

LAND at HIGHER WOODLEY FARM LANIVET CORNWALL

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



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For

Lucy Boulton

of

Mosscliff Environmental (the Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 250kW (45m to tip) wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be located in a field probably enclosed from open common grazing land in the post-medieval period, with former open common located to the south into the 20th century. The boundaries of the field in which the turbine is to be located are suggestive of a former drove-way leading off the common. The land holding of Wodelegh was first documented in the early 13th century, and the field-patterns of neighbouring holdings are suggestive of enclosure from medieval strip fields

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on the gentle north facing slope within a larger-scale plateau-like landform and steep sided valleys, which will serve to diminish the visual scale of the development.

*In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a reasonable number of Listed (primarily clustered) Buildings and a reasonable to high number of Scheduled Monuments. Most of the designated heritage assets identified in this survey will not be affected to any great extent; for a number of assets such as the Village of Lanivet and its parish church, a bowl barrow near Castle Hill Farm, Tremore Manor, Bodmin Beacon and the Church of St. Clement will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography, extant modern intrusions and (seasonally variable) vegetation.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis that the impact of this turbine decreases markedly above 5km.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Higher Woodley Farm
Parish: Lanivet
County: Cornwall
NGR: 20233.64336

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Lucy Boulton of Mosscliff Environmental (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Andrew Harris (the Client) in order to identify any heritage assets in the wider area that might be affected by the installation of a 250kW wind turbine.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is a field approximately 400m south-east Higher Woodley Farm (see Figure 1). It would stand on the northern slopes of a hill to the west of the village of Lanivet at c.145m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the slates, siltstones and sandstones of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies close to the centre of the parish of Lanivet, in the Hundred and Deanery of Pyder. Higher Woodley formed part of the Manor of Bodwannick, held by the Arundells of Lanherne; *Wodelegh* was first documented in the early 13th century (CRO AR/1/309).

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

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, but some monitoring took place during the duelling of the A30. Immediately to the south of the proposed site are a series of quarries and open-cast works relating to the West Down mines, with post-medieval and 19th century phases of use (MCO40905). A Prehistoric or Romano-British round (MCO40916) with associated fieldsystem (MCO40917) have been identified to the west of the site. Woodley was first documented in the early 13th century, and was divided into Higher and Lower by at least 1500, so it is highly likely the modern farmstead has medieval origins.

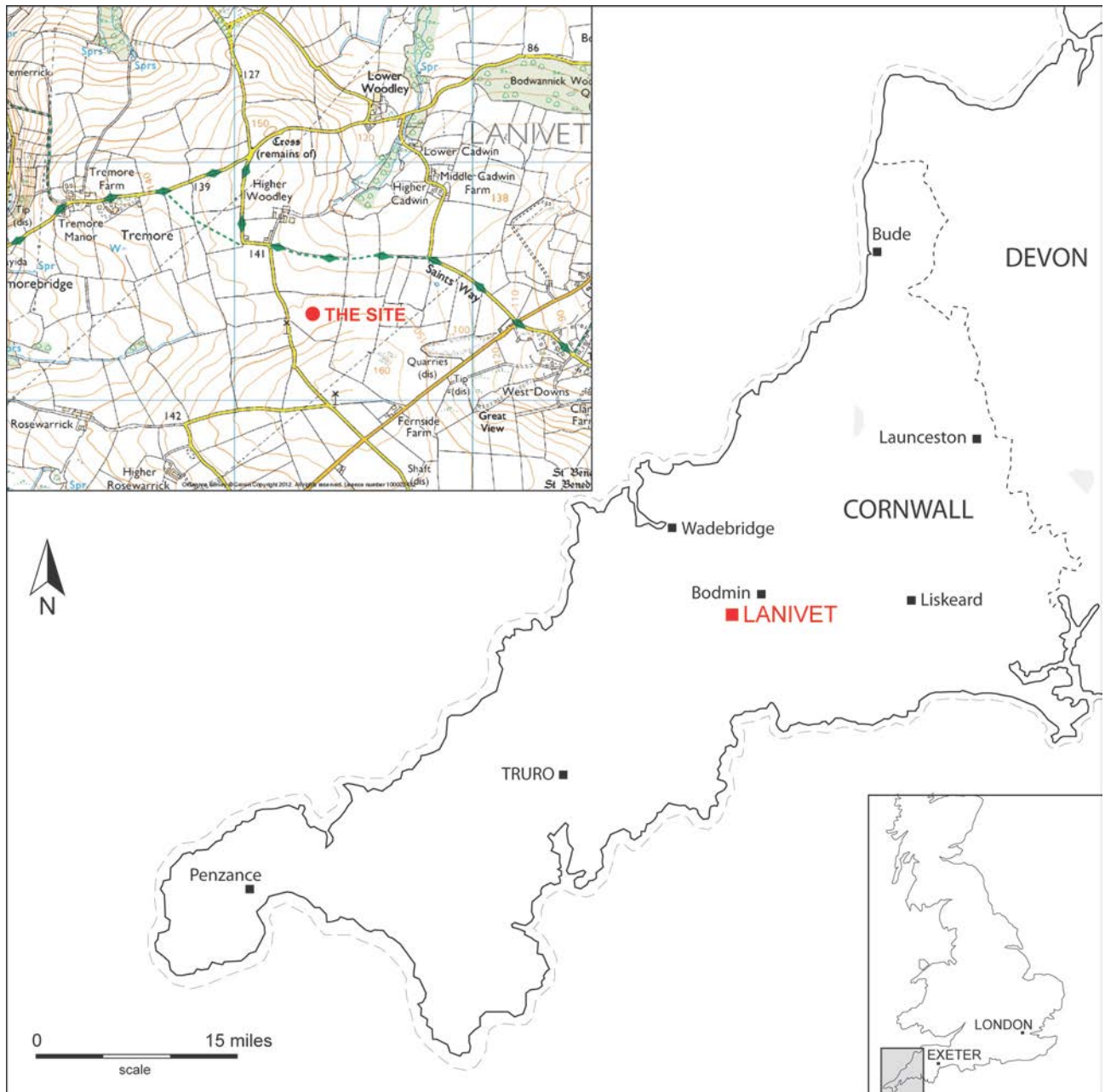


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed turbine and cable run is indicated).

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 Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2nd edition* (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Desk-based Assessment

The parish of Lanivet lies to the west of Bodmin town, within the Hundred and Deanery of Pyder. In the 19th century it contained a number of small hamlets – Bodwannick, Bokiddick, Lamorick, St. Inganger, Trebell, Tregullon, Tremore and Woodley – as well as the Churchtown. A number of these historic hamlets have since atrophied to single farms. The Manors of Rosewarrick, Tremore and Bodwithgie belonged to the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock, and are featured in the c.1695 *Lanhydrock Atlas*. The manors of Bodwannick and Resperie belonged to another notable Cornish noble family: the Arundells of Lanherne. The two Woodleys belonged to the Manor of Bodwannick, and possess a relatively rich documentary history as a result.

Wodelegh was first documented in the early 13th century (CRO AR/1/309); the label is an Old English compound of the self-explanatory *wood* and *lēah*, meaning *open wood pasture*. In the first part of the 13th century there are a number of references to Woodley, *Brodrioc* and Tremore being held by the William and Odo Hay (e.g. CRO AR/1/310), but c.1223 Sir William de Rascrov/Rascro passed his right ‘in the whole land of *Wodeleye*’ to Roger le Chapman de Bodminia (CRO AR/1/313). In 1311 Isolda, widow of Richard Aynel, held land in Woodley (CRO AR/1/321).

In 1317 a number of individuals seem to have given up their rights to their lands at Woodley, these being offered up to John le Sor, the lord of Bodwannick. This included 3 messuages with land belonging to Isolda, widow of Roger Marchand be Bodmina, as part of her dower (CRO AR/1/326); Isolda, widow of Roger le Chepman de Bodmina (the same Isolda?) (CRO AR/1/327); Walter de la Bury, son of John de la Bury de Bodm’ and heir by marriage to Roger de Chepman (CRO AR/1/328). In this last instance, this is listed as ‘all rights in six messuages in *Houerwodelegh* [Higher Woodley], *Meddelwodelegh* [Middle Woodley] and *Netherwodelegh* [Lower Woodley], namely in the three villis of *Wodelegh*, and also in *Wranneworthy* and in 2 Cornish acres in those villis, in woods, meadows and all other places’ (CRO AR/1/331).

In 1388 Ralph Soor, lord of Bodwannick leased ‘all messuages etc. in the vill or *Woddley*, to be held as conventionary tenements, along with common pasture and estovers of furze in the waste of Bodwannick (AR/1/344). In 1395 Ralph Soor granted Osbert de Wodelyghe and his son Thomas a moiety of all his messuages in *Owerwodelygh* (CRO AR/1/345). In 1416 Thomas Colyn de Hellond confirmed to Nicholas Romyn the land once held by Osbert (AR/1/346), indicating the manorial lord had changed.

Sometime after 1416 the Manor came into the hands of the Arundells. A series of late 15th century estate rentals still survive, and confirm that in 1551×62 the tenements at *Wodely le Ouera* [Higher Woodley] were held by John Hurde and John Willym. They were still holding them in 1480, and in 1499 they were held by John Stevyn and John William (Padel & Fox 2000). During the same period there were three or four tenements at *Wodeley le Nethir* [Lower].

In 1627 Nicholas Marshall and his wife Lowdia held one tenement at Higher Woodley, and leases from this date usually contain a covenant to act as a reeve and tithingman (CRO AR/4/1564). Subsequent tenants at Higher Woodley include Jane Stephens (1678 – CRO AR/4/1565), John Marshall, John Thomas and James Thomas (1694 – CRO AR/4/1566), Lawrence Thomas (1739 – CRO AR/4/1569); a William Thomas surrendered the lease in 1768. In 1785 Higher and Lower Woodley were leased to James Richards of Helston, gentleman, for 500 years (CRO AR/4/2149), but in 1786 there is a draft lease for a tenement at Higher Woodley from Henry Lord Arundell to Samuel Solomon of Halcoon (CRO AR/4/1572).

As Lysons (1814) notes, the Arundells had sold Bodwannick to E.J. Glynn Esq., and In 1822 Higher Woodley was assigned to Thomas Medland Kingdon in trust for Edmund John Glynn (TF/2008).

Yet in 1828 Edmund John Glynn (a banker, and bankrupt), his assignee Henry Richard Glynn of Bideford (Rear-Admiral), and (presumably) his creditors, sold two tenements at Higher Woodley to Joseph Thomas Austen of Place, for the consideration of £1000. Joseph Austen – a noted Cornish industrialist – assumed the surname Treffry in 1838.

In 1828 the two tenements at Higher Woodley were held by Thomas Samuel Solomon and Michael Cornish (since 1788), and James Thomas (since 1784) (CRO TF/2007, TF/2010-1).

In 1875 the 'house and land called Higher Woodley' was leased by trustees of the late Joseph Treffry to Henry Varcoe of Tregolls, and consisted of a dwelling house and 104 acres with common (CRO TF/2012). In 1880 Higher Woodley was leased to James Retallack of Lanivet (CRO TF/582).

A one-year lease was granted in 1891 to William William of Bodmin in order to search for minerals in the Woodley tin pits at Higher Woodley (CRO GRA/174). Generally speaking, references among the documents to mineral setts appear from the 1860s onwards.

2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft Map

The earliest map of value to this study is the Ordnance Survey draft maps of 1805 and 1808. The earlier Norden (1610) and Gascoyne (1699) maps show no additional useful detail. The Lanhydrock Atlas (1695) does not cover the property, but does contain maps of the adjacent properties of Tremore and Rosewarrick (not illustrated). These maps demonstrate the basic layout of the enclosed landscape had been established by 1695.

The surveyor's draft map indicates the proposed turbine would be located in a field on the edge of an extensive area of open unenclosed rough grazing (labelled on the Lanhydrock Atlas as *Woodland Common* – perhaps originally *Woodley Common* and referred to in the lease of 1875). The draft maps are not particularly reliable in relation to field boundaries, but the ones shown in the immediate vicinity of Higher Woodley appear reasonably accurate. Just to the south of the proposed turbine, and within *Woodland Common*, the map is stippled in such a way as to suggest the presence of earthworks; these are presumably the 'tin pits' referred to in 1891 (see above) and indicate the presence of pre-19th century openworks in the vicinity.

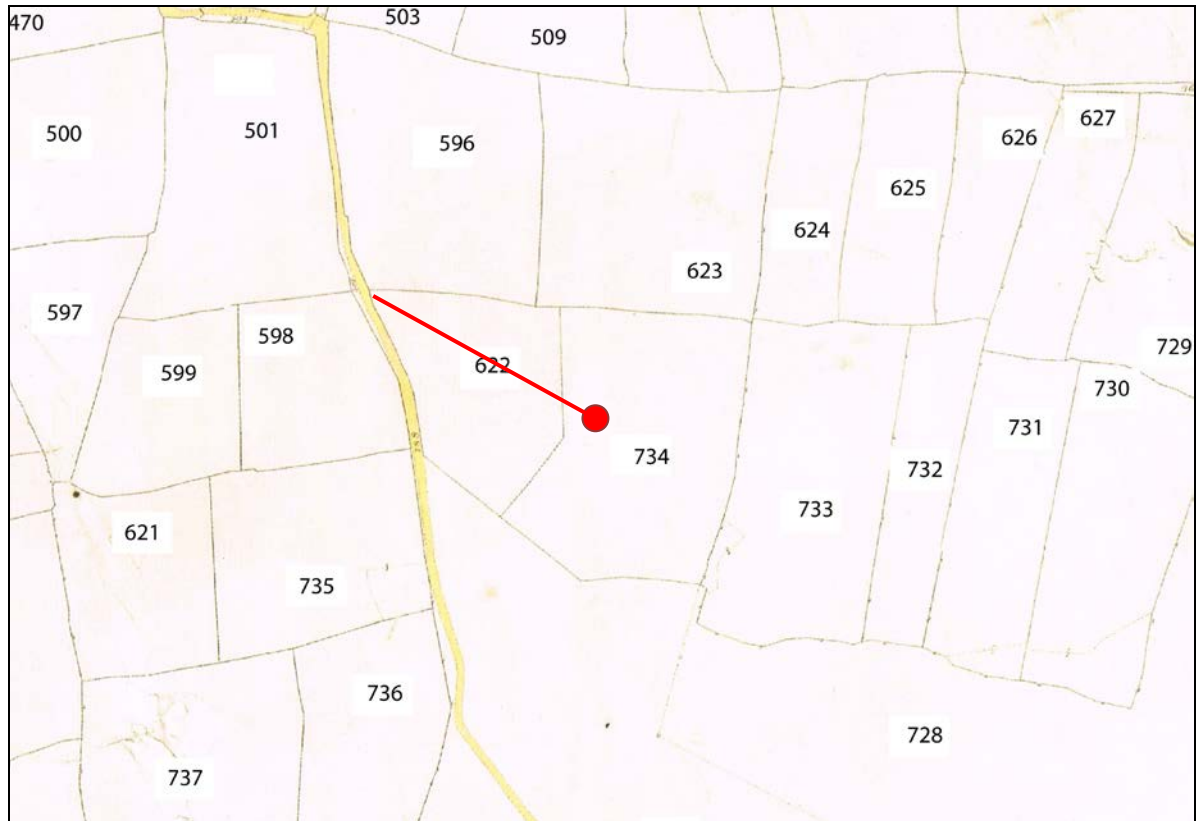


Figure 3: Extract from the Lanivet tithe map.

2.4 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1881

The fieldscape of 1881 is essentially identical to that of 1840, although the common appears much-reduced in size. The ring fence boundary enclosing the new fields to the south-east is identical to the tenement boundary shown on the tithe map as a dotted line, indicating enclosure was essentially piecemeal and undertaken by individual landlords and/or tenants. By 1881 the area of unimproved moorland was little bigger than a large field, and clearly contains the remains of several quarries and also small spoil heaps, some of which lie adjacent to the northern field boundary.

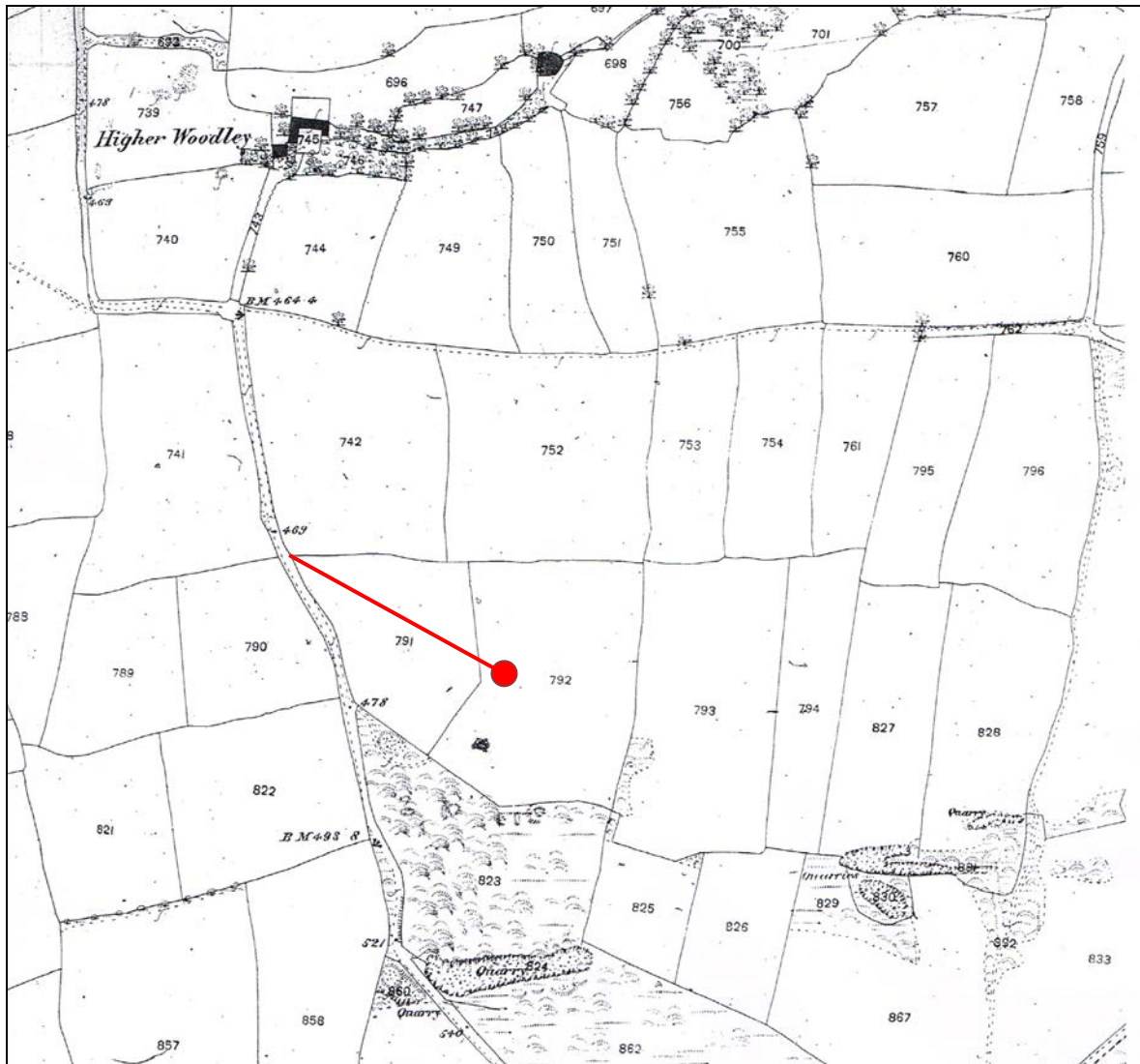


Figure 4: The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (CSL) (the location of the site is indicated).

2.5 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The landscape of 1907 is identical to that of 1881. Subsequent mapping indicates the field containing the proposed turbine lost its central hedgebank after 1963, and on the 1985 map the long linear quarry to the south is marked as a partially-backfilled refuse tip. A number of field boundaries had been lost since 1907, and most of the mining-related earthworks shown on the earlier maps have been lost, but the basic structure of the fieldscape survives remarkably well.

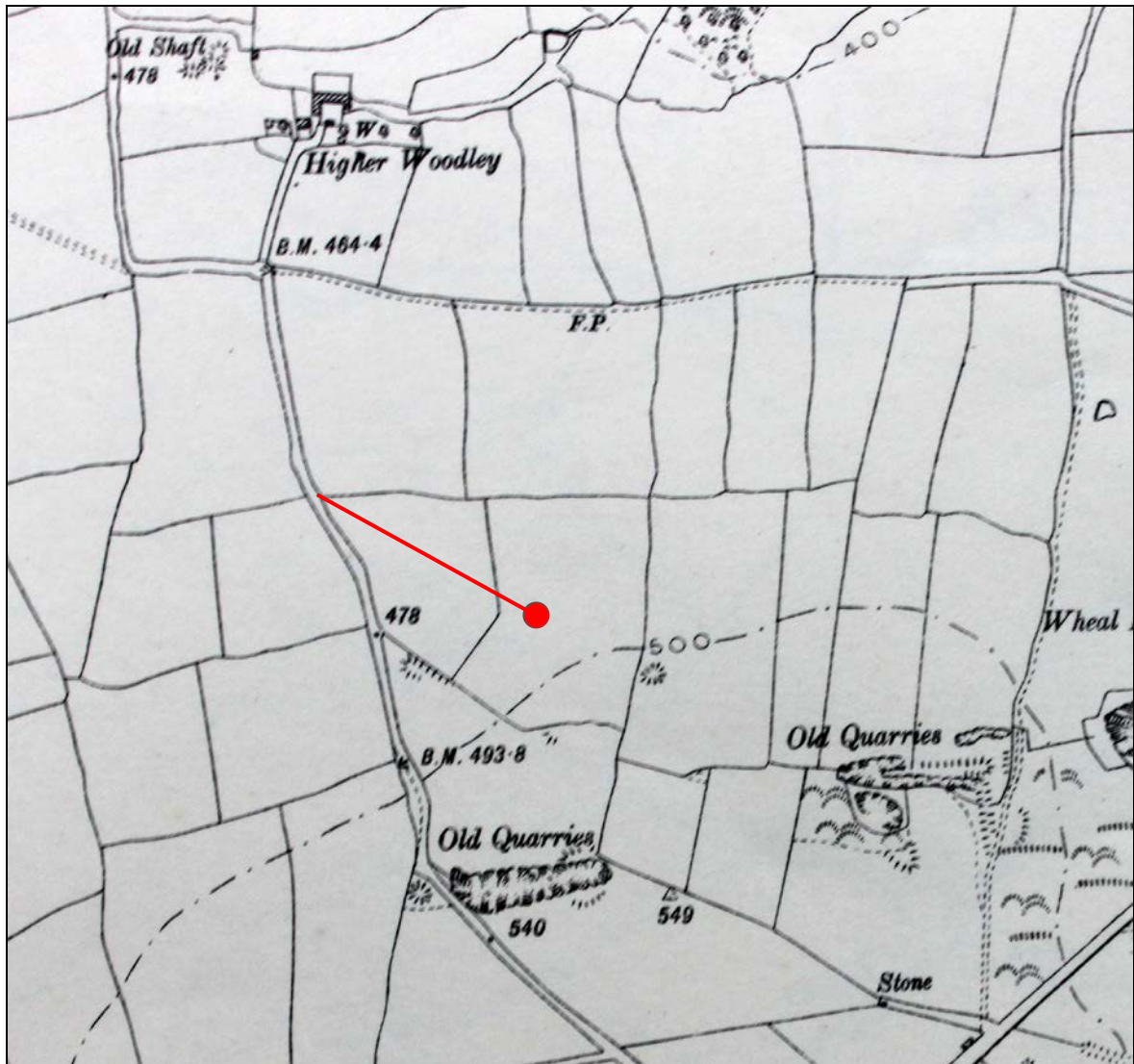


Figure 5: The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (CSL) (the location of the site is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The turbine is to be situated north-west of the village of Lanivet, west of the town of Bodmin. It is to be located in a field, adjacent to a small parish road, which runs north-south, forming the western boundary of the present enclosure. To the north, south and east are agricultural fields, of mixed pasture and arable usage. Two fields to the north is a large farm complex, including house and farm buildings, which is Higher Woodley Farm. In the field immediately north of the turbine site runs the Saint's Way public footpath. Two large lines of pylons run to the south-east and north-west of the site and a much smaller domestic/single farm turbine lies immediately to the south, north of Rosewarrick farm and another mast-type structure stands to the south-west, across the parish road. Another turbine lies south of Withiel, to the west of the proposed turbine site, this cannot be seen from Withiel village as it sits south of a large ridge of ground, but inter-visibility between these two turbines is expected, if that proposed is constructed. There is direct inter-visibility with the quarries, open cast (medieval?) mining at Fernside Farm, which lies on the high ground to the south and south-east of the site. Visibility is also confirmed for the farm complex at Higher Rosewarrick Farm. There are wide views to the north and north-west. Visibility from the east side of the field towards Bodmin and to the south-east to Lanivet, certainly will be clear visibility from the turbine shaft and hub to these locations. Views to the west where the ground drops away and to the south-west, towards the mining areas around Roche, at some distance.

The field was walked, photographs and notes were taken, in February 2014. The field in which the turbine is to be situated is wedge shaped, on a north-facing slope, with mature trimmed stone-faced banks topped with hedges. These banks have been well kept and consequently no mature trees have been allowed to form, so there is no local blocking between the turbine and its immediate location. The field is currently laid to fairly level pasture and rises steeply to the south-east corner. There is a possible area of earthwork which runs east-west across the middle of the field, this is very slight and may represent a removed hedge-bank boundary, formerly dividing the field into two enclosures, or it may simply represent a geological feature. There are gates into the adjacent fields in the north-east corner and north boundary, with a further gate onto the parish road in the north-west corner. The field gate onto the road has granite gate piers. There are some undulations to the higher ground in the south-east corner that is of geological form, not of archaeological interest. No obvious signs of any archaeological features were observed, within the field enclosure.

3.2 Archaeological Background

There are a number of HER sites in close proximity to the proposed turbine location, with a possible prehistoric/Romano-British round and associated field-system identified as cropmarks to the west and north-west. There is also significant evidence of medieval and post-medieval quarrying/mining particularly to the south and east. Some archaeological work has been carried out locally, most notably within Bodmin and the Roman fort at Nanstallion, closer to the proposal site is the archaeological assessment and limited excavations carried out in Lanivet village during the extension of the primary school (Thorpe 2000).

Land at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall

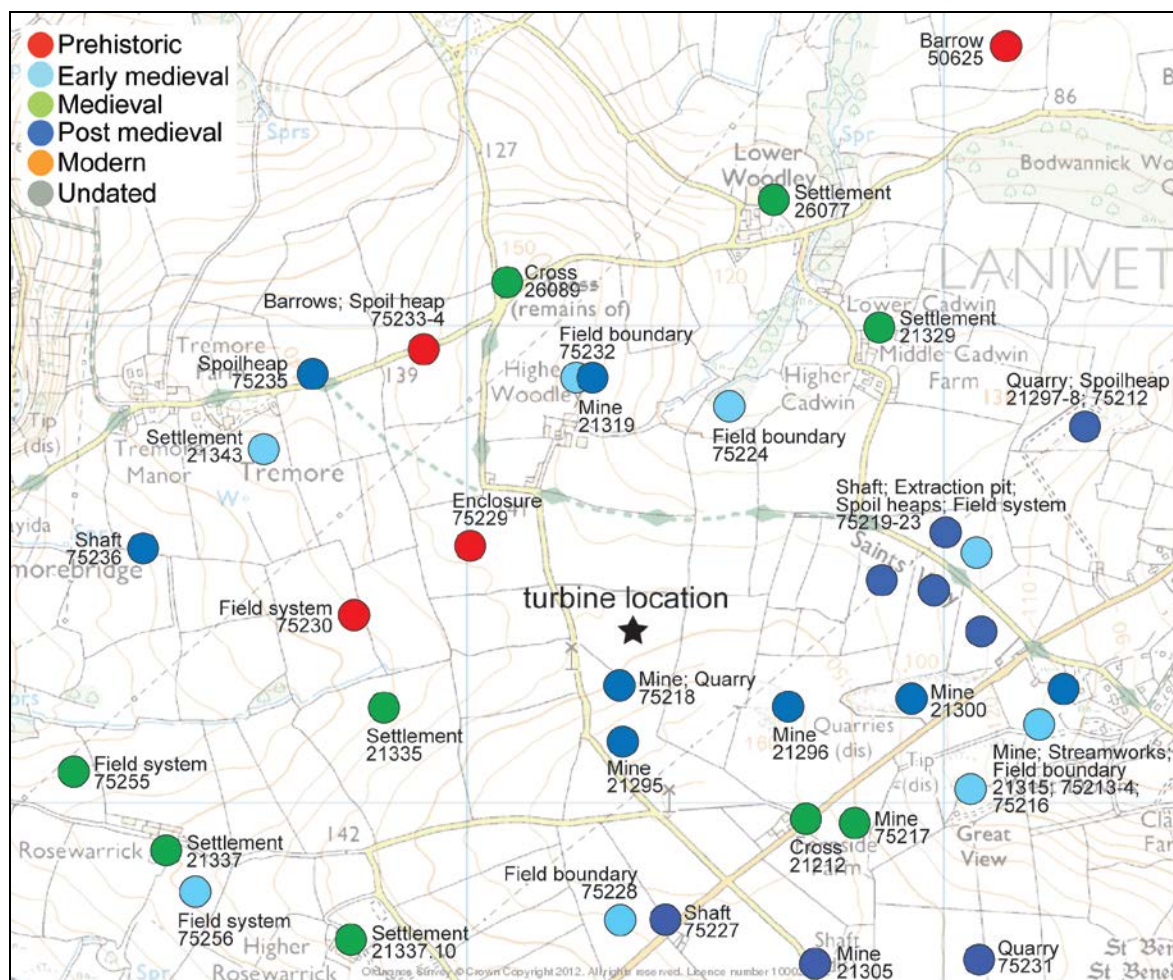


Figure 6: Nearby undesignated heritage assets (source: CHES).

Site ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
75229	Higher Woodley enclosure	Cropmark	Prehistoric or Romano-British Round; a univallate enclosure 60x57m
75230	Tremore field system	Cropmark	Field system; Prehistoric or Romano-British but undated
75233-4	Higher Woodley barrows/spoil heaps	Monument	Bronze Age barrows and/or spoil heaps
50625	Bodwannick barrow	Cropmark	Possible round barrow
21343	Tremore medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement, first recorded in the Domesday Book
75256	Rosewarrick early medieval field system	Monument	The banks of two rectangular fields visible as low earthworks
75288	Redtye early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Cropmark of a field boundary
75232	Higher Woodley early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Cropmark of a field boundary
75224	Higher Cadwin early medieval field boundary	Monument	Earthwork field boundary 73m long
21212	Woodley Cross	Monument	A medieval wheel-headed cross, re-erected in 1983
21329	Cadwin medieval settlement	Documentary	Medieval settlement first recorded 1302
21335	Pentrace DMV	Documentary	Medieval settlement first recorded in 1426, last recorded in 1840
21337	Rosewarrick medieval settlement	Documentary	Medieval settlement first recorded 1201
21337.10	Rosewarrick medieval settlement	Documentary	Medieval settlement of Higher Rosewarrick first recorded 1294
75217	Fernside open cast mine	Monument	Two large pits with spoil tips, possibly medieval
75255	Rosewarrick medieval field system	Cropmarks	A series of parallel field boundaries 215m long and 17m apart visible as cropmarks
26077	Woodley medieval settlement	Documentary	Medieval settlement first recorded 1275
26089	Tremore Cross	Monument	A round-headed wayside cross
21295	West Downs Mine	Monument	South Woodley Mine shown on 1880 OS map
21296	West Down Mine	Monument	Wheal Sara at West Down, shown as an old quarry on OS maps
21300	West Down medieval open cast mine	Monument	Wheal Prosper Mine operating 1860-1909; old streamworks of ?medieval date

Land at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall

21305	West Down Mine	Monument	Mine marked on 1880 OS map
21315, 75213-4, 75216	West Down early medieval streamworks; West Down Mine	Monument	Tin streaming earthworks; old quarry marked on OS maps
21319	Higher Woodley Mine	Monument	'Tremore Mine' operating in 1839
75219-23	Lanivet post-medieval mining landscape	Monument	A series of monuments, including: an oval pit or pond 12×0.8m; extractive pits; spoil heaps
75218	West Downs Mine	Cropmarks	A series of spoil tips visible as cropmarks
75227	Redtye Shaft	Monument	Disused shaft shown on 1908 OS map
75231	Highcross post medieval quarry	Cropmark	Possible extractive pit as a cropmark
75235	Tremore spoil heap	Monument	A small mound
75236	Tremore Shaft	Monument	A shaft or extractive pit visible on aerial photographs

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

3.3 Assessment of Impact

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports, for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and cabling or ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below-ground remains of archaeological features within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, expected to be deeper than current topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features. The geophysical survey would appear to suggest the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains of any great significance is slim, but the some of the amorphous anomalies identified may relate to mining activity in the immediate area.

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 other negative impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

4.0 Results of the Geophysical Survey

4.1 Introduction

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.2ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the access track. This work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel on Thursday 20th January 2014. What follows is a summary of the full report (for full details see Stratascan Report No. J6420).



Figure 7: Preliminary shade plot of the gradiometer survey (Stratascan Report No. J6420: Figure 4).

4.2 Results

The survey revealed relatively little, despite the clear potential of the surrounding landscape (see above). The double-ditched field boundary lost since 1963 is clearly visible (anomaly 1), as well as a very slight linear (anomaly 2). This feature may belong to a relict fieldsystem predating the current layout, but is most likely a drainage feature. There are also a number of anomalies of probable natural origin, which nonetheless may reflect early mining activity (anomalies 5-6). There is also a modern water pipe (anomaly 3) bisecting the site and a number of ferrous spikes (anomalies 4 & 7).



Figure 8: Preliminary interpretation of the results (Stratascan Report No. J6420: Figure 5).

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 (30m to hub and 45m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the 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 1), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

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

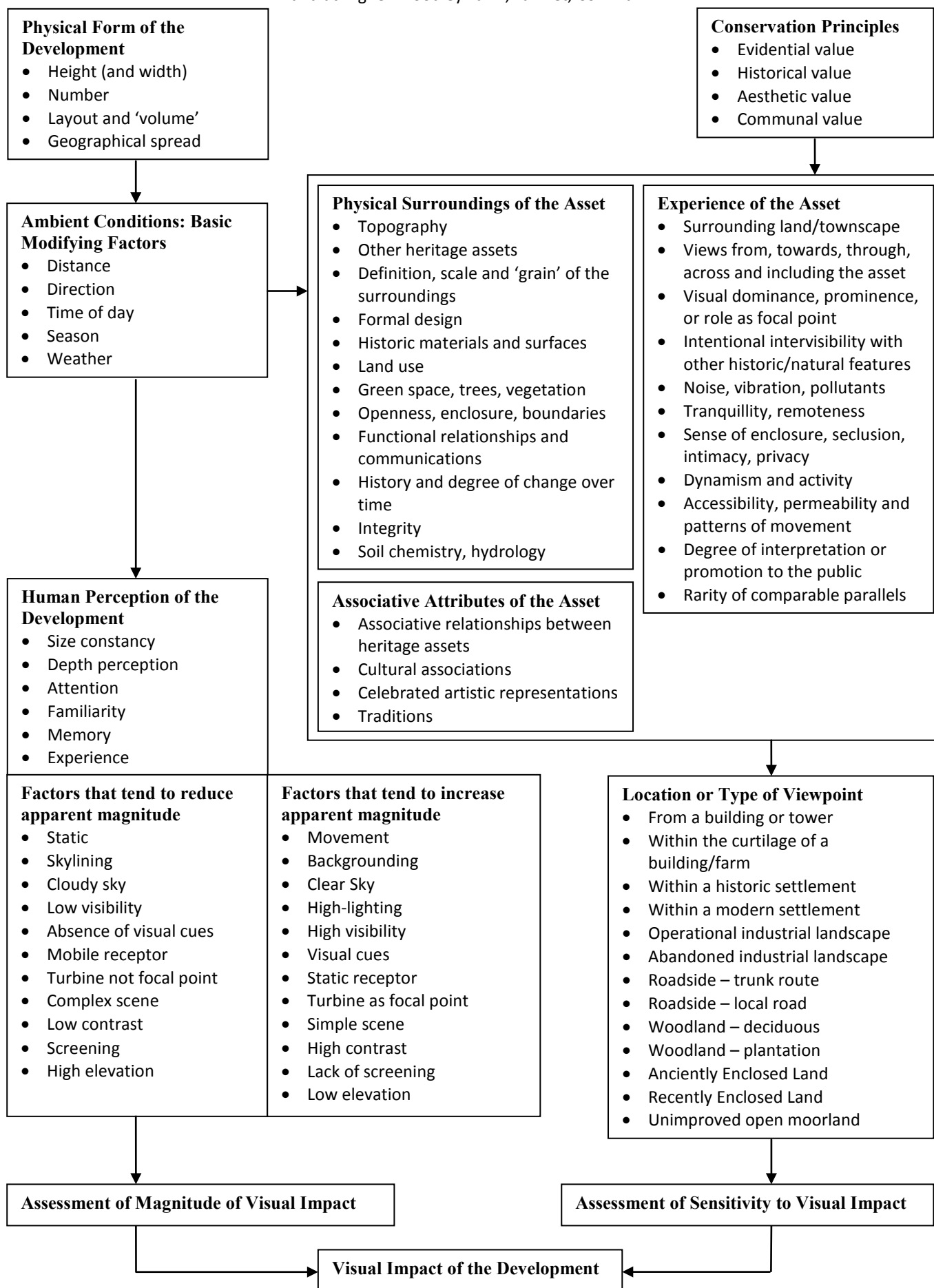


Table 1: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

5.3.1 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

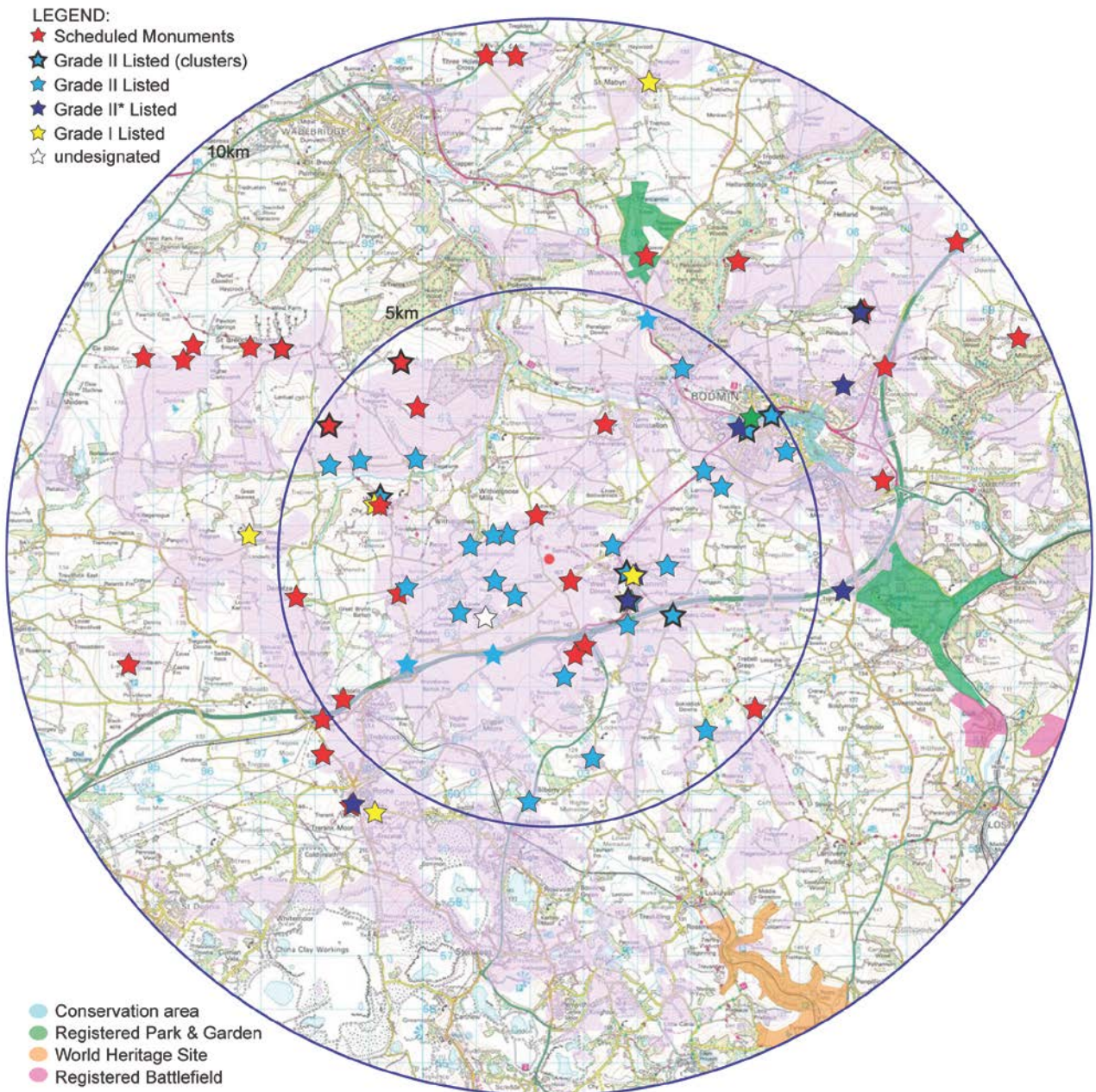


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mosscliff Environmental).

5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this undulating, hilly landscape will be extensive close to the turbine, particularly to the north-east and south-west, but very patchy beyond 5km. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Mosscliff Environmental (Figures 9-10). 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 east and north. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (45m). 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.

LEGEND:

- ★ Scheduled Monuments
- ★ Grade II Listed (clusters)
- ★ Grade II Listed
- ★ Grade II* Listed
- ★ Grade I Listed
- ☆ undesignated

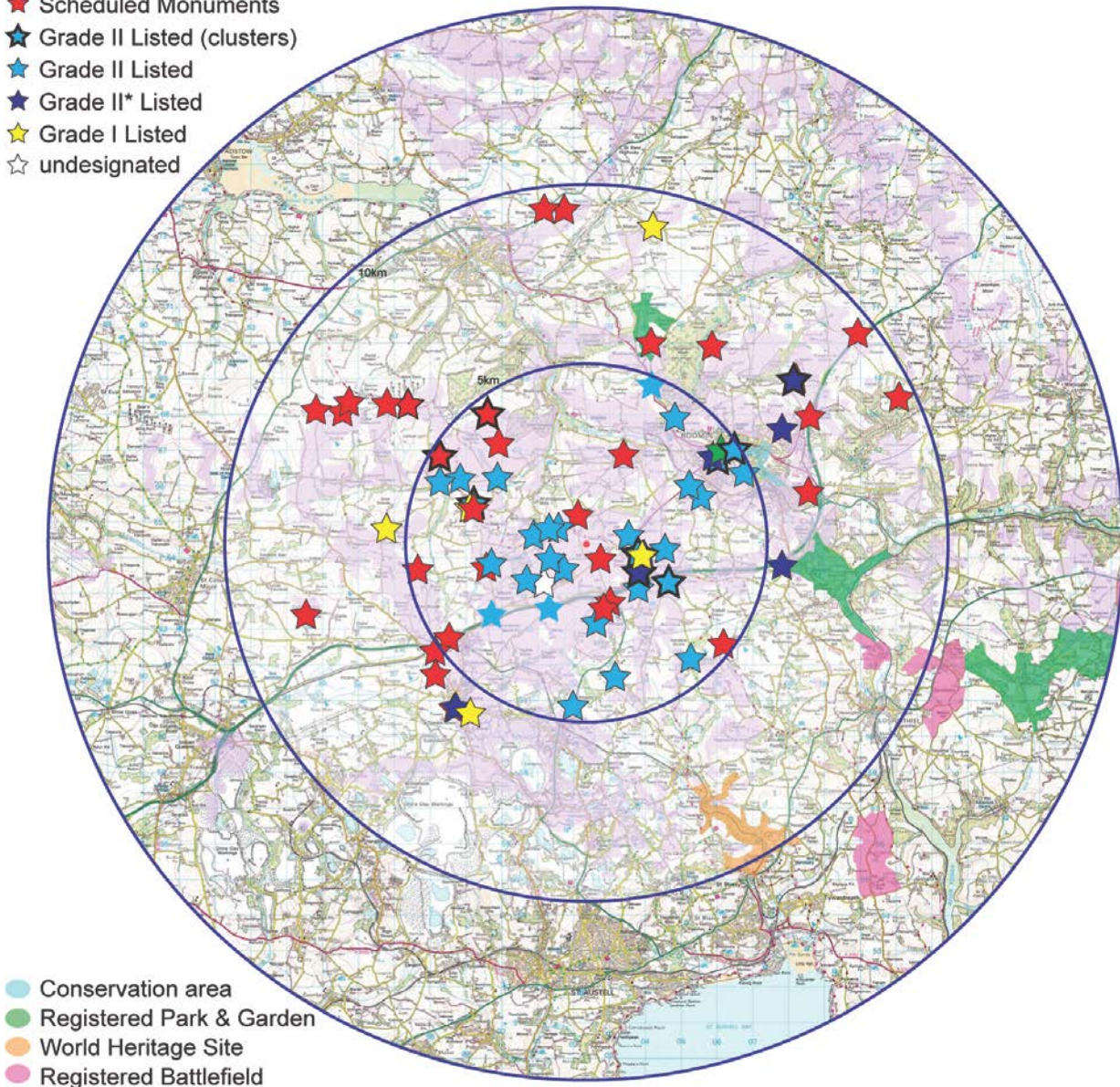


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km (based on a ZTV supplied by Mosscliff Environmental).

5.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, 10km and beyond to 15km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There are thirteen scheduled monuments or groups of monuments, recorded within a 5km radius to the proposed turbine. These vary from medieval crosses, hillforts and hut circles to barrows, barrow cemeteries on high downs, rounds or defended settlement sites. The majority of the assets within the 5km area have some form of local blocking which protects them from direct views of the turbine, especially the small stone medieval crosses which populate the area. Inter-visibility was confirmed to some extent for the majority of the significant heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period which lie to the north-west. Two Grade I listed churches lie within the 5km area, at Lanivet and Withiel and two Grade II* listed buildings also lie within the 5km, the hospital

buildings in Bodmin and a former religious building at St Benet's Abbey. The 5km area is also bisected to its southern end by the A30 roadway. The settlement of Lanivet lies within 2km from the turbine and the villages of Withiel and Wenn also lie, 4km and 5.5km respectively. The villages of Ruthernbridge and Nanstallon lie 3-3.5km away, although neither settlement has any views to the turbine. Bodmin lies within 5km and Wadebridge within 10km. Intervisibility was confirmed to some extent for the majority of Grade II listed farms and farm buildings within the 3km inner radius from the turbine.

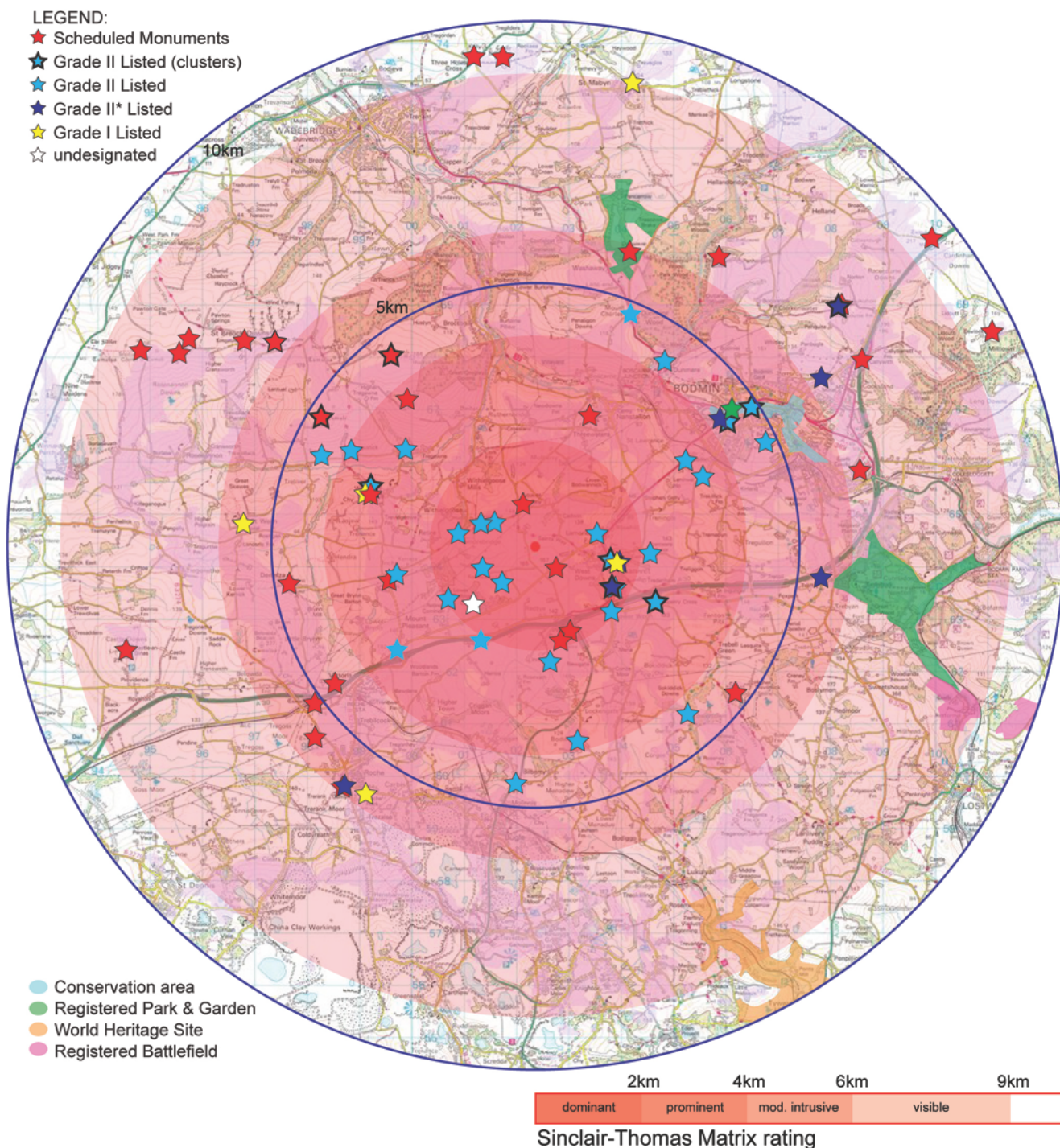


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Mosscliff Environmental), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.

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

- Lower Colbiggan Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Visible across the fields although the site could not be properly assessed as it is only accessible via a long private track. There will be clear views to the turbine across the fairly level agricultural fields, where the turbine stands north-east of the farmhouse. Barns and buildings will provide some local blocking; reducing views as they stand north of the house and the house focuses south. As a farmhouse this was built to take advantage of the enclosed wasteland in the area and is specific in its agricultural function, it was not built with views in mind. The relationship between the farmhouse and its land-holding will not be affected. The turbine will change the rural essence of the landscape in which the farm takes its wider setting and which is defined as a farming landscape. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Higher Rosewarrick Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair to good. The house sits south of its historic and modern farm yards and complex of barns, across the road in a small wooded enclosure. The trees and barns/farm buildings provide some local blocking. The turbine (1.5-2km distant) will be clearly visible from the area around the farm, on the high ground to the north-east. The former function of the farmhouse and its situation in its holding are not affected, neither is its immediate context or relationship with its outbuildings. The views to its outbuilding may be affected however as it will look north-northeast to its buildings and the turbine may rise above these and carry the eye. Its wider landscape setting will be altered if this turbine is constructed and there will be a direct impact on the agricultural nature of the landscape. As the turbine is only a few fields over this is quite significant, despite the farmhouse not being defined by its

outward views the effect of the turbine, due to proximity, and its effect on the agricultural nature of the immediate environment; Impact: **negative/moderate**.

- Lower Rosewarrick Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located just below Higher Rosewarrick, this farmhouse faces south-east across to its historic stone outbuildings. It is shielded by trees and hedge-banks to the west and north-east. The tall mature hedge-banks of the drive to the farm and the adjacent parish road may provide quite significant levels of local blocking to the building. As it faces away from the turbine and its focus is not towards the turbine, views will be somewhat limited from within the building. From the gardens and grounds the trees will limit views but views will be possible. From the fields to the north and east and north-west the turbine will clearly be visible. The agricultural function of the farmhouse and its relationship with its outbuildings will not be affected or interrupted. The relationship between the farmhouse and its land, particularly the 'home' fields to the north and north-east will be affected as the turbine will interrupt these and draw the eye. Due to the interruption of the link between farmhouse and land holding, although this is only minimal, the building primarily listed and valued for its vernacular style and preservation and age; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Swindon Villa; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Only the roof was visible, which is set in a heavily wooded garden to the north side of the road, east of the small settlement of Inches. This will have no views to the turbine as there are barely any views into the enclosure and it is expected there are few out of the enclosure; impact: **negative/unknown**, expected neutral.
- Tregustick Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set amongst a group of houses and stone barns this farmhouse is defined by the relationship with its buildings to the west and the other houses. The turbine is too far away to interrupt these views and the relationships between the buildings. The turbine will certainly be visible to the south-east, on the high ground at 4-4.5km. It cannot and will not affect our experience of the farm and wider group of buildings. This is a cohesive settlement and it will affect the wider landscape setting in which this settlement finds itself and it will also affect the views to the church at St Clement, Withiel, damaging the landscape presence of the church, so that instead of views to the church one will look at the turbine; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Tregolls Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Clear views to the high ground upon which the turbine is to be constructed to the south-east at a distance of 4.5-4.75km. There is some local blocking from a modern house to the east and some tall mature trees to the south-east but the farm sits high on a south-facing slope, which is the direction of focus of its views. The farms relationship and views to its buildings is unaffected as they lie to the west and south-west. Its relationship with its land holding and the immediate surroundings of the countryside are also unaffected. The wider landscape will be impacted as the turbine will be a key visual element. The farmhouse is not defined by its views and as it has such wide views other turbines are also visible and these do not affect our understanding or experience of the building, as the turbine is too far away for direct impact; impact: **neutral**.
- Bosnieves Farmhouse and Outbuildings; medium significance, all Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. This farmhouse has a large range of outbuildings to the west and has a walled garden to the front which is framed to the east and south-east by an earthen bank and tall mature trees. These completely enclose and block the house from any views to the turbine, local blocking applies. The house is also set slightly lower down and although there are wider views to the north, there is not as much visual connection to the landscape to the south. The main relationships are between farmhouse and barns and this is maintained, unaffected by the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Treffry Farmhouse; high significance, Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Comprehensively blocked by Treffry house and the associated barns and buildings and by the trees to the west and north-west, no inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

- Tremore Manor and attached garden walls; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Added group value with the bridge and lodge house. Set in the wooded Tremore valley, on a west-facing slope, amongst trees and with walled gardens to the west. Views to the south and west are most prominent, front facade is to the east however. Turbine lies within 1-1.5km to the east, on the upper, higher slopes. Some local blocking from the trees which surround the house, barns, buildings and also blocking by the bungalow built on the rising ground to the east of the house. Additional local blocking from the topography. There will be some direct inter-visibility despite these mitigating factors and since as a gentry building this manor would have been built with views in mind, it will be negatively affected, although most views are down the valley and across the valley rather than towards the turbine; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Tremore Lodge; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set further down in the valley, this building is shielded from views by the other stone houses on the eastern slopes of the valley and the trees which line the slopes. Its focus is to the south down the valley and to the adjacent bridge over the stream. Despite being in the dominant zone of impact this local blocking will be enough to preclude inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.
- St Bennett's Abbey; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: excellent. Set into the western slopes of the valley, leading down from Lanivet, this house is completely shrouded in a dense woodland, called Clann Wood. This will comprehensively block any views to the turbine as it completely encloses the house, with only a small area of lawns around the building, which faces roughly east away from the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Tremere Manor House; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. The farmhouse sits to the south-east of a very large complex of modern barns. These will shield the building from any views to the turbine, with its primary focus being to the south. As a former Manor (now farmhouse), views were important, however, the A30 and associated landscaping lies immediately to the south and this is a significant modern impact on this

asset; as are the large modern farm buildings. No inter-visibility due to local blocking, despite its proximity; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Treffry Country House; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: good to excellent. Set in a large farmyard and complex of undesignated and designated heritage assets, with extensive stone barns and modern buildings, to the west and the north. Two dominant hedgebank boundaries define the property to the east and west, blocking all views. The barns and building which wrap around the house will also further block views. The landscaping associated with the A30 will also further break up any views towards the turbine. Within the yards and between the buildings there will be no interruption of views due to the large scale of the farm complex and the trees and hedges. The house faces south and south-east, towards the Lanhydrock estate and Lostwithiel; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Lancarffe House; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: good. Set in wooded and enclosed grounds down a long lane this building can be glimpsed at a distance, it appears in good condition. It is affected by the large A30 roadway and associated landscaping, as it passes through this otherwise level area of ground and is raised up, with associated banks and ditches. The house is enclosed in landscaped grounds, planted with trees to the perimeter. There will be some limited views towards the turbine across Bodmin, which will provide local blocking. The main frontage of the house appears to lie to the south and west; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.3 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Lanivet: 6 Riverside Road; Mill Cottage; Churchtown Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: fair to good. Although some local blocking applies to some of these houses, the village itself will be completely dominated by the turbine, on the high ground to the north-west. The setting of the buildings in the village and the relationships between them, the church and other houses will not be directly affected but the turbine will be generally visible from most of the village. None of these houses or cottages were built specifically with views in mind but the overall dominance of the turbine on this small rural settlement will directly interrupt our experience of this village and the heritage assets within it; impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Bodwen: Ivy Cottage, Old Farmhouse, Barns and Stables; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: good. Just off a B-road, leading from the A391, which lies to the north. The settlement, as typical in the area is shielded by mature trees in and around the buildings, and the buildings will block views between each other. The various buildings provide each other's setting, the farm buildings being in a walled enclosure. The house, cottage and barns provide a cohesive unit. The local blocking and distance from the turbine leads to an assessment of impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Bodmin: Cluster of Grade II Listed buildings outside the conservation area; medium significance, conditions: good to fair. Largely blocked from any views by the surrounding areas of development, the historic hospital site and other town buildings, the town setting and immediate context and relationships between these buildings will not be affected; impact: **neutral**.
- Bodmin conservation area; very high significance, a protected urban landscape, conditions: mixed. Although the turbine will not directly affect the conservation area it will be visible from several areas to the western side of the town and some of the higher areas to the north, such as around the former workhouse. The centre of the town is set in a valley and this will have neutral impact due to local blocking. Multiple areas will have views out to the high ground to the west and despite local blocking the turbine will be visible and may interrupt some views within sections of the town although local blocking is expected to still be quite substantial; impact: **negative/minor**.

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 places of religious worship.

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

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its

settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St Nivet; high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: good. Also Grade II* and Grade II Listed memorial monuments/gravestones and Scheduled crosses within churchyard, high and medium significance, condition: fair to good. The monuments in the wooded churchyard will not be impacted by the turbine due to local blocking by the solid ring of mature trees which enclose the church in a sub-circular bank; impact: **neutral**. The church itself lies approximately 2km from the turbine. The body of the church will be partly shielded by the dense ring of mature trees which surround the church, however this protection will be more limited in winter with the leaves off the trees. The setting in the churchyard and in the wider village will also not be altered. The majority of the village lies to the west and south of the church and views between the village and church will not be interrupted by the turbine. Modern housing lies to the east and north-east of the church and views to the church are protected as the tall trees will block views to the turbine but the church is visible through these from the houses. The church tower is very tall and stands proud of the trees and will have direct views to the turbine which will dominate the views from the top of the tower as it will carry the eye. Views back to the church from within the wider landscape define the landscape presence of this church, views from the south-west, south, south-east and east, will all be affected by the turbine which will appear in the views as a taller more dominant feature, with moving blades. From the east and north-east, the turbine will not interrupt views but it will appear on the high ground behind the church and will draw the eye due to its size and the moving blades. This will therefore break the visual link between the church and its nearby main town (Bodmin), the focal point of the area. To the west and north-west the turbine will directly interrupt views to the church, especially from St Clement church. The village sits in a wide shallow valley area with high ground to the north and west and further away to the north-east. The church is the most visible man-made feature in the village and previously dominated the settlement. The turbine will not

completely dominate the village, visible from multiple areas of the modern and historic areas of the settlement; impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St Clement; high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: good. Set in the heart of the village. The setting of the church and its context in its wooded graveyard are unaffected and the views between the settlement and church are unaffected. Landscape views towards the church from the west and north west are disrupted as the turbine will be visible behind the church tower to the south-east. The turbine also interrupts views to Lanivet church and also appears in views towards Bodmin. When viewing the church from nearby St Wenna, the next closest church, the turbine will compete with the church tower, it has therefore weakened one direction of landscape presence for this church. It has no effect on our understanding or experience of the church or its setting but it affects the views to and from the tower, which define the church in the landscape; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Withiel Church; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair to poor. Ruined walls of possible earlier church in the churchyard of St Clements. Blocked from views to the turbine by the manor house, trees of the manor ground and the church. Listed purely for their preservation; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- St Michael's Medieval Chapel, Roche Rock; high significance, Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed, condition: fair. Ruined but well maintained in its current state. Built into a rocky outcrop, south-east of the village of Roche. The fabric of the chapel is built into the rock and is clearly intended to be a key visual feature in the local landscape, adjacent to a main route through the village of Roche, going south. The chapel is clearly visible to the north, north-east, north-west, west and south-west. The chapel itself has small windows, one in its eastern gable and one to the west, therefore limiting its outlook. This precludes any views to the proposed turbine to the north. The windows which do light the chapel are intended as lighting, not for views, being of small lancet style and set high in the walls. This is a structure designed to be looked at, not looked from. It is defined by its visibility in the landscape and it still retains local primacy in spite of the large scale mining activity in the area, so unusual is the form of the structure and its position on the rock. Despite being in the zone of prominent visibility we can still experience and understand this feature as intended; impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St Wenna; high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: good. This church sits approx 6km from the proposed turbine site. The church is to be found just north of a country house or manor house, set in a wooded sub-ovoid walled churchyard. The church is just south-west of the 19th century parish school building and this setting within the small farming community will not be affected by the turbine, being too far away to interrupt the views between the buildings. The church itself has a small squat tower, which, although visible over the trees of its wooded graveyard, does not hold the same level of landscape presence as some of the taller towers nearby. It is visible locally, within its parish but less visible in the wider landscape. The turbine may interrupt views between the church tower and those at Bodmin and Lanivet, it will also appear in the views towards nearby St Clements church at Withiel. It will carry the eye in these eastern views due to its moving blades and this has a negative impact on both churches; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Gomonda, Roche; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: good. Including monuments, crosses and churchyard features; medium significance, all Grade II Listed, condition: mixed, generally good. Set in a heavily wooded churchyard, which is open to the eastern side, within a walled enclosure, framed by the main road, known as Fore Street to the eastern side. Opposite the church, to the south-east, lies the village war memorial, with

the children's playground and the open countryside beyond. To the east lie the large church buildings, partly historic, partly modern and the school playing fields and playgrounds. A large line of pylons runs south-east of Roche and numerous extant turbines are visible in the landscape, as well as historic and ongoing mining buildings and activity. The church is shielded to the north by the wooded fringe of the churchyard. The tower will look over this to the north-east towards the turbine, although it will be further interrupted by the landscaping of the A30 roadway, being extended near Victoria. At 6-7km the turbine will not have a direct impact and will not compete with the church tower as it is too distant. Views to St Wenna and St Clement to the north and north-west will remain unaffected, as will views to St Denis to the south-west. Views to St Michael's chapel on Roche rock will be unaffected. Views to Lanivet church will however be interrupted, as will views to Bodmin. Due to the significance of the assets and the appearance of the turbine in some views from the tower; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Church of St Lawrence, Bodmin; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Small later 19th century church blocked from views to the turbine, by the buildings of the hospital and asylum, with which it may be associated; and by the trees of its churchyard. There is no tower, merely a bell tower and therefore there are not wider views out of or to the asset; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone E: Less Distinct

- St Mabena and wayside cross in churchyard; high significance, Scheduled Monument (cross) and Grade I Listed (church), conditions: excellent. Set in the heart of the village, on a high knoll of ground the church has wide views to the south and south-west. The cross will be shielded by the church from any impact from the turbine; it is also blocked by the buildings of the village which wrap around the church at its centre, impact: **neutral**. The church has amongst the widest views in the area and may certainly have some limited views to the turbine from the tower. The body of the church is shielded by the surrounding village houses. The church tower is visible from other churches in the area, creating a network of towers and spires, which will be unaffected by the turbine. South-southeast of the village there is an extant large turbine, which will interrupt views between the church and the distant proposed turbine and there is no real quantifiable effect on the church; 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 C: Moderately Intrusive

- Gunwen Chapel; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Blocked from any views to the turbine by the scrubland and trees of Bokiddick Down, no inter-visibility. Chapel set within the small settlement west of Helman Tor and is understood and would

still be experienced as a chapel and historic building within its immediate surroundings; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.6 Institutional Buildings

A range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, sometimes with a view to aesthetics

A wide range structures relating to formal governance or care, built and/or maintained by local, county or national authorities. This category covers structures built for a specific purpose and includes: work/poor houses, hospitals, asylums, council offices or other facilities. Some of these buildings are 18th century in date, but most are 19th century or later. These structures betray a high degree of formal planning, within which aesthetics, setting and long views could play an important part. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- St Lawrence hospital, post-medieval institutional building, former psychiatric hospital, Townsend House, Williams House; high significance, Grade II* Listed, conditions: excellent. Group value with substantial institutional stone buildings dominating the high ridge south-west of the main part of the town. Built on a western facing slope, becoming steeper to the west, with wide and extensive landscape views this is a very large complex of brick and stone institutional buildings. To the east and north of this, further stone buildings, further institutional sites, all in parkland or designed spaces, with lawns and hedges. These buildings block each other and it is the psychiatric hospital to the west which would have been the most affected by the proposed turbine, however this listed structure has recently been demolished. The hospital buildings were built with views towards it in mind, built for status and with extravagant architectural details, as often found in the 19th century. It was designed to be looked at, the main hospital being an unusual design, with a central hub and radiating wings, like the spokes of a wheel. A feature of the buildings are the grounds and parks which surround them, some of which are now converted to a housing development and that to the north being developed as a science park. The buildings all have large sash windows which give wide landscape views, but the historic buildings are now enclosed to the south by the modern hospital buildings and some surviving mature trees provide some limited screening. Direct views will however be possible across to the turbine, possibly from the upper floors of the large historic structures. The large windows in the buildings are designed to give light to the structures and to fit with the architectural style. The majority of the complex was for patients, built for care and medicine, not for their views. We can understand the site as a former hospital, especially since the wider site and indeed the historic buildings themselves are still, in part, being used as such. A change in the wider landscape views are negative as the building, especially the central section has some sensitivity, however it is mitigated by its continual medicinal use and the small elements of local blocking and its institutional function; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.7 Gravestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Monuments

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

- Reperry Cross; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Set into a hedge-bank, on a projecting section of stone-faced bank, at a cross-roads, as intended, in its original wayside context. There are wide views to the north, although the ground rises to the north-west. A wide, green lane with tall hedge-banks now truncated by the adjacent A30 does provide some local blocking, as do the hedge-bank field boundaries; however there would be views, at a very close proximity of 2km to the turbine, the turbine cannot affect its significance; impact: **neutral**.
- Medieval and Early Medieval Crosses in St Nivet churchyard; high significance, Scheduled Monuments and Grade II* listed structures (see entry for church).
- Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Set along the old coach road, to the south side of the road. This is very close to the site of the turbine. However the cross is only a small feature and will be comprehensively blocked by the barns and stone buildings of Fernside Farm, which lies directly to the north; impact: **neutral**.
- Tremore Cross; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Set at a crossroads, to the north-east side. Facing to the south-west across the cross-roads, set deep in the hedge-bank, within a ditch, largely blocked by the hedges and banks around it. The ground on which the turbine is to be situated is higher, rising to the south of the crossroads. The hedge-banks to the south of the crossroads are tall and there are some mature trees to the south. This provides some protection but the turbine will be clearly visible from the site of the cross. The cross is defined by views towards it, necessary to identify it as a religious symbol. It does not depend on outward views and we can still understand it as a wayside medieval cross in its intended location. The turbines dominance of the rural landscape in which the cross is set and its clear visual dominance of the crossroads will have some negative effect however due to extreme proximity and our experience of the old routeways and cross are expected to be affected as a whole by the turbine; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- St Ingunger; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Set into a hedge-bank, which respects the cross and has been cut around it. There will be some views over the bank to the rear of the cross to the turbine, across the woodlands immediately north and the fields, with hedgebanks and the landscaping of the A30. However in spring and summer the hedge will grow and local blocking will be more comprehensive. Despite being in the prominent zone of impact from the turbine the cross is in no way directly affected; impact: **neutral**.
- Withiel medieval cross; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. Set on a private property. The cross may have stood alongside the small track or former road which runs from the parish road to the east, to the house. There are a number of other turbines visible in the landscape, especially the high ground to the south-east and this

turbine will only minimally add to these as it is likely it will be seen. The cross is not defined by its outlook but by its religious symbolism and views towards it; impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected neutral.

- Inchs Cross; high significance, a medieval cross, condition: unknown. This could not be found, impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected neutral.
- Higher Innis, 19th century grave; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. In the grounds of the small private bible Christian chapel at Higher Innis. This is set in a small wooded enclosure, on flat level ground looking towards the high ground to the north-east towards the proposed turbine. Between lies the landscaping and modern impact of the A30 roadway. Other turbines are clearly visible from this small structure and a line of pylons runs nearby which dominate the small structure which was initially intended to be visible in the landscape as a religious centre. The grave itself will have no outlook out of the enclosure and no inter-visibility, a grave has a memorial function and only a visual function in its immediate surroundings, within consecrated ground; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Bodmin Beacon; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. This is a commemorative monument, designed to be seen and identified as such, not defined by its outward views. It forms an obelisk and stands in an open park like space on the edge of the town. It is surrounded to the west by houses and to the north and east by industrial estates. It towers above these and being on a high hill and such a tall and imposing structure, has substantial local primacy. There are numerous other impacts including the A30, pylons, wind turbines and mobile phone masts which compete already with the monument in the landscape. At 5km distance the turbine will not directly compete with the monument, views from the main small settlements in the area are still possible, as it lies far enough away from the turbine and cannot be included in the same views. However the turbine will add cumulatively as another modern impact, further reducing the wider landscape presence of this monument which once would have been comprehensive and complete, with no competing tall structures but for church towers. Impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Wayside Cross north-west of Callywith; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. This could not be found, however a large industrial site has grown up in this area and there are several road junctions between small parish roads, the A38 and A30; impact: **negative/unknown** but neutral expected.
- Lancarffe Medieval cross; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Blocked from any inter-visibility by the wooded grounds of the adjacent Lancarffe House, which is also a heritage asset; impact: **neutral**.
- Stone cross at SX07856754; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: good. Set at a small junction between Old Callywith road and Roselands Road, this will be comprehensively blocked from any views to the turbine by the tall hedge-banks and trees which dominate the roadside banks and enclose the junction; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone E: Less Distinct

- Three Holes Cross; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. A wayside cross on the small roadside settlement of Three Holes Cross, set into hedge, with mature trees. This cross is unusually still in its roadside setting, as intended, and can be understood as an important religious piece of architectural stonework. It will be blocked from all views to the east to the turbine by the hedgebanks which line the roads, and the asset lies 9-9.5km away; impact: **neutral**.
- Deviock Cross; high significance, Scheduled Monument, medieval cross, condition: unknown. Set in fields or down a wooded green lane on private land this cross was not

visible from the public highway. It lies to the north-east of the turbine, at almost 10km away and it is therefore unlikely there would have been any impact; impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected neutral.

5.6.8 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Colbiggan bronze age barrow; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. Some of the fields around Colbiggan and Lower Colbiggan Farms are visible from the public road and some shallow undulations were visible which may be barrows, however it was hard to say and this could not be absolutely identified and therefore could not be directly assessed; impact: **negative/unknown**.
- Bowl barrow, 270m south-west of Castle Hill Farm; very high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Set in the middle of a block of agricultural fields, just visible from the track to Innis Bible Chapel and over the hedges from the A391. The land here is quite flat, looking towards the high ground; the hedge-banks and trees do provide some local blocking but are not high enough to reduce all views from the substantial overgrown mound. The mound has lost its intended open ground context and appears to be a solitary feature, however it retains a landscape presence which will not be interrupted by the turbine, in its immediate surroundings, its primacy only being local. The turbine will clearly be visible to the north and there are numerous other turbines visible on the high ground to the south and south-east; impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Tregawne Barrow; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. Set on a high down to the north-west of Ruthernbridge this could not be seen from any public road or right of way. There will be views as it lies within the prominent zone, on high ground and (apparently) retains a landscape presence; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected negative/minor.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Saffron Park; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Set in an area of rough waste, with gorse and shrubs, this is bounded to the north by the new extension of the A30 road, with associated banks and landscaping. To the west is a large line of pylons which dominates the immediate surroundings and to the south is the railway line and a B-road. To the east part of the settlement of Victoria will provide an element of local blocking to this barrow, and there is a strong and dominant hedge-bank boundary to the north-east, with mature trees. This barrow has lost its landscape presence despite its good preservation by all of the modern impacts in its immediate surroundings. A turbine at a distance of approximately 6km cannot further impact this barrow to any great extent; impact: **neutral**.

- Roche bronze age barrow; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: fair. A shallow mound in an agricultural field, blocked by hedge-banks from views to the turbine due to its shallow height and already dominated completely by an adjacent pylon; impact: **neutral**.
- Round Barrow Cemetery on Hustyn Downs; very high significance, Scheduled Monuments, conditions: mixed, a few upstanding overgrown mounds, many below ground. Shielded largely from the wind farm on St Breock's Down and from the proposed turbine far to the south-east by tall hedge-banks, and the various woodlands in the area; Viles Park Wood, Bellinck Wood, Hustyn Wood and Belman's Park Wood. Most of these barrows are very shallow and have no wider landscape presence. The wind farm is so dominant that it carries the eye, even though it is located (to the north-west) in the opposite direction to the proposed turbine. At a distance of 6-7km the turbine will be a small landscape feature amongst other scattered turbines; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows, south-east of Tregolls; high significance, Scheduled Monuments, condition: fair. Set on a south and west-facing slope, with woodland on the southern side these have views to the large wind farm on St Breock's Down. The barrows will also be blocked to a certain extent by hedge-banks, but some views will be possible, out to the south-east, although severely limited. The barrows do have views to the other funerary monuments in this area and this provides a wider cohesive landscape context for these assets. The turbine will not and cannot compete for landscape presence at this distance and the prominence of the adjacent wind farm is enough to reduce and mitigate impact; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Platform barrow, disc barrow and saucer barrow near St Breock Beacon, monolith on St Breock Downs, burial chamber and cairns; high significance, Scheduled Monuments, condition: fair. Set amongst the turbines of the large St Breock Down wind farm, the proposed turbine cannot impact any further on these monuments which are dominated by the wind farm and only lie in the visible zone, the landscape presence of these monuments has been completely superseded by the turbines; impact: **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows at Pawton Springs; high significance, Scheduled Monuments, conditions: mixed, generally good. Set in agricultural fields west of the large St Breock Down wind farm, with direct views of these turbines and within the dominant zone of this wind farm, which has superseded the landscape presence of these monuments. These would negate any real impact from another turbine, at 7-7.5km apart from a wider cumulative landscape effect on them, impact: **neutral**.
- Eight round barrows north of Scotland Corner; high significance, Scheduled Monuments, condition: mixed, excellent to trace. There is a large line of pylons which crosses just north of this group and the large wind farm group on St Breock Downs lies to the north-east. The busy A39 road runs just to the west. These are situated within late enclosure, with wire fences and therefore views between the group of barrows are uninterrupted, strengthening group value and providing a setting to each other. The barrows lie 8km distant from the proposed turbine, so it does not compete with them for landscape presence. The cumulative impact of another turbine visible in the barrows landscape will affect them negatively, but they lie within the edge of the dominant zone of impact from the St. Breock wind farm, which carries the eye and would mitigate the impact from the proposed turbine; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone E: Less Distinct

- Council barrow; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: trace. This may survive only as a very shallow mound or below ground only. Immediately adjacent to the A30

roadway. No inter-visibility as no confirmed landscape presence; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.9 Fortifications: Defended Settlement sites, Manor enclosures, Castles and Camps

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthenworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defence in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. 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. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds.

Prehistoric fortifications were also built in highly prominent locations, are also taken to represent visible expressions of status and power.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Nanstallon Roman fort; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. Set on private land to the west of a small road, in a shallow valley, running north-south. No available views; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected Negative/minor.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Demelza; high significance, Scheduled Ancient Monument, condition: good. Upstanding banks just visible through trees which line the roadway. It is likely that this earthwork will be completely blocked from views to the turbine by the large woodland which appears to dominate the shallow stream valley to the east of the site. The immediate area is very wooded and views in to the site are hard to achieve, even in winter; no wider landscape presence for the earthworks; impact: **neutral**.
- Pencarrow Rounds; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. Set in the heavily wooded ground, in the southern part of the Pencarrow estate, this multivallate hill-fort could not be viewed and may be totally subsumed by the trees; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected neutral.
- Hillfort, hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor; very high significance, Scheduled Monuments, condition: unknown. Set on a high rock outcrop which now appears to be dominated by woodland. It looks to have a flatter area to the top which may be where the settlement site and field system lies, in which case it would be blocked by all views out to the countryside by the woodlands which wrap around the steep sides of the tor. Any features on the slopes, within the woods, would also be comprehensively blocked. As a whole feature the tor will be impacted to a negative/moderate level by the turbine, due to cumulative impact of increasing numbers of turbines in the landscape. The heritage assets on the tor are not impacted due to local blocking; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected neutral.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Penhargard Castle; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. Appears to be upstanding banks around a farm, visible across the fields. This monument now lies within a private land holding on the east bank of the Camel river valley, as it drops down a steep slope. From the general location of the asset there are views to the south-east towards Lanivet and the proposed site of the turbine. It appears the banks of this defended site have been subsumed into the field system and nearby Castle Wood. A large farm, both with historic and modern buildings has seemingly been built inside the earthworks and this

- breaks up the visibility; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected negative/minor.
- Castle Canyke; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Upstanding, with banks surviving within the field system, adjacent to the A30 and the large new road system which leads into Bodmin. The road and roundabout have a lot of associated landscaping which changes the surroundings of this fort quite dramatically, replacing it in the landscape as the visually dominant element. The ground drops away to the east and drops further to the south-west. A large industrial estate has been built along Carminnow and Respryn Roads, which wraps around the hillfort to the south and up to the west. This and its associated bunds and earth banks block any views between the hill fort and the turbine; impact: **neutral**.
 - Castle-an-Dinas; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good. Wide 360 degree views, the large wind farm near Carland Cross is very visible from this site. The outlook from such a monument is vital to our understanding of it, however the landscape here has changed to such an extent that the monuments primacy can be maintained as it is only over its immediate surroundings; impact: **negative/minor**.
 - A prehistoric henge, reused as a playing place, in medieval times, near Castle Hill Farm; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: fair to good. Survives above ground with some earthworks visible amongst gorse and scrub. Now lies immediately south of the large modern junction of the A30, leading to St Austell, with the A391 to the east, a small parish road to the west. The farmhouse frames it to the south. The enclosure in which the henge is to be found is fringed by tall hedge-banks and is now very inward looking. The immediate surroundings have changed so much in the 20th century, they completely dominate what once would have been a visible asset. It cannot otherwise be seen and the wider public would never know it was there. In addition, it is not accessible. It has no surviving wider landscape presence and no real views out of the garden in which it is now found; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone E: Less Distinct

- Killibury Castle; high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: good to fair. Truncated by a road and incorporated into a modern farm-holding, extant banks and ditches to half of the monument - a small section surviving behind the farm buildings - but ploughed away on the eastern and south-eastern side. The side which is well preserved, to the west, is shielded from any views towards the proposed turbine by the farm buildings which are large metal-framed structures, built inside the former enclosure. Various other single turbines and wind farms, like one at St Mabyn are visible and there is an adjacent line of pylons. The turbine is approx. 9.5km away and has negligible direct impact on the site, which is affected by immediate modern impacts, which will comprehensively mitigate those at a further distance; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.10 Industrial Buildings

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

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 C: Moderately Intrusive

- Bilberry Pit Kiln chimney; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good, although the buildings at its base are in ruins. Set amongst trees and scrub alongside the A391 road, just north of Bugle, this kiln chimney is surrounded by the remains of the 18th and 19th century mining and kiln works. This cohesive landscape survives despite the modern impacts of roads and railways, both of which are adjacent to the site, large pylons, other numerous large wind turbines and the ongoing mining activity by Imris to the west of Bugle. The chimney was a structure built for industrial purposes with a specific function; it was not built with views in mind as such and does not depend on views for its value, listed for its preservation and a need to conserve it. The turbine at 4.5-5km away cannot affect the mining landscape in which this asset is to be found and which provides its setting and defines its former use; impact: **neutral**.
- Dunmere post-medieval mill; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. At the base of the Camel valley, alongside its millrace and bridge. The mill and associated buildings lie by the busy A389 road to Wadebridge. The settlements of Nanstallon and Boscarne lie on the high ground to the west and south-west of the mill and the large woodland of Boscarne wood are immediately to its west, on the west slopes of the valley. The banks of the river Camel are also lined with trees. The turbine would be positioned approximately 4.5km away to the south-west, it may appear on the high ground but it is likely that local blocking will apply from the conifer trees planted on the other side of the road and the trees of the river and woods. The mill building is also not affected by a change in its views as it was built in a specific way in a specific location for one reason only, to serve its historic milling function. The turbine cannot interrupt or reduce this significance; impact: **neutral**.
- Laveddon Mill; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set alongside the A389 Truro road in the valley south-west of Bodmin. Clear views across the valley, to the west to the high ground, where the turbine will be visible from the general area around the mill. As a semi-industrial building, with a specific former function the mill was not built with views in mind it is valued for its surviving structure, age and preservation. We can still clearly identify the function of the building and understand its use. The turbine cannot affect or interrupt view towards it, at approx 4km away. The turbine will dominate much of the valley in which the mill is situated and from which the mill takes its significance and function, as a building harnessing the power of the river. This change and affect on its surroundings will have a negative effect on the building; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.11 Miscellaneous: Bridges, Boundary Stones, Milestones, Bridges, Wells, etc.

Boundary stones and bridges are generally functional structures with limited wider aesthetic consideration, although there can be notable exceptions. Standing stones can be Prehistoric or early medieval in date, and are presumed to be memorials, waymarkers or nodes in a socialised landscape. As such, the setting of these monuments, particularly in relation to other contemporary routeways or monuments can be of critical importance.

In most instances military structures 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 taller structures (control towers or water towers). 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

- Tremorebridge; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set in the shallow Tremore valley this bridge is part of a wider group of heritage assets, with several stone buildings set to the east, on the eastern slopes of the valley, which is wooded to either side. These buildings and the river and valley provide the setting for this monument and also block wider views out into the landscape. The bridge is defined by its function, not its views and its landscape presence is limited to its immediate valley surroundings. Due to local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Lamorick, post-medieval bridge; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good, set over the small river in the base of the valley, where the old coach road meets the A389 Truro road. There are numerous houses on the west side of the valley, where it splits running north and west. There are also trees and hedge-banks. Some views out to the surrounding fields, at the top of the valley slopes to the west but no views to the turbine, due to the local blocking of the houses and building of the small settlement built around this river crossing. The setting and context for the bridge within the settlement will be unaffected by the turbine. We can still understand the bridge for its function and it is listed for its age and preservation; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Holy Well near Roche Station; Scheduled Ancient Monument, condition: unknown. This feature is from an 'old county record' and below ground, it therefore has no known outward views, it is also immediately adjacent to the A30 road; impact: negative/unknown but expected neutral.
- Blowinghouse Bridge; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set over the river shielded by the heavily wooded river banks and also by a small cottage to the west, the ground rises with steep hedge-banks and mature trees, alongside the road, leading towards the high ground on which the turbine will be constructed. The bridge is defined by its function, spanning the river and is valued for its age and preservation. It is unlikely there will be any views to the turbine at all, due to local blocking from the trees. This may be reduced somewhat in winter, when glimpses of the turbine may be possible; impact: neutral.

5.6.12 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Pencarrow; very high significance, registered park and garden, condition: excellent. The parkland is large, planted with stands of mature trees and large individual parkland trees. This surrounds the gardens which wrap around the house, being both formal and pleasure grounds. The house and inner gardens are set in a valley, with an inwards focus on the house. The valley restricts views and these are very limited to the south, the main valley

having an east-west alignment. Banks of trees frame the parkland fringes to the south, where the ground falls to the wide river valley and Washaway. There is a turbine less than 2km away near St Mabyn, which has far more of an impact on the estate than one at 6-7km away. There is also a large wind farm on St Breock Downs, a substation at Nanstallon and another turbine at Egloshayle, within 3-5km of the registered parkland. This turbine will not be visible, will not impinge on the visitor experience of the parkland, gardens and house and will not appear in any key views; impact: **neutral**.

- Lanhydrock; very high significance, registered park and garden, condition: excellent. The estate and landscaped parkland at its centre are completely surrounded by thick swathes of woodland, planted and designed to enclose and shield the house from outside views. Some views to the east and south-east but towards the turbine the local blocking from these trees is complete. The landscaping and topography of the A30 roadway and Bodmin also shield views towards the turbine. Several large gatehouses serve entrances to the estate and it is only down the avenues which lead up to these that any views are gained and the house is orientated away from these, to the east, enclosed with walls and an attached gatehouse; designed to be arrived upon in a structured and specific manner by the system of driveways which pass through the parkland. We continue to understand and value the house and its estate without it being diminished by a turbine at a distance of 6-8km away, especially when there are closer turbines and the A30; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone E: Less Distinct

- Boconnoc; very high significance, registered park and garden, condition: excellent. The house lies to the south and the estate, which is dominated by a valley which runs north-south. There will be no views from the buildings or valley at the heart of the estate, where the majority of pleasure grounds and gardens are to be found. The north and west side of the estate are dominated by woodlands, which shield all views and focus the estate inwards on the house. Various gatehouses and lodges mark the entrances into the estate through these woods and even these are often blocked from views to the turbine by the sections of plantation which are scattered throughout the farmland in the area, presumably also formerly part of the estate. No direct impact from the turbine visually and no impact on the agricultural surroundings of the estate, despite some views; as there are other turbines visible and these do not diminish the value we lay on the estate; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.13 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 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 D: Visible

- Battle of Lostwithiel, English Civil War, 1644; very high significance, registered battlefield and protected landscape, condition: mixed, now farmland. Set on high ground, on a long shallow west-facing slope, rising to more level and east facing areas. Far reaching views west across the valley from its western edges. There are areas of plantation, which break up views and the hedge-banks and trees of field boundaries also break up views. A small industrial site/estate has been built to the southern end and the battlefield site is now populated with farms and houses. Some views to the north-west, up the valley from the more exposed north-western slopes. The majority of the site has little to no views towards

Lanivet. There are multiple turbines in the wider landscape visible already as extant features and the modern mining landscapes around Bugle is a significant landscape focus in the views from the battlefield. When considering the physical site, the ground is farmland, large fields, with straight sides, of a fairly irregular pattern suggesting this may be late enclosure and that at the time of the battle, this may have been open ground, certainly it seems unlikely that they would have chosen a spot divided as it is now by large hedge-banks and stone-faced banks. The battle itself is an intangible thing, a moment in history, recorded in books and records; we cannot judge its value by its outlook. A visitor who knows the history of the area may still experience the site and gain some idea of the location and reasons for the battle being here, on a hillside, with the various strategic possibilities that may present; any other visitor would not know of the value of the site, as it appears merely to be agricultural fields. The cultural resonance of the civil war is such that it must be protected however. The battlefield lies within the visible zone at approx 11km. Impact: **neutral**. A further section of the battlefield is to be found on the western side of the valley and this has more direct visibility to the turbine location at Lanivet, with only neat hedge-banks and stone-faced banks limiting views, being on the highest ridge of ground. Here however to the south and west an extensive and dominant photovoltaic unit site is being installed, although not immediately on the battlefield site this is adjacent and the panels are visible above the hedge-banks across the landscape. This has completely changed this landscape and would supersede any real impact from a turbine which is still 9-10km away. Due to local mitigation and impacts; impact: **neutral to negative/minor**

- Lostwithiel Battlefield, 1644 (second battlefield around the town); very high significance, registered battlefield and protected landscape, condition good to mixed. This battlefield, which would once have been open downs is now enclosed agricultural fields. We have therefore already lost much of the context of the battle as the landscape has changed so much. There are wide and distant views back towards the location of the proposed turbine at distances of 11-13km. At this distance the turbine will have little direct impact. There are multiple visible turbines around Luxulyan and Lanlivery to the west and north-west; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone E: Less Distinct

- Battle of Braddock Down; very high significance, registered battlefield, condition: mixed, now sub-divided as agricultural fields. Set high on the downs this site may have very distant views towards the turbine, at 15km. Arguably this is outside any other zones of impact as it is so far away the turbine will not necessarily be visible, or if so only as a very small distant landscape feature. There are other turbines visible to the north and to the north-east at much closer proximity. It cannot affect our understanding or experience of this site, at such a distance; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.14 Protected Landscapes – World Heritage Sites

The internationally significant Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site is divided into several sections across the region. There is an inherent conflict between the duty to ‘protect, conserve and enhance historical authenticity, integrity and historic character’ and the need to appreciate this is a living landscape that continues to evolve and where sustainable development must be encouraged (see the *WHS Management Plan 2005-10*). The upland parts of this landscape form a highly distinctive landform, in which the relicts of its mining heritage form prominent components. Anything that detracts from that comes into conflict with the need to conserve and enhance historic character.

- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, Luxulyan Valley; very high significance, a

protected landscape of international importance. Running from Luxulyan down to the Tywardreath Highway, to the south-east this is a steep and heavily wooded area, dominated by features such as the Treffry Viaduct (a scheduled monument), china clay works and the various remains and evidence of mining. The wind turbine will stand north-west of this important landscape, at approximately 7-10km, from one end of the valley to the other. The railway line runs through the valley, from end to end and it is crossed by a number of small roads. The remains of various mining buildings survive, however they are completely enshrouded in the thick trees of the woodland which dominates the valley. These features can be experienced together if the valley is walked or if one drives up and down the roads but many features no longer even retain a line of sight, interrupted by the mature trees. None of the industrial buildings contained within the valley were built with an outlook in mind, they were constructed for specific purposes to fulfil a function for the mine, their views to a turbine would be irrelevant to their value, we understand them as the remains of mine buildings despite any views they may have. From the north end of the valley, where it is shallower it is likely that it may be visible through the trees from some features, at long distance, although further high ground and trees lie to the north beyond Luxulyan village. The trees also so completely block views out and between the various elements of the valley landscape that wider views are completely obscured. Views will not even be possible from the Treffry viaduct, which runs level with the top of the valley as the woods continue up the slope and the turbine stands too far away to be seen. Other turbines stand in the surrounding landscape and also have no effect on the valley; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.15 Historic Landscape *General Landscape Character*

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

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

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

- In the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study this area is characterised as LCA33 - *Camel and Allen Valleys*. This character area is described as undulating plateau dissected by steep valleys, with dispersed clustered settlements and some nucleated settlements focused on medieval churchtowns. This character area is noted for being a landscape of contrasts with wooded valleys with enclosed vistas and long-ranging views from the plateau tops dominated by Bodmin Beacon. Overall, the impact on the character of this historic landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate** to **negative/minor**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the

wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

5.7 Summary of the Evidence

S-T Zone	Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
SAM	CO204	Tremore Cross - Medieval cross	SX 0207 6505	Negative/minor
SAM	CO907	Bowl barrow 270m south west of Castle Hill Farm	SX 02835 62578	Negative/moderate
SAM	CO110	A henge re-used as a medieval playing place, 75m north east of Castle Hill Farm	SX 03111 62755	Neutral
SAM	24300	Woodley Cross - Medieval cross	SX 0271 6395	Neutral
SAM	24260	St Ingunger - Medieval cross	SX 0597 6333	Neutral
SAM	CO1097	Roman fort called 'Nanstellon Roman fort' 135m south west of Tregear	SX 03423 66988	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO842	Bowl barrow called Tregawne Barrow	SW9996367138	Negative/unknown
SAM	24279	Inchs - Medieval cross	SW 9952 6370	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO241	Withiel - Medieval cross	SW 9929 6526	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO287	Small multivallate hillfort with outworks known as Pencarrow Rounds	SX 03736 70106	Negative/unknown
SAM	28448	Church Of St Gomonda, Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard, 10m south of the church	SW9879659796, SW9879459776	Neutral
SAM	CO908	Demelza - Iron Age/Romano British round	SW 9773 6365	Neutral
SAM	CO636	Holywell - Medieval holy well	SW 9850 6172	Neutral
SAM	CO 839	Saffron Park - Bronze Age barrow	SW 9819 6137	Neutral
SAM	CO 839	Roche - Bronze Age barrow	SW 9821 6079	Neutral
SAM	CO843	Round barrow cemetery on Hustyn Downs	SW 99518 68224	Neutral
SAM	CO841	Two bowl barrows 385m south east of Higher Tregolls	SW9822766776, SW9833366899	Negative/minor
SAM	CO191	Medieval chapel of St Michael's on Roche Rock	SW9911159617	Neutral
SAM	CO991	Helman Tor and associated monuments	SX 06158 61632	Neutral
SAM	CO184	Castle Canyke - Iron Age hillfort	SX 0855 6580	Neutral
SAM, LBII	CO887	Callywith Cross - Medieval cross	SX 0856 6794	Negative/unknown
SAM, LBII	31853	Lancarffe - Medieval cross	SX 0829 6898	Neutral
SAM	CO430	Iron Age defended site Penhargard Castle	SX0584669954	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO474	Bowl barrow 540m WSW of St Breock Downs Farm, Standing stone 815m west of St Breock Downs Farm, A platform barrow, a saucer barrow and a disc barrow 470m ENE of St Breock Beacon	SW9759868214, SW9731668266, SW9712468370	Neutral
SAM	15002	Burial chamber on St Breock Downs, St Breock Downs monolith and surrounding cairn	SW 96784 68233, SW 96788 68312	Neutral
SAM	32987	Eight round barrows north of Scotland Corner, 980m south west of Pawton Gate Farm	SW9454568230, SW9467468042, SW9474968110, SW9478468314, SW9479568181, SW9482367960, SW9495067938, SW951268106	Neutral
SAM	CO93	Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows known as Castle-an-Dinas, 335m	SW9454462367	Negative/minor

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		north of Tresaddern Bungalow		
SAM	CO165	Devioc - Medieval cross	SX 1104 6840	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO340	Bowl barrow known as Council Barrow	SX 09950 70272	Neutral
SAM	15011	Killibury Castle later Prehistoric hillfort	SX0181673707, SX01927 73623	Neutral
SAM	24286	The Three Holes Cross 550m west of Sandylands Farm	SX 01174 73669	Neutral
LBI, LBII*	67597 67598 67599	Church of St Nivet; associated GII* and GII monuments	SX 0394 6420 SX 0395 6424 SX 0391 6420	Negative/moderate
LBI	67625	Church Of St Clement	SW 9942665384	Negative/moderate
LBI	71325	Church Of St Wenna	SW 9679064835	Negative/minor
LBI	70972	Medieval chapel of St Michael's, Roche Rock	SW9911159617	Neutral
LBI	67752	Church Of St Mabena and GII monuments	SX 04174 73201	Neutral
LBII*, LBII*, LBII	67585 67586 67587	St Benet's Abbey; Tower; GII pinnacle	SX0381963652	Neutral
LBII*	70980	Church Of St Gomonda, Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard, 10m south of the church	SW9879659796, SW9879459776	Negative/minor
LBII*	67545	Treffry - Medieval country house	SX 0784 6371	Neutral
LBII*	67529	Lancarffe - Post Medieval house & stables	SX 0825 6894	Negative/minor
LBII	67592	Tremore Lodge	SX0159864834	Neutral
LBII	67593	Tremore Manor and Attached Garden Walls	SX 01438 64804	Negative/moderate
LBII	67591	Tremorebridge - Medieval Bridge	SX 0089 6457	Neutral
LBII	67576	Higher Rosewarrick Farmhouse	SX 01733 63724	Negative/minor
LBII	67578	Lower Rosewarrick Farmhouse	SX 01357 63883	Neutral
LBII	67609 67582 67604	Lanivet: 6 Riverside Road; Mill Cottage; Churchtown Farmhouse	SX0376264172 SX0390564236 SX0379864246	Negative/moderate
LBII	70964	Lower Colbiggan Farmhouse	SX 00692 63390	Negative/minor
LBII	67584	Reperry Cross - Medieval cross	SX 0463 6330	Neutral
LBII	67573	Lamorick - Post Medieval bridge	SX 0359 6459	Neutral
LBII	67617	Swindon Villa	SW 9976363907	Negative/unknown
LBII	70901 70902 70903 70904	Higher Innis Bible Christian Chapel & graves	SX 0264 6217	Neutral
LBII	70929 70926 70927 70928 70930 70931	Bodwen - Post Medieval farm building, Ivy Cottage, Farmhouse S. of Ivy cottage, barns and stables	SX 0319 6062 SX 0315 6052	Negative/minor
LBII	67590	Tremeer – Manor farmhouse	SX 0450 6420	Neutral
LBII	367942	Blowinghouse - Post Medieval bridge	SX 0559 6569	Neutral
LBII	367946	Laveddon Mill - Post Medieval water wheel, Post Medieval corn mill	SX 0520 6596	Negative/minor
LBII	67610	Bosneives Farmhouse & buildings	SW9988066223	Neutral
LBII	67618	Tregustick Farmhouse	SW9886466189	Negative/minor
LBII	368050	Church of St Lawrence,	SX06055 66926	Neutral
LBII	70952	Bilberry Pit Kiln Chimney	SX0197259891	Neutral
LBII	70897 70898 70899	Gunwen - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel, 2x Post Medieval graves	SX0526061229 SX0525861219 SX0525361222	Neutral
LBII	367943	Bodmin Beacon – Gilbert's Monument	SX 0676 6637	Negative/moderate
LBII	368052 368053	Townsend House, Williams House, Post Medieval psychiatric hospital	SX0596466853 SX0581466918	Negative/minor

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LBII	367948 367949 367950	Cluster of LBII within Bodmin – Gaol	SX 07 67	Neutral
LBII	67583	Dunmere - Post Medieval corn mill	SX 0480 6790	Neutral
LBII	71331	Tregolls Farmhouse	SW9834266118	Neutral
U/D	HER21207	Colbiggan - Bronze Age Barrow	SX 0123 6326	Negative/unknown
	-	Bodmin (Conservation Area)	SX 0703 6677	Negative/minor
WHS	A8(i)	Luxulyan Valley (WHS)	SX 0661 5636	Neutral
II*	2588	Pencarrow Grade II* (Registered Park & Garden)	SX 0423 6988	Neutral
II*	2016	Lanhydrock (Registered parks and gardens)	SX 0928 6351	Neutral
II*	456	Boconnoc (Registered parks and gardens)	SX 1511 6094	Neutral
RB	1413619	Battle of Lostwithiel, 21 August 1644 (Registered battlefields)	SX 1231 6055	Negative/minor
RB	1413762	Lostwithiel Battlefield, 31 aug-1 sep 1644 (Registered Battlefield)	SX 1029 5558	Negative/minor
RB	1000005	Battle of Braddock Down (Registered battlefields)	SX1744 6288	Neutral
	-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	--	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine, its associated cable run and access track would be installed on land that belonged to Higher Woodley in the 19th century, it is likely that it was enclosed from open upland common grazing (*Cadwin Common*) in the post-medieval period. References to Woodley date from the early 13th century and the wider landscape clearly evidences a fieldscape based upon medieval strip fields.

There are a number of quarries and mining remains within 5km, but most of these monuments are poorly preserved with a much-reduced landscape presence. The walkover and geophysical surveys carried out at the site failed to identify anything of archaeological interest within the footprint of the development.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located on the gentle north-facing slope within a larger-scale plateau-like landform with steep-sided valleys, which will serve to diminish the visual scale of the development. The immediate landscape around the turbine is open and exposed, and any tall vertical element will be highly visible.

Within 5km of the proposed turbine there are 35 Listed buildings or groups of Listed buildings, most of which are Listed Grade II, but two are Grade II* and two are Grade I. There are five Grade II* buildings and two Grade I buildings at 5-10km. There are 13 Scheduled Monuments within 5km, and another 21 Scheduled Monuments at 5-10km. Most of the Scheduled Monuments are Bronze Age barrows and Prehistoric settlement sites located in elevated positions in the landscape.

Most of the designated heritage assets identified in this survey will not be affected to any great extent. However, for a number of assets – the village of Lanivet and its parish church, a bowl barrow near Castle Hill Farm, Tremore Manor, Bodmin Beacon and the Church of St. Clement – the impact will be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments would be insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography, extant modern intrusions and (subject to seasonal variable) vegetation.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor to negative/moderate**.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT HIGHER WOODLEY FARM, LANIVET, BODMIN, CORNWALL

Location: Higher Woodley Farm

Parish: Lanivet

County: Cornwall

NGR: SX 0234 6435

Pre-Planning Application ref: PA13/02426

Proposal: A single Wind turbine

Date: 17/01/2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Lucy Boulton of Mosscliff Environmental (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting for the proposed erection of a single wind turbine with a height of 45m to tip on land at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) for North Cornwall, and Nick Russell, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

c.340m NW of the proposed turbine location is a curvilinear, univallate enclosure, 60m by 57m, visible as a cropmark ditch and bank on aerial photographs. It is likely to be a later prehistoric enclosed settlement or round.

In the field immediately to the south of the proposed turbine location is a series of spoil tips which are visible as cropmark mounds on air photographs. They are likely to be the result of open cast mining and are of post-medieval date. South Woodley mine is a few metres directly south of the spoil heaps. It was marked as a quarry on the 1880 OS 1st Edition map and marked as a quarry on the 1963 1:10,000 OS map. South Woodley mine extracted diffuse veins in a stockwork. It is visible on air photographs.

To the SW of the proposed turbine location are the remains of the medieval settlement of Penstrance, first recorded in 1426. The name is Cornish and contains the elements pen meaning 'head' and stras meaning 'shallow valley'. Penstrance is last recorded as a tenement in the 1840 Tithe Award. The location is now deserted.

The remains of a rectilinear field system to the west of the proposed site are visible on air photographs. The fields are typically 110m x 65m. The boundaries fit into the existing field pattern which lies within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin. Alternatively these fields might be associated with nearby round mentioned above.

A few metres NW of the Higher Woodley farmhouse aerial photography has identified two mounds, which may be spoil heaps or prehistoric barrows. Directly north of the farmhouse is an early medieval field boundary and Tremore mine (also known as Woodley mine) recorded as in operation in 1836. It has also been recorded that the mine was also in operation between 1859 - 77. Old shafts are marked on both the 1908 2nd Edition and 1963 6 inch OS maps. The shafts are visible on air photographs.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been commissioned and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.

4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). The significance of Assets will be determined according to The Design Manual for Roads and Bridge (DMRB) Volume 11 Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 and using our professional judgement as recommended by the 3rd Edition of The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

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

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

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

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.6ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

5.0 REPORT

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

5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;

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

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

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

5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. geophysical survey, intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;

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

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

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 PERSONNEL

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

Natalie Boyd

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List of specialists

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Richard Parker, 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE, Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop, The Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service, a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard and Helena Jaeschke, 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple, EX32 0QD, Tel: 01271 830891, mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury - Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter, EX4 3LS. Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills - The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon, EX32 8LN, Tel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human *Professor Chris Knusel*, University of Exeter, Tel: 01392 722491, c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk

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Lithics

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification *Dana Challinor* Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils *Julie Jones* juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis *Ralph Fyfe* Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric *Henrietta Quinnell*, 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN, Tel: 01392 433214

Roman *Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology

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Medieval *John Allen*, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN, Tel: 01392 665918

Post Medieval *Graham Langman*, Exeter, EX1 2UF, Tel: 01392 215900, su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 2 Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Small multivallate hillfort 127m south east of Demelza Farm

UID: CO 908

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated on the upper slopes of a very prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 120m by 110m. It is defined by two concentric ramparts with ditches which survive differentially. The inner rampart is a very steep bank of up to 3.6m high. The outer rampart is up to 4.3m high. Both ditches are preserved as largely-buried features. To the south a natural steep slope has been utilised to form part of the outer defences.

The outer bank and ditch have been cut to the south west and west by a road, and this area is excluded from the scheduling.

Known locally as 'Demelza Castle', the name is first recorded in 1309 and derived from the Cornish 'dyn' meaning fort. It was first described by Hals before 1750 as a 'treble entrenchment'.

National Grid Reference: SW9772963652

Inchs Cross, 200m south-west of Inchs

UID: 24279

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as Inchs Cross, situated near the hamlet of Inchs between Withiel and Roche, on a parish church path and a north-south route across mid Cornwall linking Wadebridge with St Austell. Inchs Cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, measuring 0.81m in overall height. The head is 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m thick. Each principal face of the head bears a low relief, equal-limbed cross 0.6m high and 0.6m wide, with expanded limbs extending to the perimeter of the head. The rectangular shaft is 0.21m high to the neck, and is 0.37m wide and 0.23m thick. The Inchs Cross stands beside a north-south road leading north in the parish directly towards the church at Withiel, one of several church paths that radiate from that church and village and survive as footpaths or minor roads. On a larger scale, the cross marks the approximate midpoint of a route across mid-Cornwall linking the towns of Wadebridge on the north coast and St Austell on the south. The cross has always been recorded in its present position and in 1896 the historian A G Langdon recorded a belief that much of the shaft lay buried beneath the ground.

National Grid Reference: SW 99520 63701

Wayside cross in the grounds of the former Rectory at Withiel, 70m south-west of the house

UID: CO 241

The monument includes a wayside cross in the grounds of the former Rectory in Withiel. The cross survives as a tall decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a modern two-stepped square base and measuring up to 2.3m high. The head and shaft are decorated on both sides with a moulded relief border which runs around the edges and surrounds the equal-armed cross in relief which adorns the head. The cross formerly stood outside the entrance gate to the Rectory and was moved to its present location in about 1860.

National Grid Reference: SW9930065258

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

UID: CO 93

The monument includes a large multivallate hillfort which contains two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent and distinctive hill known as Castle Downs. The hillfort survives as a roughly-circular enclosure covering an area of approximately 7 hectares defined by four concentric ramparts and ditches. The hillfort was first described by Hals (1655 - 1737), and historical research by Henderson in the 1930's suggested post-Roman occupation. The hillfort was partially excavated by Wailes between 1962 and 1964 when earthwork and magnetometer surveys and phosphate analysis were also completed. The work showed that all four ramparts (numbered 1 - 4 inner to outer) were of dump construction. Rampart 3 was much slighter, had up to six entrances and was stratigraphically earlier than the rest, but had never been deliberately back filled. Rampart 2 had a relatively slight outer ditch so was probably a counterscarp bank to rampart 1 which had two phases of construction. The entrance to the fort was in the south west and in rampart 1 the entrance was cobbled, stone faced and slightly inturned. Little evidence of occupation was found within the interior, although only a small area

was examined. This located some post holes, the remains of a possible hut, implying short-term occupation. The spring pond on the north side of the interior was investigated for organic remains and, although proven to be artificial, no specific dating or construction evidence could be determined. Within the interior of the hillfort are two bowl barrows. The north western barrow survives as a slight uneven circular mound with some protruding stones. The south eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 17m in diameter and 0.9m high with a central excavation hollow. It was investigated by Borlase in 1871 and produced two pits but no finds.

National Grid Reference: SW9454462367

Name: Two bowl barrows 385m south east of Higher Tregolls

CO 841

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The south western barrow survives as a low circular flat-topped mound measuring up to 16m in diameter and 0.6m high with a few protruding stones at the perimeter indicating a retaining kerb. The north eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 20m in diameter and 1.5m high. Both mounds are surrounded by quarry ditches, from which their construction material was obtained, which are preserved as buried features.

National Grid Reference: SW9822766776, SW9833366899

Eight round barrows north of Scotland Corner, 980m south west of Pawton Gate Farm

UID: 32987

The monument includes eight prehistoric round barrows, situated on level or slightly sloping ground, on and around the western summit of a hill north east of St Columb Major. The barrows are associated with others beyond this scheduling, forming a distinct group within a wider barrow cemetery. The scheduling is divided into eight separate areas of protection. The barrows are spaced fairly widely and evenly, though the distances between them vary from about 50m to 350m. Three of the barrows form an alignment running NNW-SSE over the highest part of the hill. All eight command wide views, though not all are intervisible, and the group is closely associated with the boundaries of three parishes. Moving from west to east across the scheduling, the first barrow is oval in plan, measuring 19m north-south by 16.9m east-west. It has a mound of earth and stone approximately 0.5m high overall, with no evidence for a surrounding quarry ditch. In profile, the mound has a slightly concave top about 12.7m across, with a curving skirt beneath this, merging with it on the east. The second barrow, on the south west in the scheduling, is of platform type, having a relatively low, flat topped earth mound. The mound is approximately 18m in diameter, and generally around 0.5m in height although on the south east, where it projects above a slight natural gradient, it is up to 0.7m high. It has curving sides, and an uneven upper surface with a hollow towards its south east, indicating limited disturbance. There is no sign of an external ditch. The third barrow from the west is sub-circular in plan. Its mound measures 28m north east-south west by 30m north west-south east, and is 0.9m high overall. There is no trace of a ditch around it. The mound contains earth, and local slate and quartz rubble. It has a broad top, platform-like but concave, the centre being some 0.4m below the rim, and sloping sides. Around the western edge is a bank approximately 3m wide and 0.2m high, possibly the result of relatively recent disturbance. East of this is the barrow on the north of the scheduling, also the northernmost of the three aligned barrows. It has an oval mound of earth and stone and is thought to have been constructed in layers, clay type material being visible above a darker layer. It has no external ditch. The mound is oval, measuring approximately 24m across north-south by 21.5m east-west, and 1.2m high. It has a flattish top, surrounded by a shelf in the region of 1.4m wide and 0.2m-0.3m high, except on the east side where its side curves down to ground level. On the top of the barrow, west of the centre, are several modern piles of stones. A ditch along the north of the mound is also thought to be the result of relatively recent disturbance. Further east is the barrow standing on the highest point of the hill, in the middle of the scheduling, and in the centre of the alignment of three. This barrow again has an oval mound with no external ditch apparent, made of earth and stones including quartz and slate rubble. It measures 20.5m east-west by 15.8m north-south and its overall height is around 1.7m. The mound is stepped in profile, having a slightly hollow top some 10m across and up to 0.9m high, encircled by a brim around 2m wide and 0.8m high. It has been modified by erosion and by a pit around 4m across and 0.5m deep towards the east. The next barrow is the third in the alignment, and the most southerly in the scheduling. It has a sub-circular mound measuring 16.2m across north-south by 15.5m east-west, and around 0.7m high, with no surrounding ditch. The fabric of the barrow appears to include clay as well as quartz and slate stones. The mound is of platform type, with fairly steep sides and a slightly concave top. It has a modern deposit of stones towards its east side, and a hollow north of its centre.

In the south east of the scheduling is a barrow thought to have been reduced in modern times, visible as a mound of dark earth with quartz rubble approximately 18m in diameter, irregular in profile but up to 0.4m high. Lastly, the easternmost barrow in this group has an oval mound, measuring 28m east-west by 25.5m north-south,

and 1.7m high; again, no external ditch is known. The fabric of the mound includes clay, earth, and slate and quartz stones. The mound has a rounded, bowl type profile. It has a depression in its top, probably the result of an antiquarian excavation, and a relatively recent hollow in its south side.

National Grid Reference: SW 94545 68230, SW 94674 68042, SW 94749 68110, SW 94784 68314, SW 94795 68181, SW 94823 67960, SW 94950 67938, SW 95123 68106

Bowl barrow called Tregawne Barrow

UID: CO 842

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries to the River Camel. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 24m in diameter and 1.3m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which the construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

National Grid Reference: SW9996367138

Round barrow cemetery on Hustyn Downs

UID: CO 843

The monument, which falls into six areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of the prominent hill known as Hustyn Downs. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived. They vary in size from 15m to 27m in diameter and from 0.6m to 3.6m high. Two have peripheral stones indicative of retaining kerbs. One has been partially cut by a field boundary, and one has a central excavation hollow and an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar set onto it. The pillar and hedge are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included. The largest barrow is known locally as 'Hustyn Barrow' or the 'Great Barrow of Hustyn' and although reputedly partially excavated no finds were reported.

National Grid Reference: SW 99518 68224, SW 99545 67810, SW 99618 68003, SW 99767 68004, SX 00023 67983, SX 00082 68013

A platform barrow, a saucer barrow and a disc barrow 470m ENE of St Breock Beacon

UID: CO 474

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes one platform barrow, one saucer barrow and a disc barrow, situated on the prominent ridge called St Breock Downs, overlooking the valleys of tributaries to the River Camel. The three barrows are located in an east to west linear arrangement. The western platform barrow survives as a low flat-topped circular mound measuring up to 17m in diameter and 0.3m high, surrounded by a 2m wide and 0.2m deep ditch. The central saucer barrow has an overall diameter of 32m and survives as a circular low flat-topped mound surrounded by a 2m wide and 0.2m deep ditch with a 6m wide and 0.7m high external bank. The eastern disc barrow survives as a circular low platform of approximately 20m in diameter with a central inner mound of 7m diameter and 0.3m high. Surrounding the platform is a buried ditch and beyond this an outer bank of 3m wide and 0.2m high. Further archaeological remains survive within the vicinity of this monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.

National Grid Reference: SW9712468370, SW9724468388, SW9737668449

St Breock Downs monolith and surrounding cairn

UID: 15002

The monument comprises a massive standing stone located slightly SW of the centre of a low stone cairn. The standing stone is formed from the local Devonian shale with extensive feldspar veining. It stands 3.05m high but leans markedly to the N and measures 4.92m long and 1.51m by 1.07m at the base. Limited excavation of the cairn in 1956 revealed that the stone stood in a setting of quartz pebbles measuring 4.89m by 3.67m. Two small, shallow, empty hollows occurred in the subsoil beneath the pebble layer. The cairn extends to a visible diameter of c.10m and the monolith base is centred c.1.5m SW of the cairn's centre. The monument is located near the summit of the St Breock Downs in an open landscape of heath and recently improved pasture which contains many other Bronze Age ritual monuments with which this monument was probably associated, including at least, one other standing stone and a series of barrow cemeteries that extend up to 7km to the west. The monument figures in local folklore as a meeting place and it was formerly adopted as a parish boundary marker. It has been recorded by antiquarian accounts since 1613 and features in most archaeological reviews of Cornwall's monuments. The modern information sign and its concrete plinth are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 96788 68312

Roman fort called 'Nanstallon Roman fort' 135m south west of Tregear

UID: CO 1097

The monument includes a Roman fort, situated on slightly raised ground beside a natural ford over the River Camel. The fort survives as a rectangular earthwork enclosure the north, west and south ramparts are fossilised into the existing field boundary banks. The eastern vallum is traceable on the ground as a slight scarp and other structures and deposits are preserved as buried features. First recorded in the 19th century as a Roman fort, it was described then as having wide double ramparts and chance finds of many Roman objects indicated its date. Partial excavations were carried out from 1965 to 1969 and revealed a fort with turf-revetted ramparts, timber angle towers, metalled roads and extremely rare double gates. Although, rather small in size, this auxiliary fort probably housed a detachment responsible for supervising lead and silver extraction. The fort contained a principia of unusual plan which was very wide in proportion to its depth and had long halls present at either side of a courtyard with a recessed entrance and a portico. Four rectangular-plan barrack blocks had no projecting officer's quarters or verandas, although larger rooms were present at the end of each block. The compound which adjoined the praetorium was fenced with timber, metalled and contained lean-to sheds. This has been identified as a possible ablutions block. The interior also contained latrines and the Commander's House. Occupation from approximately AD 65 to 79 was confirmed through pottery finds. There was also evidence for the orderly dismantling of the fort. Flints of possible Neolithic and later date were also recovered during the excavations indicating that there has been considerable use of the landscape throughout time.

National Grid Reference: SX 03423 66988

Small multivallate hillfort with outworks known as Pencarrow Rounds

UID: CO 287

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes a small multivallate hillfort with outworks, situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The hillfort survives as two closely-spaced, largely concentric, oval inner ramparts with ditches, although the outermost diverges slightly to the north west. There is a further annexe to the west, formed by a rampart with outer ditch, and at a distance of approximately 140m to the north west from the main enclosed areas, two further diverging ramparts with outer ditches form the outworks. The original entrances were on the western side and are utilised by a drive to Pencarrow House which crosses the central enclosed area and cuts through the ramparts to the south east. The inner ramparts are up to 3.4m high with ditches of up to 1.1m deep. The annexe has a very strong rampart measuring up to 3m high with a 1.1m deep ditch. The outwork ramparts are up to 1.5m high and the ditches up to 1.2m deep. The hillfort is known locally as either Pencarrow Rounds or Pencarrow Rings and lies within a Registered Park and Garden (1643). The surface of the drive is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 03736 70106, SX 03939 70018

The Three Holes Cross 550m west of Sandylands Farm

UID: 24286

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Three Holes Cross, situated at a junction of the same name on the A39 trunk road north east of Wadebridge in north Cornwall. The Three Holes Cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives with a round granite 'wheel' head on an upright granite shaft set in a massive modern granite base-slab, measuring 2m in overall height. The head, which measures 0.43m high by 0.44m wide and 0.13m thick, is decorated on each principal face by a central raised boss and four triangular sinkings, one to each side of the boss and one each above and below it; three of the triangular sinkings meet to perforate the head, giving the cross its name. The lowermost 'hole' is not pierced right through, forming a deep recess on either side. The shaft measures 1.28m high and 0.28m wide, tapering in thickness from 0.25m at the base to 0.2m at the neck. The faces and edges of the shaft are slightly convex and the shaft has a slight 'S-shaped' curve throughout its length. There are two small rounded projections on either side of the neck, just below the head. The shaft has a sloping fracture, 0.72m above the base, which was repaired by cementing the parts together in the later 19th century. The shaft bears slight traces of pecked decoration above the fracture, delimited by a faint transverse groove 0.25m below the head, on its south side. The modern sub-triangular base-slab measures 1.5m north-south by up to 2.18m east-west and is 0.39m thick. The Three Hole Cross is situated on the north side of the A39T at the intersection of three routes. The course of the A39T follows the major medieval route through into Cornwall beside the north coast. At Three Hole Cross this route is crossed by two early local routes; one runs east through the nearby prehistoric and early medieval settlement at Castle Killibury from the medieval manor site at Burniere by the River Camel estuary; the other runs north west-south east towards Bodmin via the crossing point of the River Allen, 1.4km to the south east. All earlier records confirm this cross's presence at this junction, though until 1937 it was located 20m to the ESE, on the opposite, south, side of the A39. After road alterations, it was re-erected in 1939 in its modern base-slab at its present location.

National Grid Reference: SX 01174 73669

Killibury Castle later Prehistoric hillfort

UID: 15011

The monument includes a small, circular, later prehistoric hillfort with two earth and rubble ramparts and ditches, and a sub-rectangular outwork covering the W entrance. The hillfort comprises a near-circular interior area, 127m by 117m (1.17ha), defined by a massive rampart, 10m wide and 2m high max., and outer ditch 10m wide and 2m deep max. An outer rampart and ditch of similar proportions runs concentric with the inner defences, with a featureless gap 9-18m wide between the inner defensive ditch and the outer rampart. The NNE sector of the outer rampart has been levelled. Breaks in these defences occur at the W and ENE sides, considered to be the sites of original entrances, where the ditches stop short and an early road, now a farm track, passes through. A break also occurs at the NNW side, though there the outer ditch of the outer defensive line continues across the break. The W entrance is protected by the surviving N half of a sub-rectangular outwork comprising a rampart 10m wide and 0.5m high, extending 40m W from the outermost ditch and returning 25m S to the track. The bank has an outer ditch 15m wide and 0.5m deep. The surface features of the SE quarter of the monument have been much reduced by recent ploughing but the line of the former rampart remains clearly visible as a surface undulation, while former surface traces of another outwork covering the ENE entrance, beyond the protected area, have been completely destroyed. Considerable information regarding the high quality and nature of sub-surface features of this monument comes from recent excavations in the hillfort's SW quarter, beyond the protected area of the monument, prior to its destruction by the erection of an extended farm building complex. These revealed extensive surviving structural features and occupation debris dating to the later Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age, with evidence for re-occupation in the early post-Roman period. An old land surface preserved beneath the ramparts revealed Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation debris. It is considered that similar evidence survives throughout the area of the monument which is continuous with the excavated areas beyond. This hillfort has been identified by several authors with the 'kelliwic' referred to in early medieval Welsh literature; direct references to the hillfort date back to place-name evidence from the early 12th century and its earliest description dates to 1478; it recurs in most 19th century antiquarian references to Cornish antiquities, and for its archaeological importance and possible early historical connections, in most detailed reviews of Cornwall's history and monuments. Killibury Castle occupies the summit of a low hill in the rolling coastal belt between the River Camel estuary and Bodmin Moor. It has gentle slopes on all sides, dropping to the River Allen at the SE side. It is 3.75km E of the head of the Camel estuary and is close to the crossing point of two major cross-country routes: NW-SE across Cornwall using the Camel and Fowey valleys, and the NE-SW route along north Cornwall avoiding the high ground of Bodmin Moor. All modern hedges, the dumped rubble and building materials, the modern bridge for the track over the ditches, and the service trench carrying the water-pipe through the western outwork are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included. This monument is divided into two separate constraint areas.

National Grid Reference: SX 01816 73707, SX 01927 73623

A henge re-used as a medieval playing place, 75m north east of Castle Hill Farm

UID: CO 110

The monument includes a henge, re-used as a playing place, situated on the summit of a relatively low rise called Castle Hill within Innis Downs, close to the source of the Luxulyan River. The henge survives as an oval enclosure with a level interior measuring 48.8m long by 29.6m wide internally. It is defined by an approximately 1.4m high bank, inner berm and a 1.7m deep inner ditch. The bank has been partially cut by a hedge, and the ditch is largely preserved as a buried feature. There are two entrances; the one to the north is a simple causeway across the ditch and is original. The enclosure is called 'castle' on the 1840 Ordnance Survey map and is referred to as 'castilly' by 19th century writers. In 1852 R Thomas suggested it was a cattle fold but both Borlase and Henderson believed it was a medieval playing place. It was first interpreted as a henge in 1954 and in 1962 it was partially excavated by C Thomas. Although producing little in the way of finds apart from some flint flakes and medieval pottery, the work concluded that the ditch was that of a Class I henge which had been built in sections. This had been cleared and the bank remodelled during the 13th century to construct a playing place. Subsequently, the enclosed area had been re-used as a gun emplacement during the Civil War the evidence came from cannon wheel ruts and cannon balls.

National Grid Reference: SX 03111 62755

Earlier prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor

UID: CO 991

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort, a stone hut circle settlement and a field system, situated on the prominent hill known as Helman Tor. The earlier prehistoric hillfort survives as a single complete rampart mainly composed of large orthostats and small coursed stone walls linking outcrops of naturally outcropping rock and enclosing the whole top of the tor. An additional, partial outer rampart to the west extends southwards and is similarly constructed. This attains a height of up to 1.5m. The position of an entrance is suggested by two orthostatic uprights in this outer boundary and a second entrance has also been identified on the western side. Within the enclosure the settlement on the summit of the tor includes at least 19 flat areas, terraced for occupation. On the lower western slope of the hill is a stone hut circle settlement which includes one substantially-built hut circle with an internal diameter of 11.5m with at least two associated smaller hut platforms. These lie within a field system surviving as substantial lynchets, areas of cleared stone and clearance cairns concentrated on large earthfast boulders. There are further boundaries between the two ramparts, and on the eastern side of the hill there are more cleared areas and clearance cairns. A later stone-faced earth bank appears to cross the top of the tor from north to south and is a post medieval land division for grazing. Throughout the area there is extensive evidence of post medieval stone splitting. Partial excavations by Mercer in 1986 revealed evidence for lengthy occupation including many post and stake holes from frequently replaced structures; hearths; a midden containing Neolithic pottery; and an enigmatic paved feature. Additional chance finds in the vicinity have included two greenstone axes, flints and pottery indicating early prehistoric activity
National Grid Reference: SX 06158 61632

Bowl barrow 270m south west of Castle Hill Farm

UID: CO 907

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a prominent ridge called Innis Downs. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 15m in diameter and 1.4m high with the surrounding quarry ditch, from which the material for the construction of the mound was derived, being preserved as a buried feature. There is a central hollow indicating early partial excavation, although no details are known. The barrow was first recorded on the Tithe Map.

National Grid Reference: SX 02835 62578

Cross near Deviock Cottage

UID: CO 165

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.

National Grid Reference: SX 11048 68406

Medieval chapel of St Michael's on Roche Rock

UID: CO 191

The monument includes a medieval chapel, built onto a prominent rocky outcrop known as Roche Rock. The chapel survives as a small rectangular roofless building which partly utilises the rocky outcrop on which it is built. The lower floor provided accommodation for the chaplain (or an anchorite) with the chapel above. The external walls retain architectural mouldings which surround the doorways and windows although the upper floor has been removed. The building is currently accessed by iron ladders clamped to the rock. The chapel was licensed and built in 1409.

National Grid Reference: SW9911159617

Bowl barrow known as Council Barrow

UID: CO 340

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated at the summit of an upland ridge known as Racecourse Downs. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 16m in diameter and 2m high with hollows, caused by early excavation or robbing, to the centre and south side. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

National Grid Reference: SX 09950 70272

Holy well NW of Roche Station

UID: CO 636

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.

National Grid Reference: SW 98506 61723

Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard, 10m south of the church

UID: 28448

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the south of Roche church in central Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with an almost square shaped head, measuring 1.88m in overall height. The cross leans markedly towards the west. The head measures 0.67m high by 0.6m wide, the principal faces orientated east-west. Both principal faces display a low relief round boss with a bead around its base and four circular sinkings or shallow holes with slightly raised centres, one in each corner. The boss on the east face is positioned between the two lower holes, that on the west face is more centrally placed. Below the head at the neck of the cross are two projections or bosses which project 0.06m to either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 1.21m high by 0.41m wide at the base widening to 0.55m at the top, and is 0.32m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.29m at the top. Each face of the shaft is decorated with incised lines and motifs and rows of little holes or dots. Both the east and west faces are decorated with random patterns of dots separated by incised lines. The north side has a 0.06m wide bead on both edges and is decorated with transverse incised lines giving a ribbed pattern down the length of the shaft. The south side is decorated with a few dots at the top with three small incised circles and below that an incised sword complete with hilt and blade. It has been suggested that this unusual motif may represent pagan influence. There are some short incised lines to the east side of the sword blade. The shaft is set in what appeared to be a lump of concrete, but may be its base stone. This base stone, in 1896 when the historian Langdon illustrated it, was buried 0.45m below the ground surface. In 1994 when Andrew Langdon recorded it, the base was still completely buried. This base is visible to the east and south of the shaft and projects 0.42m beyond the shaft to the east and 0.35m to the south. This churchyard cross is believed to be in its original location. The incised and dotted decoration on the shaft and the unusual decoration of the head date this cross to the tenth century. The gravestone to the south of the cross and the gravestone to the north where they lay within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SW 98794 59776

Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley

UID: CO 204

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated at a cross roads called Tremore Cross on roads between the settlements of Ruthernbridge, Innis Downs, Tremore and Bodmin, and marking a route to Lanivet church. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a hedge. The cross stands to a height of 1m. The head is decorated with an equal-armed cross with slightly extended arms in relief on both sides. Crisply carved beading surrounds the head and continues down the shaft of the cross. The cross was first illustrated by Blight and fully described by Langdon in 1896. It is believed to have been moved slightly from its original location, on an island in the centre of the crossroads, to its current location. The hedge in which it stands has been built up since 1956 - 8. It also currently marks a modern long distance footpath known as 'The Saints Way'.

National Grid Reference: SX 02078 65059

St Ingunger Cross, 240m south-east of St Ingunger Farm

UID: 24260

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, the St Ingunger Cross, and a 2m protective margin, situated beside a road junction in central Cornwall, on an ancient route across mid-Cornwall linking Padstow on the north coast with Fowey on the south coast. The St Ingunger Cross survives as an upright granite cross set in a large groundfast granite boulder. The cross has a round or 'wheel' head, 0.49m in diameter and 0.12m thick. The head is decorated on both principal faces by a low-relief cross with widely expanded arms meeting the outer edges of the head. The head and shaft were originally formed from a single block but due to a subsequent break, the head has been cemented to the shaft at the neck, a repair that had been made prior to 1896 when the antiquary A G Langdon recorded the cross. The shaft is plain, undecorated and rectangular in section, measuring 0.28m across its north and south faces by 0.2m thick. The shaft rises to a height of 0.81m from its emergence at the centre of the base-slab: a large, roughly shaped, sub-rectangular granite boulder measuring 1m east-west by 0.73m north-south, and rising 0.27m above ground level. The cross is situated on the northern side of a road junction on a major ancient route across central Cornwall linking the Camel and Fowey estuaries. This route, the usage of which is considered to extend back into the prehistoric period, is marked by several other surviving medieval wayside crosses, reflecting a medieval function as a pilgrimage route for travellers from Ireland and Wales to holy sites on the Continent. The St Ingunger Cross is also situated 300m south-east of the broadly contemporary St Congar's

Well, and marks one of several thoroughfares within the parish to the church at Lanivet. The surface of the metalled road passing south of the cross and the footpath guidepost, also to the south of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 05968 63347

Iron Age defended settlement called Penhargard Castle

UID: CO 430

The monument includes an Iron Age defended settlement, situated on a prominent ridge above the steep southern valley side of a tributary to the River Camel. The settlement survives as a roughly-circular enclosed area of up to 89m in diameter. It is defined by a single rampart and partially-buried outer ditch on all except the southern side, where there is a second closely spaced outer rampart and ditch. A simple entrance through both ramparts lies to the south west. The inner rampart is best preserved on the southern side where it stands to a height of 2.3m above the ditch. To the north it is a scarp of up to 1.6m high. The interior of the enclosure has been levelled to form two distinct platforms.

SX0584669954

Large multivallate hillfort known as 'Castle Canyke', 375m SSW of Castle Canyke Farmhouse

UID: CO 184

The monument includes a large multivallate hillfort, situated on the summit of a prominent hill forming the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Camel and Fowey. The hillfort survives as a large oval enclosure of approximately 8ha defined by two closely concentric ramparts with ditches. The outer ditch measures up to 1m deep, the rampart up to 3m high and both are best preserved in the south western quadrant. The inner rampart and ditch are preserved as largely buried features or scarp slopes of up to 0.4m high. The hillfort lay in open moorland when first recorded in 1813, but had been enclosed and divided by field boundaries by 1849, and even then the inner rampart survived only as a low bank. A geophysical survey in the 1980's revealed interior features and traces of the inner rampart and ditch. The outer defences underlie modern field boundaries which also cross the centre of the hillfort dividing it into quarters with a 19th century field barn and a later water tank at the centre. It is also cut by a road to the north-west. These features are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SX0855665854

Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm

UID: 24300

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Woodley Cross, surrounded by a 2m protective margin, situated 1km west of Lanivet beside the former line of the main route through mid-Cornwall, opposite Fernside Farm. The Woodley Cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a round 'wheel' head set in a modern double-stepped base. The head measures 0.47m high by 0.55m wide and is 0.14m thick. Each principal face is decorated with an equal-limbed cross whose quadrants, between the limbs, are defined by a slightly raised triangular boss, projecting up to 0.01m from the surface of the head and outlined by a shallow groove. The shaft stands 0.6m high, tapering downwards in width from 0.31m at the neck to 0.28m at the base, and tapering upwards in thickness from 0.25m at the base to 0.18m at the neck. The shaft is cemented into a square double-stepped modern base. The upper step is 0.96m square and 0.15m high. The lower step is 1.5m long by 1.53m wide, its upper surface set flush with the ground. Each step is constructed of dressed granite slabs cemented together, except for a roughly-shaped slab forming the south east block of the lower step. In 1896 the historian Langdon recorded the Woodley Cross as lying flat on the ground beside its medieval base-stone, close to and north of its present position on land then owned by Woodley Farm. The cross was located on a track leading directly towards the church at Lanivet and close to the main medieval and later route along the Cornish peninsula. Prior to the modern enclosure of this area, both the main route and the church track followed undefined courses across the former downland in the vicinity of this cross. The cross and its base were subsequently lost, then, in the 1920s, the shaft was noticed in use as a gatepost. After being lost again, the shaft was rediscovered in 1972 lying in a field 0.15km south west of its present location. The shaft was lost yet again but found in 1983. In that year it was re-erected at its present location, near to its original position and beside the main medieval and later route. The metalled surface of the modern road passing north west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 02711 63951

Wayside cross 120m north west of Callywith

UID: CO 887

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated close to a slip road of the A38 trunk road. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a length of shaft and stands to a height of approximately 1.8m. It is rather worn, but decorated with a flared Greek cross in relief on both faces with a small hole at the centre. It is first recorded in 1613 as 'Greedetch Cross', so named because it then marked the parish boundaries of Bodmin and Cardinham at their junction with the Great Ditch which bounded land owned by Bodmin Priory. It was moved during road construction work to its current location in the 1970's. Langdon suggested its rather worn condition was a result of the time honoured custom of beating the bounds. It is also known locally as Callywith Cross. A second cross survives nearby and is Listed Grade II as is this cross.

National Grid Reference: SX 08565 67941

Lantern cross 60m north east of Lancarffe

UID: 31853

The monument includes a medieval lantern cross-head mounted on a modern shaft and base, situated 60m to the north east of the house at Lancarffe. The cross, which is Listed Grade II, is 2.05m high, survives as a rectangular cross-head (the rectangular shape resembling that of a lantern), mounted on an octagonal shaft. The cross-head measures 0.56m high by 0.25m wide and 0.25m thick, with principal faces orientated north-south. Each face is decorated with a figure in relief beneath an ogee arched canopy: the north face bears a figure of the Virgin and Child; the south face displays a crucifixion scene; the east face bears a figure wearing a pointed hat, possibly a bishop; and the figure on the west face is very worn and indistinct. The cross-head is mounted on a modern square plinth, 0.25m square and 0.05m thick. This is mounted on top of a modern octagonal granite shaft, which measures 1.25m high by 0.14m wide and 0.14m thick. The shaft is mounted in a modern two stepped base. The upper base stone measures 0.3m square by 0.1m high, the lower step measures 0.77m square by 0.09m high. The lower step is surrounded by large slabs of granite forming a low platform around the cross-base measuring 2.36m square. Lancarffe was originally owned by Bodmin Priory, and the cross-head was originally found here. Later the Hext family owned the estate and removed the cross from Lancarffe in 1850 to another of their houses, Tredethy, St Mabyn in north Cornwall. It was recorded at Tredethy as mounted on an octagonal base stone. In 1946 the cross was returned to Lancarffe and set up on a modern shaft and base. The octagonal base stone is also at Lancarffe, located outside a barn. This elaborately carved cross-head is a late example of a wayside cross and probably dates to the 15th century.

National Grid Reference: SX0829168986

Listed Buildings

CHURCH OF ST NIVET

UID: 67597

Grade: I

Church. Circa early C15, with later C15 additions. Late C19 restoration, undated board for the Incorporated Society for Building and Churches in porch. Granite rubble ; the east end, the south aisle, south porch and tower in granite ashlar. Granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles ; scalloped slates to eaves at gable ends. Plan: Nave and chancel in one. Circa mid C15, the north aisle was added. Late in the C15, the south aisle and south porch were added, and the east end of the chancel and both aisles were rebuilt. Late C15 west tower. Exterior: Nave is concealed by the aisles. The east end of the chancel has a 3-light C19 Perpendicular window with 4 centred arch and hood mould. North aisle of 6 bays, all windows are 3-light, with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, with 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. The east end has a similar 4-light window with Y-tracery. The west end has similar 4-light window ; the gable end is truncated by the tower. The south aisle is of 6 bays, in granite ashlar, without a plinth ; the porch in the second bay from the west. All windows are 3-light, with cusped lights and more elaborate Perpendicular tracery with cusping ; 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. The east bay has a 2 centred arched hollow-chamfered priest's door. Rood stair projection with chamfered plinth and lancet. The west end has similar 4- light window with cusped lights and through tracery. The west end has similar C19 4-light window in limestone. South porch is gabled, without a plinth. Plain round-arched outer doorway with voussoirs ; fine C19 cast iron gate with knob finials. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor and granite benches to sides. C19 wagon roof. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch with roll-mouldings ; C19 door with strap hinges. Recess for holy water stoup to right. West tower in 3 stages on chamfered plinth, with set-back weathered buttresses and moulded string courses ; embattled parapet. The west doorway has moulded 4-centred arch with carved spandrels and square hood mould; C19 door with strap hinges. 4- light west window with cusped lights and Y-tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. At second stage to south a 2-light window with cusped lights and square hood mould. Third stage has 3-light bell-openings with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Interior: Plastered walls and C19 tiled floor. All roofs are C19 and have arched- braced trusses, with

windbraces and stencilled painting in the chancel. North and south 6-bay arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers, 4-centred arches, hollow-chamfered in the north arcade and plain chamfered in the south arcade. Tall tower arch with clustered piers to sides, moulded 4-centred arch with C20 wooden screen across. The chancel has a C12 stone capital hollowed out for use as a piscina and moulded granite image stand. The south aisle has 4-centred arch doorway to the rood stair, stone newel stair and upper 3-centred arched doorway ; both arcades are cut through for the rood screen. Aumbry in south aisle. Fittings: C19 pews and stone pulpit, chancel has C19 reredos and wooden screens to south and north. C14 octagonal stone font in south aisle with elaborate tracery panels. An inscribed pillar stone in the south aisle, inscribed in Roman capitals : ANNIC FIL ; C5 OR C6. Fine mid C18 table in nave, the frieze carved with rosettes and masks, carved turned legs. In the nave and aisles, four fine C19 Gothic painted wrought iron candelabras in the form of corona lucis. In north aisle, two sections of the late C15 wooden rood screen, with cusped panels and quatrefoil frieze. Monuments in north aisle : slate plate to John and Richard Courtenay, with life-size bearded figure carved in high relief, 1632 ; marble monument on slate ground, to Roger Henwood, 1815, by Kitt of St Austell; marble monument on slate ground with draped urn, to Mary Cole Ffrench, 1873 ; marble monument on slate ground, to Mary Magor, 1852, by Edgcombe of Truro; slate monument with incised nowy head, with shield and cherubs, to John Wymond, 1725; C17 slate ledger stone with inscription round the border, unidentified. In south aisle: a marble pedestal tomb with urn, to William Flamank, rector. 1861: four marble monuments on slate ground, to Bridget Hoblyn, 1827, by J. Collins of Devonport; to Nicholas Phillips, 1827; to Thomas Jenkyn, 1781; to John Hawkey, 1864. Glass: Late C19 stained glass. Two windows in the north aisle have fragments of C15 stained glass in the tracery. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SX0394664202

CHURCH OF ST CLEMENT

UID: 67625

Grade I

Parish church. C13 foundation; nave and chancel probably of C14; alterations of mid- late C15. C19 restoration. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. South aisle, porch and west tower in granite ashlar. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and raised coped verges to gable ends. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; in circa mid C15, the north chancel aisle was added and the east end of the chancel rebuilt. Later C15 addition of south aisle and south porch, and west tower. Exterior: Nave only visible on north side; has two 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery and relieving arch, and central pointed arched doorway, chamfered, with C19 door with studs. C19 ashlar stack. The chancel east end is on a moulded plinth, continuous with both aisles; pilasters surmounted by tall panelled piers with crocketed pinnacles; 5-light Perpendicular east window with 4-centred arch, hood mould with label stops. North chancel aisle of 3 bays, with no plinth on the north side; all windows are 3- light, with cusped lights and square hood mould. To east the verge is swept down from the chancel, with a 2-light window with cusped lights, Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south aisle is of 6 bays on a hollow-chamfered plinth, with porch in second bay from west. All windows are 3-light, with cusped lights, central light taller with 4-centred arch, hood mould with label stops. West end has similar larger window. East end has similar taller 4-light window with Y tracery. Gabled south porch on hollow-chamfered plinth. The outer doorway has tall 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with nook-shafts. C18 slate sundial with gnomon above and cross finial. Interior of porch has granite paved floor and benches to sides. C15 ceiled wagon roof with carved ribs and wall-plates, bosses probably re-carved in early C19. Holy water stoup to right with carved shield. Inner doorway has tall 3-centred arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels, tympanum with carved shield and leaves with wave-moulded surround. C19 door with good ironwork. The west tower is in 3 stages on chamfered plinth, set-back weathered buttresses and embattled parapet with octagonal piers with crocketed pinnacles. West door with 4-centred arch and hood mould, C19 door with studs; 3-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould, 3-light bell-openings at third stage with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould, with wooden louvres. To north east, there is no buttress, but a stair tower with lancets. Interior: The south aisle walls are plastered, the rest in stone rubble. The nave and chancel have early C19 wagon roof with carved bosses, of similar workmanship to those at Church of St Meubred, Cardinham (q.v.). The south aisle has wagon roof with some carved ribs and wall-plate of C15, and similar bosses. The north aisle roof is ceiled. Tall round tower arch with imposts. The nave has 6-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches ; similar 3-bay north arcade with a C19 wooden screen across. Opening for the rood in the north and south arcades. The wall is stepped back by the north arcade at the point where the north aisle was added. Fittings: C19 wooden benches in nave and wooden pulpit; all with Gothic decorative detail. C19 marble reredos. Fine stone font in nave, probably C15, with octagonal bowl with carved panels, on octagonal carved stem with panels and cable moulding. In the north aisle, 2 carved wooden figures fixed to a scrolled board; these are probably surviving from an early screen or as corbels to the roof. Monuments in chancel: slate headstone to Henry Vyvyan, 1811, with carved figures in Gothic style; oval stone tablet to Grace Phillipps, 1818; marble tablet with urn, to Richard Frewren, 1792. The north aisle has floor paved

with early C19 headstones. Glass: fragment of C15 stained glass in the east window of the south aisle, showing a shielded of arms and a bishop's mitre. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

Listing NGR: SW9942965387

CHURCH OF ST WENNA Grade: I

UID: 71325

Parish church. C15, with additions of later C15. Rebuilt 1825 with work to tower and porch (dated in porch) and restored 1868 (I.C.B.S. board in vestry). Granite rubble with granite dressings. West tower in granite ashlar. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with scalloped slate bargeboards. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, of C15. Later C15 north and south aisles, with a south porch set in the angle between the south aisle and the nave, probably rebuilt early C19. The west tower is of the late C15, rebuilt, probably circa early C19, after partial collapse. C19 north vestry. Exterior: The nave is concealed by the aisles. The chancel has a 3-light C19 Perpendicular east window with 4-centred arch and hood mould. The north aisle is of 2 bays. Two 3-light windows to north, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light east window, probably of the early C17, with 4-centred arches, roll-moulded, with the central light taller. Slate tablet attached to the east wall, to James Retalick, 1753. The south aisle is also of 2 bays; there are two windows to south and one to east, all as on north aisle. Gabled south porch with 4-centred arched moulded doorway, with C19 cast iron gate with mid panel of circle design. The interior of the porch has granite floor and one bench. C19 common rafter roof. Inner 4-centred arched doorway with roll mouldings and recessed carved spandrels, C19 door with strap hinges. Oval slate tablet recording the rebuilding of the church in 1825, by John Gilbert, vicar and James Collins, builder. West tower in 2 stages, on tall moulded plinth with frieze of quatrefoils and chevron decoration; set back buttresses with demi-shafts with crocketed finials, moulded string course and embattled parapet. West doorway with 4-centred arch and moulded surround with recessed spandrels and square hood mould; C19 door with strap hinges. West window of C15, of 4 narrow lights with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. East and west at second stage a 3-light bell-opening with the central light taller, 4-centred arch with hood mould and louvres. The first stage to south has a slate sundial dated 1860. North vestry is gabled, with 2-centred arched chamfered north doorway, C19 door with strap hinges; 2-light west window with cusped lights. Interior: Tiled floor and plastered walls. Nave and chancel have C19 arched-brace roof with one tier of windbraces. C19 common rafter roof in the aisles. Tall 4-centred tower arch, piers with ring-moulded capitals. 3-bay north and south arcade, which may be of the rebuilding of 1825; the piers have 4 outer shafts and 4 thinner inner shafts, the capitals carved with leaves and flowers, moulded 4-centred arches. Fittings: C12 font in nave, a circular bowl with chevron carving, with four masks at the corners over outer shafts, with central circular stem. C19 benches in nave and aisles. Pair of C19 Gothic sanctuary chairs in the chancel. Polychromatic tiled reredos in the chancel, by Powell and Sons, circa 1873. Monuments in north aisle: polychromatic tiled memorial with brass tablet, to Thomas Hawkey, 1850. The nave has slate ledger stones, to John Liddicoat, 1826, Mary Liddicoat, 1824, Phillippa Phillippo, 1804, Martha Merifield, 1845 and William and Ann Varcoe, both 1825. The east window of the chancel has painted grisaille glass of 1873, by Powell and Sons. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

Listing NGR: SW9679164834

CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL AT ROCHE ROCK

UID: 70972

Grade: I

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.

Listing NGR: SW9910859617

CHURCH OF ST MABENA

UID: 67752

Grade: I

Parish church. Dedicated to St Mabena. Probably Norman origins with font surviving. The existing fabric probably dates largely from the late C15. Church altered in 1818 and restored in 1884. Ashlar slate stone with moulded plinth and wall plate. Rag slate roofs with gable ends. Fabric of circa late C15 with late C15 7-bay north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. Church reseated and several monuments were taken down on institution of Rev Granville Leveson-Gower in 1818. Church restored in 1884 and partly reseated in late C20. Exterior: Tall unbuttressed west tower of 3-stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials, the top stage decorated with 4 carved figures, possibly the Evangelists. 4 centred catacluse stone arch to west door with hollow chamfer ornamented with carved florets. C19 door and C19 perpendicular west window. 3-light belfry openings with slate panels and louvers. Church clock installed in 1950. 3- light Perpendicular tracery in north and south aisles with 4-light east windows. 5- light chancel window renewed or heavily restored. Projection for roof loft stair to north aisle and blocked 4 centred arch to north door. South porch has a moulded 4 centred arch and a C15 waggon roof, the carved bosses removed. 4 centred arch to south door. Interior: Circa C19 plastered walls. Nave and chancel in one. Chamfered 4 centred tower arch. Original ceiled C15 waggon roofs to nave and chancel and north and south aisles with carved wall plates and carved bosses. Moulded ribs with carved ribs at west end of chancel and at east ends of north and south aisles. 7 bay north and south aisles with type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded bases and carved capitals and 4 centred arches C19 furnishings with C20 chairs in nave and aisles. Norman font of table-top type, square bowl decorated with blind arcade and round ornamented shaft. Piscina in south wall of chancel. Early church wardens chest. Memorials: C17 and C18 ledger stones remounted on exterior north wall of tower and west wall of north aisle. Fragments of old glass in west window of south aisle. C19 oval-shaped churchyard. Maclean, Sir John. Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor 1876 O'Connor, Michael Tate. A Brief History and description of St Mabyn Church. 1986 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E. The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd Edition 1970

Listing NGR: SX0418073202

ST BENET'S ABBEY

UID: 67585

Grade: II*

Abbey of the Benedictine order, later used as a house, now an hotel. Founded 1411 as a lazar house or hospital ; used in C16 as the house of the Courtenay family, with alterations of that time ; alterations of C18 and probably circa 1859. C20 alterations. Granite ashlar front and left side ; granite dressings. Stone rubble. C20 slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Stacks at the gable ends and in axial position, with rendered shafts and with twisted terracotta pots. Plan: The gatehouse of the abbey is to left, with the house range to right ; the house appears to have been of 3-room plan, with one room to left and two to right of the entrance passage. The room to right has a front lateral stack of the late C16 - early C17, the stack removed and the fireplace remaining inside ; there is also a rear lateral fireplace in this room, which appears to be of the C19 remodelling. The room to left and the room to end right both have gable end stacks. The gatehouse is of roughly square plan, with fireplace at the outer left side ; there is a carriage entrance to front and rear, with a pedestrian entrance at the front to left. At the front left corner is a stair tower. In circa late C18-early C19, a parallel rear range was added, with a stair hall and service rooms to rear right. Exterior: The front is of 2 storeys, with a gable over the gatehouse to left and an asymmetrical range to right of 4 windows. The gatehouse has a polygonal stair tower to left with a lancet. 2-centred arched pedestrian gateway to left, with roll- mouldings, recessed spandrels and hood mould. Corbel set over, possibly as an image stand. To right is the carriage arch, 4-centred, with roll-mouldings and shields in the spandrels, with hood-mould ; the opening has been infilled in circa mid C19 with a 3-light wooden window with cusped lights. At first floor there is an oriel, with 3 lights with ogee arches, hollow-chamfered, with a blocking course over, and with an ogee recess to each side, with a carved spear at the side of each recess. The main range is to right ; at first floor there are four 2-light casements with pointed arched lights, each with a wrought iron grille with palmette pattern. At ground floor there are 4 windows, 3-light, 2-light, 4-light and 3-light, with granite cusped lights, and recessed spandrels, hollow-chamfered mullions and square hood moulds. Doorway is second from left, with hollow-chamfered granite jambs, C19 door with studs and strap hinges and square hood mould. The left end of the gatehouse is in granite ashlar, blind. The rear of the gatehouse has 4-centred arched carriage doorway with double chamfered order ; similar inserted 3-light wooden window with cusped lights. At first floor there is a 3-light window in granite with cusped lights, no hood mould. Terracotta cross finials. The right end is rendered, with 2-span roof over the front and rear ranges ; in the gable end of the front range to left is a dripstone from a former window. The gable end to right has a 2-light C19 casement. At ground floor there are two single storey rubble additions of C19, each with gable end ; these have C20 sashes and doors with brick segmental arches. C20 greenhouse attached to left. The rear of the house is nearly symmetrical, with 3 windows at first floor to left and the stair hall with stair light to right ; all windows are 12-pane sashes with margin glazing and granite basket

arches. Second from left is a 4-panelled door with overlight and similar arch. The stair light is tall, with a basket arch and C20 glazing ; 2 small cellar lights below. Interior: The gatehouse has granite ashlar walls inside. On the front wall the gateways have chamfered rere-arches. On the rear wall there is a double order of chamfered 4-centred arches to the gateway. Leading into the house is a chamfered 4-centred arched doorway. The outer wall has a cupboard or aumbry with ogee arch. A chamfered segmental-arched doorway to the stair tower, which has a stone newel stair; the stair is unusual in that it ascends anti-clockwise. To the right is a 2-centred arched doorway with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels, C19 door with strap hinges. On the outer wall is a mid C19 granite chimneypiece ; the ceiling is also of C19, panelled wood. At first floor, the chamber above the gatehouse has a basket-arched granite doorway leading into the house. The front and rear windows retain fragments of late C15 stained glass, with figure work and panels of arms ; the arms are those of the Courtenay, Arundel, and Archer families. The roof over the gatehouse retains 3 trusses, with halved and pegged principal rafters. In the main range of the house, the stair hall has an open-well stair with stick balusters, scrolled string and wreathed handrail ; panelled plaster ceiling of C19 over the stair well. Leading to the gatehouse at ground floor are tall panelled double doors with segmental arch. The room to right of the entrance hall has a fireplace on the front wall in granite, with basket arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels ; this has been partly reconstructed in C20 and has an inserted cloam oven. On the rear wall of the same room is a C19 chimneypiece, which conceals a third fireplace in the rear wall to left. The entrance hall may be the site of an early passage, with a small room to left, heated from a fireplace at the outer side, and with 2 larger rooms to right. The house has been so remodelled in circa mid C19 that the original plan is not clear. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Murrery : Handbook to Cornwall. Lyson: Cornwall.

Listing NGR: SX0381963652

TOWER ABOUT 15 METRES WEST OF ST BENET'S ABBEY

Grade: II*

UID: 67586

Tower ; probably originally the west tower of a chapel at St Benet's Abbey. C15. Granite ashlar with granite dressings. C19 repair in brick. Plan: Square plan tower. The west side has doorway, and the east side has a tower arch which would formerly have led into a nave ; there is the line of a gable end in the masonry above the tower arch. Stair in north west corner. Exterior: Two stages remain of what must originally have been a 3-stage tower. There is a moulded string course between the two stages. On the east side there is a tall 4-centred tower arch, with double chamfered order to the arch and Pevsner A-type piers. Line of a gable end above. The upper stage to east has single chamfered light and upper 3-light window with 4-centred arched lights, recessed spandrels and square hood mould. At the north side, there are staggered lancets for the stair tower ; moulded string course contained and upper C20 2-light window ; the upper part rebuilt in brick. The south side also has an upper C20 2-light window. The west side has 4-centred arched doorway, hollow-chamfered, with hood mould. Window above, also with 4-centred arch and hood mould ; originally 3-light, the stoolings remaining for the mullions and some of the upper part of the tracery, of Perpendicular style. Interior: In the north west corner there is basket-arched doorway to the stair, hollow-chamfered. Stone newel stair. There is a plain 4-centred arch over the west door and the west window. Lyson's Cornwall shows a print of 1814, which shows the top stage of the tower missing. Listing NGR: SX0379963643

PINNACLE ABOUT 18 METRES EAST OF ST BENET'S ABBEY

UID: 67587

Grade: II

Pinnacle or cross. Medieval, probably C15. Granite. The pinnacle is of roughly square plan, chamfered and tapered, with broad base. There is a small wheelhead set on top, with four indentations on the face forming a primitive saltire cross, to front and rear. There is a vertical ridge carved on the wheelhead, which is continued down the pinnacle, which forms the shaft for the wheelhead. An image stand or corbel is attached to the front of the shaft. This is probably a feature removed from St Benet's Abbey, of uncertain function, but possibly once at the top of the tower, which has the top part missing.

Listing NGR: SX0384063656

CHURCH OF ST GOMONDA

UID: 70980

Grade: II*

Parish church. C14, largely rebuilt mid C15; in 1822 substantially altered for the Rev. Thomas Fisher, later alterations, probably to the south porch, and restoration of 1890 by J. D. Sedding. Tower in squared granite, granite rubble, with granite dressings. Polyphant arcade. Slate roofs with ridge coping tiles, raised coped verges to

the north transept. Plan West tower, nave and south aisle, north transept, chancel and south porch. The north transept is said to be on Norman foundations, largely rebuilt in the C14. The tower is of C15. In 1822, the nave, chancel and south aisle were rebuilt, the south arcade removed and the east front formed as one gable end. At some time after this, the south porch was probably rebuilt. In 1890, J.D. Sedding carried out a restoration, which re-instated the arcade between the south aisle and the nave, and renewed the roofs. There was a further proposal in 1900 for a vestry, which was not built, only the doorway through the east wall of the transept. Perpendicular style. 3-stage tower on moulded plinth, with set-back weathered buttresses rising to embattled parapet with polygonal corners, each supported by a carved figure or mask; no pinnacles. String courses to each stage. The west doorway has a 4-centred arch with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels, square head with hood mould and square stops; plain C19 door. 4-light C15 Perpendicular window above, with Y tracery and cusped lights, hood mould and relieving arch. The top stage has 3-light bell-opening to each side, with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery, slate louvres and hood mould. Clock at 2nd stage to east and north. 3-bay nave without plinth, has 2 north windows of 1822, with 4-centred arch an intersecting tracery. The north transept is of a single bay with gable end to north with cross finial, one similar early C19 window in north gable end stair descending to cellar to west, to a 4-centred arched doorway hollow-chamfered, with studded door. C19 east doorway with pointed arch. The south aisle is of 6 bays, with raised coped verges and cross finial. Windows of 1822, with intersecting tracery, porch in 2nd bay from west. The east gable end has a window of 1890, a copy of the tower west window, of 4-lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, with hood mould. Gabled south porch has raised coped verges and cross finial, on plinth. 4-centred arched outer doorway, chamfered, with cast iron gates with diamond finials. Inner doorway is a tall 4-centred arch with roll-moulding and hood mould, much rebuilt, with C19 studded double doors. Granite floor and C19 arched-brace roof. The chancel has large east window of 1890, as at east end of aisle, of 6 lights, with cusped lights, Y tracery and hood mould with angel stops. Cross finial. Interior Tall 4-centred arch to tower; tower has north west door to stair, hollow- chamfered, with C19 studded door. Stone newel stair. The tower arch has triple shafts to sides with a concave moulding between each shaft, 3 orders of mouldings to arch, convex and concave. Nave and chancel in one, with wagon roof of 1890, ceiled over the chancel; similar roof to south aisle. The south arcade is of 6 bays, in polyphant, with standard A-type piers and lightly Tudor arched heads. Plain 4-centred chamfered arch to north transept, and at upper level to the east of the arch, the rood stair door, hollow-chamfered, with 4-centred arch and step stops. 2 steps remain at upper level on the north transept side. North transept also has C19 roof. Fittings: Fine late C12 Bodmin-type font in south aisle, in Pentewan stone; a large bowl on central stem with 4 corner shafts with bases. The shafts end in carved angels' heads, much restored and With one angel replaced. The bowl has interlaced snakes under chevron rim. In the nave, a pulpit, probably by Sedding, in Polyphant, on plinth with flight of steps. Royal arms over the south door, oil on canvas, probably cica 1800. Slate monument in the north transept, with incised nowy head, central cherub's head with wings, crossed bones to left and skull to right. Latin inscription and English verses, to Richard Treweeke, rector of the parish, 1732. The dedication is also refered to as St Gonandus, or St Gomond. Sources: Radcliffe, E. : Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Creswell Payne, H.M.: The Storey of the Paris of Roche 1946. Listing NGR: SW9879659796

Treffry Farmhouse

UID: 67545

Grade: II*

Treffry Farmhouse, which dates from the early C18, stands on the site of a medieval manor house, home to the Treffry family, and sold in 1620 by William Treffry. The site, which lies to the west of the western lodge of Lanhydrock House, later formed part of the Lanhydrock Estate. The farmhouse is set to the east of farm buildings with which it was formerly associated.

MATERIALS: local stone rubble and granite, exposed at basement level. The front elevation is slate hung; the rear and side elevations are pebble-dashed. The hipped roof is currently hung with artificial slate, with ridge tiles; the side stacks are of brick. There are two C20 inserted roof-lights; the common rafters have been replaced together with the roof covering, and if the attic was once lit by dormer windows no indication of this is thought to remain. The basement windows have brick arches. On the front elevation the window openings hold early-C19 nine-over-nine sash frames with a good proportion of old glass remaining. To rear, eight-over-eight frames, with horned sashes at ground-floor level. The basement window openings hold C20 casements.

PLAN: rectangular double pile plan, with principal frontage to south. There is a later, C18 or C19 outbuilding attached to the west, with a further small lean-to building adjoining to the north, and a small single-storey extension attached to the north-east corner. The site slopes downwards to the north, the basement being approached at ground level.

EXTERIOR: the house is of two storeys with basement, and is three bays wide, with a window above the central entrance; the original window openings are markedly tall and narrow. The entrance has its original door, with

raised and fielded panels, the upper two panels now glazed. The door is approached by three granite steps, and sheltered by a late-C19 timber porch with margin-glazed lights containing etched and coloured glass. The east elevation is blind; the blind western elevation is partially obscured by the attached agricultural building. In the rear elevation, the window openings are wider; the ground-floor windows have segmental arches. Centrally, beneath the eaves, is a small casement window, lighting the upper landing. The rear entrance, slightly off-centre to east, is reached by a flight of semi-circular steps, incorporating a mounting or loading block to left. The two-panelled planked door with original furniture has an inserted glazed light. Projecting above the entrance is a C20 bathroom extension, resting on iron posts. The basement is entered through a doorway to east.

INTERIOR: the house retains an unusually complete early-C18 interior. The front door leads to a hall, from which the four rooms open, the stair being at the far end. The tight open-well stair is wide, and is of the open-string type, with three turned balusters to each tread (two of these have been replaced) and turned newel posts; the brackets are carved with a flower and scroll design, noted as being similar to that embellishing the stair at nearby Lancarffe in Helland parish. In the hall, the doors and frames are original, each door with six raised fielded panels; except in that to the western front room, the panels are fielded on the outer face only. The doors have been stripped of their original finish. The hall has a moulded cornice, and skirting board. The eastern front room has complete fielded panelling, the door forming part of the scheme, with panelled window embrasures; there is a dentil cornice, and dado rail. This panelling is a remarkable survival, particularly in that it retains what appears to be its original high-quality wood-graining, the softwood being grained to resemble oak. The grained chimneypiece is thought to be C20. The door to this room retains what may be the original lock-case and handle. The western front room is smaller, and is without surviving historic features. The western back room retains panelling to dado level on the back wall, with a window seat incorporated; this panelling, with recessed panels, is later than that found in the eastern front room, dating from the later C18 or early C19. This back room also contains a fixed corner cupboard, the H-hinges having decorative ends. The fireplace has been removed, though the hearth remains. The eastern back room now contains a modern kitchen, and is thought not to retain features of interest. On the first floor are five rooms, there being a small central room to the front. The rooms open symmetrically from the square landing; the doors and frames are original, as on the ground floor. The rooms contain few features of note: fireplaces have been removed, and cornices and skirtings have been replaced or added, though the cornice to the western front room is thought to be original. The staircase continues to the attic storey in the same form as at the lower levels. The attic has plain two-panelled C18 doors with some original door furniture. The roof structure is designed to accommodate the attic rooms, which have sloping walls, in which the principal rafters are visible; the ceiling is inserted at purlin level. Above the ceiling, the roof trusses are formed of collars with king posts morticed and tenoned and pegged at the ridge. The common rafters have been replaced. The basement is reached by an enclosed straight stair accessed from the rear western room. The original layout of the basement has been altered: a portion has been taken from the eastern front room to gain a window for the central room, and a bathroom has been inserted to the rear; there are other partitions, and lowered ceilings. The large western back room, formerly the kitchen, contains a fireplace with re-used granite surround, having a tall lintel and stop-chamfered jamb; the fireplace has been reduced in width to left, the left-hand jamb being removed or obscured. There is an oven to the rear of the fireplace. A door with slit vents leads from the kitchen to the western front room, which has slate window sills and a slate bench. The basement also contains a C18 two-panelled planked door with its original latch.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: to west, a single-storey rubble stone agricultural building, added in the later C18 or early C19, and much altered. The wide opening to the south indicates that this was originally a cartshed; the opening has twice been reduced in width, and converted to a window. Other openings in the building have also been altered; the northern doorway has been widened with a single granite jamb inserted. The roof has been replaced. A flue rises against the west wall of the house, thought to be the result of the building being converted to use as a back kitchen. Attached to this building to north, a later lean-to structure, also of stone, and probably of C19 date, with double doors opening towards the house. The north-west corner of this building follows the curve of the road, with a low doorway to the road to north. A window in the north wall has been reduced. The single-storey lean-to structure to the north-east corner of the house is thought to be C19, with a new mono-pitch roof. The approach to the house from the south is marked by a pair of granite gate piers with segmental-arched tops.

National Grid Reference: SX0785363717

LANCARFFE

UID: 67529

Grade: II*

House. Probably C17 ; extended and re-oriented circa 1680 ; alterations of early C19 and some C20 alterations and additions. Coursed slatestone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles ; the early range has gable ends, with gable end stacks and rear lateral stack, all with rubble shafts ; the 1680 range has hipped roof, with scantle slates on the front

slope and lead roll to ridge, sharing the gable end stack to rear left and with stack to rear right. Plan: The plan of the original house is uncertain, but what survives of it has a 3- room plan, with 2 outer rooms heated from gable end stacks ; the rear lateral stack of the central room is probably a later addition. The house was oriented north/south, facing west. Circa 1680, the house was re-oriented, east/west, and a new range was built at the right end, forming a crosswing, the right side becoming the entrance front, facing south. This is of 2-room plan, forming a symmetrical front. There is a central entrance to a passage, with a room to right and left, forming the front principal rooms, with the room to right now used as a kitchen. Behind this range, and in the angle to the main range, a stair tower was added, also of circa 1680, with large open-well stair. At the original front, the 1680 range projects beyond the main range and another short wing was added at the original left end, so that the original front has a symmetrical U-plan form. A short wing was added to rear left of the original range. Circa 1930, a range of single storey service rooms was added to the rear, behind the kitchen, and a porch added behind the stair tower, which was extended to form an entrance hall at the rear. Exterior: The original west front of the house forms the garden front. This is 2- storey, a symmetrical 5-bay front on plinth, with projecting shallow 2-storey wing to each end, with a hipped roof over each wing, and 3 central bays. The central bays have C19 16-pane sashes with cambered stone arches at first floor, ground floor has central early C20 French windows and C19 20-pane sash with cambered arch to each side. Wing to left has 24-pane sash at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor. The right side is the 1680 south entrance front. This is a symmetrical 5-bay 2- storey front, all windows are circa 1680 40-pane sashes with very small panes, thick glazing bars which are bolection-moulded on the inside and flat-faced outside, with segmental stone arches. Central double C19 half-glazed doors with segmental hood. Three S-shaped ties. Attached to right is the single storey service range, with C20 window and 30-pane sash with thick glazing bars. Above the windows are 3 pointed arched recesses with slate cills ; these seem to be too small for bee-boles, but are south-facing. To right, a pointed arched doorway through a screen wall. The left side of the main range has C19 8-pane sash at first floor to right ; similar sash at ground and first floor in the front wing. At the rear, there is a small 2-storey wing to right, with C19 12-pane sash at ground and first floor ; at the inner side, the first floor level is slate-hung, with 2-light C20 window, small 12-pane sash at ground floor. The rear of the main range has 2 windows, ground floor has 2 C19 24- pane sashes with cambered arches, first floor has two 20-pane sashes with cambered arches. Small 12-pane sash at ground floor to left and external stack. The rear stair tower is in 2 builds, with a straight joint between. The stair tower has 12- pane sash at first floor. The rear part has gabled porch with re-used granite doorway with hollow-chamfered segmental arch (removed from the stable) and C20 door ; C20 window to left. At first floor a 2-light 6-pane casement with L hinges, and small 12-pane sash at attic level. The stair tower has a hipped roof. Interior: The interior retains an unusually complete set of bolection-moulded panelled rooms. In the 1680 range, the room to front left has complete bolection- moulded panelling, with moulded plaster cornice ; the panelling is brought forward over the windows. Bolection-moulded chimneypiece with pulvinated frieze and moulded mantel. The passage has bolection-moulded panelling ; originally with door symmetrically placed to right and left, each with bolection-moulded surround and 2- panelled door ; the doorway to right has been moved to left, and is now the entrance to the kitchen. Most of the doors are the original, others are C19 copies. The stair hall has an open-well stair, with twisted balusters, and scroll carved string with carved flowers ramped dado panelling with pilasters. Over the stair hall there is a coved plaster cornice with acanthus and flowers. On the half-handing, a doorcase to rear with broken pediment with cherub. At first floor, the panelling is probably of C19, copied from the original, one doorcase retaining an early carved cherub's head with folded wings. In the 1680 range, there are two rooms with complete bolection-moulded panelling and chimneypiece, with 2 small dressing-rooms at the right end ; the windows have segmental arches with key blocks, and the panelling is slightly varied over the chimneypiece. All bolection-moulded doorcases with 2- panelled doors. These rooms were originally interconnected, now blocked with copied panelling. Over the original range, there is one small room to front which also has bolection-moulded panelling, and chimneypiece. In the main range, the ground floor room to left was originally the lower end kitchen, with an oven in the gable end fireplace, now removed. Over the main range, the roof retains the trusses from late C17, with principal rafters halved and pegged at the apex, cambered collars halved and pegged to the principals ; trenched purlins. This house is unusual in retaining a fine set of rooms with panelling, and the complete set of late C17 sashes on the south front are unusually fine and very rare.

Listing NGR: SX0825268948

TREMORE LODGE

UID: 67592

Grade: II

Lodge to Tremore Manor, now house. Circa 1840, with some later alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble with granite and brick dressings. Hipped slate roof with lead rolls to hips and ridge tiles. Axial stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 3-room plan, with one room in the front bay and 2 rooms behind ; rear integral service wing of one-room plan to right. Gothic style. Exterior: Single storey, with one room in the attic. The front has a canted bay through

the full height, with central pointed arched doorway with bride arch, door with decorative strap hinges. 2-light pointed arched casement to right and left, in chamfered granite surrounds. Scalloped eaves valance. The right side has 2 similar casements. Attached to rear right is a screen wall with single pointed arched light, which connects the house to an outhouse at the right side, now a garage. Left side has one similar casement and C20 door. First floor has gabled dormer with 2-light pointed arched window with lattic glazing at the left side. At the rear, the service room is single storey, with C20 window at ground floor ; first floor C20 dormer. Interior: Not inspected; much altered in C20.

Listing NGR: SX0159864834

TREMORE MANOR AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS

UID: 67593

Grade: II

Farmhouse, now house. Circa 1815, with additions and alterations of mid-late C19, and few later alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble ; stucco front ; partly slate hung. Hipped slate roof. Stacks to sides with rendered shafts. Roof: The front range is of double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right, each heated from a stack at the side. There is a service room to rear right and stair hall to rear centre. To left, there is a service wing of 2-room plan at the rear, with the rear room heated from an end stack and the inner room, the kitchen, heated from a stack at the side. The rear wing is returned to rear right, forming a rear service range, unheated, which encloses a service yard. The yard is entered from the right side. Garden walls at the left side of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front on plinth with rusticated quoins. Ground floor has central Doric porch with columns, and modillion cornice ; infilled with glazing to sides, with door to front and right side ; inner half-glazed door with margin glazing. Single storey canted bay to right and left of mid - late C19, with 6-pane sashes at the front and 3-pane sashes at the sides ; lead roofs. First floor has central paired 12-pane sash and 16-pane sash to right and left, all of C19 in raised moulded architraves with cills on consoles. Set back to right, a lower 2- storey addition of mid C19, with 16-pane sash at ground and first floor, with the same architraves, quoins and deep eaves on brackets. At the left side, the end wall of the front range is blind, stucco, with rusticated quoins. 2-storey rear wing in rubble with granite and brick dressings. Large external stack ; to right at ground floor, 16-pane sash at first floor. 20-pane sash at first floor to right, in the rear range. Between the two, a rubble wall enclosing the service yard, with round- arched doorway with plank door. The service yard has the first floor of the front range carried over on cast iron piers, the upper storey slate-hung with two 12-pane sashes. Ground floor has 4-panelled door and plank door, with a plank door to the rear wing and 12-pane sash over. The rear range has 2-pane light and plank door, the upper storey also slate-hung with 12-pane sash. The rear is rendered, with 2-light casement and 4-light casement with iron stanchions at ground floor, 20-pane sash at first floor. Small 2-storey gabled projecting wing to right, joining the rear range to the rear wing ; this has a plank door at ground floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. Attached to front left of the house, a granite rubble wall with slate coping, enclosing a garden at the left side of the house. The wall is about 3 metres high, the garden about 25 metres by 30 metres. At the sides and rear, the wall has no coping. Interior: The stair is open-well, with turned balusters, scrolled string and wreathed handrail. The room to front right has plaster cornice, plain chimneypiece with C19 iron grate. Both front rooms have 6-panelled doors.

Listing NGR: SX0143864804

TREMORE BRIDGE

UID: 67591

Grade: II

Bridge over the River Ruthen. Probably C18. Granite. Two spans with flat granite lintels. On the upstream side there is a central triangular cutwater ; on the downstream side the cutwater is truncated as a buttress. The bridge is about 4 metres wide and about 7 metres long. Each side has a low concrete parapet, with 3 roughly hewn granite piers about 90 centimetres high, with C20 cast iron railings. Tremore Bridge carries the old road from Bodmin to Padstow, which leads on to Ruthern Bridge (q.v.). Sources: Henderson, C. and Coates, H.: Old Cornish Bridges and Streams 1928.

Listing NGR: SX0089464572

HIGHER ROSEWARRICK FARMHOUSE

UID: 67576

Grade: II

Farmhouse. Probably mid C17, with addition of the circa late C17-early C18 ; mid C19 addition and some C19 alterations. Painted granite rubble, the rear roughcast over cob. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks, with brick shaft to left, the gable end stack to right now in an axial position, with rendered shaft.

Plan: 2 room plan with cross passage ; each room heated from a gable end stack. Probably in late C17, the front of the room to right was extended forward, and an addition of one-room plan, unheated, was made to the right end. In circa mid C19, an addition was made to rear left, attached to the main house by a lean-to ; this is a one-room plan house, heated from a gable end stack to right, and with central entrance at the front. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. To left, there is a C20 window at ground floor and C20 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor. Plank door with glazed panel and pitched slate hood, set in the angle to the projecting bay to right. The bay has 2-light C20 casement at ground floor and single C20 light at first floor. C20 lean-to to front right. The end room to right has single light at ground floor and 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor. The right end is blind ; the roof is half-hipped, and the upper level of the building is in cob. The left end has large external stack. At the rear, there is a 4-pane light at ground floor to left ; 2- light casement at ground and first floor to the central room. At the left side is the front of the C19 addition ; this is 2-storeys, in rendered stone rubble, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, with gable end stack with brick shaft to right. Symmetrical 2-window front, at first floor with two 20-pane sashes, ground floor has central brick porch with 4-panelled inner door and C20 plate-glass window. Left side has 24-pane light at ground floor. Rear blind, in granite rubble. Interior: The two rooms to the original house are now one room. The room to left retains roughly hewn beams. C20 range inserted in the fireplace at the left end. The fireplace at the right end has a cambered timber lintel with rubble jambs, partly infilled in C20. The room to right is at a higher floor level. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are visible, probably of C19, saw-cut. Roof space not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0173363724

LOWER ROSEWARRICK FARMHOUSE

UID: 67578

Grade: II

Farmhouse. Mid-late C17, with additions and alterations of circa mid C19 and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 3-room plan ; the room to left is heated from a gable end stack. To right there is a passage and a small unheated central room, with rear lateral passage. The room to end right is heated from a gable end stack. Probably in circa C19, a single storey outshut was added to the rear, along the whole of the rear. In circa mid C20, the roof level was raised over the main range and over the outshut. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 4-window front. At first floor there are four C19 16-pane sashes. Ground floor has 28-pane sash of C19 with timber lintel to left ; half-glazed C20 door with pitched slate hood on posts with scalloped valance. Two 16-pane sashes with timber lintels to right. The left end is blind ; rendered at the upper level, with the outshut rendered. The right end is similar, with single light at ground and first floor in the outshut. At the rear, the outshut is 2- storey, with random windows, 3 C20 casements at first floor, 2 C20 casements at ground floor to left and one to right, with a C20 lean-to porch. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SX0135763883

INNIS BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

UID: 70901

Grade: II

Bible Christian Chapel. 1846, with later C19 east porch and later repairs; replacing an earlier building. Rubble, rendered and lined out. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : Single auditorium plan, with entrance through east porch; the chapel is oriented with its liturgical east end to the west and the south side treated as the front. Single storey. The blind east gable end has gabled porch, with double doors in its gable end and C20 window to its left side. North side has 2 C20 buttresses and 8- pane light under eaves to right. South side is treated as the front facing the burial ground and has two 16-pane sashes high in the wall. Rear gable end has a rendered brick lean-to, with door to left side. Interior Plain interior with ceiled roof. Fittings: original large pulpit at west end with leaders' seats in front open-backed benches. The land was formerly a Friends' burial ground, given to William O'Bryan in 1819. (Sources: Stell, C.: Nonconformist Chapels RCHM).

Listing NGR: SX0263562174

LOWER COLBIGGAN FARMHOUSE

UID: 70964

Grade: II

Farmhouse. Mid C18, enlarged, with some alterations in mid C19, with few later alterations. Granite rubble, cob, partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: originally a one-room plan house in granite rubble, with entrance directly into the room, heated by the gable end stack to left. Circa mid C19, the house was extended by one room to right, in cob, rendered over, with gable end stack to right. There is a single storey outshut to the rear of the original room, with stack to left side, and a later single

storey addition was built in rubble with the angle to the main house, with stack for copper, used as scullery/washhouse. 2 storeys, to left with 2-light 6-pane casement at ground and first floor, half-glazed door with timber lintel to right. To right in the cob addition, similar casement at ground and first floor; all windows of C19. Left side has external stack with curved oven at base to left. The outshut has brick end stack. At the right side, the gable end wall is in rubble. To rear, the outshut is of single storey with loft, with the roof forming a catslid with the roof over the main house; on the inner side, a 2-light 3-pane casement lighting the loft. The rear of the outshut has 2-light 6-pane casement and 6-pane light. Single storey rubble addition to left with corrugated iron roof, 2-light 3-pane casement to rear and door. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0069263390

BRIDGE AT LAMORICK

UID: 67573

Grade: II

Bridge over a tributary to the River Camel. C18. Granite and slatestone rubble. 2 arches with flat granite lintels. On the upstream side, a central triangular cutwater, truncated on the downstream side as a central buttress. The bridge is about 8 metres long and about 4 metres wide. Slatestone rubble parapet walls with rubble coping, about one metre high.

National Grid Reference: SX 03590 64593

SWINDON VILLA

UID: 67617

Grade: II

Railway carriage, now house. Brought on site circa 1935, and said to be a late C19 carriage from the Swindon works. The carriage has a corrugated iron roof with gable ends set over the curved carriage roof, but otherwise all window and door openings are intact with all the original fittings. Some windows to the front have been blocked, but all original apertures remain and there are no new openings. There are doors and ventilators. Internally the windows retain straps for raising and lowering, with original hinges and locks to the doors. There is a small single storey addition to the rear of the carriage, which has protected the rear. All internal partitions remain. Said to have been originally painted brown and cream. Probably a GWR carriage, with 6 or 8 wheels and a bogey at each end.

Listing NGR: SW9976363907

CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE, WESTHEATH AVENUE

UID: 368050

Grade: II

Anglican chapel. 1859-61. Coursed and dressed limestone with dry Delabole slate roofs. Apical chancel, 5-bay nave with south transept and aisle, porches and west bay. Early Pointed style, clearly influenced by the work of Ecclesiological architects such as White who worked in Cornwall. Gabled buttresses linked by sill course beneath paired and deeply-splayed lancets to chancel. Gabled E porch with hoodmould over pointed-arched plank door to south transept which has paired lancets to bellcote set over 2-light window with Geometrical tracery. Nave has small circular clerestory windows with trefoils and quatrefoils beneath eaves. S aisle has splayed lancets and porch with hoodmould over pointed-arched doorway. N elevation of nave has gabled and slightly projecting central bay with porch, flanked by paired lancets, and has vestry to east with pointed-arched doorway. Lower one-bay annexe to west has paired lancets to sides and group of 3 stepped lancets to west. INTERIOR: noted as having open timber roof, nave arcade and original fittings. Built for St Lawrence's Hospital at a cost of »1,515 and following its mid C19 expansion. (Kelly: Kelly's Directory of Cornwall: 1906-: 35).

Listing NGR: SX0605566926

BILBERRY PIT KILN CHIMNEY AT SX 019599

UID: 70952

Grade: II

Kiln chimney from china clay dry. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Circular plan chimney about 4 metres diameter at base. Tapered circular chimney, in granite at lower stage with cast iron banding, lower collar in brick upper stage with cornice. The rest of the dry no longer exists.

Listing NGR: SX0197259891

Gilbert's Monument

UID: 367943

Grade II

Monument. 1856. In memory of Lt Gen Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert. Granite ashlar obelisk, 144 feet high standing on a moulded pedestal base with inscription to each side; steel reinforcing straps at intervals up the shaft. South side inscribed "To Memory of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Lieutenant General of the Bengal Army who, after sharing as Subaltern in the campaigns of 1803 and 1804 under Lord Lake, greatly distinguished himself in 1845 and 1846 as Major-General commanding the 2nd Division of the Army in the Battles of MOODKEE, FEROSHAN and SOBRAON on the SUTLEJE and subsequently in 1849 in those of CHILLIANWALA and GOOJERAT in the PUNJAB. And having eventually compelled the Sikh Chiefs to surrender themselves to him in RAWAL PINDEE with their whole force of 16,000 men and 41 guns, drove their Afghan allies across the Indus at Attock and thus brought the WAR to a triumphant conclusion. For which distinguished services the Queen conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet, and the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath. The Houses of Parliament twice voted him thanks. The Court of Directors appointed him to the Supreme Council in India AND THIS MONUMENT raised on this spot at the earnest request of his fellow townsmen of BODMIN has been erected by Companions in Arms and private friends in testimony of their admiration of his eminent Public Services as a Soldier and of their regard and respect for his Estimable Personal Qualities." Other inscriptions "1856 and 1857 E Gilbert Hamley, Mayor; Walter Raleigh Gilbert, BORN March 1785; DIED 10 May 1853."

Listing NGR: SX0676866379

TREMEERE MANOR FARMHOUSE

UID: 67590

Grade II

Farmhouse. Probably mid C17. Extended and altered C18, with alterations of mid - late C19 and C20. Slatestone and granite rubble ; C18 front in red brick, in Flemish bond. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles and stack at the right end with granite ashlar stack and brick shaft. The rear wing ridge tiles and stack at the right end with granite rubble, weathered, with a shaped top and C18 brick shaft.

Plan: Only the passage entrance and one room survives of the early house ; this is probably an early wing, with the room heated from a gable end stack. There is a doorway at the rear, concealed within a later lean-to. The early range faces east, and may have been remodelled c. 1700, with surviving doorway ; in the mid C18, a new house was built facing south. This is a 3-room plan range, with a large central entrance hall and principal room to right end left. There is a rear lateral corridor, with a stair hall at the rear right, possibly on the site of an original passage ; at the right side, there is a door to the rear lateral corridor. The brick axial stack in the main range may mark the left end of -early C18 phase. The passage appears to incorporate a thick wall from the original building, with a straight joint at the rear. The building forms an overall L-plan, with a later single storey outshut along the rear of the C18 range and the inner side of the C17 range.

Exterior: The C18 front is 2-storey, a symmetrical 7-bay front on stone plinth with brick band course. At first floor all windows are C19 4-pane sashes with segmental brick arches. Ground floor has central doorway, with C20 window inserted ; C20 door and 4-pane sash to right. Two 4-pane sashes to left. Alterations in progress at time of survey (March 1987) to restore the C18 front door and window, to return to a symmetrical front. At the right side, a doorway with granite pilasters, vousoirs and cornice ; the granite plinth at this side is hollow-moulded, and higher than the plinth at the front. At first floor 2 narrow C19 windows lighting the stair. Set back to right is the C17 range, lower 2-storey ; the ground floor has 12-pane sash with sidelights, first floor 2-light casement. To right is a buttress, and 2-light casement at ground floor with timber lintel. The rear gable end of the C17 range has granite quoins. Single storey outshut on the inner side, with C20 doors and casements ; this continues along the rear of the C18 building. In the rear of the C18 range is a straight joint, possibly marking the point where this incorporates part of an early building. In the early range on the inner side, there is a blocked doorway, with chamfered granite jambs and timber lintel ; this may have been the site of an original doorway, which would have been against the stack. The C18 range has C20 window at first floor to right and door with granite lintel to right. The left side of the C18 range is in squared slatestone and granite rubble, blind.

Interior: The room in the C17 range is ceiled, with C20 fireplace at the gable end. On the inner side of the room is a chamfered granite doorway with segmental arch; plank door with strap hinges. The doorway at the right side of the C18 range has a door with re-used fleur-de-lys strap hinges. The stair is open-well, of C19, with stick balusters. At first floor, all doors are 3-panelled, of C18. The roof over the early range of C19.

Listing NGR: SX0450964208

TREGOLLS FARMHOUSE

UID: 71331

Grade: II

Farmhouse. Mid C19 with few later alterations. Stone rubble with granite quoins and brick dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan; entrance set off-centre

to right, with larger principal room to left and smaller room to right. Kitchen to rear left and dairy to rear right, with rear central single storey outhouse attached, heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 4-window front; all windows are C19 12-pane sashes with cambered brick arches and brick jambs. 4-panelled door with margin-glazed overlight set second from right. The right side has similar 12-pane sash at first floor to left. At the rear, at first floor there are two similar 12-pane sashes and central 18-pane sash lighting the stair, with small single C20 light. Ground floor to left has 6-pane window, plate-glass sash and 12-pane sash; to right a 12-pane sash. The single storey outhouse has 2-light 3-pane casement to each side and plank door at the left side. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9834266118

TREGUSTICK FARMHOUSE

UID: 67618

Grade: II

Farmhouse. Early - mid C19, with some later alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite quoins. 2-span slate roof with lead rolls to ridge and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan in 2 parallel ranges, each with a room to right and left heated from gable end stacks. Former kitchen to left and unheated dairy to right. There is a pig house attached to front left which forms a screen wall between the garden to the front of the house and the farm yard at the left. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical 3-window front; first floor has three 16-pane sashes. Ground floor has 20-pane sash to left and 16-pane sash to right, all windows of C19 with cambered brick arches. Central half-glazed door with overlight and C20 gabled wooden porch. Attached to front left is the low single storey pig house with pitched slate roof; on the outer side there are 3 doors. The left side of the house has small C20 lean-to to left and C20 single light at first floor. The right side has C20 9-pane light at ground floor to right, 16-pane sash with cambered brick arch at first floor to right. The rear has 20-pane sash with cambered brick arch at ground floor to left and right, similar 16-pane sash to right and left at first floor with central 12-pane sash lighting the stair. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain good features of the C19, such as a staircase and joinery details.

Listing NGR: SW9886466189

LAVEDDON MILL

UID: 367946

Grade: II

Watermill. Late C19 on earlier walls. Local rubble with some granite dressings; slatehanging on studwork to upper part of gable ends; dry slate roof plus lean-to roof. Rectangular plan with walls heightened late C19 and lean-to store built in front at about the same time. 2 storeys with single-storey lean-to; 2-window range. Small window openings set under the main eaves, right-hand opening blocked; 2 loading doorways within lean-to; wide lean-to doorway, left-of-centre with ledged door on its right; some blocked openings right of doorway. Left-hand return has repaired overshot wheel in a rubble wheel pit; latticed iron window left of centre and 12-pane casement to gable. Rear is built into the bank and has wide central doorway giving access to the "stone" floor; latticed iron window low down on the right. INTERIOR: late C19 floor and scissor-truss and collar-roof structure. Complete machinery in good condition, with wooden cogs to drive wheels; stones within original casing and horizontal shaft with 4 iron belt wheels.

Listing NGR: SX0520865967

BRIDGE AT SX 056 656, BLOWINGHOUSE

UID: 367942

Grade: II

Road bridge over stream. Mid C19. Rubble with granite lintels spanning 2 openings; central pier with cutwater; no parapet but has wrought-iron handrails threaded through granite monoliths and iron stanchions. Part in Lanivet CP.

Listing NGR: SX0559565693

BOSNEIVES FARMHOUSE

UID: 67610

Grade II

Farmhouse. Early C18, with alterations and additions of the later C18 and early C19, with few later alterations. Slatestone and granite rubble. Asbestos slate slurried roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; deep bracketed eaves. Gable end stacks with rubble shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with principal room to front left and right, each heated from a gable end stack. Small room to rear right and former dairy to rear left; to rear right is a one-room

plan kitchen wing, heated from a gable end stack. Main stair at the rear of the central entrance passage with a service stair to rear left. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are 20-pane sashes of early C19, first floor central 16-pane sash. Central C18 panelled door with 2 glazed panels inserted; flat hood on wooden posts, probably of early C19. The right side has external stack and at attic level a 6-pane light to left and 2-light casement to right. 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to right. The rear wing has C20 French windows and C19 20-pane sash at first floor. Rear wing brought forward to right with C20 window at ground floor. The left side has buttress and C20 attic light. At the rear, the main house has C20 door and window to right; with C19 16-pane sash at first floor. The rear wing has two C20 windows at ground floor, one formerly a door; small 6-pane casement to right. First floor has 6-pane sash to left and 18-pane sash to right lighting the service stair. Interior: In the central entrance hall is a 6-panelled door to right and left; the room to front left has plaster cornice and slate chimneypiece of early C19. Dog-leg stair with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail, of early C18, rising to attic level; the balusters on the attic landing retain early C18 painted wood graining. The cupboard under the stairs at ground floor has an early C18 2-panelled door with HL hinges. Rear service stair with stick balusters. The kitchen in the rear wing was formerly partitioned; slate paved floor and end fireplace with replaced granite lintel and cloam oven to rear right. The dairy to rear left has a granite salting trough. At first floor, all rooms retain early C18 2-panelled fielded doors with wooden catches.

Listing NGR: SW9988066223

GUNWEN METHODIST CHURCH

Grade: II

UID: 70897

Methodist church. Dated 1869. Granite rubble with brick dressings, partly rendered, with slate roof with gable end to front and rear. Plan: the church is of 2 storeys, with a schoolroom at ground floor and auditorium at first floor. At the liturgical west end (front gable end) there is a doorway now leading to the schoolroom. This probably originally gave access to an internal porch with a stair or stairs to the auditorium. There is a later external-stair to the rear, leading directly to the first floor. 2 storeys, front gable end has central plain door with brick segmental head, 16-pane sash to right and left with brick surrounds and segmental heads. The first floor is slightly stepped back over a band course, and has 2 round-headed sashes in brick surrounds, of 16 panes with upper radial glazing bars. Recessed round-headed slate datestone above in brick surround with inscription in upper case-lettering: Wesleyan Chapel 1869. Bracketed eaves. Right side has two 16-pane sashes at ground floor, granite band course, upper storey rendered with 2 round-headed sashes as on front. Single storey porch with pitched roof to end right, with door to front and double doors to side; to the rear, this is extended over a straight stair to the upper level, with 16-pane sash at upper level lighting stair and gable at top of stair. The rear left of the auditorium has upper section of a round-headed sash, full round-headed sash to right. Single storey lean-to to right with slate roof. The left side has two 16-pane sashes at ground floor, upper level rendered with 2 round-headed sashes. Interior Not accessible at time of survey (June 1986).

Listing NGR: SX0526061229

BRYANT MONUMENT IN THE BURIAL GROUND ABOUT 5 METRES SOUTH OF GUNWEN METHODIST CHURCH

Grade: II

UID: 70898

Chest tomb. Early C19. Granite with slate inscription plate. Massive granite lid is heavily moulded, forming a cornice to the plain rectangular chest. The lid has a slate plate on the top with incised cherubs with wing to the top to right and left and trumpeting angels at the bottom. Scrolled lettering to inscription. To Ebenezer William Bryant, 1808.

Listing NGR: SX0525861219

UDY MONUMENT IN THE BURIAL GROUND ABOUT 6 METRES SOUTH WEST OF GUNWEN METHODIST CHURCH

Grade: II

UID: 70899

Headstone. Early C19. Slate. Round-headed inscription panel set in square-headed headstone, with carved sunbursts to top right and left, incised border. By Carne of Bodmin. To Joseph Udy, 1811.

Listing NGR: SX0525361222

Bodwen

IVY COTTAGE

UID: 70926

Grade: II

House. Probably mid C19, with C20 alterations and additions. Granite rubble, rendered front. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Slightly projecting stone rubble gable end stacks with brick shafts. 2-room plan with central entrance and room to right and left, each of equal size and heated by gable end stack. Integral rear outshut for narrower service rooms, room to rear right heated by rear lateral stack; another outshut at right gable end. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, all C19 12-pane sashes with very small horns, central C20 gabled and glazed porch. Right side has single storey lean-to with rendered front and 4-pane light, door to rear. Rear outshut has door and C20 window at ground floor at right side, C20 window at first floor. Left side has small single storey lean-to. Interior Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0319460645

OLD FARMHOUSE

UID: 70929

Grade: II

Farmhouse, now used as farm building. Probably C17; probably abandoned as farmhouse circa 1850, when a new farmhouse was built, with later alterations. Granite rubble, with large granite quoins to left end, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks in granite with cornices and shaped tops, rear lateral brick stack to hall. Plan : 3-room and cross passage plan ; one room to left heated by gable end stack, passage to right. The central room, to the right of the passage, appears to have been originally unheated, with a rear lateral stack inserted at later date. The end room to right, possibly originally a parlour, is heated by a gable end stack. Possibly in the later C17/early C18, the front wall of the end room to right was rebuilt, with a rough joint to the front; the stonework to the rear has no joint. Probably at about the same time, a single storey unheated outshut was added to the rear of the room to left, perhaps at the same time as the rear lateral stack was inserted in the central room. 2 storeys, ground floor has door with timber lintel and slate weathering leading to passage, with 2 pigeon holes above; room to left has 2-light casement at ground and first floor. C20 single storey lean-to attached to right of door, with 2-light casement above and blocked ground floor window to right with granite lintel. The first floor windows have granite lintels. Rough joint to right, and end right room has window opening at ground and first floor. Right gable end has external stack with rubble oven at base; small single light at first floor to left with roughly hewn granite jambs. Left gable end has external stack, and single light at ground floor to right with slate weathering; blocked single light at first floor to right with slate cill. To rear, there is a single storey rubble lean-to attached to right with single light to left side. Rear of central room has brick stack rising from eaves and window opening at ground floor with timber lintel; narrow single light to left of stack under eaves. End room has ground floor window opening with heavy granite lintel. Interior Inaccessible at time of survey, 1986. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the stable and the threshing barn.

Listing NGR: SX0310560496

FARMHOUSE SOUTH OF IVY COTTAGE

UID: 70927

Grade: II

Farmhouse, now house. Circa early C18 with some C19 and later alterations. Random granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Brick gable end stacks, chimney to right rendered. 2-room plan, with smaller room to left and larger room to right, each heated by gable end stack, central entrance; integral outshut for service room to rear right, entered from rear of room to right; later extended to rear left, where the outshut extends beyond the line of the gable end of the main building. Virtually symmetrical 2-window front with central doorway ; windows of mid C19. First floor has two 2-light casements of 4-panes each, ground floor has remains of C20 porch and half-glazed door, 2-light casement to right and left of 4-panes each light to right and 2-panes to left. Right side has external stack with cornice; to rear a projection with pitched roof, possibly an oven. Rear has 2-pane light at ground floor and single light at first floor at right side. Rear has 4-pane sash to left and C20 door and porch; straight joint to right, where the outshut was possibly an unheated dairy, with single light at ground and first floor to left side. Interior Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0317560548

BARN ABOUT 25 METRES EAST OF OLD FARMHOUSE

UID: 70931

Grade: II

Barn. Probably C18. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : Small threshing barn with central cart entry and smaller doors to right and left, with loft over. 2 storeys, central cart entrance, doorway to end right and left with granite lintels, blocked to right, with window inserted. Former doorway to left of cart entry, blocked. Right gable end has ventilation slit at upper level and remains of

former attached single storey building. Left gable end has ventilation slit at upper level. Along rear wall at ground floor, row of 5 ventilation slits with deep splayed reveals internally. Interior 6-bay roof of mid C19, with straight principal rafters resting on the wall tops, collars and 2 rows of purlins with ridge purlin. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the stable and the old farmhouse.

Listing NGR: SX0313060506

BARN ABOUT 5 METRES NORTH EAST OF FARMHOUSE SOUTH OF IVY COTTAGE

UID: 70928

Grade: II

Barn. Probably early-mid C19. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : 2-storey building with cart entry to right and smaller entrance to left, probably for separate cells. Loft over, reached by external steps at the back, with a pigeon loft. 2 storeys, ground floor has wide entrance to right and narrow doorway to left, both with timber lintels; ventilation slit to right and left of narrow door. Upper level has central deep loading door under eaves, smaller loading door to right and left under eaves. Row of 4 square pigeon holes to right and left of central door. Left gable end has 4 pigeon holes at upper level to left. Rear has external stone stair leading to central loading door under eaves, 2nd loading door under eaves to right; ventilation slit at ground floor to right. Interior Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0318260558

STABLE ABOUT 5 METRES SOUTH EAST OF OLD FARMHOUSE

UID: 70930

Grade: II

Stable or shippon with loft over. Probably C18. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable-ends. Plan : rectangular stable, with 2 entrances to ground floor and loft over. 2 storeys, ground floor has 2 single light window openings to left with roughly hewn granite lintels, 2 narrow doors to right with granite lintels; first floor has small window to left with shutters with strap hinges, deep loading door to right under eaves and small window opening to right with shutter. Buttress to left. Left gable end has single storey lean-to with slate roof and door to front; door in gable end and loading door above. Right gable end has small ventilation light with rough granite lintel at ground floor to left, upper loading door with pentice hood. Rear has loading door under eaves to left opposing the large loading door to front; small doorway at ground floor to left. Interior Not inspected. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the threshing barn and the old farmhouse.

Listing NGR: SX0311660487

Lanivet

6 RIVERSIDE

UID: 67609

Grade: II

House. Early-mid C19, with few later alterations. Sandstone rubble with brick and granite dressings. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, each room of equal size and heated from a gable end stack ; central entrance. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. First floor has 3 C19 16-pane sashes with brick cambered arches. Ground floor has two 16-pane sashes with brick cambered arches. Ground floor has two 16-pane sashes with flat granite lintels. Central C20 half-glazed door with granite lintel. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0376264172

MILL COTTAGE

UID: 67582

Grade: II

House; probably originally the miller's house. Circa early C19, with alterations of C19 or C20. Painted stone rubble ; the top storey in cob, partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan ; the entrance directly into the room to left, which was the kitchen, and parlour to right ; each room heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window front ; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes, central C20 half-glazed door. At the right end, a single storey rubble lean-to with corrugated asbestos roof and door to front. At the left end a large external stack with curved oven at the base to left ; 4-pane light at ground floor to right. At the rear, 2 small C20 lights at ground floor ; the upper level has small 4-pane light to right, the cob walling visible. Interior: The room to left has fireplace with replaced lintel ; cloam oven to right with cast iron door. C19 beams. Straight stair at the right side of the room, probably in original site. The room to right is

divided by a plain panelled partition, probably of C19, with similar panelled partitions dividing both rooms at first floor. Straight saw-cut principal rafters visible at first floor, of C19.

Listing NGR: SX0379864246

CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67604

Farmhouse, now house. Late C17; remodelled with additions in mid - late C18 ; C20 alterations. Painted granite rubble. Hipped slate roof, with ridge and hip tiles. Stack with rendered shaft at the right side ; stack truncated to left side. Plan: 2-room plan, with a larger room to left and smaller room to right, each heated from a stack at the end ; entrance off-centre to right. Probably in C18, an outshut of single storey and loft was added to the rear of the room to left. A 2-storey wing of one-room plan was also added to the rear of the room to right, with a single storey outshut at the right end. In C20, the two rooms in the front had their partition walls removed. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C20 casements, except first floor central 12-pane light. Central C18 3-panelled door with gabled hood on cast iron piers, with scalloped valance. Attached to right a single storey outshut with C20 window, to front. At the right side, the rear wing has C20 porch set in the angle to the outshut ; the wing has C20 window at ground and first floor, and blind gable end. The left end has external stack, truncated at eaves level ; in the outshut to left a 4-pane light at ground floor and 9-pane light at first floor. At the rear, the outshut has a 4-pane light. Interior: Not fully inspected. At ground floor, the fireplace at the right end has granite jambs and heavy chamfered timber lintel, with cloam oven to rear left. The beams seem to be C20 replacements. Listing NGR: SX0390564236

Cluster of Grade II Buildings in Bodmin, outside the conservation zone

Bodmin Gaol Including Boundary Wall to North, West And South

UID: 367948

Grade II

Prison, now a prison museum and partly roofless and ruinous. Original structures 1778-1800. For John Call JP. Designed by Jones of Exeter. Enlarged 1842 and 1847 by George Wightwick of Plymouth. c1855 replaced by a new building on an extended site by Porter, architect, of London.

MATERIALS: local rubble with granite dressings including chamfered surrounds or mullioned windows and stepped gables; dry slate roofs except where roofless to main cell blocks, eaves cornices with granite brackets; granite ashlar stacks.

PLAN: irregular sloping site with tall perimeter walls: T-shaped plan with west-east block comprising a long 6-storey cell block with chapel and administration block over further cells on its right; crossing tower between cell block and chapel and stair turrets south of this linked to further 6-storey north-south axis cell block (later the naval prison) with 3 bays added 1901 to south.

Parallel on the right (east) are offices and stores and hospital and administration block returned to right and formerly linked by a bridge to the cell block. To east are the Governor's House and the Chaplaincy, (qv). North of the Governor's House is the gatehouse originally fronting a pair of porters' lodges of which the south lodge survives. This leads into a stable and entrance yard with stables to north and a mounting block by the gatehouse. North of the prison were gardens, mill, workroom and kitchen; to the west an exercise yard for female prisoners and 2 other exercise yards to the south-west. 1892 former naval officers' quarters to south (qv). The 2 cell blocks each have parallel ranges of cells flanking a central former hall formerly with slate walks to each floor carried on surviving slate corbels. North block has narrow round-arched central axial vault with similar cross vaults to vestibules in front of cells to part of ground floor; this arrangement may be part of original structure and vestiges of a similar arrangement on the next floor (now partly roofed with a flat roof). Chateau-style architectural features.

EXTERIOR: 5-storey plus attic cell blocks; 4-storey administration and chapel block plus 2-stage tower; hospital has 3 surviving floors plus a Nissen hut on top. The cell blocks have regular fenestration with 1-window per cell, most with their original 12-pane cast-iron windows.

Chapel has 3 dormered windows to both N and S elevations over various single or paired lights, most with original or copy hornless sashes and outer cast-iron bars with central roundels. Symmetrical 2-storeys plus attic over basement. 3-bay east entrance front: central gable with bellcote with stepped gable over oculus over small window; flanking small gabled attic dormers; 2-light windows to ground and 1st floor, those to ground floor with round-arched lights; 1st-floor windows with cast-iron windows. Large central segmental-arched doorway approached by flight of granite steps with slotted vents to basement; C20 door with older sidelights. Left and right-hand 2-window returns under stepped gables; many original windows.

Nearly symmetrical gatehouse is 2 storeys plus attic with end drum towers all under one steep roof with granite corbels under the eaves with deep eaves of central section multi-corbelled resembling machicolations. Central diagonally-set stack. Central segmental-arched carriageway with hoodmould continued as string; small 1st-floor window left of doorway, small stair windows to drums and ground and 1st-floor openings right of doorway. INTERIOR: chapel has gallery at east end with 3 round arches and panelled front. Cell blocks (see also plan) have original granite staircases. Each cell is vaulted and has doorway, food slot, one window and ventilation holes. Many have original quadrant shelves in one corner and some with central drain.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: very high rubble boundary walls to north, east and south. Walls to east are included as part of naval officers' quarters (qv).

HISTORICAL NOTE: the prison was built following an Act of Parliament; it was designed to hold 100 prisoners, mainly debtors and those guilty of minor offences. James Chapple, foreman for Jones of Exeter, became the first governor, a position he held for 50 years. The 1855 structure which replaced it contained 200 cells, a quarter of which were for females.

(Long L E: An Old Cornish Town: BODMIN: 1975-: 7-13).

Listing NGR: SX0649067456

FORMER NAVAL OFFICERS QUARTERS INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS TO EAST

UID: 367949

Grade II

Pair of lodges, former naval officers' quarters. 1892. Squared local rubble brought to course; dressed granite quoins, surrounds and parapet string; hipped dry Delabole slate roofs; 4 granite ashlar end stacks and 1 rear lateral stack. An unequal pair of lodges flanking a carriage gateway.

Double-depth plans, the left-hand lodge with rear wing at right-angles. 2 storeys; overall 5-window range. Left-hand lodge has 3 first-floor windows: paired sashes flanking a single sash; other lodge with 2 paired 1st-floor sashes; single sashes to ground floor, all original 4-pane horned sashes. Each lodge has a doorway approx central to fenestration, overlights and panelled and glazed doors.

Parapet continues over the central segmental-arched carriageway with rectangular recessed panel above. INTERIOR: not inspected. Subsidiary features: very tall stone rubble boundary walls of prison attached to E corner and enclosing yard curving round to meet the Chaplaincy (qv) on NE corner of site. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SX0652767393

BODMIN GAOL CHAPLAINCY AND GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AND ATTACHED IRON RAILINGS

UID: 367950

Grade II

Former prison governor's and chaplain's houses. Late 1850s. Local rubble walls with dressed granite quoins, chamfered surrounds to openings, square eaves cornice and stepped gable copings; steep dry Delabole slate roofs, part bitumen-grouted (Governor's House); 2 gabled roof dormers, dressed granite axial stack and end stacks. Double-depth plan: semi-detached pair under 2 parallel roofs. Simple Baronial style. Garden front is 2 storeys plus attic over basement; regular 8-window range. Original paired hornless sashes to Chaplain's House on right, the taller ground-floor sashes with round-arched lights; 2 similar windows at far left and 2 modified windows with arched lights, otherwise later windows. Entrance front is on overall 6-window range with mirror-image fronts, each house with approximately central doorway with over-light and 6-panel door. Original hornless sashes: 3-light sashes with consoles between doorways, those to ground floor with round-arched lights; other windows narrow. In front of Governor's House is a cast-iron open porch with 2 segmental-arched bays. INTERIOR: not inspected.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: basement forecourt walls surmounted by wrought-iron railings.

(Long L E: An Old Cornish Town: BODMIN: 1975-: 7-13).

Listing NGR: SX0654767440

Bodmin Conservation Area

There are over 100 listed buildings and structures in Bodmin the majority of which are listed grade II. The Church of St Petroc is listed grade I and St Lawrence's Hospital, Shire Hall, Shire House, St Guron's Well, the Chapel of Thomas a Becket, several crosses in the churchyard and the preaching cross in Old Cemetery are listed grade II*.

One of the significant factors contributing to Bodmin's special character is its location situated within a steeply sided valley. These slopes give dynamism to the streets, allow for views across much of the historic core and form a green skyline for most of the town.

The present day plan of Bodmin with its distinctive character areas, urban hierarchy and street patterns all reflect the town's development over time. The medieval street pattern still survives at the settlement's core with subsequent development taking place along the roads radiating from the centre. Nineteenth century suburban

development leads to satellite sites containing late eighteenth and nineteenth century county institutions including the barracks, asylum, convent and prison (the last of which is outside the Conservation Area).

There are two significant areas of open green space the Priory Grounds and St Petroc's churchyard both legacies of the town's former ecclesiastical prominence. Priory Park preserves the former medieval priory grounds as an open green space in the heart of the town. As indicated on the accompanying *Surviving Historic Fabric* map and the *Townscape* map the majority of buildings in the centre of Bodmin are of historic interest. A

great deal of the surviving fabric dates from the town's era as the county town in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century, and displays an attendant degree of grandeur and distinction appropriate to its status.

Remnants from the town's earlier history still survive, some within the structure of later buildings, along with one of the most significant parish churches in Cornwall. The only major historic loss occurred in the nineteenth century when the remains of the former friary buildings were demolished to make way for the handsome group of civic buildings on Mount Folly Square. The majority of buildings are constructed from local slatestone; some with granite dressings, some rendered and nearly all the roofs are local slate leading to a great sense of visual homogeneity.

Undesignated Assets

COLBIGGAN - Bronze Age barrow

UID: HER21207

A Bronze Age burial mound called Kitta Barrow is said to be sited at Colbiggan. The only source for this information is an annotated rural survey map compiled by CCRA. There is no record of a field visit and no further confirmation of this site.

Grid Reference: SX 0123 6326

Battlefields

The Battle of Lostwithiel 31 August - 1 September 1644

UID: 1413762

The land over which the battle of 31 August - 1 September 1644, part of the Lostwithiel Campaign, was fought is registered for the following principal reasons: * Historical importance: it was one of the two key actions in the Lostwithiel campaign which culminated in the worst defeat suffered by a parliamentary army during the war and the royalists' greatest success; * Topographical integrity: while the agricultural land management has changed since the battle, the battlefields remain largely undeveloped and permit the course of the battles to be appreciated; * Archaeological potential: metal detection surveys have identified a clear concentration of C17 battlefield finds on the Castle Dore ridge and it is likely that further archaeological evidence will survive within the registered landscape; * Group Value: the battlefield has group value with Castle Dore (scheduled monument), other designated assets near to the registered landscape associated with the Civil War actions, and the registered battlefield over which fighting occurred on the 21 August 1644.

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 has 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.

The Battle of Lostwithiel 21 August 1644

1413619

The land over which the battle of 21 August 1644, part of the Lostwithiel Campaign, was fought is registered for the following principal reasons: * Historical importance: it was the one of the two key actions in the Lostwithiel campaign, which culminated in the worst defeat suffered by a parliamentarian army during the war and the royalists' greatest success; * Topographical integrity: while the agricultural land management has changed since the battle, the battlefield area remains largely undeveloped and permits the course of the battles to be appreciated; * Archaeological potential: given the nature of the fighting at Lostwithiel, and the lack of major development, the land over which the battle was fought has the potential to provide significant insights into the nature of hedge fighting in the C17; * Group value: the battlefield has group value with Restormel Castle (scheduled monument), St Nectan's Chapel (Grade II*), other designated assets associated with the Civil War within and near to the registered landscape and the registered battlefield over which fighting occurred on the 31 August and 1 September 1644.

History

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. 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.

National Grid Reference: SX1033161361

Battle of Braddock Down 1643

UID: 1000005

At the start of 1643, the Royalist position in Cornwall was threatened by the advance from Devon of two parliamentary armies under the Earl of Stamford and Colonel Ruthin. Sir Ralph Hopton, commanding the Cornish Royalists, decided to strike at Ruthin before he could join forces with Stamford. Hopton found the Parliamentarians deployed on Braddock Down on 19 January 1643.

Hopton launched his troops in a charge which swept all before it, Ruthin's men staying to fire barely a single volley at the advancing Royalists. Some 1,250-1,500 Parliamentarians were captured, together with their baggage train and ammunition, and as many as 200 were killed. Cornwall was once more firmly in the hands of the Royalists, and Hopton marched into Devon and blockaded Plymouth. The Battle of Braddock Down had rejuvenated the Cornish Army and confirmed their faith in Hopton's leadership.

The battlefield landscape remains dominated by the opposing slopes of Braddock Down and, although later drained and subdivided into smaller fields, the grassy downland over which the battle was fought is easily imagined.

AMENITY FEATURES Although the appearance of the battlefield has altered significantly since 1643, the topography is still readily appreciable. Access to the battlefield is limited, however, to the roads on its edges. A view can be gained from the southern tip of the battlefield where recent road improvements have left a small informal car parking area. The prehistoric burial mounds of the area add a further dimension to the interest of the landscape.

National Grid Reference: SX 17575 63008

Parks and Gardens

Lanhydrock

UID: 2016

Lanhydrock is situated about 2.5 kilometres south-east of Bodmin, from which it is separated by the A30 road. The site, occupying about 145 hectares, comprises some 8 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds, and about 137 hectares 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 17th century deer park; archaeological remains of the 17th century park boundary survive (Land Use Consultants 1995) corresponding to the extent of the park shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas of about 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 about 1.4 kilometres 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 about 2.5 kilometres south-east of the house. This medieval castle was exploited as a picturesque feature in views from Lanhydrock in the late 18th century.

Pencarrow

UID: 2588

Pencarrow is situated about 1 kilometre north-north-east of the village of Washaway, and some 4 kilometres north-north-west of Bodmin, to the north-east of the A389 road. The site, occupying about 70 hectares, comprises some 12 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds, and about 58 hectares of parkland and ornamental plantations. To the north and east the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-east it is bounded by the B3266 road which runs north-east from Bodmin to Camelford. The south-west boundary adjoins further agricultural land, and to the west a minor road running north from Washaway to Croanford forms the boundary of the site. A steep-sided valley runs from south to north through the centre of the site with the house standing at its lower, northern end; a stream in the valley has been dammed to form a lake in the pleasure grounds south of the house. To the east and west of the valley, shoulders of higher land also slope down gently from south to north. There are extensive views north from the park across adjacent agricultural land and towards the tower of St Mabyn parish church about 2 kilometres north of the house. These views are framed by ornamental plantations to the east and west of the park, while further mid and late 19th century ornamental plantations including Trescowe Brake to the east of the site, Pencarrow Wood to the south-east of the B3266 road, and West Down Plantation to the west of the minor road forming the western boundary of the site, contribute to the setting of the site.

Boconnoc

UID: 406

Boconnoc is situated about 4 kilometres east of Lostwithiel to the south of the A390 road. The site, which occupies about 350 hectares, comprises about 10 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds and about 340 hectares 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 about 2 kilometres 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 about 190 metres north-west of the house. The ground rises to the west and north-east, allowing wide views across the park and surrounding country.

World Heritage Sites

The Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown

UID: A8

This area comprises an important concentration of industrial transport infrastructure and water supply network. The boundary is drawn to tightly constrain the best elements of this and each sub-area contains the manifestations of industrialisation under respective single owners. A8(i) contains the industrial transport network of the Luxulyan Valley together with the principal surviving remains of a major copper mine in the east that was one of the reasons for the establishment of major elements of the infrastructure; it also provided significant wealth for its construction. A8(ii) comprises the exceptional industrial port of Charlestown (that became an important centre for copper export), the boundary being guided by the Conservation Area designation.

Appendix 3
Supporting Jpegs



View from the location of the proposed turbine, towards Higher Woodley Farm; from the south.



St Gomonda church in Roche, showing the building set in its wooded churchyard, the tall tower can be seen to rise above the trees; from the north-east.



St Michael's Chapel, Roche, set high on its rock outcrop, from the north.



Bilberry kiln chimney and building remains; from the east.



The small settlement of Bodwen, showing Ivy cottage, post-medieval farm buildings, in post-medieval settlement; views up the main road in the settlement, showing local blocking between the buildings and by hedges and trees; from the south.



View from within Luxulyan valley, showing the Treffry Viaduct; from the south-east.



View from the southern end of the Luxulyan valley, across the railway line; from the south-west.



Gateway into Boconnoc estate, showing the heavily wooded grounds to the north and north-west.



Views over the agricultural fields, which comprise the large area of the Lostwithiel battlefield, dating to 1644; from the south-west.



View of agricultural fields to the north-west of Lostwithiel, south-east of Sweethouse, which are the site of another part of the Lostwithiel battlefield site of 1644; now being covered by a large photovoltaic site, which appears to be spreading over a large area; from the north-west.



View into gateway leading into the north-west part of the Lanhydrock estate, showing how the edges of the estate are lined by trees and the estate in general is defined by its woodlands; from the north-west.



The western entrance into the Lanhydrock estate, showing stone gatehouses; from the west.



Castle Kilibury, a scheduled monument and former hill-fort, showing the upstanding earthworks to the west; from the south.



Three Holes Cross just north of Wadebridge on the A39; from the north-west.



Landscape view towards Wenn and St Wenna church, showing the squat square tower; from the west.



St Wenna in its churchyard, surrounded by trees; from the north-west.



St Clements and additional Withiel medieval church remains in the churchyard at Withiel, showing the tall tower of St Clements; from the north-east.



Tremorebridge and Tremore lodge behind, on the west facing lower slopes of the valley; from the west.



Tremore Cross, set into a ditch against a hedge-bank at Tremore crossroads; from the west.



View down to Higher Rosewarrick, from the east.



View across to Colbiggan and Lower Rosewarrick Farms; from the east.



Scheduled Monument, medieval cross at Fernside Farm; from the south-east.



The raised earthworks of the quarry site just east of Fernside Farm; from the south.



Lamorrick bridge, post medieval bridge; from the east.



St Benets Abbey, Lanivet; from the south.



Views to Lanivet church from the village green, over the parish school; from the south-west.



View past one of the long wings of the hospital, Bodmin, out over the new housing estate which now surrounds this building; from the south-east.



View of St Lawrence's church in Bodmin, part of the historic hospital site; from the south-west.

Land at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall



Bodmin Beacon; from the north-east.



Dunmere Mill, east of Bodmin, on the A389 to Wadebridge; from the west.

Land at Higher Woodley Farm, Lanivet, Cornwall



Views from Dunmere Mill back towards the location of the turbine; from the north-east.



View down the main drive to Pencarrow; from the south.



View across the fields, towards the wooded gardens of Pencarrow, with the main buildings just visible through the trees, due to winter leaf loss, showing the enclosed wooded nature of the estate; from the north-east.



Distant landscape views towards St Mabena church in St Mabyn, showing how the tower dominates the local countryside; from the west.



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