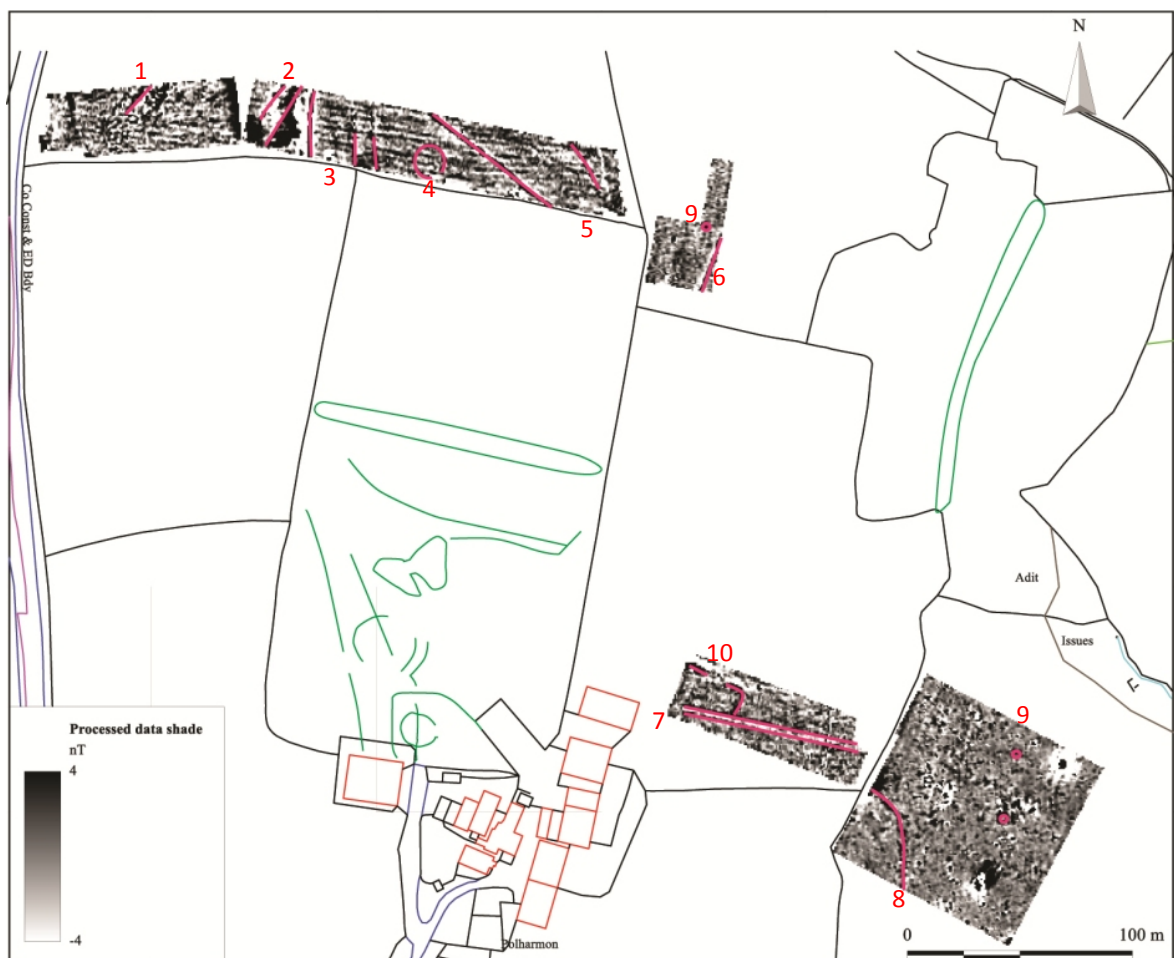


Figure 10: Interpretation plot of the data, with minimal processing (based on Substrata *forthcoming*). The features shown in green are cropmarks transcribed during the Cornwall National Mapping Programme (CCHES).

4.2 Conclusion

The survey identified a number of linear geophysical anomalies, many of which probably relate to field boundaries or drainage. Most are not shown on historic maps, but almost all fit within the present field-pattern. The one exception is the possible ring-ditch (anomaly 4), although the association of this anomaly with a gateway in the hedgebank to the south may mean it relates to a

cattle feeder or erosion hollow. The presence of a cropmark enclosure and possible roundhouse in the field to the south would suggest that a roundhouse of Prehistoric and/or Romano-British date would not be unprecedented.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

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

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered 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 3), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 3 (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 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 (Table 4), 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.

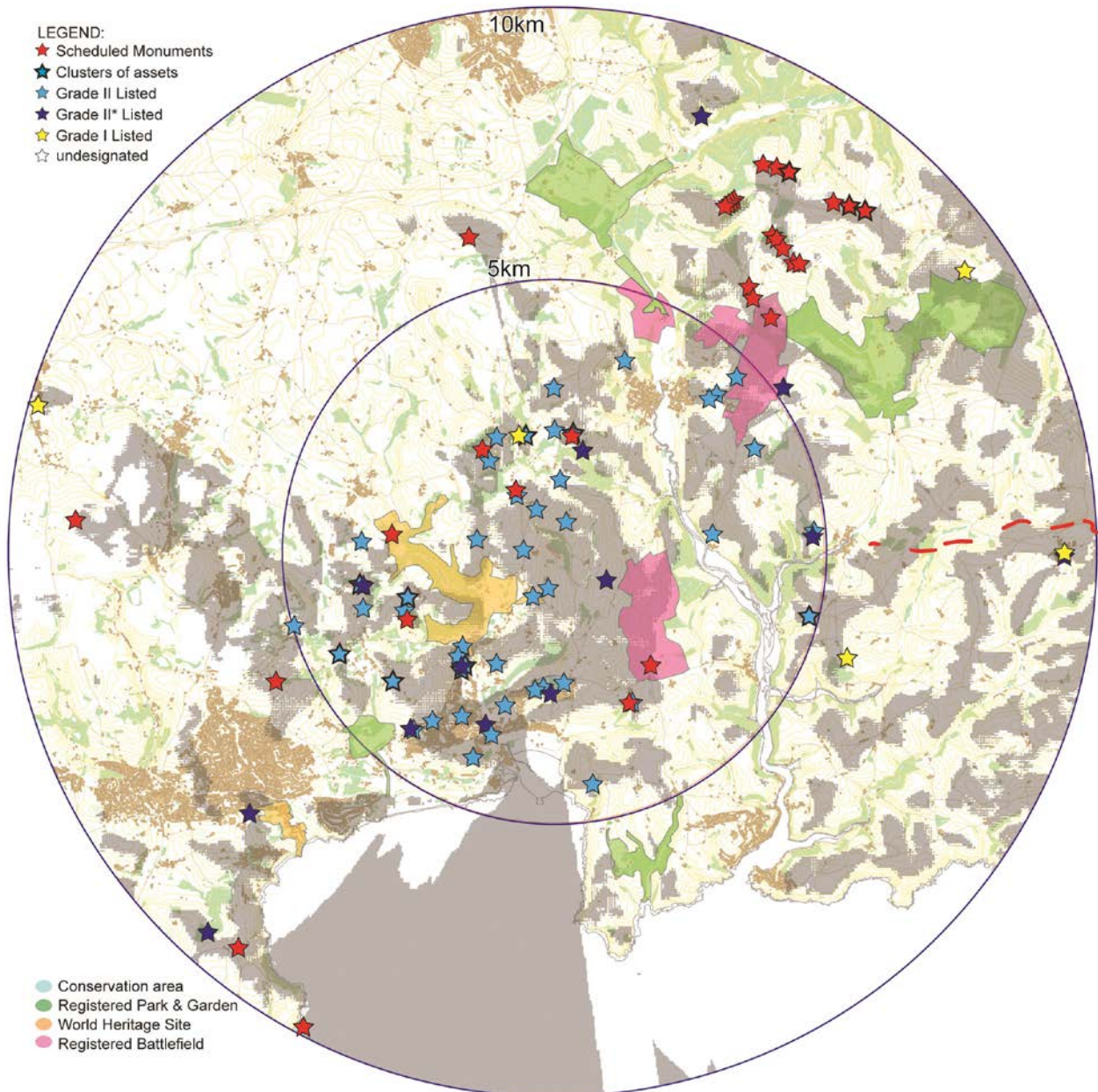


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy).

5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this hilly landscape will be intermittent, even relatively close to the turbine. The greatest impact will fall on the area within 2-3km to the east and south-east, but beyond that exposure is limited to exposed ridgelines; the greater part of the north and north-western quadrant will not enjoy intervisibility at all. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 30km from the turbine site by Cleaneart 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 (77m). Up to 1km all HER records were consulted; up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

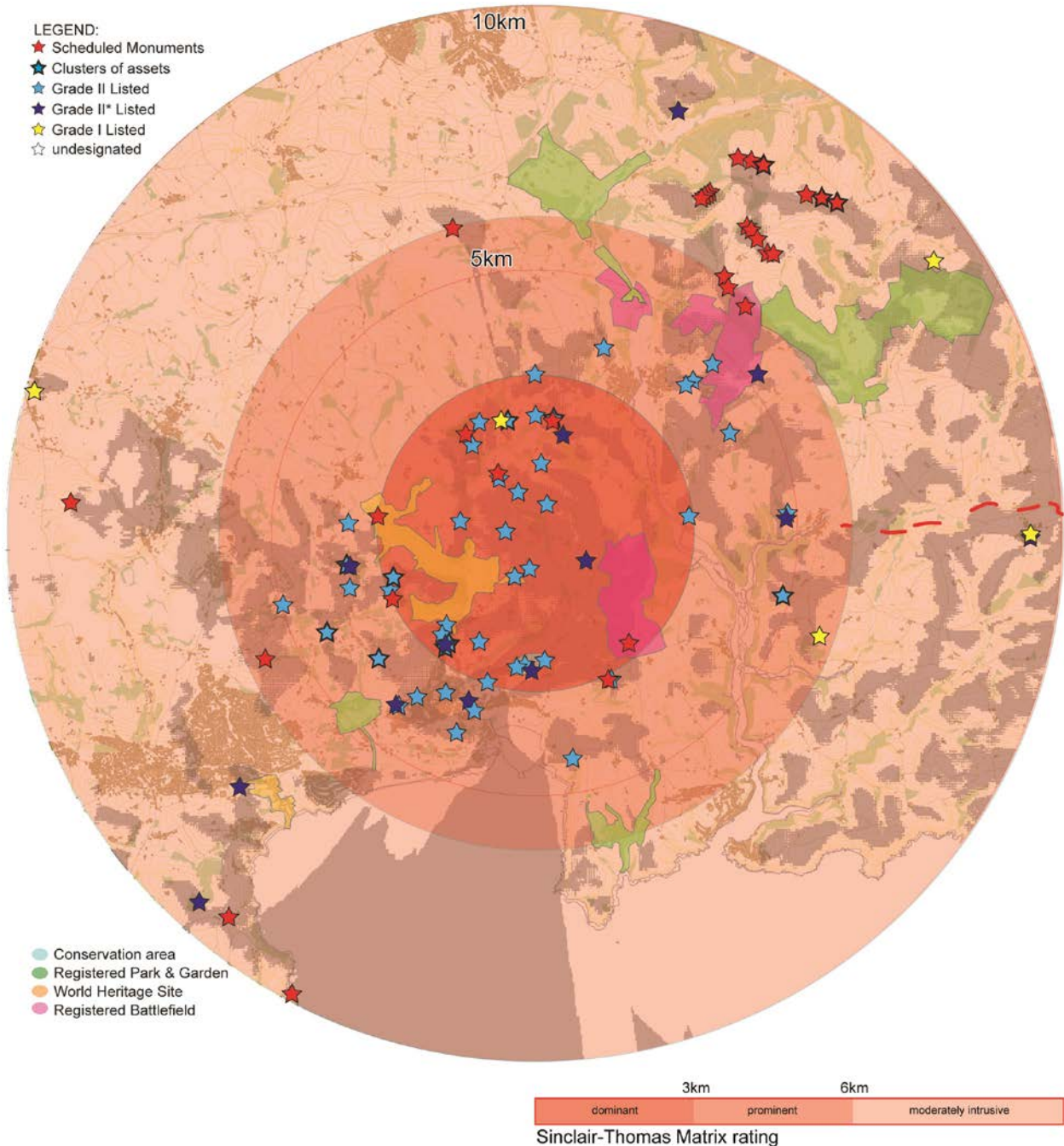


Figure 12: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy Ltd.), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.

5.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV was found to be a fair reflection of the likely visibility of the proposed wind turbine, with the caveat that it is difficult to adjudge impact on sites when only the hub or blade tips may or may not be visible. Certainly, for areas to the west and north, which would be partly shielded by the terrain, and where woodland is relatively common, local blocking would play an important role. Intervisibility was confirmed for a number of heritage assets, mostly those directly to the east, but local screening factors prevented other assets from being visible from the site.

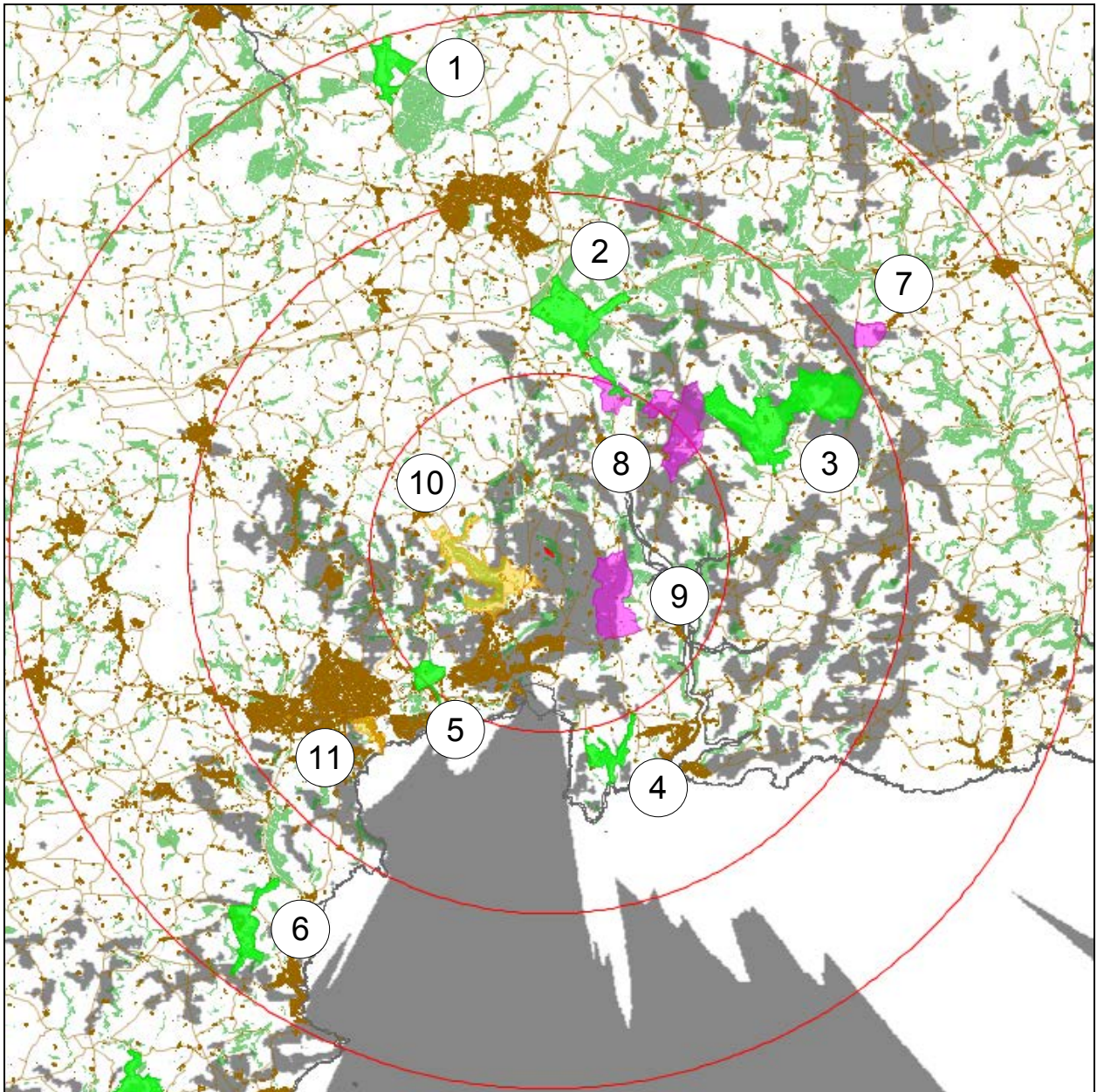


Figure 13: 15km ZTV: distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine; the areas in yellow are those with theoretical intervisibility with the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV generated by SWARCH). This is a bare-earth ZTV, generated by MICRODEM (ver 2010.11.5.2) using OS Opendata Panorama DTM data (Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014). The Registered Park and Gardens are: 1. Pencarrow GII*; 2. Lanhydrock GII*; 3. Boconnoc GII*; 4. Menabilly GII; 5. Tregrehan GII*; 6. Heligan GII. The Battlefields are: 7. Braddock Down 1643; 8. Lostwithiel 21st Aug 1644; 9. Lostwithiel 31st Aug-1st Sept 1644. The World Heritage Sites are: 10. Luxulyan Valley; 11. Charlestown.

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 lincay 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

- Lancrow Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, not visible from the public road. Distance to turbine: c.1.4km. This farm stands on the east-facing slopes of a narrow valley, and the farmhouse appears to face south-south-east across a wide lawn. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but would be visible over the lip of the lower, western side of this valley. Impact: **negative/unknown** by probably negative/minor.
- Trethew Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, not visible from the public road. Distance to turbine: c.1.4km. Accessed via a long private track, this farm is located at the back of an east-facing slope but perched above the base of the valley. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but would be visible over the higher ground to the south-east. Impact: **negative/unknown** but probably negative/minor.
- Old Roselath Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.2.4km. Former farmhouse, now a farm building, located within a small farming settlement, at the base of an east-facing slope of a shelf of land overlooking Lanlivery. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but would be visible over the high ground to the south-east. However, local blocking from other buildings and adjacent trees is a factor here. Impact: **neutral**.
- Lower Penhale Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good (restored). Distance to turbine: c.3km. A farmhouse and buildings, now converted into residential accommodation and severing the agricultural links between the structures. Located on the southern side of a ridge, but tucked into the eastern side of a shallow valley. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but would be visible over the high ground to the south. Local blocking from other (former) farm buildings and hedgebanks is a factor here. Impact: **neutral**.
- Strickstenton Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.0.6km. A farmhouse and buildings, the farmhouse now in separate ownership and some of the outbuildings now in residential use. Built on an east-facing slope, on a slight terrace in the slope, with the parish road that runs alongside cut into the slope. The farmhouse commands views to the south-east across the valley, with some local blocking

from trees to the east and south. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but would be visible over the trees of Carruggatt Wood to the south. Impact: **negative/minor**.

- Great Pelean Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.0.7km. Located on an east-facing slope, at roughly the same height AOD as the proposed turbine. Now in separate ownership to the land, the farmhouse appears to face south, with its elaborate porch suggestive of aspirations to status (the Listing suggests the porch comes from Tywardreath Priory). Some local blocking is provided by the trees and hedgebanks around the asset, and by some former agricultural buildings to the north. However, the proposed turbine would be highly visible; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Great Treverran Farmhouse; high significance, Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown, observed from the public road. Distance to turbine: c.1.2km. Located east-south-east to the proposed turbine, on the lower west-facing slope of the valley. The house faces south-south-east, with a presentation elevation and courtyard, suggesting aspirations to status and the fact it is no longer a functioning farmhouse. It lies within a hedged enclosure, with a copse of trees and mature hedgebanks to the west providing local blocking. The turbine lies within the wider landscape context of this asset, but not within its immediate landscape context. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably negative/minor.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Manely Berisford, Manely Fleming, Manely Dunford Farmhouses and associated Outbuildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good (renovated). Distance to turbine: c.4.8.km. A historic hamlet located on a short spur projecting into the valley of the River Fowey south-west of Lerryn. The buildings form several distinct clusters but clear views between them are lacking, with local blocking from hedgebanks and trees. Modern agricultural buildings are not an issue as most of the historic farm buildings appear to have been converted into residential homes. The buildings tend to face the south, conforming to the micro-topography of the site. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, but might be visible in the middle-distance. Impact: **neutral**.
- Burn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.4.2.km. 17th century farmhouse located down a long private track. Tucked into a shallow coombe in a south-east facing slope, with very little in the way of local blocking from trees or hedgebanks. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably neutral.
- Restineas Farmhouse, Bakehouse, Barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.4.3.km. An 18th century farm located on an east-facing slope and immediately adjacent to and above the Eden Project. The setting of this group of buildings is unlikely to be affected by the proposed turbine. Impact: **neutral**.
- Tregonning Farmhouse, Stables; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, accessed via a long private track. Distance to turbine: c.3.5km. A late 18th century complex no longer in agricultural use. Located in a short north-south valley on an east-facing slope. The land rises to the south, which would probably provide comprehensive local blocking, and the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably neutral.
- Medros and Methrose Farmhouses, Barn and Walls; High significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown, accessed via a long private track. Distance to turbine: c.3.6km. Located at the top of a south-east facing slope, overlooking a wooded valley immediately to the east. A medieval and post-medieval house, also associated with John Wesley. Local blocking is probably provided by the trees around the farm and the woodland to the east, and the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of these assets. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably 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 commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a turbine is less pronounced.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Predeaux Old Manor; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located down a long private track. A 16th century house reused as a farm building, APs would suggest it has been converted back into a domestic dwelling. Located within enclosed farmland, above the front lawn of Prideaux House. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, but would probably be visible through a gap in the hills to the east. Impact: **negative/unknown**, but probably negative/minor.
- Prideaux House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located within private grounds but visible from the public road. A large country house built in the early 19th century by the Rashleigh Family of Menabilly. The house faces across a lawn to the south-south-east, down a valley that narrows to the south. There are clear indications that the landscape has been modified to provide a picturesque setting to the house, with Plantations to the south-east and south-west. Warren Wood partly enfolds a hillfort (see below) which may also have formed part of this landscape. The rather rustic and stylised cottages at Little Prideaux have clearly been designed to form part of this landscape. The direction of attention seems to be to and from the south, and there is a sense of enclosure and intimacy about this location, probably deliberately fostered. While the proposed turbine would be visible to the west, it would not fall within the landscape context of these assets. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Ethy House; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4.7km. An 18th house in the Classical style. The house stands on the slopes of a hill spur, on a south-east facing slope overlooking Lerryn. It faces south-east, with woodland to the west. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, which is only just within the ZTV, and views to and from the asset would be unaffected. This includes the Grade II Listed gate piers, which are located to the north and tucked in under the slope. Impact: **neutral**.
- Kilmarth House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4.3km. 18th or 19th century house and buildings. Located on the southern side of a hill spur projecting into the sea on the eastern side of Carlyon Bay. There is a shelter belt of trees located immediately to the north, which would provide local blocking. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and is unlikely to be visible due to the shelter belt. Impact: **neutral**.
- Court Barton Farmhouse, Lanreath; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.9.4km. An early 17th farmhouse, formerly the seat of the Grylls family. The house stands south-east of the village and south of the church on a south-west facing

slope. The site is screened by the modern buildings in the village, and to a limited extent by the historic farm buildings on the site. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, which is only just within the ZTV, and views to and from the asset would be unaffected. Impact: **neutral**.

- Trenynton Manor; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3.1km. Victorian country house, the former home of the third bishop of Truro, John Gott and now a hotel and country club. Located at the head of a narrow wooded coombe running away to the south, the house is located on a slight terrace in the slope and faces south down the wooded coombe. There are trees flanking the approach from the north which would provide comprehensive local blocking to the north. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, but the turbine would be visible from the northern entrance to the property. Impact: **neutral**. There is a Scheduled cross in the grounds south-east of the house. The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location and would have no impact on the setting of this monument. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Glynn House; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.8.4km. A mid-late 18th century house. The house is located on the northern slopes of the valley of the River Fowey, close to Bodmin Parkway Station. The site is private and was not accessed, but is visible from the public road opposite. Local blocking from mature trees appears likely, and the house faces south-east. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, which lies only just within the ZTV, and views to and from the asset would be unaffected. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably neutral.
- Penrice House; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.9.4km. A mid 18th century country house, now a care home, on private property. The house is located close to the head of a narrow wooded coombe. The principal approach is to the east, though the presentation elevation may face north-east into the valley. Local blocking from the deciduous woodland trees appears likely. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, which lies only just within the ZTV; impact: negative/unknown, probably **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

- Pelyn Tor Cottage; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.2.3km. A 19th century cottage built of dressed ashlar granite blocks. Set into a slight declivity in a west-facing hillside, looking across to Lanlivery Church. Local blocking from trees and hedge shrubs, the proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, and is unlikely to be visible over the higher ground to the south. Impact: **neutral**.
- Vicarage at St Winnow; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition (renovated): good. Distance to turbine c.2.9km. Located just above St Winnow, on the eastern banks of the River Fowey. The presentation elevation faces south-east across a lawn flanked by trees, with views up across the church and the river to the wooded slopes opposite. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but might be visible over the higher ground to the south. However, views to the asset, and its relationship to the church, would not be affected. Impact: **neutral**.
- Lanlivery: The Crown Inn, the Village Hall and attached steps; Churchtown House; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.2.3km. The Crown Inn is a multi-phase early 17th century structure, now a public house, of painted stone rubble under a slate roof. Churchtown House is a mid 18th century former vicarage in granite rubble under a slate roof. The Village Hall is a 19th century structure, of stone rubble with dressed quoins under a hipped slate roof. All three are arranged around the southern side of the Church. The settlement is located in a topographically prominent location at the end of a narrow spur, but is almost completely cloaked by mature hedge and garden trees, which provide complete local blocking. The relationships between each building and the church, the focal structure within the settlement, would not be affected, and the proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of these assets. Impact: **neutral**.
- Tywardreath: 15 & 16 Woodland Avenue, the Vicarage, the Old National School, 9 Mount Bennett Street; medium significance but within a Conservation Area; condition: varies, generally good. Distance to turbine: c.2.5km. These Victorian buildings fall within the historic settlement of Tywardreath, and the townscape provides the immediate context for these assets. Historic and recent buildings to the north provide comprehensive local blocking. The town falls within the wider landscape context of the proposed turbine, but would not influence the way the townscape is experienced or perceived. Impact: **neutral**.
- St Blazey: The Pack Horse PH, 8 & 10 Fore Street, The Old Market House, Cornish Arms Inn; medium; condition: varies, generally good. Distance to turbine: c.2.9km. A cluster of historic buildings on the western side of a valley north of Par; the A390 snakes through this settlement, and most of the historic buildings are located on this road around the church. These buildings fall within the historic settlement of St Blazey, and the townscape provides the immediate context for these assets. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this settlement, although it would probably be visible from the A390 as it turned to the east. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- The Par Inn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. A large early 19th century public house located adjacent to the A3082 in the base of the valley. Views up the valley to the north are possible, but the proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, and it is the relationships between the Inn and the industrial heritage of its immediate area that are significant. Impact: **neutral**.
- Old Roselyon; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.5km. An 18th century house, not completely surrounded by 20th century housing. These structures provide local blocking and define the character of the setting. Impact: **neutral**.
- St Winnow School; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.2km. A mid 19th century school located north of the A390, on a saddle between two coombes. It is open to the road, but otherwise screened by mature trees. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, and intervisibility is uncertain and subject to local blocking. 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 A: Dominant

- Church of St Blaise, St Blazey; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.8km. Located within the historic settlement of St Blazey, and located in a raised churchyard above the A390. The church is locally prominent within its immediate townscape, but is not particularly visible within the wider landscape. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, but would probably be visible from the road on the approach to the church from the south-south-west. Impact (body of the church and tower): **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Andrew, Tywardreath; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.2.6km. Located within the settlement of Tywardreath, and set down into a narrow valley south of the historic settlement. The church falls outside the ZTV, but views across the church to the location of the proposed turbine would be possible from the south. The church is locally prominent within its immediate townscape, but is not particularly visible within the wider landscape. Impact (body of the church and tower): **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St Brevita, Lanlivery; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.2.3km. Located within the settlement of Lanlivery and surrounded on all sides by other historic structures. The churchyard is raised up above the road to the south, and contains a number of Listed (GII) tombs/gravestones. The immediate landscape context of the church is the settlement and its mature trees which fold around the building and provide comprehensive local blocking. However, the church tower is a notable skyline landmark, visible for miles in all directions save to the west; the proposed turbine would compete for landscape primacy with this tower when viewed from the south or east. Impact (body of the church): **neutral**; impact (tower as prominent skyline landmark): **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**.
- Church of St Ciricus and Julitta, St Veep; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5.7km. Located within a small hamlet on the end of a ridge, overlooking the eastern slopes of the hill. The church is located in a prominent position, but is screened to the west by the topography and some houses, and the trees of its churchyard, which give it a secluded air. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views to or from the asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- Chapel of St Nectan; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5.2km. A medieval church with squat tower (reduced in height during the Civil War) located on an east-facing slope within a tree-lined yard. Falls just outside the ZTV, and the proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset. The proposed turbine would not affect the meaning and experience of this asset. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St Manarck and Dunstan, Lanreath; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.9.4km. Located close to the summit of a broad hill dissected by narrow valleys. The church and its village are suited on the south-facing slopes of the summit, at the head of a short narrow coombe. The buildings of the village provide comprehensive local blocking to the body of the church and the churchyard. The church tower is a local landmark, particularly from the south, but the proposed turbine would lie

outside the landscape context of this asset, and it would not frame views to or from the asset. Impact: **neutral**. Scheduled cross in the yard; impact: **neutral**.

- Church of St Mary, Braddock; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.9.2km. An embanked sub-oval churchyard, flanked by trees to north, south and east. Open to west, but with a forestry plantation beyond, across the flat summit of the hilltop. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, and it would not frame views to or from the asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- Chapel of St Michael at Roche; high significance; Grade I Listed and Scheduled; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.9.8km. A romantic ruin built high up into a granite tor, south of Roche, and in a prominent topographical location. The ZTV indicates it lies on the edge of intervisibility, and the proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset. Impact: **neutral**.

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 B: Dominant

- Leek Seed Wesleyan Chapel, St Blazey Gate; high significance; Grade II*; condition: good. Distance to the turbine: c.4.2km. On a road junction, within a yard partly enclosed by trees. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, and views to the north-west are blocked by adjacent buildings. Impact: **neutral**.

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

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Wayside Cross 300m NW Trevorry Farm; high significance, Grade II Listed and Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.3km. A short wheel-headed cross at the junction of two parish roads, set into the western hedgebank. The road junction is located in an interfluvial zone between the valley below Lanlivery and the head of the valley leading down through the Carruggatt woods. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, but this wayside cross survives *in situ* and the turbine would be visible across the level ground to the south. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Wayside Cross 200m NW Trethew; high significance, Grade II Listed and Scheduled Monument; condition: fair (restored). Distance to turbine c.2.3km. A short wheel-headed cross on a church path between Lanlivery and Luxulyan. Located on an east/east-south-east facing slope above a narrow north-south valley. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset, and though this wayside cross survives *in situ* its relationship with Lanlivery Church would not be affected. The proposed turbine would be visible across high ground to the south. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Crewel Cross and milestone at No Man's Land; high and medium significance, Grade II Listed and Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.2.2km. A tall wheel-headed cross and a milestone, located at the road junction A390 and B3269. The cross is not *in situ*, having been moved from its original location (100m NNE) where it marked a footpath between Lanlivery and Lostwithiel. However, both the cross and the milestone retain a roadside setting. The proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset and comprehensive local blocking is provided by the trees that flank the roads here, lending a sense of intimacy. Impact: **neutral**.
- Guidepost at SX087582; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.1.3km. A granite monolith way marker located at a road junction. Survives *in situ*, though the proposed turbine would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset and comprehensive local blocking provided by hedge shrubs. Impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone at SX082577; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Formerly located on the A390 near Trevorry, this milestone could not be located and may well have been removed. Impact: **unknown**.
- Boundary Stone at SX080569; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to the turbine: c.500m. Granite slab marked TP and LP, on the parish boundary between Tywardreath and Lanlivery. Located on the eastern verge of the A390, close to its original position but it has clearly been moved as the two faces of the stone face north and south, rather than east and west according to the parish boundary. The meaning and function of the stone has not changed and the proposed turbine, while very close, would be located outside the immediate landscape context of this asset. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Badger run at DeLancy; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.3.7km. Located within a private garden. A 19th century 'run' designed to help train dogs for badger-baiting. The garden is bounded by a tall stone wall, with a hedge boundary with semi-mature trees beyond, both of which provide local blocking. The proposed turbine would in no way influence the meaning and significance of this structure. Impact: **neutral**.
- Water fountain east of Lostwithiel on the A390; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.4km. Set into the northern side of the road, with a tall hedge above. Some views to the proposed turbine might be possible, but it would lie outside the landscape context of this asset and would be subject to local blocking from trees and the high hedgebank opposite. Impact: **neutral**.

- Milestone at SX119601; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located on the A390 near Sandylake, this stone stands in close to the hedgebank on the roadside. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset and comprehensive local blocking is provided by the mature trees and tall hedgebanks to the south and south-west. Impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone at Milestone Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located on the A390 in St Blazey Gate, the milestone functions as a gatepost in the garden wall of the cottage. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset and local blocking is provided by the adjacent buildings and trees. Impact: **neutral**.
- Guidepost at SX075548; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: poor. Located on a parish road east of St Blazey. An intimate location, where two sunken lanes meet with hedgebanks and mature trees providing comprehensive local blocking. Impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone and Fingerpost south of Bodelva; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.8km. Located at an open crossroads. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset and local blocking is provided by the buildings and trees to the north-east. Impact: **neutral**.
- Milestone at SX050558; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.7km. Located by the roadside, tucked under the hedgebank. Local blocking is provided by the tall hedge trees immediately to the east. Impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside cross at Druid's Hill; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: fair (restored). Distance to turbine c.5.5km. Located on the top of a hill, inside a small clearing within a forestry plantation. Not in its original location, and while it lies outside the RP&G at Boconnoc, it probably served as an eyecatcher or feature within the park that lies to the east. Not accessible, but the proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset and local blocking is provided by the forestry trees. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably neutral.
- Standing stone; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: good. A standing stone located on a ridge of land overlooking Tregrehan Mills, in the middle of a field north-west of Menear Farm. The asset would enjoy sweeping views across Carlyon Bay, but there is some local blocking from the mature trees around the farm. The immediate setting of this monument is impacted upon by the china clay tips to the north and reservoir to the west. Views out to the east contain telegraph poles, but are otherwise clear. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, but may still be visible. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- The Longstone; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.7.3km. A standing stone located in the grounds of a school on the edge of St Austell. The monument survives but the original setting has been lost. The proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape context of this asset, and local blocking is provided by the school to the north-east. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.7 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedgerows restrict line-of-sight.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Portal Dolmen 400m NE Lesquite Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Distance to the turbine: c.6km. A collapsed dolmen located in a pasture field close to a public road. The asset lies within an enclosed pastoral landscape, on the northern edge of a wide bowl-shaped valley defined on three sides by ridges, with Helman Tor to the west. Electricity pylons cross the valley directly to the south. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, but might be visible over the higher ground to the south, beyond Lanlivery Church tower. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Two bowl barrows close to Bodmin Lodge; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.6km. Two barrows located on a ridge of high ground east of Lanhydrock, and forms part of a more extensive upland funerary landscape (see below). The first barrow is concealed within a small area of deciduous woodland flanking the parish road. The second barrow is a large gorse-covered mound in the field north of the parish road, situated looking north/north-east; intervisibility to the south is impeded by the hedgerows that flank the parish road. Both barrows stand within enclosed farmland, but survive as good upstanding earthworks. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and probably would not be visible from these locations. Impact: **neutral**.
- Five bowl barrows north-east of Fairy Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.7km. These assets are strung out along a ridge. Two of the barrows stand within a forestry plantation; the other three Scheduled monuments (and further undesignated monuments) are located to the south-east within enclosed farmland and close to field boundaries. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of these assets; the barrows are set back some distance from the edge of this block of hilly ground, and the intervening ridge is topped with woodland that may provide local blocking. At a distance of c.7km the turbine is unlikely to be particularly intrusive; impact: **neutral**.
- Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Down; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.7.2km. Four Scheduled barrows strung out along a narrow ridge oriented north-east to south-west. On private land, and only the north-eastern barrow (which appears to be the most substantial) is visible from the public road. The barrows lie within recently enclosed (fenced) fields, with an open aspect to the south-west. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of these assets, and there may be an element of local blocking from the adjacent forestry plantation. Impact **negative/unknown**, but probably neutral.
- Four bowl barrows north of Greymare Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.8.2km. A line of barrows along a ridge, located within enclosed farmland and with an industrial dairy located just to the south. The examples observed from the public road are visible earthworks, and the condition of the closest example is fair but deteriorating. There are views to the south-west, but the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of these assets. Impact: **neutral**.
- Eight bowl barrows 500m north of Trewindle Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.8.3km. A line of barrows on a ridge, observed from the public road. Located within enclosed farmland but retaining a sense of openness as they are situated in the centre of the fields at the apex of the ridge. There are

views to the south-west, but the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of these assets. Impact: **neutral**.

- Hensbarrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine: c.8.8km. A large cairn and beacon site, located in a very prominent topographical location south of Roche, within the china clay district and almost surrounded by quarries, spoil tips and settling lakes. At a distance of almost 9km, the proposed turbine would be a small new feature viewed across a landscape scarred by intensive industrial exploitation. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.8 Hillforts and Earthworks

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. Linear earthworks are the cross dyke writ large, enclosing whole areas rather than individual promontories. The investment in time and resources these monuments represent is usually far greater than those of individual settlements and hillforts, requiring a strong centralised authority or excellent communal organisation.

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

- Castle Dore; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to fair. Distance to the turbine: c.2.8km. A bivallate enclosure located on the top of a long broad north-south ridge, but in a saddle in that ridge so that views out to the north and south are impeded. The position is open and fairly exposed despite being within enclosed farmland, and there would not be any local blocking. The proposed turbine would be located across the wide valley to the north-west, within its wider landscape context, but would not frame many views to the Castle from elsewhere in this landscape. Castle Dore played a role in the Battle of Lostwithiel, and its significance is enhanced as a result. On balance, and despite the proximity of the proposed turbine, the sense of remoteness enjoyed by the site would not be unduly affected, nor would its immediate landscape context. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Prideaux Castle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to fair. Distance to the turbine: c.3km. A multivallate enclosure located on a spur in a topographically prominent location. Partly tree-covered, with woodland to the east and south. It may have been incorporated into the landscaping associated with Prideaux House. It overlooks areas to the north and south, although the proposed turbine would lie outside the landscape

context of the enclosure, and some local blocking would be provided by the trees. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Black Head Promontory Fort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine: c.10km. A promontory cut off from the mainland by three banks and ditches, reused as a rifle range on the 19th and 20th centuries. The principle landscape context of this monument is its seascape, as it is either viewed from the sea or from the higher ground to the north-west. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views either to or from the asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- Giant's Hedge linear earthwork; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.5.8-10km+. A section of linear earthwork of unknown date but perhaps early medieval, stretching from Lerryn to Looe. The bank and ditch winds its way across the terrain, keeping to a topographically advantageous location below the crest of the hills/ridges, facing north. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset and intermittent local blocking is provided by trees and hedgebanks. Furthermore, the landscape presence of the earthwork has been diminished by its intermittent survival. Impact: **neutral**.

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Castle Gotha; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: varies, an earthwork, hedgebank and cropmark. Distance to turbine: c.9.3km. Located on a slight north-east facing slope above the sea. There are wide views across Carlyon Bay and the adjoining dry land, but the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset and would not frame views to or from the monument. 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

- Fowey Consols Engine house; medium to high significance; Listed Grade II but within the WHS; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine: c.900m. A single engine house, swathed in ivy and standing in isolation on the crest of a narrow ridge. This is a prominent location, but the ivy that covers almost the entire surface area provides effective camouflage; without the ivy and subject to sympathetic restoration, this would be a very prominent local landmark and an appropriate bookend to the Luxylyan Valley WHS. As it is, it is more akin to a romantic ruin than a post-industrial structure, as it has lost its associated structures, stacks, and even the landscape of spoil heaps shown on the 1st Edition OS maps. As an industrial relict, even one within a WHS, it is poorly-preserved and poorly-maintained example of a relatively common structure. However, it was the principal shaft within the Fowey Consols Mine (Austen's Main Engine Shaft), operating 1834-67 with an 80" pumping engine, and its association with Joseph Thomas Treffry (née Austen), gives it an enhanced cultural resonance. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of the enginehouse, and ultimately it is as a romantic ruin that the asset currently exerts its landscape primacy, which the proposed turbine would usurp. Impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Former Count House at Par Consols Mine; medium significance; Listed Grade II; condition: good (converted). Distance to turbine: c.4km. A mid 19th century mine building, converted into a private dwelling. Located within a housing development, with little trace of the original mining connection retained. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and there would be local blocking from adjacent structures and hedgebanks. Impact: **neutral**.
- The Engine Sheds, Stack and Turntable at Par; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.5km. A series of 19th century brick industrial railway buildings, built in the base of the valley adjacent to the railway lines. Currently used as light industrial units, and in fair condition as a result. Views up the valley are possible, and the proposed turbine might be visible across the sheds to the north. However, proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and there would be local blocking within the complex from adjacent structures. The turbine would not influence the experience of perception of this collection of railway buildings. Impact: **neutral**.
- Par Signal Box; medium significance; Listed Grade II; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3km. A good example of a late 19th century signal box, of brick and timber. Its immediate landscape context – Par Station and sidings – would not be affected by the proposed turbine, although it might be visible up the track to the north. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.11 Registered Parks and Gardens

In/formal planning tends to be a pre-requisite for registered landscapes, but varies according to individual design. Such landscapes can be associated with larger stately homes (see above), but can be more modern creations. Landscape parks are particularly sensitive to intrusive visual

elements (see above), but many gardens are usually focused inward, and usually incorporate stands of mature trees that provide (seasonal) local blocking. Unless the proposed wind turbine is to be located close to the garden, its impact would be minimal.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Menabilly; high significance; Registered Park and Garden GII; condition: good. Located within a series of narrow valleys on a peninsula on the eastern side of Carlyon Bay. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this park. The ZTV indicates the turbine would not be visible, and it is unlikely to frame important views. Impact: **neutral**.
- Tregrehan; high significance; Registered Park and Garden GII*; condition: good. Located between St Blazey Gate and St Austell. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this park. The ZTV indicates the turbine would not be visible, and it is unlikely to frame important views. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Boconnoc; high significance; Registered Park and Garden GII*; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.5-8km. A very extensive area of parkland associated with Boconnoc House, still in private ownership. The Park is mainly laid out within the wooded valley of the River Lerryn and its tributaries, and the proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this park. It would, however, be visible from some areas, particularly the high ground to the east around Roselyon and the woodland to the north-east of the main house. One of the principal approaches to the house descends through woodland across this area, and the ZTV indicates the turbine would be visible from two main areas. As this is a private estate, the impact of the proposed turbine could not be properly assessed, but at a distance of 8-10km it is unlikely to be particularly intrusive. Impact: **negative/unknown** but perhaps negative/minor.
- Lanhydrock; high significance; Registered Park and Garden GII*; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.5-8km. An extensive area of parkland associated with Lanhydrock House, now a NT property but formerly part of the holdings of the Agar-Robartes. The Park is mainly laid out within the valley of the River Fowey and its tributaries, and the proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this park. It would be visible from some limited areas, mainly the ridge to the south of the house, but these views are not key to the setting of the house and its gardens. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.12 Registered Battlefields

Battlefield registration commemorates and protects parts of the countryside and townscape where notable battles occurred in the past. In the vast majority of cases, there is no surface expression and the battlefield itself may be very poorly located. The character of the local landscape (see above) is of critical importance to the impact of a proposed turbine, as the particulars of the local landscape may have played an important role in the progress and outcome of the battle. In these instances, anything that alters the character of that landscape will have a pronounced impact on how it is experienced and perceived.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Battle of Lostwithiel 21st August 1644; high significance; Registered Battlefield; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4-6km. An engagement principally across the high ground to the east of the town, but also including an assault on Restormal Castle. The outcome was a Royalist siege of Lostwithiel that culminated in the running battle (see below) that saw the Parliamentary forces pushed down to the sea at Par. The battlefield covers an extensive

area, within which the various actions can be located with reasonable precision. The proposed turbine would be located to the south-west at a distance of 4-6km, outside the landscape context of this conflict but visible from most of the eastern battlefield area. Given that the conflict took place across these areas and not between them, and subsequently saw the town partly invested by Royalist forces, the focus is very much on Lostwithiel, and not the lands to the south. On this basis, the impact of the proposed turbine would be **negative/minor**.

- Battle of Lostwithiel 31st August - 1st September 1644; high significance; Registered Battlefield; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.5-3km. The second phase of the Lostwithiel campaign saw the retreat of the Parliamentary forces along a broad ridge towards the coast, and involved the reuse of Castle Dore as a temporary fortification. The battle proceeded 'from hedge to hedge' and the registered area is, no doubt, only the principal area across which fighting took place. The ridge remains in agricultural use, divided up by hedgebanks but with few hedge shrubs or trees to provide local blocking. The proposed turbine would not be located within or adjacent to the battlefield, but would stand within the wider landscape context, on the east-facing slopes of the hills opposite. In that location, the proposed turbine would be visible, and would detract from the sense of remoteness the ridge currently enjoys, but would not interfere with the understanding and experience of the battlefield. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Battle of Braddock Down 1643; high significance; Registered Battlefield; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.11km. The ZTV indicates the proposed turbine would be visible from some parts of Braddock Down. However, the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset and at distance of 11km it would in no way affect the experience or perception of the battlefield. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.13 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, integrity 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Luxulyan Valley; very high significance; World Heritage status; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.1-3km. Composed of the steep-sided wooded valley between Luxulyan and St Blazey, with outlying leats, and taking in the site of Fowey Consols Mine. Dominated by features such as the Treffry Viaduct, china clay works and the various remains and evidence of mining. The proposed wind turbine would be located less than 1km to the south-east of this important protected landscape. A railway line runs through the valley, from end to end, and it is crossed by a number of small roads. There are the remains of various mining buildings, completely enshrouded by the woodland that dominates the valley. These features can be experienced together as one traverses the valley, but many features no longer even retain line-of-sight to one another. None of the industrial buildings contained within the valley were built with outlook in mind, as they were constructed for specific

purposes to fulfil a specific function; as such, setting is by accident of location rather than necessarily by aesthetic design. Fowey Consols engine house (assessed separately) provides a southern bookend to the site. Most of the valley lies outside the ZTV, and local blocking is nearly complete due to the wooded character of the valley slopes. However, and despite being located outside the landscape context of the valley, the intrinsic importance of the WHS demands merits close attention. Impact: **negative/moderate** principally due to proximity.

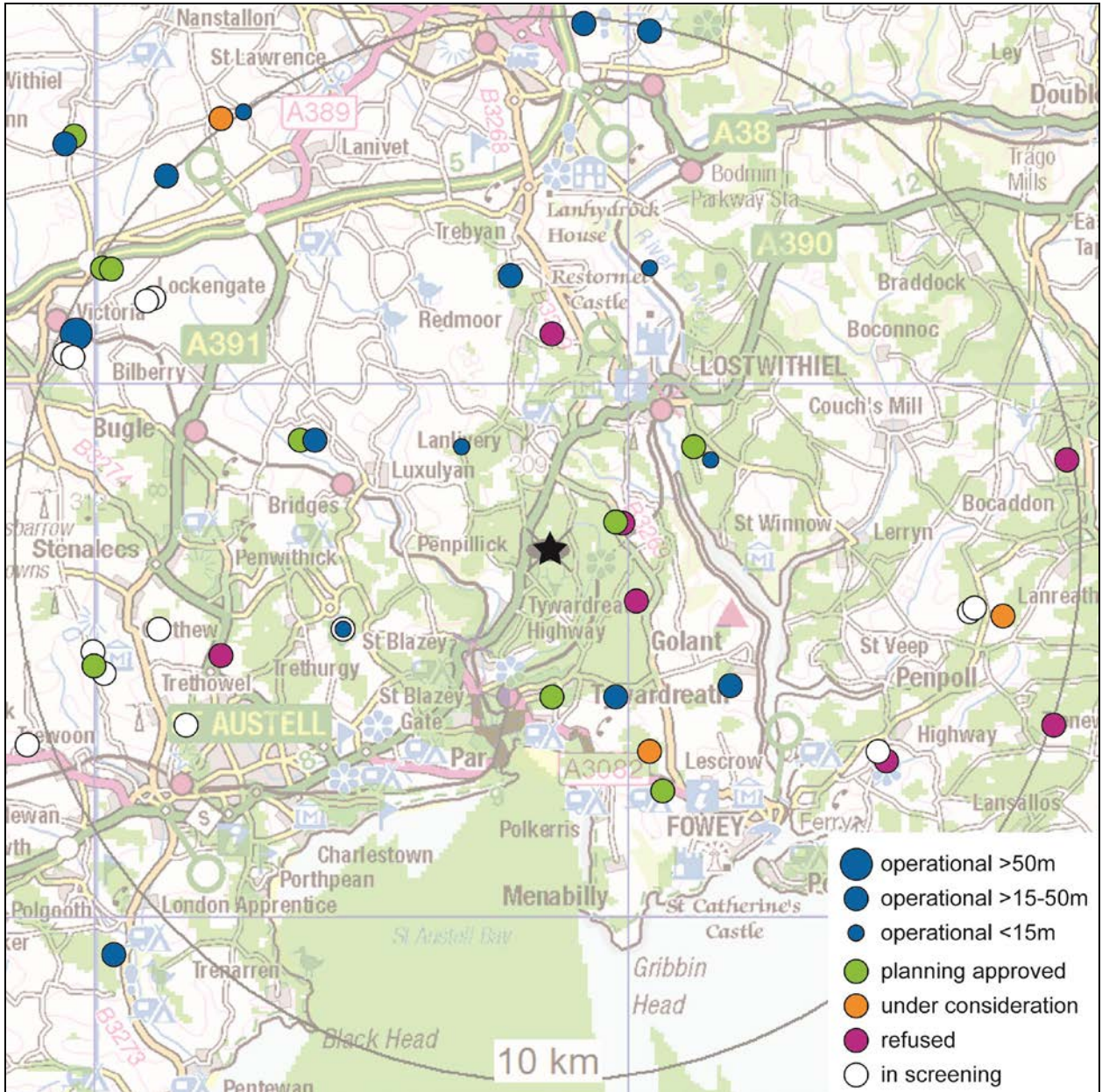


Figure 14: Map showing the location of other turbines in the area (based on maps produced by Cornwall Council, data to 25.04.14).

5.6.14 Historic Landscape General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15 ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Both councils, AONBs

and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the St Austell and Luxulyan Valley Landscape Character Area, characterised as a strongly undulating inland pasture farming plateau with small fields with trees and small woods, with views out to the coast from the higher ground located to the north and east. Under the guidance issued by Cornwall Council (2012), the scale of the landform is mitigated by the scenic quality and diversity of this landscape, indicating a moderate sensitivity to wind turbine development overall. On balance, the impact on the character of this historic landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate**. In terms of cumulative impact (see Figure 14), there are already two smaller turbines within the wider landscape context of the valley running down to Par, and two approved applications within 4km, although these are for smaller structures. On that basis, cumulative impact does not yet seem to be an issue for this landscape, although it clearly would in time, should further applications be made.
- 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	70776	Church of St Brevita, Lanlivery	SX0799159046	Negative moderate to Negative/substantial
GI	60605	Church of St Circus and Julitta [borderline]	SX1400454993	Neutral
GI	60545	Church of St Manarck and St Dunstan [borderline]	SX1811556911	Neutral
GI	60533	Church of St Mary the Virgin [borderline]	SX1622862114	Neutral
GI	70972	Chapel of St Michael at Roche Rock [borderline]	SX9911259618	Neutral
GII*	396143	Engine sheds, stack and turntable	SX0732753722	Neutral
GII*	473913	Leek Seed Chapel, Tomb NW of chapel	SX0601153705	Neutral
GII*	396603	Church of St Blaise	SX0686354813	Negative/minor
GII*	396959	Great Treverran	SX0955556377	Negative/unknown
GII*	70906	Medros Farmhouse Methrose Farmhouse	SX0506556312	Negative/unknown
GII*	60636	Ethy house, including garden walls to the north and east [borderline]	SX1334857231	Neutral
GII* SAM	396594	Long Stone [borderline]	SX0295952119	Neutral
GII*	396363	Penrice [borderline]	SX0219649884	Negative/unknown
GII*	60547	Court Barton Farmhouse [borderline]	SX1815656795	Neutral
GII*	60628	Chapel of St Nectans [borderline]	SX1283559983	Neutral

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

GII*	67498	Glynn House [borderline]	SX1134164944	Neutral
GII*	396956	St Andrew's Church, Tywardreath [borderline]	SX0849054314	Neutral
GII	479885	Former count house at former Par Consols mine	SX0710953138	Neutral
GII	478901	The Par Inn	SX0744053515	Neutral
GII	396141	Old Roselyon	SX0690253815	Neutral
GII	506699	Milestone at Milestone Cottage, St Blazey Gate	SX0630353791	Neutral
GII	506702 506703	Milestone at crossroads south of Bodelva Fingerpost at crossroads south of Bodelva	SX0560754524	Neutral
GII	-	Par signal box	SX0769054062	Neutral
GII	396996 397000 393999	The vicarage 17 Woodland Avenue 15 Woodland Avenue	SX0824454343	Neutral
GII	478904	Old National School and attached steps	SX0839054389	Neutral
GII	396995	9 Mount Bennett Street	SX0871254459	Neutral
GII	506700	Milestone in garden wall of Glenroyd	SX0691755155	Neutral
GII	396607	The Pack Horse public house	SX0681854964	Neutral
GII	396608 396609	8 and 10 Fore Street The Old Market House	SX0690454867	Neutral
GII	396604 396606	Churchyard wall and gateway The Cornish Arms Inn	SX0686054792	Neutral
GII	478906	Guide Post	SX0754154863	Neutral
GII	395275 473412 473413	Restineas Farmhouse Bakehouse by Restineas Farmhouse Barn by Restineas Farmhouse	SX0462755056	Neutral
GII	70916	Milestone	SX0505255843	Neutral
GII	70917	Old Manor, Prideaux	SX0582055840	Negative/unknown
GII	70918 70919	Prideaux House with attached wall and garden; Gateway with railings and piers at north west entrance to Prideaux House	SX0590556076	Negative/minor
GII	70908 70907	Bank barn c.15m north of Medros and Methrose Farmhouses; Courtyard walls attached to south and east of Medros Farmhouse and Methrose Farmhouse, and font in courtyard	SX0506556312	Negative/unknown
GII	70921; 70920	Stables c.30m south of Tregonning Farmhouse; Tregonning Farmhouse and attached stable	SX0503157120	Negative/unknown
GII	70761	Lancrow Farmhouse	SX0718257151	Negative/unknown
GII	70755	Boundary stone	SX0805456999	Neutral
GII	70771	Strickenston Farmhouse	SX0881457475	Negative/minor
GII	396957	Pelean Farmhouse	SX0847256250	Negative/moderate
GII	70766	Milestone	SX0827957727	Negative/unknown
GII	70774	Threthew	SX0741158629	Negative/unknown
GII	70770	Roselath Old Farmhouse	SX0752859066	Neutral
GII	70780 70782 70783 70787 70777 70779 70781 70784 70785 70786	Multiple monuments in churchyard of St Brevita; Lanlivery village hall and attached flight of stairs; Churchtown House; The Crown Inn	SX0799159046	Neutral
GII	70795 70798	Cross Milestone	SX0893759102	Neutral
GII	70763	Lower Penhale Farmhouse	SX0861259961	Neutral
GII	396958	Fowey Consols engine house	SX0823456068	Negative/moderate
GII	70799	Milestone near Sandylake	SX1198460201	Neutral
GII	70873	St Winnow School	SX1161659828	Neutral
GII	70859	Fountain	SX1148259752	Neutral
GII	60627	Burn Farmhouse [borderline]	SX1229258856	Negative/unknown
GII	60648	Vicarage at St Winnow [borderline]	SX1153157262	Neutral
GII	60637	Pair of piers 200m to north east of Ethy House [borderline]	SX1344357367	Neutral

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

GII	60611 60614 60612 60613	Manely Berisford; Manely Fleming and outbuildings; Manely Dunford including outbuildings; Barn to SW of Manely Dunford farmhouse	SX1331655729	Neutral
GII	396333	Kilmarth House	SX0931352627	Neutral
GII	466604	Trenyhton [borderline]	SX1004854130	Neutral
GII	70806	Badger run about 15m SE of Delancy	SX0992660469	Neutral
GII	70768	Pelyn Tor	SX0862959196	Neutral
GII	70760	Guidepost at SX087582	SX0869658251	Neutral
SAM	CO122	Small multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore	SX1035254831	Negative/minor
SAM	CO188	Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux	SX0590555671	Negative/minor
SAM	CO104	Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge	SX1858957329	Neutral
SAM	CO422	Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle	SX1447263261	Neutral
SAM	CO444	Five bowl barrows 550m north of Trewindle	SX 1377763384	Neutral
SAM	CO445	Four bowl barrows north of Greymare Farm	SX1244664041	Neutral
SAM	CO446	Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Down	SX1166163263	Neutral
SAM	CO552	Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	SW9967857546	Neutral
SAM	CO449	Bowl barrow 145m NW of Bodmin Lodge	SX1228061629	Neutral
SAM	CO450	Bowl barrow 430m SW of Fairy Cross Farm	SX1220861865	Neutral
SAM	CO189	Portal Dolmen 400m NE of Lesquite Farm	SX0707662756	Negative/minor
SAM	CO130	Round called Castle Gotha	SX0276249646	Neutral
SAM	CO520	Promontary Fort at Black Head	SX 0393348001	Neutral
SAM	multiple	Round barrow cemetery near Fairy Cross	SX1284262565	Neutral
SAM	CO252	Wayside Cross at Druid's Hill	SX1265561286	Neutral
SAM	CO1054	Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm	SX0343354447	Negative/minor
SAM	CO176	Cross in the grounds of Treython	SX1007454093	Neutral
SAM	24256	Crewel Cross, at No Man's Land	SX0893959099	Neutral
SAM	31841	Wayside cross 200m NW Trethew	SX0733858814	Negative/minor
SAM	24259	Wayside cross 300mm NW Trevorry Farm	SX0791557957	Neutral
GII*	1298	Boconnoc	SX1513759469	Negative/unknown
GII*	1417	Lanhydrock	SX0944263329	Neutral
GII*	1530	Tregrehan	SX0519253547	Neutral
GII	1642	Menabilly	SX1027850909	Neutral
Battle	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 31 st Aug - 1 Sept 1644	SX1047555732	Negative/minor
Battle	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 21 st August 1644	SX1033161361	Negative/minor
CA	-	Conservation Area - Tywardreath	SX0849054314	Neutral
WHS	17	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	SX0670355418	Negative/moderate
WHS	17	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	SX0352652103	Neutral

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code:

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

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that originally belonged to the farm at Carruggatt, owned in the mid 19th century by the Rashleigh family of Menabilly, but perhaps originally part of the possessions of Tywardreath Priory. Historically, the field formed part of Carruggatt Wood, and was only cleared in the later 20th century. The field immediately to the north of Polharmon Farm contains the cropmarks of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, trackway and possible roundhouse. The geophysical survey undertaken identified a series of linear anomalies along the line of the access track, and another possible roundhouse.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located towards the end of a hill spur, with the land falling away into a wide valley to the south-east and south. This landform is quite open, and any new vertical element of the scale of the proposed turbine will be highly visible. The scale of the landform will serve to diminish the visual impact of the development, and this is a relatively complex visual landscape. However, it is also a diverse historical and cultural landscape containing two important registered battlefields (Lostwithiel) and part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (Luxulyan Valley). The WHS lies to the west, mostly within a deep wooded valley, but includes the remaining engine house of Fowey Consols Mine, located less than 1km from the site of the proposed turbine.

Within 10km of the proposed turbine there are 60 Listed buildings or groups of Listed buildings, most of which are Listed Grade II, with 12 Grade II* buildings and five Grade I. There are 12 Scheduled Monuments or groups of Scheduled Monuments within 10km, many of which are Bronze Age barrows located in elevated locations to the north-east.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least fourteen of these heritage assets. For the most part, that impact would be fairly minor (**negative/minor**), but there are four instances where the impact would be more serious (**negative/moderate**). These include the Grade II farmhouse at Pelean and the engine house at Fowey Consols as part of the WHS at Luxulyan Valley. The most serious impact is likely to be felt by the tower of Lanlivery Church in its role as a local landmark (**negative/moderate to negative/substantial**).

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**. 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 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT POLHARMON FARM, TYWARDREATH, CORNWALL

Location: Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall
Parish: Tywardreath
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 08482 56895
Planning Application ref: Pre Planning
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: Pre-planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, walkover survey and a historic visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with guidance issued by Phil Coplestone, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed turbine would be located in a field that, until the c.1960s, formed part of Carruggatt Wood and belonged the Carruggatt Farm. This place-name includes the element *caer, meaning fort (MCO7786). Polharmon Farm was the centre of a large manor that extended into Lanlivery. Immediately to the north of the farm buildings lie the cropmarks of an enclosure, trackway and possible roundhouse (MCO40385-5). These farms are located within Anciently Enclosed Land, with demonstrable potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains. In addition, the remains of Carruggatt Mine lie immediately to the south of the site, with an adit recorded immediately to the north; the area lies close to the WHS of Luxulyan Valley.

3.0 AIMS

- 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.

4.4 Walkover survey:

- 4.4.1 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 magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.4ha). 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.

4.2 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 II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 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:

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
 - 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
 - 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
 - 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
 - 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
 - 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
 - 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number to be obtained.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under an accession number.
- 7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**
The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Former count house at former Par Consols mine

479885

Former copper mine count house, converted into dwelling. Circa 1835-40; extended circa 1880. Stuccoed stone rubble, slate-hung south east end. Slate hipped roofs. Brick lateral stacks. PLAN: Rectangular single-depth plan; original count house on right [NW]; converted into house in circa 1880 when it was extended by addition of a larger range on the left [SE] and a 2-storey outshut at the rear of the right-hand range; C20 wing at the rear of the left range. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3:1:2 window north east front. 16-pane sashes on first floor, 12-pane sash on left, the three left windows in moulded architraves; three 4-pane sashes on ground floor; to right of centre 2-storey porch with glazed upper storey ['auction window'] with three large 18-pane sashes on front and 36-pane sashes on either side; moulded stringcourse at first floor level on left. Slate-hung south east end with 16-pane and 4-pane sashes. At rear [SW] two 16-pane first floor sashes, 2-storey outshut on left and wing on right with flat roof extension in the angle. INTERIOR: Moulded ceiling cornices. C19 joinery including panelled doors, architraves and panelled window shutters; later C19 staircase. NOTE: This count house was built by J.T. Treffry and the engineer and iron founder William West to serve the Par Consols copper mine.

SX0710953138

The Par Inn

478901

Public house. Early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings including sills; bitumen-grouted rag slate hipped roof with axial brick stack towards left and end stack on the right; cast-iron ogee gutters. Double-depth plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 3-window range with original 16-pane hornless sashes except that glazing bars have been removed from the sashes flanking the doorway to ground-floor centre and right; original 4-panel door. Left-hand return has tall stair window with margin panes and a 12-pane sash on its left. Right-hand return has original sashes. INTERIOR has no original features in the bar area, otherwise not inspected.

SX0744053515

Old Roselyon

396141

1584A MIDDLEWAY ROAD Old Roselyon SX 05 SE 10/378 II 2. C18 house. Rubble with granite quoins and windows dressings. 2 storeys. 3 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Wide central doorway, panelled door, plain rectangular fanlight. Slate roof with gable ends.

SX0690253815

Milestone at Milestone Cottage, St Blazey Gate

506699

A milestone, dating from 1764, in stone. The milestone is rectangular with a cambered head, and stands approximately 1m high. It is incorporated into the garden wall of Milestone Cottage. The milestone is painted white and is inscribed in Sans Serif capitals: ST / AUSTEL / IIII / TRURO / XVII; the lettering is picked out in black paint. There is a benchmark incised at the lower right of the front face of the stone.

SX0630353791

Milestone at crossroads south of Bodelva

506702

Milestone, dating from the C19, in granite. It is rectangular with a semi-circular head and stands approximately 0.75m high. It is painted white and is inscribed in Sans Serif capitals: LUXULYAN / 3 / MILES; the lettering is picked out in black paint. The upper part of the front face of the stone has an inscribed benchmark.

SX0560754524

Fingerpost at crossroads south of Bodelva

506703

Fingerpost. Late C19. MATERIAL: Cast-iron. A slender, tapering post with a fluted lower section and a barley twist upper section, joined together by a ring moulding. It is surmounted by a ball finial. Attached to the flange are three arms with pointing hands at the ends and inscribed in sans serif capitals: ST BLAZEY GATE; LUXULYAN; TREGREHAN & ST AUSTELL. Two appear in form to be of an early date, though the one inscribed St Blazey Gate uses a different style of lettering and may be a later replacement. REASON FOR DESIGNATION: The fingerpost at the crossroads south of Bodelva is recommended for designation at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * It is a late-C19 example with three 'fingers', although one appears to be a replacement * A significant reminder of the importance of transport networks for the movement of goods and people * Group value with a listed late-C19 milestone located on the opposite side of the crossroads

SX0560754

Par signal box

MATERIALS: the ground floor is constructed of brick, with a timber-framed and weather-boarded upper storey. The hipped roof is clad in artificial slates. EXTERIOR: it is rectangular on plan and of two storeys, with an operating room to the upper floor and a locking room below. As the signal box overlooks tracks to both the west and the east, the operating room has continuous glazing to all four sides, except for the west half of the north gable end. Its fenestration consists of late-C20 uPVC replacements which replicate the original arrangement of sliding sash casements and glazing bars. A short flight of wooden steps leads from platform level to the door to the operating floor. Both the east and west elevations have recessed, square-headed openings to the ground floor and these retain their original windows. INTERIOR: it retains a lever frame of 57 levers which was installed in circa 1913, and also has a modern control panel which was added in 1986.

SX0769054062

The vicarage

396996

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

Earlier C19. Stone rubble, quoins, shaped stone eaves cornice, slate hipped roof. 2 storeys. West elevation, projecting pedimental bay the shaped stone coping, tall 2-light stone mullion transom window with label mould and wide moulded depressed Tudor arch doorway, label mould. South elevation, ashlar 2-light stone mullion windows, label moulds. Central ground floor round headed niche with carved stone coat of arms above.

SX0824454343

17 Woodland Avenue

397000

Earlier C19 house. Granite, rusticated ground floor, quoins and architraves, voussoirs and keyblocks, stringcourse. 2 storeys, 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central door, panelled, semi-circular fanlight with radiating bars. Bracketed overhanging eaves. Slate roof with gable ends.

SX0824454343

15 Woodland Avenue

393999

Earlier C19. Rubble with granite quoins and stringcourse. 2 storeys. 1 window, sashes with glazing bars. Panelled door with narrow blocked rectangular fanlight. Slate roof with gable end. Adjoins No 17. Included for group value

SX0824454343

Old National School and attached steps

478904

National school. Probably 1840s. Local rubble with granite dressings; dry Delabole slate roofs with coped gables. STYLE: Tudor Gothic. PLAN: 2 parallel ranges end on to the street, linked at the front by an entrance passage; wing set back on the left and an entrance porch on the right. EXTERIOR: single storey; original symmetrical 2-window front with pair of gable ends flanking an entrance bay with a 4-stage gabled bellcote tower between pair of 4-centred arched doorways set back. The doorways are moulded and have hoodmoulds; 4-light transomed mullioned windows with hoodmoulds and 4-centred arched lights; ventilators to gables. Porch at far right with shouldered doorway. Moulded wooden transomed mullioned windows to side elevations. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: broad flight of granite steps in front of pair of doorways; ramp from the left installed 1990.

SX0839054389

9 Mount Bennett Street

396995

Early C18 cottage. Rubble. 2 storeys. 3 small two-light casements, glazing bars on ground floor windows. Steps up to central door, panelled. Steep corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. End chimney stack.

SX0871254459

Milestone in garden wall of Glenroyd

506700

A milestone, dating from 1764. The stone is rectangular with a cambered head, and stands approximately 1m high. It is incorporated into the garden wall of Glenroyd. The milestone is painted white and is inscribed in Sans Serif capitals: 'ST / AUSTEL / IIIII / TRURO / XVIII'. The lettering is picked out in black paint.

SX0691755155

The Pack Horse public house

396607

Early C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins and lintels. Slate hipped roof. 2 storeys. 4 windows, right hand bay slightly set back, sashes with glazing bars. Including steps and railings up to round headed doorway with panelled reveals. Included for group value.

SX0681854964

8 and 10 Fore Street

396608

Early C19. Stucco, No 8 is studded with sea shells. 2 storeys. 4 sash windows, mostly with glazing bars. Modern 3-light ground floor window to No 8. 2 modern glazed doors. Slate roof. Curiosity value.

SX0690454867

The Old Market House

396609

Late C18/early C19. Roughcast. 2 storeys. Ground floor has 4 simple granite Doric columns supporting the 1st floor, with 3 modern large 2-light casements which replace sashes. Twin hipped slate roof. Paired brackets to eaves soffit.

SX0690454867

Churchyard wall and gateway

396604

Early C19. Coursed granite wall with plain stone coping. Gateway arch of granite ashlar, 4-centred arch, with ogee headed panels at sides. Date stone "1824".

SX0686054792

The Cornish Arms Inn

396606

C19. Stucco. Quoins. 2 storeys. 4 windows; sashes with glazing bars and keyblocks. Open Doric porch with entablature, panelled door, plain rectangular fanlight. Curved roofline at one end. Adjoining curved fronted wing of 5 sash windows making total of nine windows.

SX0686054792

Guide Post

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

478906

Guide post. Mid-late C19. Cast-iron. Round turned shaft with spiral decoration; 4 finger pointers with ball finial above, reading PENPILLICK, KILHALLON, LANSCOTT AND PAR.
SX0754154863

Restineas Farmhouse

395275

C18 house. Coursed granite. 2 storeys. 5 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Central plain door. Slate roof with half hipped ends. End chimney stacks.
SX0462755056

Bakehouse by Restineas Farmhouse

473412

Bakehouse, possibly a remodelling of remains of the earlier farmhouse. C17, remodelled early/mid C19. Roughly-coursed large granite blocks with snecks, granite lintels; hipped ragstone roof partly fallen; tall brick stack on the foot. Small rectangular plan with steps up to bank on the right and from the bank to loading doorway into the right hand end. 2 -Storeys; 1-window range with central windows and doorway on the left. C19 2-light casement windows with horizontal glazing bars; pranked door. INTERIOR has C17 chamfered fireplace partly rebuilt in the C18 or C19 when an over was fitted on its left-hand side; floor structure removed; C19 roof structure. Group value with mid C18 Restineas Farmhouse (qv) and barn (qv).
SX0462755056

Barn by Restineas Farmhouse

473413

Former barn with later horse-engine house. C17, remodelled early/mid C19, horse-engine house added later C19. Granite rubble with some cob; grouted ragstone 1-plan roof plus polygonal roof over horse-engine house. PLAN: C17 walls survive as a U-shaped plan, part of which was converted and extended as an L-shaped barn with a grist mill in the small part of the L. This mill was operated from a waterwheel downhill at a short distance, of which the wheel pit survives, and was presumably linked by flat rods. The rest of the C17 structure survives as a lean-to in part of the angle, then, in the C19 an extra bay was added to the left of the barn incorporating a threshing floor with stone steps at the rear. The horse-engine house was added at the central part of the C17 wall but aligned with the barn front. Later, the horse-engine house was subdivided by the insertion of a cross wall creating a through passage between its original doorways. This change necessitated the conversion of one of the windows to a doorway and later another, wider doorway was cut through next to the original front doorway. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Of the original exterior, now partly enclosed since the addition of the horse-engine house, are 2 chamfered granite doorways and some small chamfered and unchamfered granite windows with monolithic jambs. The front of the barn has C19 remodelled window openings and a wide threshing flooding doorway over a doorway at the beginning of the C19 extension on the left, another doorway to ground-floor centre and there are some blocked pigeon holes under the eaves. The horse-engine house has 2 unaltered window openings now fitted with copies of the original windows with vertical glazing bars and random panes. The door between the windows is mid-late C19. Many of the other openings have repaired original doors or doors and windows based on fragments of the old ones that had survived. INTERIOR: C19 floor joists and roof structure. This building contains the remains of a C17 farm building, rare in Cornwall. It is also an interesting example of a C19 barn with an integral mill with an unusual former power source and a good horse-engine house added.
SX0462755056

Milestone

70916

Milestone. Late C18. Granite monolith about 80 centimetres high, with rounded head Painted, with carved painted lettering in lower case with serifs: Luxulyan 2 MILES.
SX0505255843

Old Manor, Predeaux

70917

House, used in C19 as stables or ancillary farm buildings, re-used as house. Probably early C16, with alterations for use as farm buildings; C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings, large granite quoins. Slate roof with ridge coping tiles of C20, with gable ends; stacks removed. Plan : The building appears to have been of 3-room plan, with entrance hall entered from porch; one room to right and 2 to left; the room to right heated by a rear lateral stack, room to left end with a doorway to front and to left side at upper level. This may be a fragment of a formerly larger house. 2 storeys, ground floor has three 3-light windows, in granite, with 3-centred arched lights, hollow-chamfered with recessed spandrels; end window to left has central 4-centred arched light. C20 glazing. 2nd bay from left has 4-centred arched doorway, hollow-chamfered with recessed spandrels. 2-storey gabled porch has 4-centred arched doorway with roll mouldings, hollow-chamfered with hood mould; door possibly of C17, with strap hinges. 3-light similar window above doorway with hood mould and limestone coat of arms of the Rashleigh family set above in recess with hood mould. 6 C20 gabled dormers. The right side has similar 3-light granite window at ground floor and first floor large C20 window with segmental head. Left side built into the bank, with C20 stair to first floor glazed door. This was possibly inserted at the time of the conversion to farm building use. The end left room was formerly heated by a stack at the left end, now removed. The rear has a C20 brick stack rising from eaves to right and left, heating the rooms to each side of the porch entrance. Interior Much altered in late C20.
SX0582055840

Prideaux House with attached wall and garden;

70918;

House with attached screen wall and gazebo. 1808, built for one of the Rashleigh family; some later alterations. Front and left side in granite ashlar; granite rubble, partly rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles behind high parapet. Rendered axial stacks. Plan : Double depth plan, with central entrance, principal room to front right and left; the room to front left is open to the room to rear left. Stair well to rear right. Attached to rear right, a large service wing with cellar and attic. A screen wall is attached to front right, with the service yard behind at cellar level; the screen wall terminated by a gazebo. 2-storeys, 1:1:1 bays. The central bay breaks forward and is carried on 2 pairs of granite Tuscan columns, supporting the wide, round un moulded arch of the porch, its archivolt recessed into the house ; over the arch a straight cornice, and under the porch a low flight of 4 granite steps lead to the recessed doorway. Panelled double doors, with applied coats of arms of earlier date,

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

sidelights and decorative fanlight. Large 15-pane sash with sidelights and segmental head to right and left; at first floor three 12-pane sashes with bandcourse over; cornice and blocking course. At the left side, the 3 central bays are broken forward; at ground floor, 2 large 12-pane sashes with segmental heads, each with flight of 8 granite steps to garden terrace; central round-headed niche with Rashleigh arms. First floor has band course and cill band to three 12-pane sashes; cornice and blocking course. At the right side, the screen wall in rubble extends about 10 metres, rising to first floor level at the front; to the rear of the wall the service courtyard, with 4 open bays with cambered heads below the wall as open store on the yard side. At the end of the wall, small single storey gazebo, with pyramidal slate roof, C20 door to right side with brick jambs. The right side of the house has at basement level 3 doors with segmental heads, and two 12-pane sashes, arranged symmetrically. Ground-floor has 5 windows, all 12-pane sashes except 2nd from left, which is blind; first floor has 5 windows, blind except 2 to right with C20 sashes; upper level of first floor has two 12-pane sashes and two 9-pane sashes, 2nd from left blind. Stack rising from eaves to left heating the front rooms. Attached to right, a large contemporary 1808 service wing of 3 storeys on cellar; towards the front, a cellar door and 18-pane sash, with 12-pane at first floor to left. The service wing at the right side has 5 windows, similar sashes with segmental heads at ground floor, with 30-pane sash to left lighting the service stair; door 2nd from right. Other windows at first and 2nd floors 12-pane sashes. The rear is rendered and lined out; the rear of the main house has a round-headed sash lighting the entrance hall with Y-tracery glazing bars; 12-pane sash to right. First floor right has 12-pane sash, to left a 16-pane sash and C20 sash. The service wing projects to left, also of 5 windows, at ground floor 12-pane sashes with a glazed C20 door, at first floor 15-pane sashes. The rear of the service wing has a single storey addition in granite ashlar with hipped roof, now used as garages. Interior Central entrance hall has arch with vault and rear stair well, oval, with open-well stair with open string, wreathed handrail and stick balusters. Rectangular lantern above with swagged plasterwork. The room to front right has coloured marble chimneypiece, plain cornice and shutters to windows. The room to front left has false door to front for symmetry with door to room to right, and rear 6-panelled door; later C19 marble chimneypiece and cornice with wheatear and roses; panelled doors double to room to rear left, which has the same cornice and marble Regency-style chimneypiece. In the service wing, the cellar rooms are vaulted. Rest of interior not inspected.

SX0590556076

Gateway with railings and piers at north west entrance to Prideaux House

70919

Gateway with railings and piers. 1808. Granite ; cast and wrought iron. Gateway has range of railings about 4 metres long to each side, shafts with arrow-head finials, stanchions with urn finials, set on granite base with coping. Terminal granite piers with pyramidal caps. Central pair of cast iron gates with arrow-head in 2 tiers, wrought iron railings piers with cast iron urn finials.

SX0590556076

Bank barn about 15 metres north of Medros and Methrose Farmhouses;

70908

Bank barn. Circa late C18/early C19, with some later alterations. Granite rubble in large blocks, with large granite quoins. Hipped slurried slate roof with clay ridge tiles. Plan : Bank barn, with 3 entrances to ground floor shippon and loft over, with access from the rear; pigeon loft in upper storey. Symmetrical front. 2 storeys, ground floor has 3 doorways with heavy granite lintels, central one half blocked. At upper level, central loading door with smaller loading door to each side, with timber lintels; row of pigeon holes between the loading doors. Right side has door at ground floor to right and loading door at upper level. Rear has midstrey off-centre to left, with corrugated iron hood; Ventilation slit at lower level to right, concealed by single storey rubble addition, which has been raised in height in the C20, with corrugated asbestos roof. Rear wall of barn to right has wide and narrow opening. Interior The roof is of 6 bays, with principal rafters, and scissors trusses instead of collars, of mid C19

SX0506556312

Courtyard walls attached to south and east of Medros Farmhouse and Methrose Farmhouse, and font in courtyard.

70907

Courtyard walls and font in courtyard to Medrose Farmhouse and Methrose Farmhouse. Walls of mid C17; font probably of mediaeval origin, said to have been used in the C18. Walls in granite rubble, faced in granite ashlar on outer side of east range, with granite dressings; granite font. The walls run in a south range from the parlour wing for about 12 metres, and in an east range of about 7 metres, to join the lower end of the farmhouse. There is a doorway in the east range. The font is inside the courtyard. The walls are about 2 metres high, in large blocks of granite, partially rebuilt in the C20 in the east range. The east range has a granite doorway, with 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with roll-mouldings, jambs set on square bases without stops. Double doors with strap hinges, probably re-used. The font is octagonal, with brattished top and roughly circular bowl, on shaped stem. It is said to have been used by John Wesley for baptisms in the C18.

SX0506556312

Stables about 30m south of Tregonning Farmhouse;

70921;

Stables in 2 ranges. Late C18-early C19, with later stable probably of early C19 attached to left. Granite rubble with large granite quoins. Hipped slurried slate roof to main building, corrugated iron roof with gable ends to later stable to left. Plan : Stable with central entrance and loft over, including pigeon loft; access to upper storey from rear by a ramp; a modification of a bank barn. The smaller later stable attached to left also has central entrance to front and loft over. 2 storey stable with central door with granite lintel, which also serves as the cill for a central loading door above. Row of pigeon holes under eaves. Attached to left, with a straight joint between, lower 2-storey stable with central door with granite lintel and small central loading door under eaves. The right side has the line of the gable end of a former attached building, now removed. At ground floor to left a small ventilation opening with granite jambs and lintel, small blocked window opening to right. Central loading door at upper level and row of pigeonholes with slate cills under eaves. The left side has window at ground floor right and central ventilation slit at upper level. The rear has a rubble ramp to left, rising to a central loading door, with pence hood in corrugated iron. 2 ventilation slits at ground floor level. The rear of the lower stable has a central upper loading door and small square ventilation window at ground floor to left. Interior Not inspected.

SX0503157120

Tregonning Farmhouse and attached stable

70920

Farmhouse, now house with attached stable. Late C18-early C19, incorporating earlier fabric, with alterations of mid C19 and later. Granite rubble and granite dressings. Slurried slate roof with gable ends and brick gable end stacks. Plan : 2-room plan with central entrance, rooms to right and left of equal size, each room heated by a gable end stack. Unheated single storey outshut along the rear of the whole house, of mid

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

C19. Attached to left, a single storey stable with entrance to front. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, all windows of mid C19. All windows are 4-pane sashes in exposed boxes; central gabled porch with 2-centred arched chamfered granite doorway, re-used; inner panelled and glazed door. Attached to left a single storey rubble stable with gable end and corrugated iron roof, with doorway and blocked window with timber lintel to front. The right side has straight joint to rear outshut; outshut has C20 2-light window. Rear has catslide roof over the outshut, C20 glazed door and C20 2-light window. Interior Not accessible at time of survey, (June 1986)

SX0503157120

Lancrow Farmhouse

70761

Farmhouse. Probably mid C17, with C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Granite rubble with granite dressings, partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends, with gable end stack to left and right, with brick shaft to left, and front lateral stack in granite ashlar. Possibly originally 2-room and cross passage, with hall to left heated by front lateral stack and kitchen to right heated by gable end stack. Straight joint to left of hall window indicates that the inner room to end left is of the later C17, or C18, and this end room is divided in 2, with the front room as a small parlour, heated by the gable end stack, and the rear room an unheated dairy. Partitions to right and left of the passage, but the wall between the hall and the left end room is solid and battered. Straight stair inserted in rear of passage, position of earlier stair uncertain. 2 storeys, passage and lower end stepped back to right. The passage has a 4-centred arched granite doorway, hollow-chamfered with step stops, and half-glazed C20 door, a granite monolith to right supporting a pitched hood over. C20 window at ground floor to right, 4-pane sash with chamfered granite lintel at first floor. Stack to left, with C20 window at ground floor to left, with chamfered granite lintel and jambs remaining from earlier window. 2-light casement above under eaves. The hall window and ground floor window to lower end have slate strings over. The inner room to end left has a 4-pane sash at ground floor with plain granite lintel, and 4-pane sash above. Single storey rubble lean-to to end right. The left end is rendered, with a small ventilation window at ground floor to the dairy and large 4-pane sash at first floor left. The rear of the dairy has an unglazed ventilaton window with chamfered granite surround. C20 window to rear of passage and C20 lean-to to rear of lower end. Interior : The passage has a straight stair to rear, dividing to right and left at first floor. Fireplace blocked in lower gable end. Hall lateral fireplace has plain heavy granite lintel and 1 jamb, cloam oven with cast iron door to left. The dairy has slate shelves and granite pig-salting trough. The front parlour has some roughly chamfered cross-beams, most C19 replacements. At first floor, all partitions ; fireplace closed in hall chamber. Straight feet of principal rafters visible, roof not accessible

SX0718257151

Boundary stone

70755

Boundary stone. Probably C18. Painted granite monolith with flat head, about 1 metre 10 centimetres high. Raised lettering, in a recessed square panel near the top, in upper case without serifs, TP on one side and LP on the other side, for Lanlivery and Tywardreath.

SX0805456999

Strickenston Farmhouse

396957

Farmhouse. Circa mid C17, enlarged and altered early C18/circa 1700, with C19 and C20 alterations. Granite, first building in random rubble with granite dressings, early C18 addition in coursed and roughly squared rubble to front, random rubble to rear and gable end; partly rendered, with brick and cob. Asbestos slate roofs with gable ends, hipped at junction between the 2 wings, with brick gable end stack to each wing. Originally 3-room plan, with 2 rooms to right of passage. and 1 to left; probably originally a cross passage. Hall heated by rear lateral stack with stair tower to right of stack, end room to right heated by gable end stack, and with end entry. The room to left of the passage was an unheated dairy. Probably circa 1700, a 2-storey wing of 2-room plan was added to the front of the passage, with a new entrance to the front right. At about the same time a lean-to was built around the stair tower to the rear and at the right gable end of the original house. There is a later lean-to at the rear of the addition, and the stair in the addition may be slightly later; repairs were made to the end wall over the dairy in cob and brick. Forms overlap T-plan with early range to right and wing to left. 2 storeys, early range has two 16-pane sashes at ground floor with chamfered granite lintels, C20 6-pane light and 8-pane light under eaves. The gable end has stepped stack and single storey rubble lean-to, with C20 2-light casement to side in former door opening with roughly hewn granite lintel. The wing has C20 French window and 2-light casement at first floor, panelled door to right with overlight and slate hood, 2-light casement above. Gable end in random rubble. At the rear of the original main range, there are C20 lights at ground and first floor of the end room; behind the hall, the stair tower with pitched roof and single storey lean-to attached with large granite quoins. External stack to right with curved oven at base. To right, a 4-pane sash at ground floor and C20 light above. The rear of the dairy has a 9-pane light with timber lintel at ground floor and 6-pane light under eaves. End of the original wing has large granite quoins, upper part of wall above dairy rebuilt in cob and brick, end wall rendered at upper level, with C20 casement at ground floor, roof hipped. The rear of the addition is concealed by a single storey lean-to along the whole range with a 2-light casement to rear and side with timber lintel. Interior : In the gable end wall of the early range is a 4-centred arched granite doorway, possibly re-set at the time the front passage doorway would have been closed by the addition. The addition has 1 room to outer end and straight stair, divided to left and right at the top, with an early C18 2-panelled door leading to the end room at first floor. The roof over the early range has straight principals crossed at the apices and pegged; the roof over the addition is of earlier date, with steep principals resting on the wall tops, of the early C18. The stair tower has a wooden newel stair.

SX0881457475

Pelean Farmhouse

396957

C19 stucco front to earlier house. 2 storeys with 3 sash windows, no glazing bars. Steep slate hinged roof. Central enclosed gabled porch of C16 or C17, stone with slate roof, 4-centred arch doorway with sunken spandrels, and glazed exterior door, the inside doorway is of fine moulded masonry, possibly from Tywardreath Priory, 4-centred arch and original heavy studded door.

SX0847256250

Milestone

70766

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith, roughly hewn, with segmental head, about 90 centimetres high. Painted with carved lettering: ST AUSTELL VII TRURO XX, in crude upper case lettering without serifs.

SX0827957727

Cross (on edge of area)

70757

Cross. Medieval, possibly earlier, resited mid C20. Granite. Wheelhead with Maltese cross and short section of tapered shaft, reset on a granite boulder. About 95 centimetres high.

SX0791257968

Threthew

70774

Farmhouse, now house. Dated 1676 on fireplace, possibly of earlier origin, and with alterations probably of C19 to front, substantially altered and enlarged late C20. Granite rubble with granite dressings, C20 slate roofs with gable ends and gable end stacks in granite ashlar, rear wing heated by stack formerly at gable end on slope of roof. The plan has been substantially altered; the front range is of 2-room plan, originally with central passage and each room heated by gable end stack. To rear right, a single storey wing heated by end stack, of 1 room plan; this has been enlarged in late C20 to form a wide gable-ended wing of 1½ storeys. There is an outshut at the left gable end of front range, single storey, with pigeonloft; possibly of late C17/early C18. 2 storeys; single storey porch in course of construction at time of survey, incorporating outer doorway of granite, with 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered, inner C20 glazed door. The bay to left appears to have been extended forwards, and eaves level raised in C20, with 20-pane sash at ground floor and 6-pane sash at first floor under eaves. To right, ground floor 6-pane sash with granite lintel and jambs, small 2-light casement under eaves above porch and 12-pane sash at first floor right. Right gable end has external stack with cornice, left gable end has stack with slate weathering. Addition to left has lean-to roof and 2-centred arched chamfered granite doorway, probably re-sited, and glazed in C20, with pigeon holes above in slate, irregularly spaced. The right gable end has C20 window at ground floor left, 12-pane sash at first floor right. The rear wing, to right, projects slightly from gable end and has granite quoins, 1 pitch only remaining from original roof, with rag slates remaining. The C20 alterations have considerably widened the wing, and the stack, formerly nearly central, is now below the ridge to the left. Single storey, with C20 French window. Gable end stack in rubble, with curved oven at base, C20 window to right and doorway to left of stack with granite lintel. The C20 addition extends to right, with 2 windows and half-glazed door. The side of the C20 addition has half-glazed door. Rear of main range has C20 window at first floor right; door to rear of outshut and C20 window to side. Interior: Much altered in C19 and C20; stair originally in front range removed, and C20 stair in addition. The gable end fireplace in the rear wing has a flat granite lintel with carved initials and date W1676K. The house was formerly part of the Pelyn estate, sold in 1925.

SX0741158629

Roselath Old Farmhouse

70770

Abandoned farmhouse. Probably mid C17. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, corrugated iron roof with gable ends, gable end stack in granite ashlar to left and front lateral stack to right. 2-room plan with through passage, room to left heated by gable end stack and room to right heated by front lateral stack. The position of the stair is not clear and the rear door of the through passage is blocked. Room to left formerly kitchen. 2 storeys, passage doorway has timber lintel, probably of C19, blocked window at ground floor left in chamfered granite surround, 3 window openings under eaves. To right, the external stack is capped at eaves level, window at ground and first floor to right with granite jambs. The left gable end has granite ashlar external stack with weathering, cornice and shaped top. Right end wall partly demolished for cart entry, with loading door above. The rear wall has been partly rebuilt in C20 blockwork to left, at ground floor to right a blocked door opening, probably a door inserted after the C17; blocked rear passage doorway and blocked ground floor window to left. Interior: The upper floor has been removed, formerly ceiled below the collars. 8-bay roof, of which 3 trusses survive; straight chamfered principal rafters, morticed and pegged at the apices, with cambered and chamfered collars halved and pegged to the faces of the principals. 2 rows of through purlins resting on the backs of the principals. Some plaster remaining on walls. The room to left has gable end fireplace with granite cambered voussoirs, blocked door to rear and keeping hole in rear wall at first floor level. Room to right has front lateral fireplace with heavy flat chamfered lintel and chamfered jambs. Bay to front right appears to have been rebuilt and extended to the front. The house was probably abandoned circa 1900 when the new farmhouse was built.

SX0752859066

Row of 3 monuments in the churchyard about 5m east of south isle of Church of St Brevita

70780;

Row of 3 headstones. Early C19. Slate. All with shouldered segmental head. Headstone to James Sturthridge, 1816, with incised border, large cherub's head with wings and valedictory verses with good lettering. Headstone to Mary Sturthridge, 1819, wife of James, with cherub's head with wings and admonitory verses. Headstone to Cathrine Stick White, 1833, with incised border, stylised cherub's head with wings and laudatory verses.

SX0799159046

Siers Monuments in the churchyard about 7m south of the south aisle of church of St Brevita

70782

Headstone. C18. Slate. 2 round-headed panels with incised borders, with carved fan at each top corner and central heart pierced by arrow, with leaves. Laudatory quatrain: Behold here lie the Husband and the Wife Now joined in Death as once they were in Life . . . To John Siers, 1786 and Grace Siers, 1818.

SX0799159046

Sarchphagus in the churchyard about 10m south of porch of Church of St Brevita

70783

Sarcophagus. Probably C17. Granite. About 2 metres long with shaped recess for head and shoulders; rough hewn granite. Possibly removed from the interior of the church.

SX0799159046

Lanlivery village hall and attached flight of stairs

70787;

School, now village hall. Early C19, restored and altered internally 1982-4. Granite rubble dressed quoins, hipped slate roof. Originally single room plan, with ground floor room entered from right side and first floor entered from door at higher ground level to rear (facing churchyard of Church of St Brevita). C20 staircase inserted. 2 storeys, symmetrical front has two 3-light mullion and transom windows with hollow-chamfered mullions and transoms at ground and first floor. Right side has C20 door with chamfered granite lintel to left. Left side has similar window at

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

ground and first floor. Rear has C20 porch with pitched roof and C20 inner door. Flight of 10 wide granite steps along left side attached to building, giving access to churchyard. Interior : Much altered in C20.

SX0799159046

Littletown monument in the churchyard against the east wall of the north transept of Church of St Brevita

70777

Headstone. C18. Slate. Square head, incised shouldered head to inscription panel with heart pierced by arrow to top left and right, with valedictory quatrain. To Elizabeth Littleton, 1768.

SX0799159046

Unidentified monument in the churchyard about 1m south of south isle of Church of St Brevita

70779

Chest tomb. C18. Granite with limestone lid. Flat lid with cyma recta moulded edge, no plinth. No inscription.

SX0799159046

Unidentified monument in the churchyard about 6m south of south aisle of Church of St Brevita

70781

Chest tomb. C18. Granite with slate inscription plate. Flat top with moulded edge, slate plate set in recess to top, with incised border and illegible inscription. Set on moulded plinth.

SX0799159046

Sturtridge monument in the churchyard about 9m southeast of south aisle of Church of St Brevita

70784;

Headstone. C18 slate. Segmental head, the top decorated with carved symbols of death and the resurrection, including cherubs, trumpets, skull and crossed bones, heart pierced by arrows, hourglass, scythe, primitive cherub with trumpet and book. Signed by Plympton, with good lettering and valedictory verses : Afflecion fore long time I bore, Physicians were in vain . . . To Benjamin Sturtridge, 1768.

SX0799159046

Churchtown House.

70786

Vicarage, now house in multiple occupation. Circa 1740, with early and mid C19 alterations and additions, and C20 alterations. Granite rubble with slate roofs, hipped over original building with end stack to right; partly rendered, with C19 brick dressings. Original building of single depth plan, with central entrance to wide hall, with stair tower to rear centre; principal room to right and left. In the mid-late C19 a 2-storey wing in 2 parallel ranges was built to front left, at different dates, including service rooms and secondary stair. 2 storeys and 5 windows, all 4-pane sashes, some C20 replacements, the fenestration set symmetrically but off-centre to right; central double half-glazed doors with shallow gabled hood on wooden piers. 2-storey wing to front left has 2-span hipped roof with straight joint between the 2 parallel ranges. The inner side has 6-pane and 4-pane sash at ground floor, two 4-pane sashes at first floor. The front of the wing has 6-pane sash at first floor at right and 12-pane sash in brick surround to left. Attached to front right a single storey addition, rebuilt in C20 with C20 windows. The left side is rendered, 5 bays, all 12-pane sashes, ground floor has 2 doors and 3 sashes, with 6-pane light to right of central door. The 2 rooms to left are heated by a brick ridge stack. The rear of the original house has a stair tower with hipped roof, with 8-pane light at ground floor, 12-pane sash at first floor landing and blocked window above replaced by 16-pane sash in raking dormer. C20 single storey extension with flat roof to left. Rear of C19 addition has 3 casements with brick segmental heads at ground floor, two 12-pane sashes at first floor in brick surrounds. Inner side of the C19 addition has 2 C20 windows at ground and first floor. Interior : This has been much altered in the C20. The entrance hall retains the open-well stair to rear with fine turned balusters and ramped moulded handrail. Room at ground floor left has plain dado panelling, front right has fielded dado panelling.

SX0799159046

Cross

70795;

Cross. Medieval. Granite monolith about 3 metres high, set on roughly circular granite base. The wheelhead has a Maltese or patee cross carved in low relief. The roughly hewn shaft has incised on the front a thin shaft with a small round head. Ancient monument no. 171.

SX0893759102

Milestone

70798

Milestone. C18. Granite monolith about 75 centimetres high, with rounded head. Painted, with carved painted crude upper case lettering: ST AUSTEL VIII TRURO XXI, with benchmark at top.

SX0893759102

Lower Penhale Farmhouse

70763

Farmhouse. Early-mid C19 with some later alterations and additions. Granite rubble, partly rendered, slurred slate roof with gabled ends and gable end stack in brick to right. Double depth plan with central entrance through porch, principal room to front right and left and smaller service rooms to rear. 2 storeys and 3 windows, all 2-light casements of 8 panes each of C19, with voussoirs. Central porch, rendered, with hipped roof, 6-pane light to front and door to side. Attached to right a 1½ storey lean-to in rubble of later C19, slightly set back, with stable door and corrugated iron roof, 2-light casement to side. Small single storey lean-to at left side. Interior not inspected.

SX0861259961

Fowey Consols engine house

396958

Fowey Consols tin mine. C19 house of "Austin's" engine, which was the most efficient Cornish engine built and caused the Cornish engine to be widely adopted outside Cornwall. Rubble walls with granite quoins, flat headed openings with timber lintels. All 4 walls remain with gable head to end wall. Now roofless. Partly ivy clad. Conspicuous position on high ground.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

SX0823456068

Milestone

70799

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about one metre high with segmental head, painted, with carved painted upper case lettering: LOSTWIL TRURO XXIII.

SX1198460201

St Winnow School

70873

School. Dated 1850, incorporating some earlier structure; with 2 classroom additions of circa 1880 and 1890, some C20 alterations and additions. Includes one re-used granite door head, probably of C17 origin. Said to have been a benefaction of the Foster family of Lostwithiel. Random slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with gable ends and raised coped verges, gable end stack to left end of the main hall. Main hall with porch; attached to rear right parallel to main range, a classroom addition with gable end to rear. The left end of the main hall has a short rear wing, of a former building, heated by a brick ridge stack. 2-storey hall of 5 bays; to left a 2-light granite casement, a gabled porch with doorway with 4-centred hollow-chamfered arch, C20 double doors and inner 4-centred arched doorway with original studded door. To right a 2-light and 3-light granite casement with buttress between. To end right, wide 4-centred arched granite doorway, with re-used head with 4-centred arch and leaves in spandrels, hollow-moulded jambs and double studded doors; hood mould. To right gable end of the hall has 2-light granite casement and breather above. The left gable end has diagonal buttresses and large 3-light mullion and transom window, hollow-chamfered, with hood mould; datestone above with inscription: St Winnow School Rebuilt AD 1850; blind breather above. The rear wing of the main hall, to the left, has gable end and diagonal buttress; the outer side has a doorway with re-used granite jambs, with C20 window inserted; the rear gable end has 2-light granite casement at ground floor and 2 single lights with granite lintels at first floor. The classroom attached to rear right extends to right beyond the main hall; there is a C20 slatestone porch set in the angle to the main hall. The front has 3-light chamfered granite casement, gable end has stack and single storey attached privy. The rear has 3-light and 2-light chamfered granite casements. Attached to the rear centre of the main hall, with gable end to rear, 2nd classroom addition; the rear gable end has 2 tall chamfered granite mullion and transom windows with breather at apex, raised coped verges and kneelers. C20 brick lean-to at outer side. Interior The classrooms were formerly open to the roof, now all with suspended ceilings.

SX1161659828

Fountain

70859

Fountain. Dated 1868. Granite. Rear of fountain has 4-centred arched recess, with cast iron plate for spout, spout moulded as a lion mask; date 1868 over the arch. Pedimental top, about 1 metre and 20 centimetres high, with coping, and monogram GF, probably for Foster of Lostwithiel. Granite trough in front. The fountain is set in a rubble wall, about 1 metre high, with short returns to front right and left about 1½ metres.

SX1148259752

Burn Farmhousec [borderline]

60637

Farmhouse, circa C17, refenestrated in the late C19. Rubblestone and cob, rendered, with asbestos, slate roof with gabled ends sprocketed at foot - presumably for thatch. Large projecting stone stack on left-hand gable end with top rendered and 2 tier drip courses. Rendered brick stack on right-hand gable end. Extended to rear to form double depth plan. Originally probably 2 room with cross-passage plan. 2 storeys, asymmetrical, 3 window front. Ground floor with two 2-light late C19 centre hung casements with glazing bars, 6 panes to left, 8 panes to right. Central late C19 4-panelled now partly glazed door. Above, three 2-light casements with glazing bars, 2 to left late C19 and right-hand window C20. Outshut to rear containing dairy. Interior not inspected.

SX1229258856

Vicarage [borderline]

60648

Vicarage for Church of St Winnow circa 1740 with extension and remodelling circa 1800 by Robert Walker. Possibly earlier wing to rear. Buildings on west demolished in 1933 and further wing demolished in 1968. Single storey C20 extension to rear. Rubblestone with segmental brick arches to window openings on south front. Slate cills to windows on left and granite cills to later openings on right. Partly slate hung on rear. Slate roof with gabled ends and central projecting gabled front with deep overhanging eaves. Hipped scantle slate roof to rear wing. Brick stacks in gable ends and to right of centre gabled section. Interior remodelled with main range comprising long hallway on northside with reception rooms on south. Kitchen range and staircase in rear projecting wing. 2 storeys and attic and basement on south-west. Almost symmetrical 7 window front. Earlier building comprises left-hand side and centre range. When extended to right in circa 1800, the centre 3 bays were projected forward and surmounted by a gabled roof. Ground floor with 2 sashes, 6 panes above 9 panes each sash to flanking wings. Three 18-pane sashes to centre. 2nd floor, 2 sashes in wings, 3 panes above 3 panes each sash and 3 sashes, 6 panes above 3 panes (wrongly recorded) in centre. All windows except attics have horns with exposed boxes. The later right-hand part of front has sashes in reveals. Deep overhanging eaves of central gabled section supported on large timber corbelled painted brackets. Entrance in north-east corner on rear under flat roofed porch supported on timber posts. Porch continues to north with upper floor, partly stuccoed timber frame supported on timber posts. Interior with simple C19 staircase, open string with square balusters and turned newels. Segmental arch with double doors to parish room on north. Round arch with fanlight leading to west side of earlier range. Fireplace in room on south-east with marble doric columns and moulded frame. Simple coved cornices.

SX1153157262

Pair of piers 200m to north east of Ethy House [borderline]

60637

Pair of gate piers C18. Large granite ashlar blocks with moulded granite plinth on 3 sides, surmounted by square caps and large granite ball finials.

SX1344357367

Manely Berisford

60611

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

House, early C19. Rendered rubblestone with slate roof with hipped ends. End chimney stacks, left-hand stack projects, both with brick shafts. Axial stack on ridge to left of centre. Single depth plan of 3 rooms. 2 storeys, regular 3-window front. Ground floor with three 12-pane sashes without horns. Panelled door between second and third window with C19 timber lattice work porch with small pendant to overhanging flat roof. Three 12-pane sashes without horns above first floor windows. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.
SX1331655729

Manely Fleming and outbuildings adjoining on south east

60614

House and outbuildings adjoining. Circa C17 with circa late C18 outbuildings. Rubble stone and cob. House with scantle slate roof with large projecting stone stack on left hand gable end and brick stack on right hand gable end. Single room depth, 2 rooms with cross passage blocked by rear staircase. 2 storey, 3-window regular front with partly glazed door in centre. C20 lean-to open porch with rendered low side walls and slate roof. Circa early C20 3-light casement to right and 16-pane sash without horns on right. Two 2-light centre hung casements above on left and centre with one early C19 centre hung casement with glazing bars on right. Timber lintels and slate cills to openings. Early mullioned window recently removed from left hand gable end. Interior with chamfered ceiling beams in left hand room. Upper floors not inspected. 2-storey range of outbuildings on right hand gable end containing shippens and stables on ground floor and hay-loft and threshing floor above. Rubble stone with lower corrugated roof to left (also lower than house roof) and scantle slate roof to right. Gabled ends. 2 timber stable doors on ground floor on left with timber door above and blockwork extensions on front. Range on right symmetrical with 2 stable doors flanking partly blocked opening in centre. Wide stable plank door in centre on first floor with slate hood. 2 small square shuttered openings flanking with iron tie plates. Close to early site of Manely Coleshill.

SX1331655729

Manely Dunford including outbuildings adjoining to north and west;

60613

House, C16 or early C17. Front remodelled in circa mid C19. Rendered front with rubble stone rear. Rubblestone and cob projecting rear wing. Slate roof to front with scantle slate roof to rear wing. Lateral stone rendered stack on right-hand side of cross wing with tall face brick shaft C20 brick stack in ridge near right-hand end and in left-hand gable end. Projecting chimney in gable end of rear projecting wing with shaft removed and scantle slated over. Main range with single depth plan with entrance now moved to left-hand side. Cross wing on right-hand gable end projecting to front and slightly to rear. Rear projecting wing near centre. Single storey outbuilding runs parallel to main range on rear and 2 storey outbuilding continues to rear from left-hand gable end. Courtyard formed by outbuildings and main range with arcade of large round granite columns. 2 storeys, regular 4 window south front, the fourth window in wing on left-hand side with steps up to timber plank door. Lean-to in front with rendered rubble front with shuttered timber opening to left and C19 stable door to right. Corrugated roof. Large C19 tripartite sash under segmental head near centre of main range, 4 panes wide in centre. C19 6 pane sash on ground floor of projecting right-hand wing. On first floor 3 early C20 6 pane wood sashes with further C19 6 pane sash in wing. To rear, projecting wing of 1½ storeys with attic casement under sloping roof. Continuing to rear on left-hand of gable end, 2 storey outbuilding with hipped end on south and gable end on north. Door near centre with window in blocked opening to right. Window above. Large fireplace in left-hand room now partly blocked and granite floor has been covered over. Ceiling beams enclosed. Interior not inspected. Domesday Manor at Manely held by Osferth from the Count. Ed J Morris Domesday Book, Cornwall, 1086 rp 1979

SX1331655729

Barn to south west of Manely Dunford farmhouse (on edge of area).

60613

Barn comprising shippen and stables on ground floor and threshing floor and hayloft above. Circa early C19. Rubblestone with scantle slate roof with hipped ends. 2 storeys, asymmetrical front. Ground floor with 3 openings beneath brick segmental arches with plank doors. Straight joint between second and third opening. First floor with wide opening on left with plank door and slate hood over. Window opening with timber shutters beneath brick segmental arch. Further wide opening with plank door and slate hood over and 2 window openings to right under timber lintels with timber shutters. Interior not inspected. Included for group value with Manely Dunford farmhouse.

SX1331655729

Kilmarth House

396333

C18-19 rebuilding on the site of an earlier mansion. Now entirely slate hung, of 2 storeys with 5 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Central door, panelled rectangular fanlight, glazed porch. 2-storey and single storey wings at each side.

SX0931352627

Trenyhton [borderline]

466604

Country house. 1860. Coursed rubble with stucco dressings; dry Delabole slate hipped roofs with many roof dormers behind parapet with moulded entablature; stepped stuccoed axial stacks with moulded entablature. Large rectangular plan plus service wing set back on the left, a small pavilion in front of service wing, plus C20 conservatory low down at the front and extension to ground-floor front room on the left. 2 storeys plus attic over basement; symmetrical 1:3:1 -bay garden front with the 2 side bays canted and stuccoed. Original horned sashes to most openings: segmental arches to moulded architraves on sill blocks to 1st-floor centre bays, the canted bays with impost strings and keyblocks and there is a moulded 1st-floor string linked to hoodmoulds on consoles to the central ground-floor bays. Other elevations with similar details. Rear entrance front has central tetrastyle Tuscan port cochere and there is a central panelled door flanked by 4 patterned transomed windows. There are 4 round-arched windows above. INTERIOR is very fine with moulded and richly-carved plaster ceiling cornices, moulded architraves and panelled doors. Large stair hall has a panelled balcony/gallery to each side carried on large moulded and carved brackets; the imperial staircase and the gallery have turned balustrades with square panelled newels with ball finials, there is a modillioned ceiling cornice above over a soffit carried on pilasters. There are carved screens on either side of the staircase. The central front room has a ceiling with moulded ribs and a moulded and dentilled cornice; the walls are panelled with richly-carved re-used C17 panelling and the chimneypiece has a carved overmantel. HISTORY: Trenyhton was the home of John Gott, the 3rd Bishop of Truro, between his consecration in 1891 until his death in 1906. He had decided to live at Trenyhton, in preference to Lis Escop in Truro, so that he would be at the centre of his diocese - "Trenyhton would enable him to fulfil the condition that a Bishop must be given to hospitality; and the possession of land, however few acres, made him a Cornishman, rooted in the land and naturalised in the soil". At Trenyhton he set "a bright example of life at unity in itself". Gott took on the task

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

of completing Truro Cathedral as envisaged by Bishop Benson. He was an energetic bishop, visiting most of the schools, workhouses and hospitals including those on the Isles of Scilly within 3 years of his enthronement.

SX1004854130

Badger run about 15m south east of Delancy

70806

Badger run. Late C19. Wrought iron. Circular plan, with tunnel entrance to front; the badger would be put in the run, and the dog sent up the tunnel, which is about 25 metres long. Wrought iron cage with conical top, hinged door on the slope to front and rear, and trap door in the side. The tunnel is covered by slate. The badger run was used for training dogs in badger-baiting.

SX0992660469

Pelyn Tor

70768

House. Circa 1800-30, using some earlier materials, with C20 alterations. Granite ashlar front and rubble sides and rear, slate roof with gable ends and gable end stacks with shaped tops. The roof is of unequal pitch. Double depth plan ; central entrance hall with stair to rear. 2 principal front rooms and 2 shallow service rooms behind, both formerly heated. 2 storeys on plinth symmetrical front and 3 windows, all replacement 12-pane sashes with wedge shaped central C20 panelled door with 3-pane overhead. Left side has single storey C20 rubble lean-to. Right side has no windows. Rear has 2-light casements at ground and first floor, central 2-light casement lighting stair, door off-centre to left with granite lintel. Interior : 5 panelled doors to rooms to front right and left, room to right has similar cupboard door to right of chimneypiece. Narrow service room to rear left also has 5-panelled door. Service room to rear right has fireplace with granite lintel and jamb and cloam oven, potjack remaining. At first floor all rooms have 5- panelled doors. Roof said to contain timbers re-used from earlier house formerly sited to rear.

SX0862959196

Guidepost at SX087582

70760

Guidepost. Late C18/early C19. Granite monolith about 1½ metres high, with 2 faces roughly hewn and straight head. Lettering PAR FOWEY at top, in upper case.

SX0869658251

Engine sheds, stack and turntable

396143

Railway-engine sheds. Later 1870s, built for the Cornwall Mineral Railway. MA TERIALS: red brick walls; some dry slate roofs but most replaced with corrugated asbestos and some are felted, the fanned engine sheds have roofs behind moulded brick parapets and most of the other roofs have moulded brick eaves. PLAN: fan-shaped plan of 9 engine sheds radiating so as to align with turntable, wing behind central part deeper and wider and linked to a long range of sheds at right angles to rear left behind which is a tall stack and a parallel leat. EXTERIOR: mostly single storey but with 2-storey administration block to centre of main workshop range. This central block has a hipped slate roof and a central stack behind a brick parapet with a modillion cornice; pilastered 3-bay front with round-arched keyed window openings and central elliptically-arched doorway. The original 1st-floor windows are horned sashes and there is a sash to each return. The other windows of the whole complex are original iron windows with glazing bars and the bays are divided by pilaster buttresses. Range to left of centre block has segmental arches to 8 windows and 5 doorways. The symmetrical 8-window front on the right has round arches and a central doorway; the windows have fanlight heads. The symmetrical gable end at right angles in front right of this has similar windows including central window within a round-arched recessed panel over segmental-arched doorway; further window to right. The rear ends of the engine houses that are visible each have 2 windows. The fronts of the engine houses have their original large doors with V-jointed boards. Other elevations with similar features and detail to those already described. At rear next to the leat is a tall brick tapered stack with moulded entablature. The turntable in front of the engine sheds is complete and in working order, the line carried on a pair of plated and riveted H-irons. INTERIOR: original iron trusses, those to engine houses carried on iron box girders and iron column stanchions. This complex is a virtually unaltered example of an industrial railway terminus with good attention to architectural detail, one of only 3 planned groups of this type in the country

SX0732753722

Leek Seed Chapel Stephens Tomb North West of chapel

473913

Chest tomb. 1822 to William Stephens (1740-1822), "The Old Gardener". Dressed granite with monolithic sides and a moulded lid. Rectangular plan. Stephens inscription to marble panel at one end. HISTORY: William Stephens is reputed to have saved the chapel fund by bravely bluffing 3 intruders that a pile of leek seed was a pile of gunpowder. See more detailed description with leek Seed Chapel qv.

SX0601153705

Church of St Blaze

396603

Parish church. c1440, much restored 1839 by Moffatt of Scott and Moffatt. MA TERIALS: granite ashlar except for N aisle which is slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings and elvan mullions; dry slate roofs with coped gable ends. PLAN: C15 nave, chancel, S aisle, S porch and W tower; 1839 or 1842 (dates on rainwater head) N aisle as near copy of S aisle. EXTERIOR: restored C15 3-light traceried windows with hoodmoulds to C15 parts of the church; moulded wallplate cornice to S aisle. 3-stage embattled tower with squat pinnacles and strings dividing the stages; louvered windows to upper stage; S side with clock face to 2nd stage over a trefoil-headed ventilator above an ogee-headed niche and squat 2-centred-arched moulded doorway with an inner order on turned shafts which must pre-date the tower. Porch doorway also 2-centred and with 2 orders, the outer order heavily moulded and the inner order carried on octagonal jambs. INTERIOR: Granite rubble walls; 5-bay arcades with standard A (Pevsner) piers and moulded 4-centred arches; C19 waggon roofs with carved ribs. FITTINGS: C19 fittings include a limestone and marble hexagonal pulpit, octagonal freestone font with quatrefoils and fleurs-de-lis attached to a pier, and oak stocks in the porch which may be older. MONUMENTS: slate slab dated 1701; wall monument with columns, panel framed by drapery over an oval depicting the Last Judgement, by Weston of Exeter, to Henry Scovell who died in 1727; Decorated style triptych with Latin inscription to centre and side panels with figures to Sir Thomas Carlyon of Tregrehan (qv) who died in 1832.

SX0686354813

Treverran

South West Archaeology Ltd.

396959

Fine early C18 house. Pentewan stone masonry with granite dressings. Steep slate roof. 2 storeys. 5 windows, tall sashes with glazing bars, granite heads. The important feature at the front of the house is the 4 granite Ionic attached columns the full height of the facade and extending through the eaves with continuous moulded granite cornice. Central doorway, granite shouldered architrave and broken semi-circular pediment, panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Interior, hall and room have fielded panelling with moulded cornices, the fireplace has to each side a large fluted Ionic pilaster. C18 staircase.

SX095556377

Medros Farmhouse

70906

Farmhouse, now two farmhouses. Circa 1400, with parlour wing to early C16; dated 1676 on plasterwork in chamber over parlour, with remodelling of this period, including staircase in parlour wing. Kitchen to rear of parlour wing probably of late C17, and dairy addition to rear of lower end room; later additions and alterations, including re-roofing of late C20. Granite rubble, parlour wing, hall bay and stacks in granite ashlar, granite dressings. Partly rendered Spanish slate roofs, with front lateral stack to later kitchen. Plan : The house has been divided in 2, with the hall and lower end now Medros, the parlour wing and original inner room as Methrose; the house could possibly have been used in this way in the late C17, as it is possible that the lower end and the later kitchen would have provided facilities for 2 families. The original house had a through passage, with lower end room to right, heated by gable end stack, and open hall to left, with inner room to end left, probably originally heated by gable end stack, the thickness of the wall at this point indicating possible flue position. There is a recess in the rear wall of the hall which may be the position of the original hall window in the C15, before the projecting hall bay was built in the early C16; this window may have been closed as part of a re-orientation of the house, with the reconstruction of what is now the rear through passage doorway. The rear passage doorway may have originally been similar to the surviving doorway from the passage to the lower end room. Circa early C16, the hall bay and the front lateral stack were built. At this time, the house may have been entered from the north, with the parlour wing and courtyard to rear south. Circa early C16, the parlour wing of one-room plan and 2 storeys was built at right angles in front of the inner room; the ground floor room was heated by a gable end stack to the outer side, and the first floor room by a gable end stack at the junction with the inner room; access through a door in the front corner of the hall. The parlour wing has a stair tower to the outer side, probably of the original build. In 1676, the parlour wing was remodelled, dated on plasterwork in upper chamber, with a barrel vault ceiling to the upper chamber, now concealed, and additional panelling in the ground floor room, of which only the frieze survives. In the late C17, a rear kitchen block of 2-room plan was added to the rear of the parlour wing, heated by stack to outer side, and perhaps at this time the original inner room took on its present use as pantries. Later additions include a single storey outhouse/dairy to the rear of the lower end room, possibly of late C17, with an open through passage, a single storey rubble addition to the gable end of the lower end, as an outhouse, and a single storey outshut to the rear of the hall, concealing the rear passage door. In the late C18 or early C19 a straight stair was inserted in the lower end room, along the front wall. The early range is partly of 2 storeys, with single storey hall to left and 2-storey lower end to right; all under one sloping roof-line, the first floor rooms being over the entry and the the lower end, mostly in the roof space. The porch is of squared rubble with pitched slate roof, stone benches to sides, inner 4-panelled door set in opening which was possibly originally wider. Raking dormer above in chamfered granite surround, probably re-sited, with stoolings for 2 mullions. Lower end has 4-pane light with slate cill at ground floor, 2-light casement of 3 panes each light under eaves. Gable end brick stack. Hall to left has front lateral external stack in granite ashlar, with weathering and tall ashlar shaft with cornice; roof level slightly raised over canted hall bay to left, with 3 lights to front and one to right side, with chamfered mullions and concave moulded surround, C20 stained glass; the left side of the bay is butted against and the parlour wing. The right gable end of the lower end has single storey rubble addition, renewed in C20 concrete blocks with corrugated iron roof; the front has a blocked window with chamfered granite cill. To the rear, the lower end has at ground floor a C20 2-light casement and 8-pane light, with slate cills, small 2-light casement under eaves. Attached to rear of lower end, single storey rubble outhouse/dairy with slurred slate roof; this has an open through passage and unglazed window under eaves to rear. The rear of the passage and hall has a single storey rendered outshut, with 2 C20 windows to rear, door and window to side; this encloses the rear of the through passage. To the right is the rear of the original inner room, with 2-light window opening at ground floor, one side glazed and one side as a ventilation window to pantry; raking dormer above with 6-pane sash. The parlour wing is of 2 storeys,, front in granite ashlar, right gable end and rear in rubble, with left gable end rendered. At the front, the ground floor has continuous hood mould over 2 windows,, 4-light and 2-light, both with chamfered mullions and surround, some iron stanchions remaining; first floor has 3-light similar window without hood moulds, varied glazing, some leaded lights. Each gable end has granite ashlar stack with cornice and shaped top. The left gable end has raised coped verges, blocked single light at first floor left with chamfered granite surround. The right gable end has moulded string course at upper level. The rear has the roof pitch extended to left over the stair tower, which has the rear wall partially rebuilt in C20 concrete blocks, with C20 half-glazed door and 4-pane light. Attached to rear left and in the same axis as the parlour wing, the late C17 kitchen block, which extends as far as the stair tower. This is single storey, with a large 4-pane sash on the side facing the stair tower. It was re-roofed in the early C20 with pitched roof of corrugated iron, and brick stack to rear; the gable end extends beyond the rear wall of the early range, and on the inner side there is a plain door and 4-pane casement, in chamfered granite surround, with remains of central mullion. Interior The front door to the passage has fleur-de-lys strap hinges to inner side. The rear passage doorway is moulded on the outer side, with wave moulding and hood mould, cushion and diavolo stops. The doorway in the passage to right, leading to the lower end room, is of three pieces of wood, chamfered, with a rounded arched head, a rare survival of a primitive doorway type. The lower end room has gable end fireplace, rebuilt in C20, formerly with oven; the windows to front and rear have chamfered cills. Straight stair to front of room. The hall has a 2-bay arched brace roof with internal jetty to passage side, the wall above the jetty of stud construction, with beams under jetty with stops at each end. Stud wall to passage. Granite floor. Recess in rear wall, formerly site of window, with C18 cupboard inserted with LH hinges. The front lateral fireplace has roll-moulded lintel and jambs, with vestigial ogee and flat stops. Granite candle bracket to side of moulded doorframe to doorway to original inner room; granite doorway with 3-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with domed stops, leading to parlour wing, a plain door with strap hinges on the parlour side. Along the outer side of the hall is the high seat with panelled back and panels along the top with carved leaves and flowers. In the parlour wing, the ground floor room has a framed ceiling of 4-bays, with heavy moulded beams, probably of the early C16; carved wood frieze, formerly with lower panelling, probably of the C17 remodelling of the parlour wing. C20 fireplace in outer gable end wall. The room was divided in the late C19, forming a passage from the entrance to the hall to the rear stair tower. To the rear of the passage, the doorway to the original inner room is moulded, with bar and scroll stops, narrow panelled door with heart-shaped catch. Stair tower has winder stair, with bobbin- turned balusters and turned newels, of C17. From the landing, there is a doorway to the room over the inner room, a 4-panelled door in similar moulded frame with pyramid stops. At the top of the stair, a doorframe with bar and scroll stops. The room over the parlour has plaster overmantel dated 1676, with coat of arms, shield and helm over, the arms with a quartering of the Kendal family, with scrolled leaves and pilasters. A lower ceiling was inserted in the late C19/early C20; the barrel vault remains in the roof space, trusses removed, moulded purlins remaining. The later C17 kitchen has fireplace on outer wall, with a flat granite lintel, hollow-chamfered, with handle-holes cut in the early C20 for stove. The inner room is used as pantries, partitioned in 2; there is one beam, chamfered with run-out stops, and the window also has a wooden lintel, chamfered with run-out stops. The width of the wall at what was originally the

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

gable end indicates a former flue for gable end fireplace, now blocked. The house is an exceptionally fine example of a surviving-open hall, with many internal features of interest from all phases of development. It can be compared with the Old Post Office, Tintagel and Truthall, Sithney, for similar hall roofs. John Wesley was a friend of the then farmer, Mr Meager, and stayed here five or six times between 1755 and 1778. The courtyard walls, which are essential to the character of the house, are listed as a separate item.
SX0506556312

Ethy house, including garden walls to the north and east (on edge of area)

60636

Country House, C18, mid C19 extension. Classical. rendered with freestone and granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends with deep overhanging eaves and shallow C19 gabled projecting wing on west. Rendered brick stacks with 4 C19 octagonal pots to each on south front. Reception rooms arranged around centre hallway with staircase to rear. Kitchens and servants quarters in projecting wing on north-east. 2 storeys and basement on east. Symmetrical, 7 window classical south front with rusticated granite quoins and grand order of 2 freestone pilasters flanking central 3 bays with moulded square bases and caps. Cornice renewed. Central C19 6-panelled door with rectangular fanlight, the door set slightly back with panelled reveals and broken segmental pediment above. 4 granite moulded steps lead up to entrance. Six 12-pane sashes to ground floor with 7 similar sashes directly above ground floor openings. All sashes have exposed sash boxes and only 2 sashes on bottom left have horns. On west side, 2 storey front on right with further basement on left. Asymmetrical 4 window front with gabled projection on right-hand side framed by rusticated quoins. Three 12-pane sashes to basement windows. Ground floor with 3 plated sashes in stuccoed surrounds with cornice on consoles above. To right in projecting gable, tripartite sash divided and flanked by pilasters supporting entablature. Granite balcony on 4 large moulded stone brackets with stone vase balusters and moulded rail. To first floor on left, three 12-pane sashes with stuccoed architrave and 3 windows on right each with 3 round headed plated timber sashes. Interior: open string pine staircase with carved brackets, barley sugar balusters on high square bases, square newels and moulded rail comprising central roll with further mouldings. Ramped at corners. Room to south-west with elaborate plasterwork coved cornice with floral trail. Cornice breaks forward over fireplace. Pine fireplace with brackets supporting architrave. Plasterwork decoration removed. Library on west with coved cornice and elaborate plasterwork centre with curled acanthus leaves possibly early C19. Black marble fireplace with marble consoles supporting a timber marbled mantelpiece. C20 glazed tiled opening. Dining room on south-east with coved cornice and plasterwork ceiling centre ornamented with acanthus leaves and stylized foliage connected by delicate ribs. Marble fireplace with marble consoles supporting timber marbled mantelpiece. Delft tiles surrounding grate. Drawing room on south of first floor with elaborate rococo plasterwork ceiling. Coved cornice with enriched ovolo mould. Ceiling centre and corners with shall arabesques, swags and delicate ribs. Fireplace with elaborate plasterwork decoration flanked by pilasters. Frieze decorated with paterae in key pattern with enriched ovolo decoration and swags. C19 cast iron grate with arched opening. Roof timbers not inspected. Continuing from rear of topiary garden on north-west, eastwards along rear of house to walled garden enclosures on east, rubblestone walls heightened with brick and brick-capping circa C18 and later. Brickwork curved and stepped to north-east of house. First walled garden enclosure on east with 7 moulded granite step. Courtyard buildings, incorporate remains of early stonework from earlier manor house. The Courtenays of Ethy Manor are commemorated in the circa 1500 glass of St Winnows Parish Church. The south aisle was built as a chantry for the Lords of Ethy (q.v. Church of St Winnows).

SX1334857231

Penrice [borderline]

396363

Large country house, now used as care home. Mid C18. MATERIALS: Pentewan stone ashlar with granite dressings; dry slate and rag slate hipped roofs: the front roof over a moulded and bracketed wooden eaves cornice, the left-hand return behind a moulded stone parapet, and the right-hand return with a moulded wooden cornice; ashlar axial stacks with moulded cornices. PLAN: large overall deep rectangular plan built around a small courtyard; service ranges at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 2:1:3:1:2-bay U-shaped principal entrance front has hipped outer wings and 3-window centre broken forward with triangular pediment. Mostly original or early C19 12-pane hornless sashes (to all elevations) and some horned copies. Central pedimented porch with square Tuscan columns and 4-panel door within. Pediment has crest with the Latin inscription: PER SINUM SODARUM. Left-hand return is a symmetrical 5-window parapeted front with central round-arched doorway, plus a lower 4-window service range on the left. The sashes to the 2 right-hand bays are glazed but blind. Right-hand return is a symmetrical 4:3:4-bay front with central bays bowed and with bowed sashes. The left-hand bay has glazed but blind sashes. INTERIOR: very fine quality features where inspected including moulded and carved ceiling cornices, the inner hall with a central oval and the stair hall with an open-well cantilevered open-string staircase with turned balusters. A fine mid C18 house.

SX0219649884

Court Barton Farmhouse [borderline]

60547

Farmhouse. Circa 1612 with later C17 wing to rear. Restored in 1899. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Rendered south-west gable end. Slate roof with gabled ends. Stone rubble stacks, 3 with moulded granite caps. Plan of original range, 2 rooms with axial stack (to former service rooms at lower end, right) which backs onto through-passage near centre with 2 storey gabled porch at front. Gable end stack and rear lateral stack to former hall at higher end left of through-passage. These 3 stacks have moulded granite caps. 2 rear wings forming U-shaped plan. Short wing at rear of former kitchen and service rooms, containing staircase, and extended further with gable end. Later C17 wing to rear of former hall, containing later kitchen interior remodelled in late C19 and with gabled 2 storey porch on outer (east) side. 2 storeys. Regular, 3-window range to front. Central gabled 2 storey porch with 4-centred arch with roll mould. Rectangular surround with hood moulds and drips and carved trefoils in spandrels. Inner door with wide 2-centred arch with roll mould. Rectangular frame with cavetto moulded jambs. Fenestration on left of porch higher than that on right. Window on ground floor of left-hand side partly restored with 6-light mullioned window with chamfered King mullions dividing the diamond leaded lights into pairs. Other mullions with cavetto mouldings. Hood mould and drips. To right of porch, ground floor 6-light mullioned window with chamfered King mullions. Hood mould and drips. Diamond leaded lights. Above, to left of porch, partly restored, 4-light mullioned window with central chamfered King mullion and diamond leads. Hood and drips. To right of porch wide 2-light mullion window (central King mullion) with diamond leads. Hood and drips. On first floor of porch 2-light mullioned window with chamfered jambs and diamond leads, hoods and drips. Narrow 1-light window in right-hand side. East rear wing, north-east elevation with 2 storey porch supported by 2 large round granite columns with round capitals and bases and square plinth with double 2-light mullioned window with 2-light mullions on sides. Below porch, 3-centred chamfered arch with 2-light mullioned window to left and above. To right of porch, 2-light mullion windows on ground and first floor and 3-light mullion windows to left on ground and first floor. South-west elevations of west wing with scattered fenestration with four 2-light mullion windows, including a restored (C19) window on the ground floor. South-east gable ends of 2 wings with blocked entrance in left-hand wing and large projecting stepped stack on right-hand wing. Courtyard enclosed by rubble wall linking 2 rear wings with reused 3-centred chamfered arch. Rear of main range has elliptical arch to rear of cross passage with 2-

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

light mullion window and 3-light mullion window above. Short rear projecting wing under gable roof on south has chamfered corner and 2-light mullion windows on ground and first floor. Cellar to south-east with lower eaves and 3-centred chamfered arched opening on right. 3-square windows with granite surrounds renewed. Rear wall of kitchen wing partly rebuilt with slight projection to base of stack. 3-centred chamfered arch on ground floor. Scattered fenestration with three 2-light mullion windows. Interior: through passage and floor of porch with pebbled floor. Step up to room on left, probably originally the hall. Large granite fireplace on south-east wall with granite shallow elliptical arch with granite lintel with moulded triangle above, cavetto moulded jambs. On right of through passage, 2 wide doorways with moulded timber frames. Wide framed staircase to rear. C17 parlour on first floor partly restored in 1899. Fireplace with restored 4-centred granite arch flanked by elaborate carved oak herms supporting a decoratively carved overmantle with lunettes, 3 round arches with carved pilasters and decorated spandrels with elaborate heraldic shields within the arches. C17 oak panelling continues around the room, divided by Ionic pilasters and surmounted by elaborately carved panels with rectangular surrounds enclosing decorated round arches on carved pilasters. Frieze continuing around room has floral trail with heraldic shields of the Grylls family. Panels flanking the 2 mullion windows with herms and elaborate carving. 6 panel door with heraldic arms and 'C S 1879'. Later timber band at cornice level and plain ceiling. Upper rooms and roof space not inspected. Originally the seat of the Grylls. Monuments to Grylls family in Lanreath Church (qv Lanreath Church).

SX1815656795

Chapel of St Nectans [borderline]

60628

Chapel, dating from 1281. Present structure circa C15, although considerably restored. Chapel damaged in 1644 during Civil War when tower reduced to its present height. In 1825 and 1864 the building was enlarged. In 1962, after a period of disuse the chapel was restored and reduced to its present size. Rubblestone, rendered on north side. Slate roofs with gabled end. Pyramid slate roof to tower with slate hung bellcote. Chapel comprises nave, south porch and tower. East window, 3-light C19 Perpendicular window under 2-centred arch with hoods and drips. South side with 2-light Perpendicular window, partly restored to west of south porch. Cusped heads below rectangular hood. To east of porch two 3-light Perpendicular windows with cusped heads below rectangular hood moulds with drips. West window circa C15 with east window probably C19 copy. North side with three 3-light C19 windows with cusped heads beneath rectangular hoods with drips. Tower of 1½ stages with angle buttresses with moulded plinth and continuous string. Buttresses removed on north side when church was enlarged. West door blocked. West window, 3 light Perpendicular with continuous hood mould. Gabled south porch with sundial, massive granite quoins and 4-centred moulded C15 doorway with hood mould, restored in part. South door with slightly moulded granite arch in rectangular frame with hood mould and drips. Plastered waggon roof to nave with moulded centre rib with instruments of the Passion in shields on arcade plate. Original waggon roof to south porch with moulded rail, carved bosses and carved arcade plate. Tower arch, moulded 3-centred arch with engaged shafts of Type A (Pevsner) profile. Octagonal engaged capitals. Font possibly C13 on square granite base with later octagonal shaft. Bowl with corner ribs. Reseated. Remains of piscina to rear of church removed when church was reduced in size. Painted board above south door, signed by Robert Walker, Vicar, describes enlargement of church in 1825. Pinnacles of tower have been scattered over the surrounding area. One pinnacle has been used in a fountain in the gardens of Boconnoc, and another serves as a gatepost with other pieces reused stone at the entrance to the churchyard. One bell of 1770. Source: Kelly's Directory of Cornwall, 1889

SX1283559983

Glynn House [borderline]

67498

House, now the Glynn Research Institute. Probably mid-late C18, on the foundation of an earlier house ; rebuilt and refronted for Edmund John Glynn, High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1805 ; damaged by fire in 1819, with alterations and addition of circa 1833 for Sir Richard Hussey Vivian. C20 alterations. Stone rubble, faced to south and west in ashlar with granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends and axial stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: The main house is arranged in an L-plan, with principal rooms along the south (entrance) and west (garden) fronts. Service rooms are to north and east, and there is a double depth arrangement to south and west, including a stair hall in the inner west range. Along the south front, the C19 arrangement of rooms was from the left: large drawing room, library, entrance hall (to centre) study and smoking room. Along the west front from the left a suite of three interconnecting rooms, the dining room, small drawing room, and the large drawing room, which is the front left corner room. To rear left was a conservatory and an ornamental temple/dairy. The list of service rooms included a butler's pantry, lamp room, boot hall, billiard room (now demolished), a bachelor's bathroom, game larders, pastry room, gun room, still room, kitchen and scullery. Exterior: Entrance front to south of 2 storeys, a symmetrical front on moulded plinth, with deep eaves with stone brackets which were probably an alteration of the 1830s ; central bay slightly broken forward with 1830s portico ; 2 bays to right and left with pavilion at each end with pediment, also slightly broken forward. At first floor all windows are 9-pane sashes, ground floor windows are 12-pane sashes with thin glazing bars and stone voussoirs. The portico has 4 Doric columns, with shallow pediment, inner double half-glazed doors and fanlight with radial glazing bars. Band course across the central 5 bays, with rusticated quoins to the central bay. The outer pavilions have at ground floor a 12-pane sash with sidelights, with slender Doric columns and recessed stone arch over with attached central urn ; the window in the pavilion to left is a dummy. At first floor a 12-pane sash and a raised blind oval in the tympanum of the pediment. To left of the portico is a cellar window. The garden front to west is of 2 storeys and 9 bays, the 3 central bays broken forward with a pediment ; the stone ashlar facing is not the same as the entrance front ; moulded plinth and similar bracketed eaves. Ground floor windows are all 15-pane sashes with stone voussoirs and granite keystones. The three centre bays have 4 attached granite Doric columns, possibly added after the fire damage of 1819 : supporting entablature and pediment with raised oval. Central ground floor window lengthened as a French window. Attached to left, the remains of the conservatory, with 4 bays divided by square granite piers. To end left, the octagonal temple, on a plinth, with engaged Doric columns at the angles, cornice and panelled blocking course with acroterial ornaments ; no windows or roof remain. At the right side, the end of the main range is blind ; the return of this range has pediment and 12-pane sash at first floor overlooking the service courtyard. The entrance to the courtyard has a pair of square granite ashlar piers with plain flat caps. 2 storey range to right with 3 plate-glass sashes at first floor and half-glazed door with hood and two 9-pane sashes at ground floor. Straight joint to a block to end right, which may be of mid C18 ; this has a hipped roof, with axial stack ; 12-pane sash at ground floor and 12-pane sash at first floor with thick glazing bars. Granite quoins and at the rear, 2 C20 doors and 12-pane sash at ground floor, three 9-pane sashes at first floor. At the rear, the end of the west range is blind with a pediment. Rear of service range has random fenestration, all sashes, with bellcote and bell on roof. Over the stair hall is a cupola. Interior: In the 1950s, the house suffered from extensive dry rot, and few internal features remain. In the large drawing room there is a marble chimneypiece with Ionic columns, and in the dining room a marble chimneypiece with fluted columns. Cornices and shutters to windows are repaired. In the west range are four ceilings with plasterwork ; these are copies of Sir Hussey Vivian's medals from the Peninsular War. The stair hall retains the upper landing level of the staircase, with turned balusters and moulded handrail. On the first floor there are plain marble chimneypieces.

SX1134164944

St Andrew's Church, Tywardreath [borderline]

South West Archaeology Ltd.

396956

Anglican church. C14 tower, otherwise rebuilt 1880-1887 (inscription) to former C14 and C15 plan using much of the original materials and features by R Coad; N porch probably early C20. MATERIALS: slatestone rubble with Pentewen stone dressings; dry Delabole slate roofs with coped ends and red crested clay ridge tiles; tall stone stack over angle between nave and transept. PLAN: W tower, navelchancel under one roof, N and S porches, N transept and vestry attached E of transept. EXTERIOR: embattled W tower is 4-stages with strings dividing stages and stair projection to S of SE corner; single buttress to either side of the lower stage towards W corners. Upper stage has slate louvred 3-light square-headed windows with cusped lights; stage below has clockface within diamond panel to E and W sides; string becomes hoodmould of pointed 3-light traceried window above moulded 2-centred arched doorway with hoodmould. C19 parts of church have traceried windows except for square-headed cusped window between transept and porch. S aisle has 3-light windows to W and S: 1 bay left of porch and 3 bays to S wall right of porch, then rood stair turret and then 2 more bays and a 4-light E window. Chancel has 5-light E window with intersecting tracery; N transept has a 3-light N window, otherwise 2-light windows. S porch has squat 2-centred arched doorway of 3 moulded orders. INTERIOR: Plastered walls; granite 7-bay standard A (Pevsner) arcades with moulded capitals and steep 4-centred arches; rood stair with basket-arched lower doorway and 4-centred arched doorway to former screen; unpainted oak waggon roofs with carved bosses and boarded panels, the roofs to E end with extra panels. FITTINGS: C15 or C16 bench ends incorporated into C19 pulpit, pews and parclose screens with some Gothic style tracery. MONUMENTS: slate slab with foliated cross to Thomas Colyns who died 1534; another slab to Jane (otherwise indecipherable) who died 1636; wall monument with relief of woman with urn by C Regnart to Jane Pole who died 1795; Gothic style monument by Pierce of Truro to Caroline Rashleigh who died in 1842

SX0849054314

Church of St Brevita

70776

Parish church. Late C14, with alterations, south aisle, porch and tower of mid C15; C19 restoration, C20 alterations. Granite rubble and ashlar, asbestos slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Nave and chancel in one, with north transept; these are in granite rubble with granite dressings. Probably in the first half of the C15, the south aisle and south porch were added, and the east wall of the chancel was rebuilt. The tower is of later C15, and at the same time as the tower was built to west, the north wall of the nave was rebuilt, on similar plinth. The north transept is used as an organ chamber and vestry. C19 restoration included work to the south arcade, tower arch and windows. Perpendicular style. Nave and chancel in one; there are 3 bays of the nave on the north side, to the west of the transept. These are in granite ashlar, on a plinth with a hollow-chamfered moulding, with moulded eaves cornice, 3 Perpendicular style windows with 4-centred arches, all 3-light, with cusped heads and upper tracery and hood mould. The 2 north bays of the chancel are in rubble, without plinth, with central blocked priest's door with 2-centred arch. To left and right, a 4-centred arched 3-light window, with the centre light taller with 2-centred arch, with hood mould. The east gable end of the chancel has 4-light window, with 4-centred arch and hood mould, cusped lights and upper tracery. The north transept is a single bay, in random rubble, the north gable end has a Decorated style window of 3 lights with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and intersecting Y tracery; weathered buttress to west and pointed arched C19 door to east, also a 3-light window, as on the north side of the chancel but smaller. The rood stair turret is set in the angle between the transept and the nave, with 1 blocked lancet. The south aisle is of 6 bays on chamfered plinth, in granite ashlar, with the porch in the 2nd bay from the west. All the south windows are of 3 lights, in Perpendicular style, with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arches and hood mould; eaves cornice. The east gable end has raised coped verges and cross finial, with 4-light window with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould; straight joint to chancel. The west gable end also has raised coped verges and cross finial, 3-light window in Decorated style as on north transept, possibly re-used. Parapet wall built up to conceal valley to nave. 2 slate headstone set on wall, to Hugh Littleton, 1740 and Thomas Littleton, 1769, with carved cherub. The south porch is gabled, with raised coped verges and cross finial, on plinth with eaves cornice. 4-centred arched doorway with recessed spandrels and hood mould, wave-moulded surround with C20 double doors. Slate sundial set on gable, with gnomon, dated 1755. The porch plinth is continuous with the plinth of the south aisle. The west tower is in granite ashlar, of 3 stages on hollow-chamfered plinth, with setback buttresses rising through 2 stages, stopped by corbels set under the string course, with carved masks, lions, angels and figures holding a head. The string course at the top of the 3rd stage has gargoyles, embattled parapet with embattled corner turrets with crocketed pinnacles and cross finials. C19 4-centred arched west doorway with quatrefoils in spandrels and hood mould, plain double door. 4-light window above with cusped heads, Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould, 2 courses of relieving arch. Bell-openings at 3rd stage, 4-light to west and other sides 3-light, with mullions, 4-centred arch and slate louvres, 3-light openings have cusped heads. To east, the string course at first stage is stepped over the gable end of the nave, with a 2-light 4-centred arched window above, with slate ventilators, hood mould and relieving arch. The stair tower is set within the tower, pierced quatrefoils and lancets to north. Interior: Tall pointed tower arch, with arch of 3 wave-moulded orders, rebuilt in C19, with 5 clustered granite piers to each side with moulded abaci; pointed arched doorway to north west to tower stair. The nave and chancel have ceiled wagon roof. 6-bay south arcade with 2 bays to chancel and 4 bays to nave, of 4-centred arches with Cornish standard piers with quatrefoils on abaci and 2 hollow-chamfered orders to arches. Slate floor to nave and aisle, plastered walls. Window reveals rebuilt in C19. South aisle has 12 bays remaining of C15 waggon roof, to east, other timberwork removed. Moulded ribs and bosses, wall-plate partially re-carved in C19; fine bosses including a green man and a grotesque mask. The south porch has a wagon roof with moulded ribs and bosses, of C19 reconstruction. Granite floor with stone benches to sides, holy water stoup to right of door. 4-centred arched granite doorway with step stops, studded door, which is a refacing of an early door, with strap hinges to inner side and wooden lock with decorative iron facing. The north transept is entered through a 4-centred arch, as in the arcade, but with different mouldings to abaci. Blocked squint to chancel and 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered door to rood stair, lower part of stone newel stair remaining. Ceiled wagon roof and blocked fireplace to northwest. Early roof may remain under plasterwork in nave and north transept. Fittings: Large octagonal granite font in south aisle on octagonal stem with quatrefoil panels and shields to sides. Late C19 wooden pews and pulpit in nave and aisle. C18 panelled chest in nave. In north transept, a hatchment painted with a letter of thanks from Charles I "given at our camp at Sudely Castle" 10th September 1643, with nowy head and initials CR, with finials. In the tower, a hatchment dated 1811, with verses on the laws of bellringing and primitive painting of Bellringers. Monuments in nave: limestone tablet with pinnacles, frieze and cornice, to Nicholas Kendall, 1844; in chancel, a heart-shaped tablet with bay leaf surround, cornice and shield of arms above, to Walter Kendall, 1696, monument erected 1703 by his relict; marble tablet on slate ground with cornice, scrolled pediment and acroterial ornaments, to Anne Wynter, 1835. In south aisle, a slate tablet with pediment on plinth, with moulded corbels, central shield with ancient colour remaining, to Nicholas Kendall, 1739; slate tablet set low on wall, with arcade of 3 arches, with carved borders. There is a shield of arms in the arch to left, inscription in arch to right, central arch has raised carved female kneeling at a prie-dieu, with a pennant from her lips with the words: my spirit doth heaven inherit. To Jane Kendall, 1643. Marble tablet on slate ground, to T W Kendall, 1798. Fine baroque monument, with slate inscription panel, on moulded base with scrolled supports, apron has skull with crossed bones and bat wings, modillion cornice and entablature, broken pediment with central shield and obelisk finials; to Joan Kendall, 1675. Marble tablet with drapery, to Penelope Kendall, 1687. Marble classical monument with Ionic columns in coloured marble, cornice and entablature, broken pediment with central urn; to Mary Fletcher, died 1754, monument erected 1753. Marble tablet on slate ground, to Mary Collins, 1781. Chancel windows, and windows in

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

south aisle, with stained glass of late C19. Chancel east window incorporates small coat of arms of medieval glass, 1 north window in nave has fragment of medieval blue glass. Sources : Radcliffe, E : Buildings of England : Cornwall 1970.

SX0799159046

Church of St Circus and Julitta [borderline]

60605

Parish church, church enlarged and partly rebuilt prior to 1336 when rededicated by Bishop Grandisson. Tower, south aisle, porch and south door of this date. North aisle and south chapel probably circa C15. Said to have been cruxiform plan before 1336. Rubblestone with slate roofs with nave and chancel in one with continuous roof. 5 bay south aisle with south chapel under another single roof, not quite full length of chancel. 4 bay south aisle continuing to west end of south chapel. Moulded tower plinth. Differing plinth to south aisle and south porch, to south aisle chapel, to chancel and to north aisle. Octagonal rood stair turret on east end of south aisle. Angle buttress on north-east and north-west corners of north aisle. Much tracery replaced in late C19 and C20 and restored. South aisle west window, replaced 3-light Perpendicular tracery. South aisle with 4 Perpendicular 3-light windows with cusped heads beneath rectangular hood. Window on east of south aisle C19 restoration. South priests door with 4-centred arch with slight cavetto mould. East end of south aisle, 3-light Perpendicular window with tracery partly replaced. Similar to east window. 3-light window to east of north aisle replaced. North aisle with four 3-light Perpendicular windows beneath 4-centred arches. C19 restoration and replacement. Tower of 2 stages with thick stepped angle buttress, battlemented cornice without pinnacles. Staircase projection on north side with small rectangular slit openings. 2-centred arch to west door with moulded jambs stopped on right. Base eroded and partly replaced on left. Hood with round stops. 3-light Perpendicular window above in 2-centred arch with hood and drips. Moulded jambs. Tracery partly restored. 2-light trefoiled belfry openings with slate louvres beneath rectangular hoods on 4 faces. South porch with 2-centred granite arch with moulded jambs with double roll with cavetto between. Hood with carved labels. South door with 2-centred granite arch with double roll mould and cavetto similar but on a slightly smaller scale than outer door. Rounded arch to niche above south door with inscription dated 1773. C18 south door. 5 bay arcade to south aisle with granite piers with 4 demi shafts with 4 sharply keeled minor shafts between. Heavy moulded round capitals and wide 2-centred arches to arcade. To east end, east bay of arcade with 4-centred arch springing from engaged Pevsner type A moulding to east. 4 bay arcade to north aisle with 4 demi shafts with 4 minor shafts between. Capitals more angular with carved faces and 4-centred arches to arcade. Earlier responds. Original waggon roof in porch with ornate reused bosses in porch (cf pulpit). Waggon roof to nave, aisles and chancel plastered. Carved contemporary wall plates on moulded stone wall plate. Tower arch slightly pointed, un-moulded. Chamfered tower door with stops. Squint between north aisle and chancel. 5 bench ends circa 1520 in south aisle chapel. Nave and chancel reseated. C15 font of elvan stone. Octagonal with faces decorated with trefoil and quatrefoils in roundels. Waisted with octagonal base. Simple C18 timber pulpit further ornamented with roof carvings from Oxford Colleges comprising classical foliage festoons, cartouches and crossed keys. Similar to reused bosses in porch. Painted Royal arms of Charles II, 1661 in north wall of chancel and Royal arms of George III c.1780 to east of south door. Restored in 1977. Memorials: above south door in south aisle to Nicholas Courtney, Gent, 1589. Peal of 6 bells cast in 1770 and dedicated to St Veep. Cast by Pennington of Bradford in meadow opposite churchyard. Virgin peal, that is they come from the moulds in perfect tune. No other examples in England. Bell frame 1936. Churchyard probably a lan. Advowson attached to manor of Manely at time of conquest.

SX1400454993

Church of St Manarck and St Dunstan [borderline]

60545

Parish Church of Norman origins. Early remains in north transept and north wall of nave. Evidence of part rebuilding of north wall of nave circa C15 indicated in north-west corner of north transept. West tower circa early C15 and south aisle added circa late C15. South porch circa C16. Chancel rebuilt in 1721. North transept and south chancel patronised by Lords of Manors of Lanreath and Botlet. (qv Court Barton and Botelet Cottage). Restored by Bodley in 1887. Coursed stone to tower with plinth and granite string. Coursed stone in south aisle and south porch with differing plinth to tower. Rubble stone chancel, north transept and nave. Slate roofs. Nave and chancel in one with continuous roof. 5-bay south aisle not quite full length of nave. East window C19 5-light Perpendicular tracery under 2-centred arch. C19 4-light window under rectangular hood to north of chancel. 2-light, foiled, rectangular window in east of north transept partly recarved and reset. North window of north transept 3-light window with rounded heads under 3-centred arch, restored and reset. Pointed relieving arch above. Two 4-light Perpendicular windows under 4-centred arches to nave with blocked north door. C19 chimney with octagonal stack. South aisle: east window, 4-light Perpendicular tracery under 4-centred arch; west window 3-light Perpendicular under wide 2-centred arch with hood and drips. 3-light window to west of porch in 4-centred arch with tracery, partly replaced and 3 wide 2-centred arches to east of porch with late reticulated tracery. Hoods and drips. South door low with wide 2-centred arch with chamfered jambs. Gabled south porch with slate roof and 4-centred arch. Sundial at angle above, 1828. Above south door, empty niche under 3-centred arch with 2 corbelled brackets for saints flanking. 4-centred granite arch to south door with roll moulded frame and rectangular surround with incised spandrels. Pointed panelled timber door. West tower of 3 stages with thin set-back buttresses. Battlemented with crocketed finials on octagonal pinnacles. Moulded granite strings. Granite west door in rectangular surround with plain hood, wide 2-centred arch with quatrefoils in spandrels and roll mould. Similar mouldings to type A piers (Pevsner) used for arcade. West window above of 3 lights with Perpendicular tracery under 4-centred arch. Partly recarved. 2-light bell opening under pointed arches. Interior: 5-bay arcade to south aisle with type A (Pevsner) granite piers with tall moulded bases and carved engaged octagonal capitals. 4-centred granite arches. Original waggon roofs to porch, nave, chancel, south aisle and north transept. Unusual star shaped bosses to nave. South aisle roof boarded and painted with initials IHS in roundels. Roof to north transept restored. Tower arch almost horse-shoe and heavily moulded. Almost same height as waggon roof. Floor beams in belfry chamfered and stopped. Nave and south aisle largely reseated. Bench ends to east benches on south aisle circa early C17. At east end of nave in crossing, 2 oak stalls, decorated with heraldic shields of Gryles and Beres families and with carved bearded heads circa C16. Incorporated into later work. Chancel choir stalls with similar heraldic shields and figures with renaissance type foliage and fleurs de lis. Benches in Lady Chapel partly recarved. Also with heraldic shields. Rood screen restored by T R Kitsell in 1905. Of 10 bays continuing across chancel and south aisle. Open Perpendicular tracery of 4 lights per bay on panelled carved base. Remains of painted figures of saints, c1520 (Pevsner) in south aisle. Top decorated with carved foliage with renewed coping. Rood screen stairs in north transept east wall Norman carved font of Catacleuse stone. Cup shaped bowl decorated with palmettes on round base with platted rope band around waist. Elaborate zig-zag decoration on base. Carved oak cover, C17. Octagonal and decorated with carved renaissance stylised foliage. Monuments; on south wall of chancel monument to Charles Gryles died 1611 and wife and eight sons and daughters. Erected by John Gryles in 1623. Painted timber imitating stonework. Base with atlantes at corners. Kneeling figures of Charles Gryles and wife above flanking inscription and heraldic arms. Corinthian capitals supporting entablature with heraldic arms, cherubs and cartouches. Monument on south wall of Lady Chapel above south door. Recently repainted. In memory of John Gryles, died 1649 and Lady Grace his wife, died 1653. Erected in 1666 and repaired in 1794. Inscription around frame and in roundels. Heraldic arms in centre surmounted by hedgehog. Commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer on painted boards in chancel. Letter from Charles Rex to Cornish on south aisle. Painted Royal arms, 1660 CR. On board on north wall of nave painted board with Prince of Wales feathers and inscription 16 35 ich dien C P. Glass in

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

chancel north window erected in 1884 in memory of Rector Richard Buller. Font recorded in F A Paley Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts 1844. C Henderson The Cornish Church Guide, 1925 rp.1964 Kellys Directory of Cornwall, 1889. N Pevsner and E Radcliffe The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970.

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Church of St Mary the Virgin [borderline]

60533

Parish Church. Cruciform church of Norman origins. Early remains in west tower rebuilt in circa C13 with later tracery. North transept restored in mid C19. Nave probably late C13, south aisle circa C15, porch probably late C15 and vestry mid C19 to east of north transept. East end of south aisle rebuilt possibly during mid C19 restoration. Rubble stone with slate roofs. Nave and chancel in one with continuous roof. 5-bay south aisle not quite full length of nave. East window 4 light Perpendicular with hood mould and drips. Similar east window to south aisle. Nave north window, 3-lights with cusped heads in square surround possibly partly reused and reset in C19. Evidence of north door. 4 Perpendicular 3-light windows to south aisle with hood moulds and drips. West window of south aisle 3-light Perpendicular with hood moulds and drips. Gabled south porch. 4-centred arch with roll mould in square surround. Sundial dated 1660 above. 4-centred arch to south door with roll mould and chamfered jambs. North transept, north window C19 with rounded heads to 3 lights. Square headed C19 door on east side. West tower on early stone plinth. Unbuttressed in two stages, battlemented with crocketed finials. Pointed chamfered arch to west door with chamfered jambs. Pointed west window under hood mould with late reticulated tracery, circa mid C14. 2-light rectangular bell openings with louvres. Vestry; C19 shouldered arch to entrance on north and 2-light cusped C19 window on east. Interior; arcade to south aisle, 5 bays with type A (Pevsner) granite piers with elongated bases and octagonal flat capitals. Waggon roof to porch, nave, south aisle and chancel. Restored and partly replaced in 1926. Round headed tower arch. Two 4-centred arches to north transept with heavy moulded piers, circa C16 and renewed capitals. Possibly resited. Nave, south aisle and chancel reset in late C19. Earlier seating in north transept. Circa C16 oak bench ends have been incorporated into east side of front benches to nave and south aisle. These include a figure of Father Time, 2 figures of saints and instruments of the passion. Rood screen; circa C16. 2 sections of base remain with 4 panels on north and 6 on south in later surround. Panels divided by twisted engaged columns with castellated capitals. The panels include intertwined renaissance foliage, serpents and heads. Upper part has been used as a parclose screen in Boconnoc Church (q.v. Boconnoc Church). Norman pentewan stone font with renewed granite base. Round shaft and cushion head with carved heads on corners. Tree of life on one face with palmettes on other three. Timber pulpit, circa C16, on renewed stone base. Hexagonal with oak carved panels with rounded arches. Intertwined foliage and heraldic arms. Alabaster reredos depicting Last Supper, presented in 1911. 2 painted Commandment boards on south wall of north transept with Lord's Prayer and Creed on ogee-headed boards on east and west walls. Glass: South aisle; early heraldic glass in upper lights of windows. Arms of Pitt, Fortescue and Ryder families. East window, 1878, in memory of G M Fortescue. Unusual carved screen at west end with beak-head figures at base of muntins. Panels depicting stiff figures including woman with serpent, 3 faces (1 en face, 2 in profile) and 2 figures facing each other. Pevsner compares them with Volkskunst of the C18. Village stocks at west end. Bradoc Churchyard possibly a Lan (oval embanked churchyard).

SX1622862114

Chapel of St Michael at Roche Rock [borderline]

70972

Chapel. Licensed 1409. Squared dressed granite. Plan: has the appearance of a 3-stage tower, with a lower room for a chaplain and the chapel above. The chapel is built on the side, near the top of a massive jagged outcrop of schorl and the floor of the lower room is the rock. The east front has a moulded string courses, at the first stage no windows, the 2nd stage has a small single light with trefoil head, moulded granite jambs and lintel with voussoirs. The 3rd stage has large 2-centred arched window with moulded jambs and relieving arch. Upper gable end. On the south side, there is a 4-centred arches doorway to the chaplain's room, with roll-moulded surround. Interior The floor between the chaplain's room and the chapel has been removed; at the upper level to north is a small window with flat lintel. St Michael's Chapel is of outstanding landscape value. The site would have been: chosen for its isolation, and as particularly suitable for a dedication to St Michael; now, no longer used as a chapel, and without a roof, it has also assumed the qualities a romantic folly. The combination of the jagged rock face and the dressed granite forms an architectural unity, whether it is viewed as a mediaeval chapel or as a romantic ruin. Ancient monument no, 191

SX9911259618

Scheduled Monuments

Long Stone [borderline]

396594

The monument includes a standing stone, situated on a prominent ridge in an area of St Austell known as Mount Charles. The standing stone survives as an upright, earthfast monolith measuring approximately 3.6m high, 1.2m wide and 0.3m thick which tapers upwards. There were once over twenty barrows recorded in the vicinity and, for 1740 (according to Blight), some very advanced excavations were carried out by Stephen Williams who died a few months after the excavation. The results of these excavations were never fully published. Williams' work revealed the monolith was buried to a depth of at least 2.4m. The stone was first recorded by Norden in 1584 who described it as 'a verie loftie stone erected upon a hill, for some especiall note'. It was also recorded by most antiquarians including Borlase, Lake, Polwhele and Thomas. According to legend the stone was a giant's walking staff and called 'Tregeagle's Walking Stick' The standing stone is Listed Grade II*

SX0295952119

Small multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore

CO122

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated on a prominent ridge overlooking at least two tributaries to the River Fowey. The hillfort survives as a roughly circular central area defined by a well-constructed inner rampart and ditch with a further, mainly concentric, outer rampart and partially-buried outer ditch which diverge from the inner rampart only on the east to form a more complex entrance annexe. The interior was partially-excavated between 1936 and 1937 by CA Raleigh-Radford and more recent re-interpretation of the results indicates the hillfort was constructed during the 5th - 4th centuries BC based on ceramic evidence. A later phase followed a period of abandonment when the entrance area was remodelled probably in the 4th - 3rd centuries BC. The interior contained a number of four- to six-post structures and the remains of some round houses, defined by stake holes indicating a complex building sequence with frequent replacements of structures over a prolonged period. Two oval structures may also represent Romano-British or later occupation, although the pottery assemblage seems to indicate abandonment before the Roman period. Other finds included Iron Age imported glass bracelets and a glass bead. Castle Dore was first mentioned by William Worcester in 1470. It was reputedly linked to 'Lancien', the palace of King Mark (Mark Cynawr or Marcus Cunomorus) who appears in Arthurian tales and whose son Drustans (Tristan) is commemorated on a nearby pillar. The district is also associated with the romance of Tristan and Isolt. Excavated evidence also revealed the presence of finds relating to the skirmish between Charles I and the Earl of

Essex, fought at Castle Dore during the Civil War when in 1644 Parliamentary forces retreated into the earthworks and held the position until dark.

SX1035254831

Small multivallate hillfort 230m south-east of Great Prideaux

CO188

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, known locally as 'Prideaux Castle', situated at the end of a prominent inland spur. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure defined by three closely-spaced concentric ramparts with ditches and parts of a fourth rampart which survives as either a slight bank or a scarp. The ramparts range in height from 1.3m to 2.7m, the innermost being the best preserved, whilst the outermost rampart survives as a partial scarp up to 1.3m high. The entrances appear to have been staggered. To the north and east, the outer defences are partially overlain by field boundaries which are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included. On the eastern side, the ramparts have been cut by a later entrance. A circular depression to the east may be a hut circle. The hillfort was first recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1813 when it was called Prideaux Warren. It was re-surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1969 and by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in 1988 as part of the Luxulyan Valley Project. Stray finds of a sherd of Iron Age pottery, a granite hammer, flints and a possible cup marked stone have been made within the hillfort.

SX0590555671

Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge

CO104

The monument, which falls into seven areas, includes parts of a linear boundary extending between the settlements of Looe to the south east and Lerryn to the west. The linear boundary originally would have measured approximately 15km in length, of which 3km does not survive and 2.8km is protected in differing-sized sections. The survival of the linear boundary is variable, being visible as a ditch cut into the hillside with a bank to the south; as a scarp where the ditch has been silted and the bank rather flattened; or as a bank with a backfilled ditch. At its best preserved, the bank is approximately 3.5m wide and up to 2m high whilst the ditch measures 3m wide and up to 0.8m deep. The whole follows a sinuous course hugging, wherever possible, the position just below the crest of the hillside. It passes through four different parishes and appears to have been constructed to defend the area between the Rivers Looe and Fowey. Although Borlase in the mid-18th century considered it to be a Roman road, it is now believed to be a pre-Norman boundary. Traditionally it is recorded in a local poem 'One day, the Devil, having nothing to do, built a great hedge from Lerryn to Looe'.

SX1858957329

Three bowl barrows 570m north east of Trewindle

CO422

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge, overlooking the River Fowey to the north west of West Taphouse. The three barrows lie in a west to east alignment. They survive as circular mounds, with their surrounding quarry ditches, from which material to construct the mounds was derived, preserved as buried features. The western mound measures 28m in diameter and 0.5m high. The central mound measures 27m in diameter and 0.5m high with a slight central depression. The eastern barrow measures 17m in diameter and 0.4m high, also with a slight central depression.

SX1447263261

Five bowl barrows 550m north of Trewindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery.

CO444

The monument, which falls into five areas of protection, includes five bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge, which forms the watershed between the Rivers Lerryn and Fowey. The five barrows, which have a roughly north west to south east alignment, include four closely-spaced barrows with a single outlier to the west. All five survive as circular mounds with individual surrounding quarry ditches, from which construction material was derived, being preserved as buried features. The single barrow mound measures approximately 12m in diameter and 1.4m high. Of the group of four, the western barrow mound is 22m in diameter and 2.9m high with an early excavation trench crossing the mound from north to south. The centre western barrow is a 24m diameter and 0.4m high mound with a central hollow. The centre eastern mound measures 16m in diameter and 2.3m high with an excavation trench crossing the mound from north to south. The eastern barrow is 15m in diameter and 2.1m high with a central excavation hollow. These five barrows form part of a much larger round barrow cemetery and other barrows within it are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX 1377763384

Four bowl barrows north of Greymare Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery.

CO445

The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn and directly overlooking the valley of the former river. The barrows form a linear arrangement. All four survive as circular mounds with individual buried surrounding quarry ditches from which the mound material was sourced. The western mound measures 15m in diameter and 1.7m high. The centre west barrow is 16m in diameter and 1.5m high. The centre east barrow is 14m in diameter and 1.2m high, and the easternmost mound measures 19m in diameter and 1.6m high. This group of barrows forms part of a large round barrow cemetery. The other barrows within the group are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX1244664041

Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Down forming part of a round barrow cemetery.

CO446

The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent ridge called Bofarnel Downs, which forms the watershed between the River Fowey and one of its tributaries. The barrows are arranged in a south west to north east alignment. All survive as circular mounds with individual surrounding quarry ditches, which provided the original construction material, preserved as buried features. The western mound measures 20m in diameter and 0.9m high and is cut by a modern fence on the western side. The centre western mound is 15m in diameter and 0.6m high. The centre eastern mound is 14m in diameter and 0.8m high. The eastern mound is 23m in diameter, 0.3m high and has a central hollow as a result of early partial excavation or robbing.

SX1166163263

Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow

South West Archaeology Ltd.

CO552

The monument includes a round cairn, later re-used as a beacon, situated at the summit of an extremely prominent hill known as Hensbarrow Beacon. The cairn survives as a circular stony mound with a bell-shaped profile of up to 45m in diameter and 5.4m high. Known locally as 'Hainsborough' or 'Hensborough' and documented in 1310 as 'Hynesbergh', it was described by Carew in the 16th - 17th centuries as the site of the 'arch-beacon' of Cornwall, commanding an extensive view. A triangulation pillar and parish boundary marker stone have been built into the summit.

SW9967857546

Bowl barrow 145m north west of Bodmin Lodge forming part of a round barrow cemetery

CO449

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge, forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. It lies within a small enclosure at a junction of two roads. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 18m in diameter and 2.5m high with the surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, preserved as a buried feature. Across the centre is an excavation trench. The barrow was partially excavated by the Cambrian Society in the 19th century. It was first recorded in 1606 and the surrounding land was enclosed and turned into a plantation by 1907. It is known locally as 'Moiles Barrow'.

SX1228061629

Bowl barrow 430m south west of Fairy Cross Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery.

CO450

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge, forming the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 27m in diameter and up to 2m high with a 3m wide sloping berm around the perimeter of the mound. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a largely buried feature. There is a slight central hollow in the mound. The barrow forms part of an extensive round barrow cemetery, and other barrows within it are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX1220861865

Portal Dolmen 400m north east of Lesquite Farm

CO189

The monument includes a portal dolmen, known locally as 'Lesquite', 'Lanivet' or 'Trebyan' Quoit, situated on the lower east-facing slopes of a prominent ridge, overlooking the marshy Red Moor with views across to Helman Tor. The portal dolmen survives as two upright orthostats and a leaning capstone set into a low stony irregular-shaped mound, possibly the result of field clearance. The capstone measures 5.1m by 3.3m. It is partially buried and leans against an upright measuring 1.8m high and 1.6m wide. Immediately to the north is a second upright measuring 1.2m high and 2.7m wide. In 1973, a pipe-laying trench excavated 6m south of the orthostats revealed several stone socket holes, thought to represent part of the kerb of the original circular or oval mound, and a post-hole which might imply an earlier structure beneath the mound or a possible ritual pit. First described and illustrated by Blight in 1858 and 1870, it appears to have changed little since this time except two small stone stumps are no longer visible. Polsue in 1870 recorded the local tradition of the stones having been thrown to their present location from Helman Tor by the Devil playing quoits. The portal dolmen was re-surveyed and described by Henderson in 1923 and subsequently by Pool, the Ordnance Survey and Barnatt.

SX0707662756

Round called Castle Gotha

CO130

The monument includes a round situated on an upland coastal ridge, overlooking Gwendra Point in St Austell Bay. The round survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 109m long by 97m wide, defined by a rampart and outer ditch which are visible as earthworks to the south, as slighter banks or scarps to the north and east, and as buried features elsewhere. The name 'Castle Gotha' was first recorded in 1296 and means 'fort of the geese'. Between 1957 and 1962 excavations were undertaken to examine the defences and sample parts of the interior. The evidence from these excavations demonstrated its occupation from the 2nd to 1st century BC up until the 2nd century AD with pre-enclosure Bronze Age activity evident beneath the rampart. There was intensive occupation in the central and southern areas. Industrial activity, in the form of bronze and iron working, was concentrated around an oval structure, the latest prehistoric building on the site in the north east, and may have been associated with a causeway across the ditch. A rectangular structure, which cut into an earlier hut circle, was thought to reflect medieval re-use. Finds from the excavations included a metal mould, pottery including a sherd of Samian ware, spindle whorls, stone rubbers, quern fragments, limpet shells, a brooch pin, a stylised bronze male head, scraps of bronze and a pebble of stream tin.

SX0276249646

Promontary Fort at Black Head

CO520

The monument includes a promontory fort, situated on the dramatic headland dividing St Austell and Mevagissey Bays. The promontory fort survives as irregularly-shaped area, defined by at least three parallel rampart banks, with partially buried outer ditches to the north across the narrowest part of the headland and with the other defences provided by steep natural cliffs. The outermost rampart is slight and the ditch almost totally buried. The central and inner ramparts are up to 5.2m high with 2.1m deep ditches. In the interior is at least one stone hut circle to the NNW of the more recent rifle butts. The rifle range was built in the 1880's and modified during 1907 and the 1970's and many of the surviving features are associated with this subsequent re-use.

SX 039334800

Treffry Aqueduct and viaduct

CO1048

The monument includes a combined viaduct and aqueduct which crosses the Par River in the steeply sided Luxulyan Valley. The combined viaduct and aqueduct survive as a granite-built ten-arched bridge with a span of approximately 200m which stands up to 27m above the valley floor. The aqueduct flows directly beneath the viaduct and the flow of water is controlled by sluice gates at either end. The track bed of the viaduct, which carried a horse drawn tramway, is produced by granite sleepers across the top of the aqueduct and is contained on either side by a high solid parapet. It was built by Joseph Treffry, one of Cornwall's greatest mining adventurers between 1839 and 1844 to carry a mineral railway from St Blazey and Par to Newquay and is the earliest granite construction of its kind in the region. The aqueduct conveys water via

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

leads to nearby Pontois Mill and was used to provide water for the Fowey Consols mine powering the Carmears Inclined Plane by means of a waterwheel en route. Treffry himself was known locally as the 'king of Mid Cornwall' for his engineering and entrepreneurial achievements.
SX0564157187

Round barrow cemetery near Fairy Cross

Multiple

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. The barrows are arranged in a north west to south east alignment. The bowl barrows survive as circular mounds with surrounding quarry ditches, from which the mound construction material was derived. The ditches survive as buried features. The northern mound measures 28m in diameter and 2.8m high with a central excavation hollow. The central barrow mound measures 32m in diameter and 2.7m high, with central excavation hollows. It has been partially cut to the north by a track and to the south and east by mine workings. The southern mound is 24m in diameter and 0.4m high.

SX1284262565

Wayside Cross at Druid's Hill

CO252

The monument includes a wayside cross situated on a prominent ridge, known as Druid's Hill, which is the watershed between tributaries of the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn and formed part of the parkland at Boconnoc. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a small section of shaft set onto a tall modern shaft with stepped plinth. Both sides of the head are decorated with an equal-armed cross in relief and a central boss. The cross was moved from Lanlivery and set up on the modern shaft and base in 1846. An inscription on the base commemorates this. The cross was first recorded by Blight and later by Langdon in 1896.

SX1265561286

Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm

CO1054

The monument includes a standing stone, situated close to the summit of a prominent hill. The standing stone survives as an upright, earthfast tapering monolith of dark tourmaline and quartz rich granite measuring approximately 1.8m high and 0.9m wide by 0.5m thick at the base. Possible packing stones are visible at the foot of the stone. The nearby place name of 'Menear' is derived from the Cornish 'men' meaning stone and 'hir' meaning 'long' and is first mentioned in a document of 1525.

SX0343354447

Cross in the grounds of Treythron

CO176

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

SX1007454093

Crewel Cross, at No Man's Land

24256

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, the Crewel Cross, situated at the junction of two major early routeways near Lostwithiel in southern Cornwall. The Crewel Cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a circular 'wheel' head, mounted in a large, ground-fast base slab and situated on a sub-triangular grass verge at the intersection of two roads. The cross stands 2.84m high and is formed from two separate slabs mortared together: the head and an upper 0.95m of the shaft form one piece, and the lower shaft forms the other. The cross head measures 0.63m high by 0.61m wide and 0.2m thick. On both of its flat principal faces, the head bears a low-relief cross motif with flared arms, raised slightly from the flat, slightly recessed, background between the arms. The cross shaft rises 2.21m from the ground to the base of the head. The lower 0.84m is of flattened oval section, tapering down to the ground surface from 0.41m wide to 0.36m wide at the base. Above this lower portion, the shaft is of rectangular section, with a distinct central bulge from which it tapers gradually to both the head and lower shaft. This upper portion measures up to 0.52m wide by 0.26m thick. Its east-facing principal face bears a raised midrib which rises to the base of the head from an enlarged circular terminal at the base of the shaft's upper portion. The west-facing principal face of the shaft is not decorated. The narrow faces of the shaft, facing north and south, bear slight, heavily eroded traces of interlace decoration, surviving as a pattern of pecked hollows. The Crewel Cross was formerly situated 100m NNE of its present location, at the junction of the main route from Bodmin to the south coast with a path linking the town of Lostwithiel with the village of Lanlivery, and close to the boundary between those two parishes. The cross was re-erected at its present location in 1901, where it remains on the route south from Bodmin but at the point where it meets the modern main road along the south coast.

SX0893959099

Wayside cross 200m NW Trethew

31841

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated by the side of a church path to the south west of Lanlivery. The wayside cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as a granite round 'wheel' head with a short section of shaft set into a round granite base. The overall height of the monument is 0.74m. The principal faces are orientated east-west and both bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs with a small raised circle at their intersection. The head and shaft measure 0.67m high, the head is 0.58m wide and 0.19m thick. The shaft measures 0.37m wide and is cemented into a circular base. This base measures 1.19m in diameter and 0.07m high. This cross is located by the side of a church path between Luxulyan to the south west and Lanlivery to the north east, in a field which was called 'Cross Mould' on the 1841 Tithe Apportionment Map. The cross head was found in 1900 by the Vicar of Lanlivery. The cross base has remained close to its original location. In 1941 the head was mounted on the base, but since then the head was knocked over and set on the base rather insecurely. In 1988 the cross was re-erected and cemented onto the base. The post and wire fence to the south of the cross, where it falls within the monument's protective margin, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX0733858814

Wayside cross 300mm NW Trevorry Farm

24259

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated in a recess in a hedgebank at a minor road junction south of Lanlivery in south central Cornwall. The wayside cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a circular 'wheel' head set in a rough-hewn block. The cross head measures 0.36m high by 0.4m wide and 0.15m thick. On both of its flat principal faces is a low-relief cross motif with flared arms which extend to the perimeter of the head, slightly raised above the shallow-recessed background. A small circular hollow at the centre of each face of the head is considered to derive from the centre point used when the design of the head was originally marked out. The cross shaft rises 0.68m from its emergence from the base slab to the base of the head. It is of rectangular section with rounded corners, and tapers from 0.31m wide and 0.18m thick at the base to 0.28m wide and 0.12m thick near the head. The shaft is undecorated. The cross shaft is cemented onto a thick, roughly shaped sub-circular base slab, 0.32m thick, 0.63m wide and extending 0.69m to its outer edge from the edge of the shaft: its rear edge is embedded in the hedgebank. The base slab is supported on further packing stones visible in the side of the hedgebank. The cross is located at the junction of two minor roads 1km south of Lanlivery village. However, the cross, with its socketed base slab, was discovered in 1936, buried by the junction of two ancient lanes 1km to the WSW, adjacent to a field named 'Cross Park' on a mid-19th century tithe map. At that location the cross was situated beside a cross-roads on one of several main routes to the parish church in Lanlivery parish. The cross was re-erected at its present location in 1940, further along the road which crossed its original church lane, but beside another of this parish's ancient church lanes.

SX0791557957

Registered Parks and Gardens

Boconnoc

1298

Boconnoc is situated c 4km east of Lostwithiel to the south of the A390 road. The c 350ha site comprises c 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 340ha of parkland, ornamental plantations, and picturesque walks and rides. To the north, south-east, north-east, and west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-west and south the site is bounded by a minor road which leads east from the A390 road to Couch's Mill. A further minor road leading north from Lerryn to East Taphouse forms the eastern boundary of the site. A minor road running south from West Taphouse and Braddock passes through the site c 2km east of the house. The ground is undulating, with the River Lerryn flowing south through a valley immediately west of the house. A tributary stream flows east through another valley, and has its confluence with the River Lerryn c 190m north-west of the house. The ground rises to the west and north-east, allowing wide views across the park and surrounding country.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The approach to Boconnoc today (2000) is from the minor road leading south from West Taphouse at a point c 320m south-east of Braddock church. The entrance from this road is marked by Horsepool Lodge, a mid C19 stone structure standing to the south of the drive which leads c 500m west-south-west along the southern edge of Braddockpark Wood, to join the axial north-west drive c 2km north-east of the house. Turning sharply south-west the drive continues on a straight course aligned on the late C18 obelisk c 1.1km north-east of the house; the drive is flanked by wide grass verges and passes through mixed plantations with evergreen underplanting. Ascending a slight incline to approach the obelisk, the drive passes between a pair of rusticated and pedimented stone classical shrines (listed grade II); constructed c 1771 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford the shrines form a group with the obelisk. Placed on an axis with the drive, the obelisk (listed grade II) stands on an approximately square level platform, the corners of which are marked by mature specimen Scots pines. A slate inscription panel is set into the north-east face of the obelisk's pedestal recording that it was erected 'In gratitude and affection to the Memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton'. The obelisk was constructed in 1771 for Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, presumably to his own design, and was repaired by Sir John Soane after a lightning strike in 1787 (Pevsner 1974); the platform upon which it stands is said to have originated as a mid C17 battery (listed building description; OS). Adjacent to the obelisk the drive sweeps south-south-west and south-west for c 320m, dropping through further mixed plantations and shrubbery to enter the park adjacent to Lawn Lodge, a mid C19 picturesque gabled structure c 720m north-east of the house. Beyond Lawn Lodge, the drive follows a straight course c 550m south-west through the park, dropping gently towards the house and parish church. Some 130m east of the house the drive divides, with one branch ascending north-west to the C18 and C19 stable court (listed grade II) and another sweeping south-east, south, and south-west through the park below the house to form a southern approach. The principal drive continues west, passing through an early C19 white-painted timber gate flanked by mature specimen rhododendrons to enter the pleasure grounds east of the house. The gravel drive divides areas of lawn, that to the north being bounded by a steep rocky slope planted with ornamental shrubs, immediately below the C14 parish church (listed grade I). There is a gravelled carriage turn immediately below the east facade of the house. The north-east drive, leading from the house to an entrance immediately south of Braddock church, was developed in the late C18 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford. A complex network of drives extends throughout the site, with entrances giving access from public roads to the west, south-west, south, and east. A further principal drive approaches the house from the minor road forming the south-west boundary of the site. A simple tall timber gate set in a stone boundary wall gives access to a drive which leads c 80m east through the deer park to join a further drive (today, 2000, a track) which leads south-east through Westparks Wood. The point at which this drive enters the deer park is marked by Park Lodge, a mid C19 gabled stone structure which stands to the north-east of a gate supported by granite piers set in a C19 wrought-iron deer fence. The south-west drive continues to descend gently c 600m south-east through a picturesque valley within the deer park planted with beech and clumps of pines to reach a junction with the south drive which leads to an entrance and early C19 lodge at Couch's Mill. The late C19 or early C20 Taley Lodge, a two-storey stone and half-timbered structure stands in large lawned gardens to the south-west of a pair of C19 rusticated stone gate piers with flat caps which mark the start of the south drive. South of Taley Lodge the south drive runs parallel and to the west of the River Lerryn, which here flows through a picturesque wooded valley. The drive passes picturesque features including a granite drinking trough fed by a small cascade, to reach, after c 500m, Millcombe Bridge (listed grade II), a late C18 triple-arched granite bridge which carries the drive to the east bank of the river. To the north of Taley Lodge, the south-west drive extends north along the west bank of the lake and the River Lerryn for c 320m before turning north-east to cross the river on a single-arched late C18 stone bridge with a parapet ornamented with quartz rubble. From the bridge there are views north along the picturesquely wooded valley of the Lerryn, and south to The Lake; to the north-east the house is visible above a south-facing slope. Beyond the bridge the drive divides, one branch leading north along the Lerryn valley to reach the Stewardry north of the house, the other, principal branch sweeping east and north to join the north-east drive east of the house. The complex system of drives was developed in the late C18 and early C19 by the first and second Lords Camelford. The south and south-west drives with their exploitation of picturesque scenery and features in the Lerryn valley and the deer park are typical of developments made by the second Lord Camelford and Lord Grenville in the early C19. The C18 and C19 drives appear to have replaced a formal approach aligned on the east facade of the house (Mr Fortescue pers comm, 2000); the line of this approach has been partly replanted in the C20 as an avenue. **PRINCIPAL BUILDING** Boconnoc House (listed grade II*) stands on an artificially levelled terrace cut into a south- and west-facing slope above the River Lerryn towards the centre of the site. Constructed in rubble stone under slate, partly Mansard roofs, and comprising two storeys with attics lit by dormer windows, the house was formerly L-shaped on plan with a long south wing extending west of the entrance or east wing. The south wing, which contained a gallery constructed by Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford in 1772, was reduced in 1971, leaving the house approximately I-shaped on plan. The entrance or east facade is nearly symmetrical, with an off-centre doorcase, while to north and south it breaks forward in a pair of bays which are treated identically, with ground-floor tripartite sash windows

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

below first-floor Venetian windows. To the north, and slightly set back, is a three-storey tower which forms the east end of a C19 north wing; this was reduced in height from four storeys in the C20. The west facade which overlooks a gravelled yard is irregular with a projecting central section. To the south is a single-storey range and a C20 screen wall which form remnants of the demolished late C18 gallery wing. The house assumed its present form c 1719 when the C16 or C17 house built by the Mohun family was extended for Thomas Pitt, former Governor of Madras. The south wing was extended westwards in 1772 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford, working in association with Charles Rawlinson of Lostwithiel. Sir John Soane undertook repairs and improvements to the house in the late C18 (Stroud 1961), and an early C19 engraving shows a north-east wing extending further east than is the case today (Gilbert 1820). Following requisition of the house during the Second World War, serious structural problems became evident in the south wing, which was reduced in 1971-2, since when the house has remained unoccupied. Today (2000) a major programme of restoration is planned.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The pleasure grounds are situated to the south and east of the house, with further areas on the higher ground to the north-east, north, and on the west-facing slope of the Lerryn valley to the north-west. To the east of the house is an area of lawn flanking the drive. Stone steps ascend the rocky south-facing bank to the north of the lawn giving access to the parish church. To the north-east of the house and to the north of the carriage turn is a C19 circular stone-kerbed pool which contains a two-tier, cast-iron fountain. A gravel terrace walk returns below the south facade of the house and is retained by a low drystone wall. At the western end of the south wing, on the site of the demolished late C18 gallery, is a partly paved garden and a south-facing loggia, all enclosed behind low stone walls. Below the gravel terrace a grass terrace extends c 50m east beyond the house to be terminated by a double-sided ornamental granite bench seat which is backed by a group of trees. There are extensive views from the terrace and lawns south across the park to The Lake. The grass terrace is retained by a low stone wall, and from it stone steps flanked by low square-section stone piers descend to an area of south-facing sloping lawns planted with groups of rhododendrons and other shrubs. The lawns descend to a C19 metal estate fence separating the pleasure grounds from the park. Some 130m north-east of the house is an approximately triangular-shaped area of pleasure grounds enclosed on each side by stone walls or Cornish hedges which separate the garden from service or secondary drives. Entered through a C19 or early C20 ornamental wrought-iron gate, the garden comprises an area of south-facing sloping lawn planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers. A mown grass walk leads c 80m north to a low flight of stone steps which ascends to a level terrace which is similarly planted with mature specimen trees and shrubs arranged around a circular stone-kerbed pool which contains a two-tier stone fountain. To the north, a rendered brick wall with a central recess aligned with the fountain and steps marks the site of a C19 conservatory; a brick lean-to shed survives against the rear face of the wall. To the north of the site of the conservatory the ground slopes up to a leat which forms the northern boundary of the garden. To the north-east a flight of stone steps flanked by quartz-rubble walls ascends to a C19 or early C20 wrought-iron gate leading to a drive which leads north from the stables to Nenawicket. This garden, known as the Dorothy Garden, was developed by the Fortescue family from the mid C19. Beyond the drive is a further area of lawns planted with specimen trees and groups of ornamental shrubs; to the west is a late C20 pond of informal outline. Some 80m north the pleasure grounds are separated from parkland by a C19 metal estate fence which allows views north up the Lerryn valley. A ride lined by mature limes and groups of rhododendrons leads north-north-east parallel to the park boundary, joining further rides which lead north through Brownhill Wood. To the north-west of the C20 pond a mown grass path descends the north-west-facing slope through a belt of mature pines and specimen shrubs to reach a drive, a continuation of the south drive, c 320m north of the house, adjacent to the entrance to the Stewardry. This late C18/C19 two-storey stone house stands in C19 and C20 informal gardens and pleasure grounds comprising lawns planted with specimen trees and groups of ornamental shrubs. To the north of the Stewardry the drive continues to join the network of drives and rides in Brownhill Wood, while to the south it forms the boundary between the pleasure grounds and parkland west of the house, from which it is separated by C19 metal estate fencing; there are picturesque views across the Lerryn valley, and west to Colliershill Wood. Above, and parallel to the drive, a gravel terrace walk extends south from the Stewardry through deciduous woodland underplanted with ornamental shrubs. Some 130m north-west of the house the terrace walk reaches a former quarry with a cascade descending the rock face to the east and an early C19 classical stone bath standing towards the centre of a level area which has been planted with specimen Chusan palms and moisture-loving plants. Below and to the west of the terrace, the stream forms an informal cascade, while a clearing planted with azaleas allows views across the Lerryn valley. Some 50m south of the quarry garden, a flight of rustic stone steps ascends south-east to reach an early C19 bath house and bathing pool (listed grade II) c 50m north-west of the house. The bath house and pool are enclosed within a rectangular enclosure formed by rubble-stone walls c 3m high, with an entrance in the south-east corner formed by a re-set gothic arch and timber door. The pool (dry, 2000) is rectangular on plan and lined with ashlar granite blocks, and is surrounded by a paved walk and narrow borders planted with camellias and rhododendrons. To the west a stone lion's-mask fountain to feed the pool is set on a curved pediment, while to the east the bathing house comprises a stone, square-plan structure under a pyramid slate roof (under repair, 2000). A door on the west facade leads directly to the pool, while further doors in the north and south facades lead to the perimeter walk; a flight of stone steps descends into the pool at its north-east corner. The terrace walk, quarry garden, and bath form part of the early C19 pleasure grounds developed by the second Lord Camelford in the Picturesque taste. There are further detached pleasure grounds to the west and east of the house. To the west a tributary stream of the River Lerryn flows east through a valley which contains a series of early C19 picturesque incidents. A carriage drive runs parallel and to the north-east of the stream, below the steep south-west-facing slope of Colliershill Wood. Some 270m north-west of the house the rim of a former quarry is planted with evergreen shrubs, while to the west rustic stone steps ascend to a series of rocky walks on the hillside above the drive. Adjacent to the mound is the entrance to a disused mine, and a rocky cascade. A walk to the south of the stream is carried above the mine entrance on a simple, single-arched stone bridge. The cross, bridge, and cascade form a picturesque group when seen from the carriage drive to the north of the stream. A walk ascends south-west through the woodland on the east-facing slope of the valley, from a point c 220m west-north-west of the house. The walk passes a simple granite bench seat positioned at the base of a veteran beech, the roots of which are deliberately exposed. This seat would have afforded views north-east across the valley to the quarry garden in the pleasure grounds; these are now obscured. At the summit of the hill, adjacent to the boundary of the plantation and the north-west park, the walk reaches the 'Bastion' or 'Cock Pit', an approximately circular feature comprising a central circular area retained by a stone wall and surrounded by a ditch which appears to join further ditches extending north-west and south-east. The area is planted with mature sycamore and beech, and projects south into the park, allowing views towards the deer park. To the north-east an artificially levelled platform is planted with hollies and supports a simple early C19 granite bench seat; views from this seat would have extended up the Lerryn valley, but are now obscured by tree-growth. The 'Bastion' or 'Cock Pit' is said to be derived from a Civil War battery (Mr Fortescue pers comm, 2000). These picturesque features form part of the early C19 improvements undertaken by the second Lord Camelford and completed under Lord and Lady Grenville. Some 670m east of the house, and approached by a ride leading south from the north-east drive, the Pinetum comprises an area of mature conifers underplanted with groups of ornamental shrubs and interspersed with young specimen conifers. This area was developed by Lord and Lady Grenville (Pett 1998) in the early and mid C19, and reflects similar developments at their other seat, Dropmore, Buckinghamshire (qv).

PARK The park comprises four areas of open ground to the west, south, east, and north-east of the house, which are divided by ornamental plantations. The park to the south and east of the house is in mixed use, with the south-facing slope below the house being in arable cultivation with scattered specimen trees, the west-facing slopes to the east remaining pasture with scattered trees. Towards the summit of the west-facing slope some 550m south-east of the house, a low granite column stands within a C19 metal-fenced enclosure planted with specimen trees, yew, and other shrubs; the monument commemorates the burial of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 (inscription). In the valley c 430m south of the house, the River Lerryn is dammed to form a lake of irregular

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

outline with an island near its eastern bank. Constructed in the mid C19, The Lake became heavily silted in the C20 and is now subject to a programme of renovation. To the south-east of The Lake, Penrose Wood rises on a north-west-facing slope, joining ornamental trees around the Wellington monument and the Pinetum to the east of the house to form a visual boundary to the south and east of the park. The park to the south and east of the house comprises the area known in the early C19 as the 'lawn' (Gilbert 1820), and formed part of landscape developed by the first and second Lords Camelford in the late C18 and early C19 and completed by Lord Grenville after 1804. The park to the west of the house comprises the valley of the River Lerryn which flows from north to south, and a further area of higher ground to the west separated from the river valley by woodland on the east-facing slope above the river. The river valley remains pasture; a veteran oak pollard is preserved as a picturesque feature in the open valley, standing a mound c 200m north-west of the house. The valley is enclosed to the west by the east-facing slope of Colliershill Wood, to the north by Brownhill Wood, and to the east by the west-facing slope of the wooded pleasure grounds; to the south the vista through the valley is terminated by the late C18 stone bridge carrying the south drive across the River Lerryn. Colliershill Wood and its extension to the south are enclosed by C19 metal estate fencing and deer fences, together with a substantial ditch and mound which runs within the margin of the plantation. The park in the Lerryn valley forms part of the picturesque landscape developed by the second Lord Camelford in the early C19. The park on the higher ground to the west of the Lerryn valley is in arable cultivation (2000). A finger of down-like land which extends c 1km from south-east to north-west is bounded to the south-west by Westpark Wood, and to the north-west by Roughparks Plantation. To the north-east the ground drops into the wooded valley of a tributary stream of the Lerryn. The park drops gently to the north-east, revealing views across the site towards the obelisk and woodland north-east of the house. The north-west park forms part of the late C18 and early C19 landscape developed by the first and second Lords Camelford, and was used as an addition to the deer park to the south; remnants of C19 deer fences survive on the north-east boundary of the park. To the south-east, and separated from the west park by the shallow valley through which the south-west drive passes, the deer park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and pines. To the south the park is bounded by Heronshill Plantation, and to the east by Heronshill Wood, which drops into the Lerryn valley. Some 830m south-west of the house a cricket ground is situated on a bluff of high ground with views north-east across the south park. The cricket ground was established in 1846 (Records of Boconnoc Cricket Club). A deer park is first recorded at Boconnoc in 1435 (Pett 1998); a park is marked on Saxton's Map of Cornwall (1576), and by 1583 it was a mile in circumference (Shirley 1867). In the late C18 or early C19 the park included land to the north of the south-west drive which today forms part of the west park. The present park (2000) retains a deer herd. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden was situated at the Home Farm c 700m east of the house and immediately outside the park. Sections of early C19 buttressed brick walls c 3m high survive, but the site of the kitchen garden is developed with late C20 farm buildings and a concrete yard. The site of the kitchen garden lies outside the site here registered. THER LAND To the north-east of the park is an extensive area of mixed ornamental plantations, through which the north-east drive passes; this area was developed in the late C18 as a setting for the drive and the first Lord Camelford's obelisk (1771). To the east of this woodland, and to the east of the minor road which passes through the site south-east of Braddock, agricultural enclosures are interspersed by five mixed, irregularly shaped plantations. This area is enclosed to the east and south by a continuous belt of mixed plantations comprising Braddockround Plantation, Withy Piece Plantation, and Clowne Plantation. The woodland planting to the east of Obelisk Plantation forms part of the early and mid C19 picturesque landscape developed by the second Lord Camelford and continued under Lord and Lady Grenville.

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Lanhydrock

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Lanhydrock is situated c 2.5km south-east of Bodmin, from which it is separated by the A30 road. The c 145ha site comprises some 8ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 137ha of parkland and associated plantations and carriage drives. The site is bounded to the north-east by a minor road which leads south-east from Bodmin to Respryn Bridge; a further minor road leading from Newton south-west to Maudlin forms the east boundary of the site. To the south-east the boundary follows the east bank of the River Fowey as far as Restormel Manor where it turns west to encompass Restormel Castle (scheduled ancient monument). To the south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, some of which formed part of the mid C17 deer park; archaeological remains of the C17 park boundary survive (LUC 1995) corresponding to the extent of the park shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas of c 1696. The north-west boundary of the site is formed by a further minor road which joins the B3268 road at the western corner of the site. The site is undulating, with a valley extending south-east from the house through the park towards the River Fowey which flows from north to south through a wide valley c 1.4km east of the house. The ground rises to the north, south, and west of the house, affording extensive views from the gardens and north-west park north-east to Bodmin Moor, and east across the Fowey valley. There are also significant views south from the park to Restormel Castle c 2.5km south-east of the house. This medieval castle was exploited as a picturesque feature in views from Lanhydrock in the late C18. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Lanhydrock is today (2000) approached from a minor road which crosses the site from east to west, linking the minor roads forming the north-east and north-west boundaries, at a point c 480m north of the house. Simple quadrant walls flank the entrance from the road while to the south-east of the entrance stands a late C20 visitors' centre. The tarmac drive with cobbled gutters extends c 500m south through the park to reach the gatehouse east of the house. An approach on the line of this drive is shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696). The drive extends to the north of the minor road from which the site is now entered, passing c 560m north-east through ornamental woodland to reach the Double Lodges (listed grade II*). The southern end of this section of the north drive has been adapted in the late C20 as a visitors' parking area. The entrance comprises a symmetrical pair of two-storey granite lodges flanking a central gate supported on granite piers with pedestrian gates to each side. Each lodge comprises two blocks, the inner being square on plan under a pyramid roof; the outer blocks are of similar design. The lodges were originally constructed in the C18, and were extended in the mid C19; the north drive is shown in its present form on the 1" OS map of 1813, and the Tithe map of 1843. The principal C17 approach to the house was from the minor road forming the south-east boundary at Newton. The entrance is flanked by a pair of granite piers (listed grade I) dated 1657 and bearing the initials of John and Lucy Robartes (inscription). The piers are surmounted by obelisks with ball finials, and support a single early C20 timber gate. Flanking quadrant walls c 3m high contain a pedestrian arch closed by C20 timber gates each side of the carriage entrance. Within the park and to the south-west of the entrance is a late C19 two-storey stone lodge (listed grade II). Beyond the entrance the tarmac drive extends c 960m west through a double avenue of beech, to reach the gatehouse east of the house. The avenue was originally planted by John, second Baron Robartes in 1648 and comprised a single avenue of sycamore; some specimens from this avenue survive. A double avenue of beech was planted in 1827 (guidebook 1995). There are views south across the park towards Restormel Castle from the avenue and east drive. A mid C19 extension to the principal, east drive extends to the east of the minor road forming the north-east boundary of the site and leads to Bodmin Parkway or Bodmin Road Station. This drive is entered through a single timber carriage gate supported on granite piers and flanked by a pair of single pedestrian gates c 270m east of the Newton gate. A late C19 two-storey stone lodge stands to the south-east of the entrance. The drive, which is today a footpath, leads c 550m north-east through a belt of mixed ornamental planting including many specimen conifers; this planting is bounded to the north-west by a minor road, and to the south-east by the River Fowey, of which there are glimpsed views. Passing south of a late C20 pond, the drive turns south-east to cross the river on a mid C19 single-arched granite bridge. The drive continues south-east for c 200m before passing beneath the railway and turning north-east to approach the station. The Station Drive was constructed c 1860 to connect the house with a proposed private halt on a branch line leading to Bodmin; this

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

line was not constructed and the drive was adapted in 1883 to lead to the station on the main line. The line of the drive is shown on the 1881 OS map, while the lodge and bridge are shown on the map of 1907. A further drive approaches the site from the B3268 road to the west, where the entrance is marked by a single timber carriage gate supported by a pair of granite piers, flanked to each side by a single pedestrian gate. A late C19 two-storey granite lodge with hipped slate roofs, known as Treffry Lodge, stands immediately north-east of the entrance. The tarmac drive extends c 400m along a ridge of high ground running through the north-west park, before sweeping south-east to join the north drive c 270m north of the house. A drive, today surviving in part as a footpath and in part as a public road, connects Lanhydrock to Restormel to the south. A track leads c 960m south-east from the house through Great Wood. Crossing Newton Lane, the track passes through a timber gate supported by a pair of simple granite piers and continues south-east through woodland for c 200m before emerging into agricultural land. The drive extends c 1km south-east above and to the south-west of the River Fowey. The meadows between the drive and the river retain scattered mature specimen trees, while there are views north and south along the river valley, Restormel Castle forming a picturesque feature in views to the south. The drive passes to the north-east of the wooded slope below the Castle before sweeping south to reach Restormel Farm; from this point the drive continues as a public road leading c 1.25km south to Lostwithiel. The Restormel drive was established by 1813 when it and its associated ornamental planting is shown on the 1" OS map. In the late C18 or early C19 Anna Maria Agar took a lease of the Restormel estate from the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1827 the picturesque quality of the valley and Castle was noted by Ackerman (LUC 1995). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Lanhydrock (listed grade I) stands on an artificially levelled site partly cut into a north-east-facing slope towards the south-west corner of the site. The house is U-shaped on plan with a courtyard open to the east; a further service court adjoins the house to the south. As originally constructed, the house enclosed a central courtyard but the east wing, which is shown in a view in the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696), was demolished by George Hunt c 1780 (guidebook 1995). The house is approached through a two-storey granite gatehouse (listed grade I) which stands c 80m east of the house. Constructed in 1651 for John and Lucy Robartes, the gatehouse comprises a pair of octagonal towers surmounted by crenellated parapets and obelisks with ball finials, linked by a carriage arch set below an upper room lit by mullion windows. The main house is constructed in granite ashlar and comprises two storeys lit by wide mullion windows under hipped slate roofs set behind crenellated parapets. A two-storey stone porch is placed centrally on the east facade, on an axis with the gatehouse, while the north wing contains in its upper floor the Gallery with important mid C17 plasterwork. The service quarters to the south-west of the main house are constructed in rubble stone with granite dressings. To the south-east and south of the house are a range of mid and late C19 coach houses and service buildings (all listed grade II*), some of which were constructed to the designs of George Gilbert Scott. The present house at Lanhydrock was begun c 1620 by Sir Richard Robartes, replacing a medieval monastic barton which probably stood c 50m north-west. The house remained incomplete at Sir Richard's death in 1634, and was completed by his son John (1606-85), later first Earl of Radnor. Under the third Earl in the early C18, the house was largely unoccupied and neglected, and following his inheritance in 1758, George Hunt undertook a programme of renovation which included the demolition of the east wing. Further improvements were made under the direction of George Gilbert Scott in the mid C19. The house was, with the exception of the north wing containing the Gallery, and the porch, destroyed by fire in 1881. It was rebuilt in 1882-5, largely following the original plan but with the addition of modern facilities and new service quarters to the south-west, under Richard Coad, a local architect who had earlier assisted Scott at Lanhydrock (ibid). GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Formal garden are situated to the north and east of the house, while informal pleasure grounds extend to the north-west, west, and south-west of the house. The formal gardens comprise a symmetrical terraced parterre of six beds in the Front Court to the east of the house, and lawns and a further parterre to the north of the house. The Front Court is divided by the gravelled drive which extends west from the gatehouse to the carriage court immediately east of the house. Enclosed to the north, west, and south by wings of the house, the carriage court is laid out with a central circular lawn, while the walls of the house are planted with mature evergreen magnolias. The Front Court is enclosed and retained to the north, east, and south by crenellated granite walls which are broken by piers surmounted by obelisks with ball finials (all listed grade II*); the walls were designed by George Gilbert Scott in 1857. Terraced lawns rise in three levels from the gatehouse to the house, with shallow flights of stone steps connecting each level adjacent to the north and south boundary walls. Further steps ascend north and south from the central walk to the eastern pair of lawns. These steps are flanked by a pair of late C17 bronze urns (listed grade II), part of a set of eight similar urns formerly in the gardens at the Chateau de Bagatelle, Paris, which were introduced into the gardens at Lanhydrock by the seventh Viscount Clifden c 1930. Each lawn is laid out with a series of geometric flower beds flanked by four clipped Irish yews. The beds on the middle lawns are centred on a further pair of bronze urns (listed grade II). The formal garden to the east of the house was laid out in 1857 by George Gilbert Scott; the original scheme of geometric beds was simplified in the 1930s. Scott's garden replaced lawns which, in the C18, had taken the place of an enclosed forecourt with a central flagged walk, with a walled garden to the north; these are shown on a C17 view of the house, and in an early C18 sketch by Edmund Prideaux (LUC 1995; Architect Hist 1964; NMR). To the north of the house are two further terraced lawns. The eastern or lower is laid out with a complex geometric box-edged parterre centred on a further bronze urn (listed grade II) and planted with seasonal subjects and enclosed by low yew hedges. The upper or western lawn is laid out with a symmetrical group of five beds planted with seasonal subjects. Stone steps connect the terraces to the north and south, while further stone steps ascend west to a terrace walk extending from north to south below a mixed border retained by a low stone wall and a high crenellated stone wall which retains the churchyard to the west. A gothic-arched stone arbour set into the retaining wall terminates a gravel walk leading west below the north facade of the house, while stone steps ascend west to the parish church of St Hydroc (listed grade I) which stands immediately north-west of the house. The formal garden north of the house was laid out by George Gilbert Scott in 1857 on the site of the C17 bowling green recorded on the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696). A low mid C19 wrought-iron gate leads north from the formal garden to the informal pleasure grounds. To the north and north-east of the house is an area of lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs, including, adjacent to the tennis lawn north-east of the house, trees planted by Lord Rosebery and W E Gladstone. A gravel walk leads c 50m north-west to a C19 arch-topped wrought-iron gate under an arched overthrow set in a wrought-iron fence with spear-headed rails; this fence was erected c 1860 by Lord Robartes to enclose the pleasure grounds from the park. The gate leads north-west to a network of walks which pass through an area of trees underplanted with specimen magnolias. Laid out c 1860 with walks and serpentine beds on the site of the C17 walled garden (Lanhydrock Atlas, c 1696), this area became overgrown in the early C20; in 1933 the seventh Viscount Clifden began to plant magnolias. To the south a small stream flows from west to east and is planted with moisture-loving plants and a collection of camellias. Some 130m north-west of the house a flight of stone steps ascends to a circular garden enclosed by yew hedges. The garden is divided into quarters by a gravel walk running from east to west, and a grass walk running from north to south. Each quarter is laid out with borders planted with herbaceous subjects. To the north the Herbaceous Circle is overlooked by the south facade of a C19 barn (listed grade II) which incorporates architectural fragments removed from the church in the mid C19. The southern half of the Herbaceous Circle was laid out by Lady Clifden before 1914 while the northern half, which was occupied by a greenhouse and potting shed, was laid out in 1972 (guidebook 1988). To the west of the Herbaceous Circle a gravel walk leads c 30m west to join the Broad Path, a walk which leads c 100m south parallel to the western boundary of the pleasure grounds which is here formed by a stone wall. To the east of the Broad Path is a further glade of specimen magnolias, while c 130m west of the house the walk passes to the south of the Holy Well (listed grade II), a mid C19 gothic, gabled stone structure enclosing a spring. Some 10m south-east of the Holy Well stands Joseph's Cottage (listed grade II), a two-storey stone and cob thatched-roofed gardener's cottage. Of C18 origin, the cottage was remodelled and given picturesque details in the mid C19, and is named after its last occupant, Joseph Berry (d 1885) (guidebook 1995). South of the cottage a walk ascends the north-facing slope through a late C20 wrought-iron tunnel covered by trained magnolias. This walk connects the western end of two terrace walks which

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

traverse the slope, and which converge c 80m south of the house adjacent to a pair of mid C19 wrought-iron gates which lead from the pleasure grounds to the woodland garden. The grass slope between the two terrace walks is planted with mature specimen trees, rhododendrons, and other ornamental shrubs. Adjacent and to the south-west of the gates stands a late C20 cob, timber, and thatch summerhouse. Some 50m south-east of the gates leading to the woodland garden, the Treffry Cross (listed grade II), a pre-Conquest granite wheel-headed cross set on a C19 granite shaft, stands on Scotland Hill, an eminence planted with specimen Irish yews. The cross was placed in its present position in 1890, having previously stood at Treffry crossroads at the western corner of the site (guidebook 1995). A large subterranean reservoir was constructed in this area following the fire of 1881. The Top Path extends c 300m south-east through the mature woodland on the north-facing slope to the south of the house, and joins the drive leading to the kitchen garden and the Restormel drive at a point c 350m south-east of the house; subsidiary walks descend the slope connecting the transverse walks and drives. The predominantly deciduous woodland is interspersed with late C19 specimen conifers, and is underplanted with rhododendrons, camellias, and other ornamental shrubs. The pleasure grounds to the west and south-west of the house were developed from the mid C19 when Lord Robartes enclosed the area to the west and north-west of the house from the park. The Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696) indicates that the C17 gardens were concentrated to the north and north-east of the house, with the park running up to the stables court to the south. PARK The park is situated on undulating ground to the west, north, east, and south-east of the house, and remains pasture with scattered specimen deciduous trees and groups of trees. A valley, known as South Park, descends south-east from the house towards the River Fowey, with The Round, an irregularly shaped plantation containing a pool c 750m south-east of the house. South Park is enclosed to the north by the mid C17 avenue, which separates it from Lower Park on a south- and south-east-facing slope c 400m north-east of the house. Higher Park is situated on a ridge of high ground north-west of the house. To the north-west, north, and north-east the park is bounded by plantations which screen it from adjacent public roads, while a more substantial area of woodland, Great Wood, extends south-east of the house on a north-east-facing slope above the park. Great Wood is separated from the park by a sunk fence, while the Lady's Walk extends south-east within the Wood and parallel to its boundary with the park. Great Wood corresponds to a smaller area of unfenced woodland which is shown within the park on the Lanhydrock Atlas (1696). Some 270m north of the house the boundary plantation known as The Belts corresponds to the late C17 Wilderness which was separated from the gardens by the 'New Orchard' on the south-facing slope north of the house (Lanhydrock Atlas, c 1696). On high ground c 560m north-east of the house the early C20 stables (listed grade II) comprise an approximately U-shaped structure with east and west wings extending from the north wing to enclose part of the stable yard to the south. The yard is enclosed to the south by stone walls, and today has a hard surface for parking. The stables were constructed in 1905 for the sixth Viscount Clifden, and were converted to form offices in the late C20. Two swimming pools are set into the south-east-facing slope some 375m south-east of the stables and separated from them by a plantation. The northern pool is approximately rectangular on plan, and has retaining walls constructed in coursed granite and quartz rubble; it appears to be of early C19 construction. The southern pool is also rectangular on plan; of early C20 construction, it is lined in concrete. The park was first enclosed by John, second Baron Robartes c 1657. This park comprised land to the south of the avenue which had been planted in 1648, including Great Wood and land to the south-west which is today (2000) in agricultural use, together with Brownqueen Wood to the south-east of Newton Lane. By 1696 the park had been reduced in area, with land to the west of the house and to the south-west of Great Wood being enclosed for cultivation; Kitchen's Plan of the County of Cornwall (1749) indicates that Brownqueen Wood had also been disparked. By the end of the C18 deer were no longer kept, and the former deer park was incorporated into the ornamental landscape. In the late C18 George Hunt extended the park to include land to the north of the avenue and to the west of the house, while Lower Park was extended to the north-east and south-east in the mid C19 (Tithe map, 1843). The park had reached its present extent by 1881 (OS), and much of the present plantations in the north, north-west, and north-east areas of the site date from the mid and late C19 when Lord Robartes improved the estate with picturesque woods formed from his 'Lanhydrock mixture' of beech, Scots pine, and silver fir (guidebook 1995). The park and plantations have been subject to a restoration programme by the National Trust following storm damage in 1990. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 530m south-south-east of the house, and is screened from the house and park by Great Wood. Rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by slatestone rubble walls (listed grade II) with slate coping and granite quoins. The garden is divided by a transverse wall running from east to west which is pierced by a brick arch, while a two-storey gardener's cottage is attached to the west wall (listed grade II). The cottage is constructed in granite rubble with brick dressings under a hipped slate roof. A tool shed is built onto the outer side of the north wall, and a brick segmental arch in the north wall closed by timber doors provides access to the garden. A further gateway to the north of the gardener's house is closed by a wrought-iron gate. A yew hedge running south parallel to the west wall divides the northern compartment of the garden which is today (2000) used as a nursery. The kitchen garden was constructed in the mid or late C19 and replaced an earlier kitchen garden to the north-west of the house which is shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696). OTHER LAND The Cricket Ground c 600m north-east of the house is included in the site here registered. The ground is approximately triangular on plan, and is bounded to the north-west by ornamental planting adjacent to the north drive, and to the north-east by Lodge Plantation. To the south it adjoins the minor road which passes from east to west across the site. A timber pavilion stands on the western side of the ground. The Cricket Ground was laid out in 1901 as a coming of age present for Thomas Agar Robartes (1880(1915). SX0944263329

Tregrehan

1530

Tregrehan is situated c 4km east of St Austell and c 1km west of the hamlet of St Blazey Gate, to the north of the A390 St Austell Road. The c 45ha site comprises some 8ha of formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds, and c 37ha of parkland. The site is bounded to the south by the A390 St Austell Road which leads east from St Austell to Lostwithiel, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which leads north from the A390 road to Tregrehan Mills. To the north-west the site adjoins domestic properties which abut this minor road, and to the north the boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads east from Tregrehan Mills to Ashcombe. To the north-east a footpath and track leading south-east to St Blazey Gate forms the boundary of the site; the 1" OS map of 1810 shows this path as a road. To the east the site adjoins the gardens and grounds of properties in St Blazey Gate. An avenue and associated drive extend south from the site beyond the A390 road towards Carlyon Bay. The site occupies a ridge of high ground which extends south from the northern boundary to the site of the house; from the house the ground falls to the south towards the A390 road, and west and east to small streams which flow in valleys near the west and east boundaries of the site. There are extensive views south, west, and east from the house across the park, those to the south extending to Carlyon Bay. To the east, the spire of the mid C19 church at St Blazey Gate acts as an eyecatcher from the pleasure grounds. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Tregrehan is approached from the A390 St Austell Road to the south at a point c 800m south-west of St Blazey Gate. The entrance comprises a series of square-section granite piers surmounted by pyramid caps which are linked by low granite quadrant walls; these walls formerly supported iron railings. The quadrant walls flank a pair of tall, square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which adjoin the drive. Within the site and immediately to the north-east of the entrance stands a two-storey Tudor-gothic stone lodge (listed grade II); this was erected c 1853 to the design of Colling (Pring Assocs 1992). The tarmac drive extends c 200m north-west of the entrance through an avenue of late C19 limes. Ascending gently through the park, the drive sweeps north-west and north-east before turning east for c 120m to pass through groups of rhododendrons and evergreen shrubs to reach the forecourt below the west facade of the house. The gravelled forecourt is entered through a pair of C20 timber gates supported by a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by heraldic lions, and is enclosed to the west

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

by granite walls and balustrades. To the north and south the forecourt is enclosed by yew hedges, while a central quatrefoil-shaped lawn is ornamented with a carved stone lion couchant. The carriage turn is surrounded to the west, south, and north by panels of lawn, while stone steps ascend to the north to reach the service quarters and stables to the north-west of the house, and a gate leads south to the formal garden terraces. The forecourt was laid out to a design prepared by W A Nesfield for Edward Carlyon in 1843 (Carlyon papers); the south drive probably formed part of Nesfield's scheme. The present south drive replaced an earlier approach from the south which comprised an avenue leading north through the park which turned sharply east and north to approach the house on the axis of the south facade. This approach is shown on the 1736 estate plan but had been removed and replaced by a drive from the south-east by 1810 (OS); the south-east drive is also shown on the Tithe map (1839), but had in turn been removed by 1880 (OS). A further drive leads north from the south drive c 50m west of the house. This drive is today (2000) a track which leads c 370m north to the minor road which forms the northern boundary of the site. An approach from the north is shown on the 1736 estate plan, the 1" OS map (1810), and the Tithe map (1839); this drive was realigned in the mid C19 when the public road to the north of the pleasure grounds was closed. An approach from the minor road forming the western boundary of the site is shown on the OS map of 1810 and the Tithe map of 1839 but had been removed by 1880 (OS), although traces survive as a track today (2000). To the south of the A390 St Austell Road and opposite the principal entrance to Tregrehan, a drive leads c 950m south-east and south to Carlyon Bay and Crinnis. The northern 375m of this drive survives as a footpath passing through the remains of a late C19 avenue of Wellingtonia and Scots pines; the southern 575m to the south of Par Moor Road is today (2000) a public road which passes through an early C20 avenue of cypresses. This drive is terminated to the south by a mid C19 gothic stone arch flanked by turrets which carries the Penzance to Exeter railway line over the road. The extension of the south drive was formed in the mid or late C19 to provide access to the Carlyons' mines at Crinnis (Pring Assocs 1992). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Tregrehan (listed grade II) stands on a spur of high ground from which the land drops to the west, south, and east. The house comprises two storeys and is constructed in ashlar under hipped and Mansard slate roofs. The west or entrance facade comprises a recessed central section with an off-centre, single-storey rusticated stone porch flanked to the north by a pedimented pavilion lit by a ground-floor Venetian window, and to the south by a plainer pavilion. The south or garden facade has a balustraded parapet, projecting single bays to east and west, and a centrally placed door flanked by paired Ionic columns supporting a simple entablature. The east facade is of irregular plan with a projecting wing to the north-east lit by a first-floor Venetian window; an elaborate pedimented porch adjacent to this wing is said to be the front door to the late C17 house (The Field 1985). Tregrehan originated as a double-pile house constructed in 1680 by Thomas Carlyon. This building was altered and extended to the south by William Wood who worked for another Thomas Carlyon in the 1770s, and further major alterations were made c 1845 by George Wightwick. The mid C19 additions included a new porch on the west facade and a colonnade of paired Ionic columns linking a pair of single-storey pavilions at the east and west ends of the south facade overlooking the formal terraced garden. A large service wing was built to the north of the house. These alterations are shown in an engraving published in 1846 (Twycross). The porch was reduced and the colonnade removed in the 1970s; the mid C19 service wing was also demolished at this time. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal terraced gardens are situated to the south of the house, with further informal pleasure grounds extending to the east. The south terrace is retained to the south, east, and west by mid C19 stone walls with saddle copings; to the south a semicircular bastion projects into the park. The urns formerly ornamented the mid C19 south parterre. The bastion contains a circular stone-kerbed pool (dry, 2000) and a C19 cast-iron fountain of simple tazza form. A stone-flagged terrace extends below the south facade of the house on the site of the mid C19 colonnade. Centrally placed stone steps descend to a gravelled walk which extends west to reach the gate leading north to the forecourt and east to a gate which leads north to the pleasure grounds. Further centrally placed stone steps descend a grass bank to a lower grass terrace which encloses an approximately rectangular sunken lawn, in the centre of which is a late C20 rectangular swimming pool. The south terrace was designed by W A Nesfield in 1843 as part of a scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon. As laid out the terrace comprised a symmetrical broderie box-edged parterre set out on a gravelled sunken area; this was surrounded by a gravel walk with a further gravel walk below the south facade of the house. An aerial photograph of 1938 shows the parterre to correspond closely to Nesfield's plan (Carlyon papers). The parterre was removed and the scheme simplified in the 1970s, at which time the swimming pool was constructed. A lawn at the south-east corner of the house shown on Nesfield's plan with an arrangement of circular beds does not survive (2000). A simple gate in the east wall of the south terrace leads to a formal grass walk which passes through an avenue of alternate ilex oaks and Irish yews underplanted with mid and late C20 camellias for c 80m east to a rondpoint. There is a series of glimpsed views south from the west Yew Walk across the park to the sea. The rondpoint comprises a circular bed partly edged with a low box hedge which has been used as a dogs' cemetery by the Carlyon family. There are views east from the rondpoint towards St Blazey Gate. From the rondpoint a similar avenue of Irish yews and a gravel walk extend north for c 100m to steps which ascend west to the walled garden, and further steps which descend east to the pinetum. To the north of the western Yew Walk is an area planted with exotic specimen trees and shrubs, while below the east facade early C20 stone steps ascend from a sunken area to a formal gravel walk which extends c 100m east through an area of lawns planted with Chusan palms and specimen trees and shrubs. A cross-walk leads north from a semicircular stone-walled and flagged recess to a flight of stone steps which ascends to a door in the centre of the south wall of the walled garden. To the east of this walk, and to the west of the northern Yew Walk, is a mid or late C20 tennis court. The pleasure grounds to the east of the house were developed in the mid and late C19, possibly as part of Nesfield's scheme of improvements. The northern Yew Walk was adapted from an existing formal feature which is shown on the Tithe map (1839), while the eastern Yew Walk is shown on Nesfield's plan (1843) as the 'Temple Walk'. This area is described as the 'Shrubbery Walk' on the 1839 Tithe map. The ornamental areas to the east of the house are shown in a series of 1930s photographs (Pring Assocs 1992), and were developed in the mid and late C19 from an area described on the Tithe map (1839) as the 'Pheasantry'. The east-facing slope below the northern Yew Walk is laid out in two parallel terraces running from north to south and linked by sloping paths. The slope is planted with an extensive collection of mid and late C19 conifers and specimen shrubs including rhododendrons. The walks descend to an area of level lawn planted with mature specimen trees and late C20 ornamental shrubs which border a stream, the White Water. The west-facing slope to the east of the stream which is reached by two simple late C20 bridges has been developed by the present owner in the late C20 with a collection of South American and New Zealand trees and shrubs. The pinetum on the east-facing slope below the Yew Walk was developed by Jovey Carlyon in the late C19, who built on planting initially made by Edward Carlyon in the mid C19. The Tithe map (1839) shows this area to have comprised an orchard which was enclosed to the north, east, and west by plantations. PARK The park lies principally on sloping ground to the south-west, south, and south-east of the house, and remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. To the north-west the park is enclosed by a belt of woodland which includes an area cultivated in the late C19 as orchard (OS 1880); traces of this planting survive today (2000). Further woodland is planted on the west-facing slope c 300m west of the house, and on level ground adjacent to a stream which flows parallel to the western boundary of the site. Ornamental and experimental planting of trees and shrubs raised from seed collected by the present owner has taken place in the western shelter belt. The western plantation returns east along the southern boundary screening the A390 road from the park. To the east of the drive the park is enclosed to the north by the formal gardens and pleasure grounds, and extends east of the White Water stream, ascending the west-facing slope below St Blazey church and Bluegate farm. A further area of park lies to the north of the house and gardens, and comprises pasture crossed by the former north drive; this area was developed from field enclosures in the mid C19 (OS 1880). The estate survey of 1736 shows no park associated with Tregrehan, but in 1788 the house was described as standing on 'a pleasant airy eminence, richly planted' (Shaw 1788), perhaps indicating that the park was established in the mid or late C18 (Pring Assocs 1992). The 1" OS (1810) and the Tithe map (1839) both show a disposition of park and plantations which relates closely to that surviving today (2000), while the

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

ornamental planting within the park relates to that shown on the late C19 OS map (1880). **KITCHEN GARDEN** The kitchen garden is situated c 50m north-east of the house, to the north and west of the pleasure grounds and to the east of the stable court. The garden is approximately square on plan and is enclosed by stone-coped brick walls c 3m high, with arched doors set at the north-east and north-west corners, and in the centre of the south wall. The doorway to the south is closed by an ornamental C19 wrought-iron gate which allows a reciprocal vista from the kitchen garden to the pleasure grounds. The garden is laid out with cruciform gravel walks, the intersection being marked by a circular stone-kerbed pool in which is set a mid C19 fountain comprising entwined dolphins set on a rocky base which support a shell basin and putto on their raised tails; the fountain is attributed to Nesfield (Pring Assocs 1992). The walk to the south of the fountain is edged with low box hedges and rose beds, while the four quarters of the garden are laid to lawn planted with specimen trees and shrubs. A range of mid C19 timber-framed glasshouses of ornamental design stands against the inner face of the north wall of the garden. The central house, a vinery, contains a circular stone-kerbed bed planted with a specimen tree fern; this may have originated as a pool. This house is adjoined to east and west by open loggias planted with climbers and specimen shrubs, beyond which on each side is a further lean-to glasshouse planted with temperate subjects. To the south of the glasshouses is a gravel walk flanked by specimen rhododendrons and other shrubs. To the north of the glasshouses and outside the walled garden is a range of bothies and further glasshouses; this area is today used for nursery propagation. The kitchen garden walls were constructed in 1844 (date stone) for Edward Carlyon, while the range of glasshouses was built in 1846. The mid C19 walled garden replaced a smaller walled garden which is shown on the Tithe map (1839) in a location slightly to the south of the present garden, while the present cruciform walks and fountain are recorded on the 1880 OS map. The walled garden, glasshouses, and fountain may have formed part of Nesfield's 1840s scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon.

SX0519253547

Menabilly

1642

Menabilly is situated c 2km west of Fowey and c 0.5 km south-east of the village of Polkerris. The c 65ha site comprises some 15ha of pleasure grounds and c 50ha of parkland and ornamental plantations adjoining a network of carriage drives. To the north, north-west, east, and south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south from Polkerris to Menabilly Farm. The northern boundary to Ash Wood and Menabilly Wood is formed by a sunk fence, as is the south-east boundary of Tregear's Wood. To the south the site adjoins the beach at Polridmouth. The site comprises level ground to the north-west, which drops away steeply to the east and south-east where a valley extends south-south-west through the site from East Lodge to Polridmouth. A stream flowing through this valley is dammed to form a chain of pools. There are significant views south from the pleasure grounds to the coast at Polridmouth and south-west to the Gribbin Tower, a navigation marker on Gribbin Head. A view west from West Lodge to St Austell Bay is today (2000) obscured by vegetation. **ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** Menabilly is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 400m south of Menabilly chapel. The entrance comprises a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which support an early C19 metal gate. The gate piers are flanked by low granite quadrant walls which support white-painted railings (replaced late C20), which in turn terminate in a further pair of square-section piers. Within the site and to the east of the entrance stands West Lodge (listed grade II), a picturesque two-storey structure built in granite ashlar with a single-storey pentagonal verandah to the south affording views across the park. West Lodge is probably of C18 origin but was rebuilt in its present form in the early C19 for William Rashleigh I. From West Lodge the tarmac west drive leads c 400m south-east through the park before joining the east drive and sweeping c 240m east-south-east to reach the carriage turn below the south facade of the house. The stables, today (2000) known as Rashleigh Cottage, are situated c 30m south-west of the house adjacent to a service drive which passes c 300m west from the stables along the southern boundary of the park to reach the minor road on the western boundary of the site. This drive is today (2000) a track. The east drive enters the site from the junction of the A3082 road and the B3269 Passage Lane c 1.5km north-east of the house. The entrance is marked by East Lodge, a picturesque two-storey structure of early C19 origin (altered late C20). Beyond the Lodge the drive, today (2000) a track, passes c 1.4km south-west through Menabilly Wood, a mixed plantation underplanted with specimen rhododendrons. The drive follows a stream which flows south-west through the valley, and passes over a footpath on a C19 stone bridge c 400m south-west of East Lodge. The drive crosses the stream on C19 stone bridges at two points c 1km and 1.6km south-west of East Lodge. Beyond the second bridge the drive passes immediately south of South Cot and sweeps north-north-west for 400m before entering the park and sweeping south-west for c 350m to join the west drive c 190m west-north-west of the house. The east drive appears to have been developed by Philip Rashleigh III or William Rashleigh in the late C18 or early C19; the ornamental planting in Menabilly Wood formed part of the early and late C19 improvements made by William Rashleigh and Jonathan Rashleigh. A further drive leads south-east and south through the pleasure grounds from Rashleigh Cottage to Polridmouth. This drive is today (2000) a track. **PRINCIPAL BUILDING** Menabilly (listed grade II*) stands on a spur of level ground from which the land drops away to the north-east and east. The house comprises four ranges built around a central courtyard, with a further L-shaped wing extending to the north-east and a balancing L-shaped range of service quarters to the north-west of the main house. The two-storey south or entrance facade is constructed in coursed stone under a hipped roof which is partly concealed behind a moulded cornice and parapet. It is lit by tall sash windows, while a centrally placed door has a pilastered doorcase with a broken pediment. The east or garden facade is of similar design, while the north-east range comprises two storeys above a basement; it also has hipped slate roofs and tall sash windows. Menabilly was originally built in the late C16 or early C17 for John Rashleigh II. This house was severely damaged during the Civil War, and was rebuilt to its present courtyard plan in 1710-15. Further extensive alterations were made for William Rashleigh in 1821, while the north-east and north-west ranges were built in the mid C19. **GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The informal pleasure grounds and woodland gardens are situated to the north, east, and south of the house and comprise areas of level ground immediately adjacent to the house, and the valley to the north-east, east, and south-east of the house. In addition, Menabilly Wood to the north-east of the house includes ornamental trees and conifers which are underplanted with C19 specimen shrubs. A lawn bordered to east and west by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs extends c 160m south from the house to a walk or drive which leads south-east to Hooker's Grove. Adjacent to the drive stands a granite cross (listed grade II). To the south-west of the drive is a further area of lawns and ornamental planting. The lawns return below the east and north facades of the house and are similarly bordered by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs. A series of curvilinear walks lead through the informal pleasure grounds on the north-east- and south-west-facing slopes of the valley to the north-east of the house; these continue south into the valley south-east of the house. Here, further ornamental trees and conifers are underplanted with a collection of C19 rhododendrons and other ornamental shrubs. This area is known as Hooker's Grove, commemorating William Rashleigh's friendship with Sir Joseph Hooker and the supply of plants to Menabilly from Kew in the mid C19. In the valley below Hooker's Grove a stream is dammed to form a chain of three pools, the southern and most extensive being retained by a concrete dam above Polridmouth beach. Some 720m south-east of the house are the ruins of a late C18 grotto (listed grade II). Octagonal on plan, the grotto is constructed from rounded quartz boulders with joints necked with sea shells; each wall is surmounted by a small gable. The pyramidal roof no longer survives, and the interior was formerly ornamented with a collection of shells and minerals gathered by Philip Rashleigh III in the mid and late C18, together with a circular table composed of polished Cornish granites. The grotto was in poor condition by 1940 (Pett 1998). Constructed for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18, an early C19 watercolour (in Pett 1998) shows the grotto linked to a wall surmounted by rocks and pierced by a gothic arch flanked by whale bones. To the east of the remains of the grotto stands Polridmouth Cottage, a two-storey

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

stone structure of early C19 origin which overlooks the lower pool and the beach. In the late C18 Philip Rashleigh III and his advisor, Thomas Gray, removed formal gardens associated with the early C18 house, laying out lawns, shrubberies, and plantations. Sir Colman Rashleigh described traces of formal gardens showing in the lawns during dry weather (c 1845), and commented that Gray was 'all for shaving the lawn and dotting it with clumps and confining it with a belt' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's pleasure grounds extended through the valley south-east of the house to include the grotto and foreshore at Polridmouth. Philip Rashleigh undertook extensive planting in the pleasure grounds, some plants probably being obtained from William Townsend Aiton (1766(1849) at Kew as well as local nurseries (DD/R 5685/1, CRO). Sir Colman Rashleigh commented (c 1845) that 'Mr Rashleigh has indeed relieved the monotony and tameness [of the grounds] by the groups of shrubs which he has planted and scattered throughout the Pleasure Ground' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's improvements were continued by William Rashleigh who inherited Menabilly in 1811; he was responsible for sustaining and the developing the plant collections (Pett 1998). Further development of the plant collections took place under Jonathan Rashleigh V and Jonathan Rashleigh VI in the late C19 and early C20; this included the formation of an important collection of bamboos, and the expansion of the early and mid C19 collection of rhododendrons (DD/R 5688, CRO). Late C19 correspondence refers to an avenue of Dracaenas in the pleasure grounds (location unknown), the bamboo collection, and groups of alternate blue and pink hydrangeas planted around the edges of the main lawns (FS/3/1190, CRO). PARK The park is situated on a gentle east-facing slope c 80m west of the house, and remains (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. It is crossed from north-west to south-east by the west drive, from which there are views east across the park to Ash Wood c 200m north-east. To the north-west the park adjoins Cocklehorn Plantation, a mixed wood through which a walk passes to emerge into a meadow which it crosses to reach Menabilly Chapel c 880m north-west of the house. The Chapel, which stands in a walled enclosure planted with C19 specimen trees, conifers, and shrubs, was built by William Rashleigh c 1814 (Lysons 1814). The agricultural land to the north of the park and to the south of the Chapel preserves ornamental clumps of mature pines, while there is further, similar ornamental planting in the agricultural land to the east of the park, and on the west-facing slope above and to the east of Ash Wood (all outside the site here registered). The park appears to have assumed its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Thomas Gray for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18; the planting was developed in the early and mid C19 for William Rashleigh. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated on a south-facing slope c 200m south-west of the house. Approximately rhomboid-shaped on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high. It is no longer in cultivation (2000) and is in an overgrown condition.

SX1027850909

Battlefields

Battle of Lostwithiel 31st August – 1 September 1644

There are number of contemporary accounts that largely agree with one another and provide details which help to locate fairly accurately the key positions where the battles took place and aid an understanding of the likely progression of the fighting. On the royalist side these sources include accounts from Sir Edward Walker, King's Secretary of War, the diary of Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Lifeguard of Horse, and Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist news book published in Oxford and London. On the parliamentary side the accounts include a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth as well as the Attestations of parliamentary officers serving in Cornwall.

At around 3am on 31 August 1644 Essex ordered Sir William Balfour to take the bulk of the cavalry and use the road to Liskeard to make their escape to Plymouth. This took them through the royalist cordon; however, despite some advance warning, the royalists were not organised enough to make an effective chase and so the cavalry managed to break through and head east. Following the effective execution of this escape the parliamentary foot soldiers put their second phase of escape into action. After plundering the town, including blowing up the parish church, they withdrew to the south in the direction of the town of Fowey. At 7am the royalists, having seen the withdrawal of the parliamentarians from their high position, marched into Lostwithiel. There was a small altercation with parliamentary soldiers who had been left behind to destroy the medieval Lostwithiel Bridge. A royalist advance army set off after the retreating Essex. The conditions underfoot were very poor and the parliamentarians' rear-guard had to abandon some of their heavy weaponry on route. Walker's account indicates that Essex's men drew up in the fields beyond the town before continuing their withdrawal. This formed withdrawal began around high ground to the south of Lostwithiel, with the royalists chasing the parliamentarians for two to three miles, pushing them back hedge to hedge. Symonds notes that 'being come near that narrow neck of ground between Tywardreath Bay and St Veep pass the rebels made a more forcible resistance', the rear-guard, led by Major General Philip Skippon, turned to confront their pursuers, and force the royalists back two or three fields, in order to give Essex time to establish his new line of defence further to the south. At 11am the Queen's troop moved to support the Royalist foot and charged the parliamentarians forces, beating them back to their original line of defence. Captain Brett led this troop and was knighted in the middle of the fighting after incurring a near-fatal wound. It has been suggested that this altercation may have taken place near the modern 109m contour around OS NGR: SX10264 56391. This action probably involved around 2,500 parliamentarians infantry and 200 cavalry of the Plymouth horse and, based on our understanding of similar civil war battles, the parliamentarians would have covered a front of less than 700m. At this point, around midday, the royalist advance halted to await the arrival of the rest of the army and an expected attack to the west across the river par form St Blazey by Goring with the horse and Basset's infantry brigade, which, according to Walker, occurred at about 2pm. Symonds reported further fighting between the foot for much of the afternoon as the parliamentarians continued their withdrawal, with the royalists steadily gaining ground. At around 4pm the Plymouth horse again attacked the royalist foot, but withdrew on the approach of the King's lifeguard of horse, allowing the royalist foot to advance once more.

Symonds notes that eventually the royalist forces got possession of the high hill just in the narrowest passage of land between Tywardreath parish church and the passage over the river, which runs by Lostwithiel (Fowey). This is probably the hill near to Trebathevey Farm around half a mile north of Castle Dore. Here and toward Castle Dore, the B3269 runs along a narrow neck of land, which falls away, to the east and more steeply to the west. This would probably have left most of the parliamentarians' rear-guard regiments to the east of the road. At this point Essex's men attacked and again forced back the royalists before being counter-attacked. There was further fighting to the east of Castle Dore, which resulted in Colonel Weare's and Essex's regiments, positioned on the right flank, deserting their posts which opened up the parliamentary line for the royalists to exploit, allowing them to get behind the position and threaten any further retreat to Fowey, Menabilly or Polkerris. The remnants of the army withdrew to Castle Dore Hillfort (scheduled monument). Reports of fighting in this area may indicate the royalists also have advanced along the lane running through Milltown and Lantyers to the east of the B3269 which eventually joins the Tywardreath-Golant road in order to flank the parliamentarians.

Some shooting continued into the night. That evening the King and his troops lay under a hedge in a field near to the parliamentary line. Following a council of war, which agreed the impracticality of trying to withdraw the parliamentary army to the coast, early on the morning of 1 September Essex, Sir John Merrick, the General of the Ordnance, and Lord Roberts escaped by sea. Major General Skippon was left to treat, and surrender terms were agreed on 2 September. These allowed for the parliamentarians to march away once the cannon and the arms and ammunition of the rank and file had been surrendered. From contemporary reports it appears that the action on 31 August resulted in no more than 200 killed and taken prisoner on both sides; however other accounts suggests that the parliamentary losses may have been around 500 men. Royalist losses are likely to have been significantly smaller.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

TOPOGRAPHY The main focus of activity was along the narrow ridge which runs north to south between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The terminus of the ridge is Castle Dore, an Iron Age fort that is still prominent feature in the landscape, where the retreating parliamentarians based their new line of defence. The area around the fort is largely still enclosed field systems, as they would have been in the C17 when the military action was noted for the hedge-to-hedge fighting. Robert Kearsley Dawson's map of 1805 shows that since the early C19 a small number of farms have been built on the ridge and the surrounding land. Despite these small scale developments, the registered landscape this been subject to little major change. In the late C19 a railway line was routed along the north end of the ridge. However, the land within the registered area has undergone remarkably little change. It continues to exist largely as it would have at time of the battle and continues to allow a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought.

FEATURES The most prominent feature associated with the battle is the long ridge which runs between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The modern road to Fowey, now the B3269, is likely the same route as the historic route to Fowey which would have been used by the retreating army as their route of escape. The ridge rises to the south up to Castle Dore, an Iron Age hill fort (scheduled monument). The hill fort has a modern plaque which relates the history of Castle Dore and includes a description of the use of hill fort as the position of the parliamentary defensive line.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Records suggest that civil war relics were found during the excavation of Castle Dore Hillfort in the mid-C20, and cannon balls have been found in various parts of the area. The most systematic work undertaken with regard to the Lostwithiel Campaign has been in the form metal detection surveys in recent years to the fields to the south of Lostwithiel. Part of this work has occurred in the fields which run along part of the Castle Dore ridge, and has located a high concentration of shot and other C17 finds on either side of the B3269 around Castle Dore, including the fields to the north and a smaller concentration to the south.

DEFINITION OF AREA The battlefield area is the ridge which runs south to the Iron Age remains at Castle Dore and includes the fields immediately to the west and east of the B3269, continuing south until the road reaches crossroads with the Tywardreath to Golant road.

SX1047555732

Battle of Lostwithiel 21st August 1644

There are number of contemporary accounts that largely agree with one another and provide details which help to locate fairly accurately the key positions where the battles took place and help to explain the likely progression of the fighting. On the royalist side these sources include accounts from Sir Edward Walker, the King's Secretary of War, the diary of Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Lifeguard of Horse, and Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist news book published in Oxford and London. On the parliamentary side the accounts include a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth, as well as the Attestations of parliamentary officers serving in Cornwall.

The campaign of Lostwithiel involved a number of clashes, including skirmishes throughout August 1644. Two main conflicts have been identified in which formal fighting was engaged. The first of these was on 21 August when the royalists made an organised attack on the high ground around the northern side of Lostwithiel with the aim of either bringing the parliamentarians to battle or making their positions untenable. Both royalist and parliamentary sources agree that this plan was put into execution early in the morning of 21 August when the King's (Oxford) and Prince Maurice's army drew out in battle formation, infantry in the centre and cavalry on the flanks, in the mist onto heathland to the west of the Boconnoc Estate. The Oxford army moved onto Beacon Hill which was at the time a heathland area with field enclosures surrounding it. Prince Maurice positioned his force on a nearby hill. Essex describes this as being to the left of Beacon Hill, which, looking from Lostwithiel, would place him on Druids Hill. Mercurius Aulicus notes that in the course of the day the King 'fastened his army within enclosures on the wings of theirs within musket shot of each other'. Reports indicate that this would have involved the capture of enclosures adjacent to Beacon Hill and across the high ground between this location and Druids Hill (likely to include the hill adjacent to St Nectan's Chapel (Grade II), where a small parliamentary force had already been positioned). It appears that the initial royalist attack met with little resistance from the parliamentary outposts who all quickly fell back from these key positions. However, there are reports of resistance after this initial attack. Essex states that he placed Lieutenant Colonel Ingoldsby and 400 musketeers in the fields at the base of Beacon Hill and positioned his own regiment and more of the parliamentary forces on this same line beneath Prince Maurice's position. This account is corroborated by the Mercurius Aulicus. It seems likely that parliamentarians would have used the enclosures to the west of these hills in between the royalists and Lostwithiel as well as those between Beacon Hill and the modern A390. Symonds recounts that there was constant exchange of fire between Prince Maurice's men and the parliamentarians, and that the houses on the side of the hill north of the A390 where this action took place were set on fire by Essex's units.

On the same day as the fighting on the east side of Lostwithiel, further action occurred to the west around Restormel Castle (scheduled monument), and the passage over the Fowey River below. Sir Grenville's royalist army, an advance party of 700 foot according to Symonds, assaulted Colonel Weare's troops, based at Restormel Castle, from the north, taking the castle and the river crossing. The reports indicate that Weare's forces did not put up much resistance. However, Grenville's soldiers were counter-attacked in the afternoon by both parliamentary horse and foot. According to Symonds and Walker, this attack was thrown back by the royalists who were supported by elements of Sir George Vaughan's cavalry regiment. As Vaughan's command was part of the Oxford army it appears Grenville's force had been reinforced from the east.

The outcome of this day's fighting was a half-moon cordon of royalist forces to the north and north east of the town. Despite the exchange of fire, the number of casualties from the action on 21 August is judged to have been very low. Grenville had control of Restormel Castle, the nearby passage over the Fowey and the surrounding high ground. Prince Maurice and his men were positioned on the hills, including Druids Hill, to the north east. The Oxford army had set up camp on Beacon Hill and to consolidate their position here they constructed a small redoubt overnight on 22 August, 'between our hedges and the enemy's hedges' according to Symonds, from where the royalists could fire cannon on the Parliamentary positions. From this position the two armies engaged in small-scale skirmishes over the next few days as the King tried to starve out Essex's men. It also seems likely that fighting encroached toward the hedged fields to the west of this high ground, which were held by the parliamentarians, and this may have been an area of skirmishing in the following days as well as a target for the royalist artillery operating on Beacon Hill.

TOPOGRAPHY Although the area to the north of Lostwithiel has been subject to some changes since the C17, the overall the landscape survives very well with little major development. The first phase of the action occurred on the enclosed hills and heathland that surrounded Lostwithiel to the north and east. Robert Dawson's map of 1805 shows the Fowey Peninsula and this identifies topography which may be similar to that over which the campaign was fought. This historic map shows enclosed fields surrounding Lostwithiel with a curving line of hills surrounding it to the north and east. The map shows an area of heathland stretching across Beacon Hill and continuing north round to Druids Hill which is in keeping with the description of the battle. This area is now almost entirely an enclosed agricultural landscape. Beacon Hill in particular is now covered by enclosed fields. There are two disused silver mines on top of the hill and a timber yard has been built on its western slope. The other major landscape change is the Lostwithiel Golf Course, which has been laid out over the landscape opposite Restormel Castle, along the valley on the east bank of the Fowey and up onto the hillside to the east. The proliferation of small-scale housing development and the expansion of Lostwithiel to the east and north, has also led to an increase in the number of buildings scattered across the landscape.

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

Nevertheless, the landscape within the registered area has been subject to relatively few significant alterations and continues to provide a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought, particularly in terms of the contours of the ground. **FEATURES** The most prominent features associated with the battle which are still evident are the hills which were taken by the royalist advance, in particular Beacon Hill, Druids Hill and Restormel Castle. The Fowey River which runs through the battlefield is also still a present and important feature in the landscape, this being the communication and access route which the parliamentarians were so bitterly defending. The ruined Restormel Castle still survives and is a visitor attraction, and the on-site interpretation includes reference to the 1644 civil war battle. The castle is a prominent reminder of this defensive position and there is still a crossing point below which is the location of the pass which the royalists fought to secure in order to improve communication between the right and left flanks. On the opposite side of cordon St Nectan's Chapel is also a prominent building associated with the fighting (the tower is understood to have been damaged by parliamentarian fire). **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL** A redoubt was constructed on Beacon Hill shortly after it was secured by the royalists on 21 August. This work is mapped on the 1805 Dawson map and on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The site is no longer visible as an earthwork; however, a sub-square mound measuring 23m by 25 m is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs and the feature has been mapped as part of the National Mapping Programme for Cornwall. There has been extensive metal detection survey to the areas to the south of Lostwithiel. These have revealed a high number of musket shots and other small civil war finds. While the area to the north has not been surveyed it is expected that these fields also have the potential for similar finds. **DEFINITION OF AREAS** The registered battlefield is divided into two areas. The first is the high ground around the north and north-east of Lostwithiel, including Beacon Hill, the hill at St Nectan's Chapel, Druids Hill, the area of high ground to the north of the modern A390 and the fields on the slopes to the west and south. The second is Restormel Castle and the fields to the north and south.

SX1033161361

WHS

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

17

This was approved in 2010 by the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia. 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, engine 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

Land at Polharmon Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall

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.
SX0670355418

Appendix 3 HVIA Supporting Jpegs

Walkover



The field containing the location of the proposed turbine; viewed from the north-west corner, looking south-east.



As above, looking south.



As above, showing the raised terrace adjacent to the western hedgebank; from the north.



View down the field from the western gateway, looking east-north-east.



As above, looking down the field and to the east-south-east; the proposed turbine would be located c.50m into the field from the gateway.



As above, looking south-east.



As above, looking south; Carruggatt Farm is just visible through the trees to the left of centre. The remains of Carruggatt Mine are located in the trees that border the field.



View up the field from the south-east, looking west-north-west.



As above, looking north-west.



View down the site from the location of the proposed turbine, looking east-south-east.



As above, looking south.



As above, looking south-west.



As above, looking west-south-west.



As above, looking west.



As above, looking north.



As above, looking north-north-east.



As above, looking north-east.



As above, looking east-north-east.



View up the field to the location of the proposed turbine, from the south,



View across the field from the south, showing the more level area further along and down the spur.



View down the field from the southern boundary, looking east.



View to the remains of Carruggatt Mine on the southern edge of the field, from the north-west.



The mound and abandoned shaft immediately to the south-west of the proposed turbine location, from the east.



View across the field from the south-west corner, looking north-north-east.



As above, looking east.



The western gateway into the field, viewed from the south. Note the pronounced lynchet that has developed behind the hedgebank.



View from the western gateway up the adjacent field along the line of the proposed access track; from the south-east.



As above, looking back down the field from the north-west.



View along the existing track, to be adopted by the proposed access track, viewed from the south.



As above, viewed back down the track from the north; the farm buildings at Polharmon are visible in the background.



The field to the north of the above, looking south to the farm; the access track would follow the line of the hedge and go through the gateway on the right of the photograph.



View down the field below Higher Carruggatt, viewed from the west. The proposed access track would follow the hedgebank to the right of the photograph; the possible roundhouse identified in the geophysical survey is located just in front of the visible gateway.



As above, looking west to the A390.

Impact Assessment



Portal Dolmen at Lesquite Farm, viewed from the south-east.



The view from Lesquite Dolmen, looking south; the proposed turbine may be visible over the lip of the hills on the horizon.



The wayside Crewel Cross and milestone at No Man's Land, viewed from the north-east. Note the intimacy of the immediate landscape setting.



Lower Penhale Farm, from the public road; viewed from the north-east.



The view from adjacent to Lower Penhale Farm, looking south; the tower of Lanlivery Church is visible (indicated).



Lanlivery Church, viewed from the south-east.



As above, view to the south from the highest part of the churchyard.



The southern side the churchyard; note the local blocking from trees and adjacent buildings. Viewed from the north.



As above, the southern side of the churchyard, from the west.



View of Lanlivery from the north, across the church and the school.



The view from the southern edge of Lanlivery; viewed from the north, looking south.



View across to the church at Lanlivery from the west-north-west [SX074592], showing the local prominence of its tower.



View from the southern edge of Roselath Farm; viewed from the north, looking south.



View from the wayside cross 300m north-west of Trevorry Farm, looking south-south-east.



View from the public road near Lancrow Farm; viewed from the west. The proposed turbine would stand behind the ridge in the middle distance (indicated).



View from the (lost) milestone outside Trevorry Farm; from the north.



The ivy-covered Fowey Consols engine house, viewed from the south.



The view from the public road adjacent to Fowey Consols engine house; the farm of Carruggatt is visible, and the proposed turbine would stand directly behind the farm.



The former farmhouse at Great Pelean, viewed from the south. The proposed turbine would be located directly behind this building.



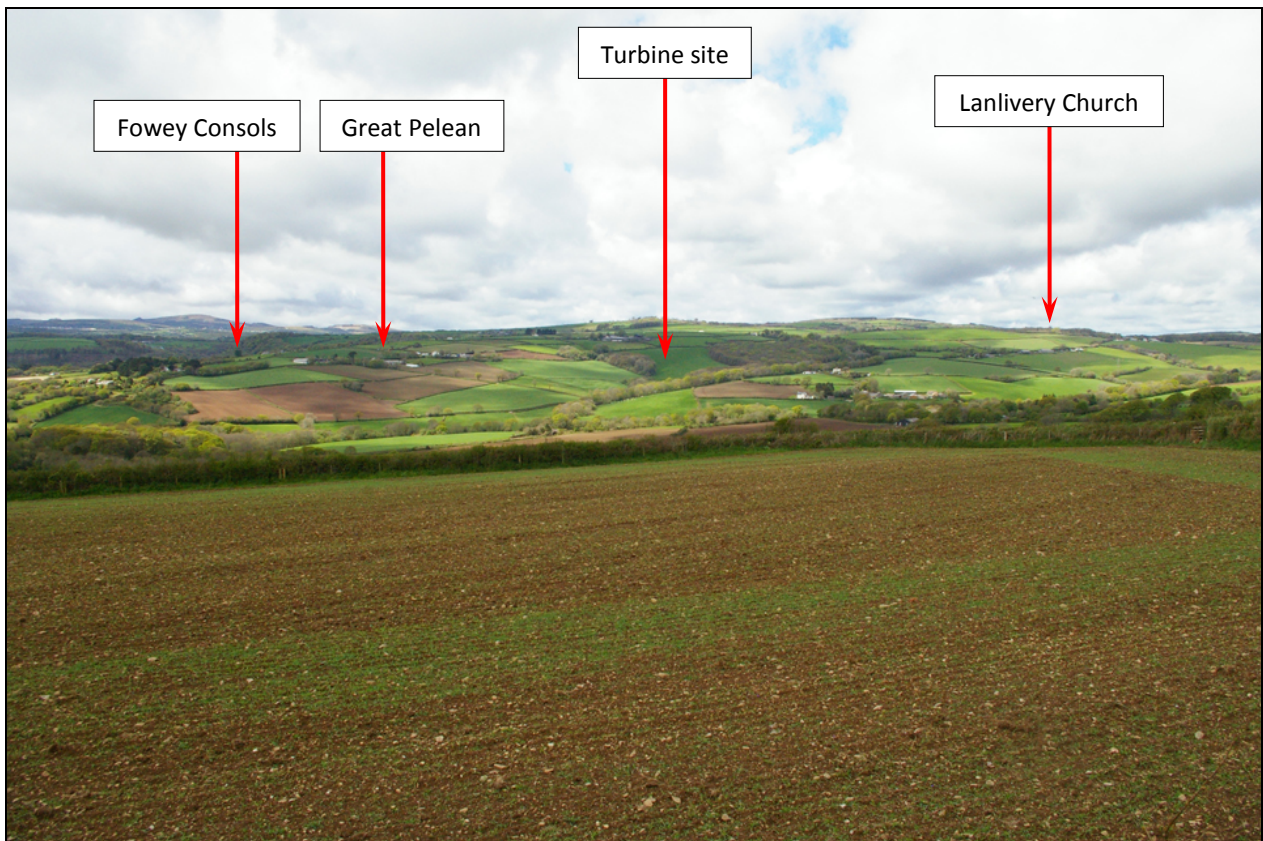
The stone marking the parish boundary between Lanlivery and Tywardreath, to the west of Polharmon and adjacent to the A390; viewed from the west.



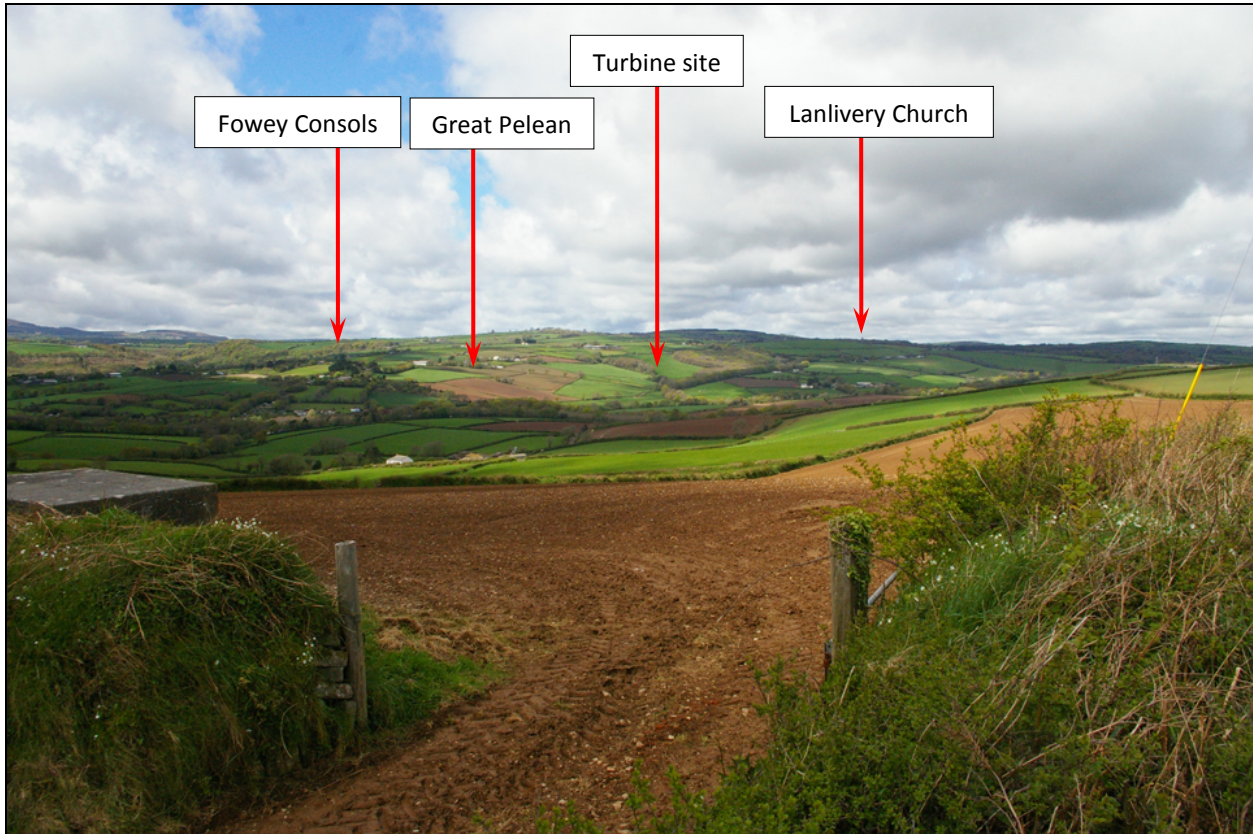
View of Strickstenton Farm, from the north-north-east.



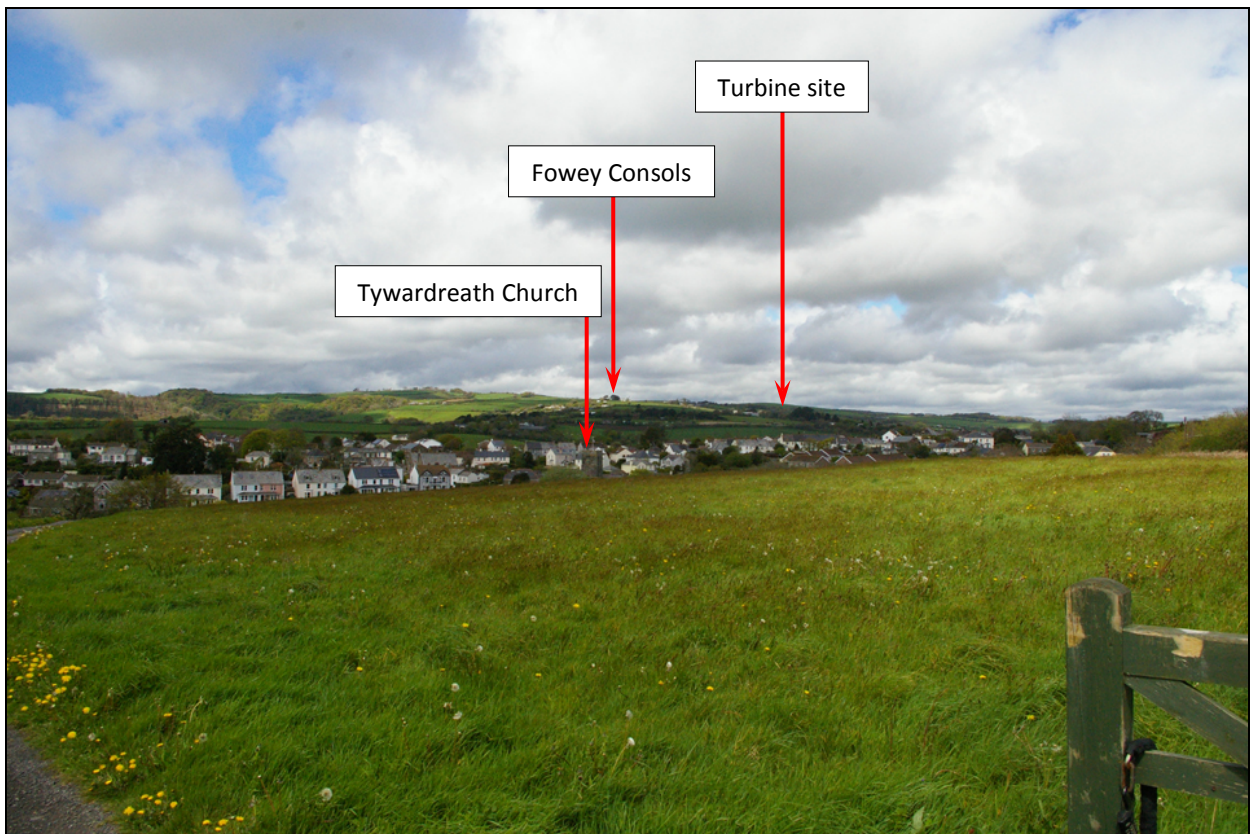
View from the public road above Great Treverran (among the trees left of centre), looking across the location of the proposed turbine (indicated); from the south-east.



View across the valley from Polharmon, from the Registered Battlefield [SX101556]; viewed from the east-south-east.



View from the roadside opposite Castle Dore [SX102548], looking back up the valley from the south-east.



View across Tywardreath from the south [SW085540], looking towards the location of the proposed turbine.



The tower of Tywardreath Church, viewed from the west-north-west.



Nos. 15 and 17 Woodland Avenue in Tywardreath, viewed from the north-east.



The Old Nation School, now the village hall, at Tywardreath; viewed from the north-west.



The Par Inn, viewed from the north.



The Listed railway sheds at Par, viewed from the south.



View north-north-east along Church Street in St Blazey; the church is on the left, and the proposed turbine may appear behind the hillside in the background.



The church at St Blaise, viewed from the south.



The Packhorse Inn in St Blazey, viewed from the east.



The Grade II* chapel at St Blazey Gate, viewed from the south-west.



Great Prideaux House, viewed from the south-east.



The view past the modern farm buildings at Little Prideaux; Penzance is just visible on the horizon; viewed from the west.



View from the south, near Castle Gotha, looking north.



The churchyard at St Veep, showing the secluded nature of the church despite the prominence of the location; viewed from the north-west.



View across the Fowey to the location of the proposed turbine (indicated) from north of St Veep [SX138554]; viewed from the east.



The Listed gate piers at the entrance to Ethy House; viewed from the north-west.



View across the valley of the River Fowey, from within the registered Battlefield at Lostwithiel; from a parish road [SX121590] looking south-west. The proposed turbine may appear over the ridge in the distance.



As above, looking across to the town of Lostwithiel; looking west-north-west.



As above, looking north.



The Scheduled barrow near Bodmin Lodge, viewed from the south-west. The other Scheduled barrows near Fairy Cross lie along the ridge in the background.



View back towards the local of the proposed turbine from the public road below the barrows north of Trewindle Farm [SX139631]; viewed from the north-east.



View from the Scheduled barrow north of Greymare Farm; looking south-west.



View past the Scheduled barrow on Bofarnel Down; viewed from the north-east.



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